Jobes

Dictionary of Mythology Folklore and Symbols

Part 1

Scarecrow

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by

Gertrude Jobes

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The Scarecrow Press, Inc.

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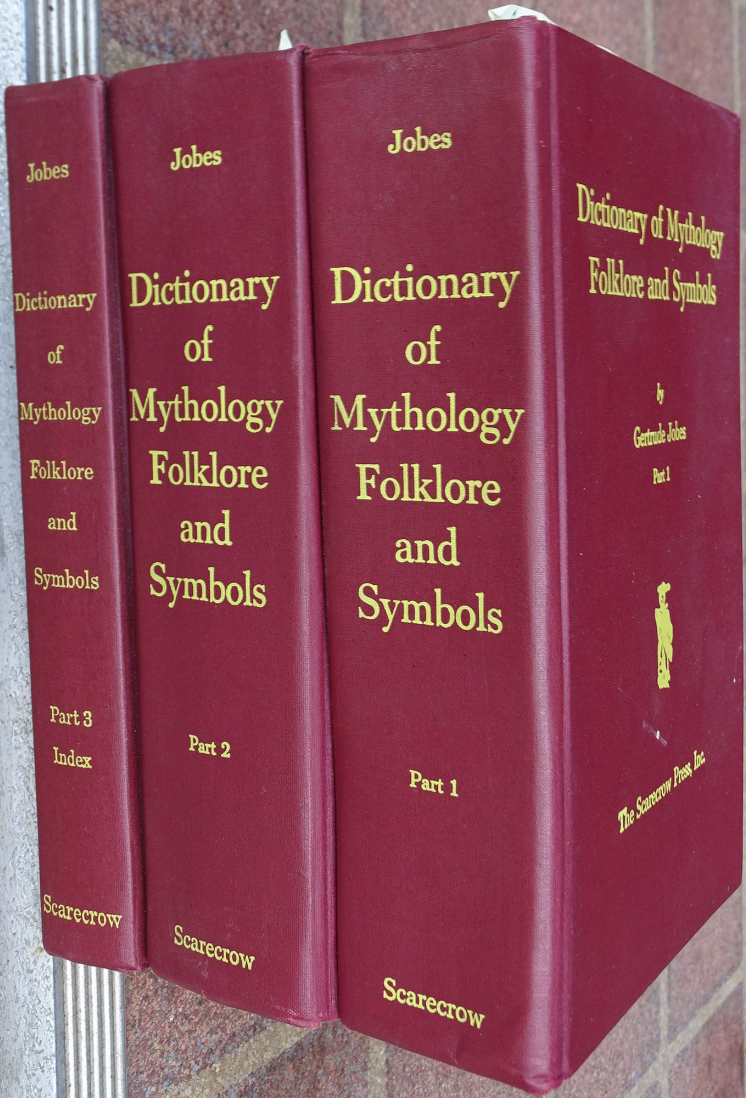
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Dedicated with appreciation

for his

patience and understanding

to my husband

James Addison Jobes

Introduction

This work developed from an interest in symbols. But what is a symbol? Anything that comes into existence, that which is or was. Ever since, "In the beginning was The Word," perhaps before The Word appeared in this particular phrase, man has been trying to understand it. Primordial man decided The Word came from the Sun, Water, or Water-Sun, revered as a culture hero or deity of wisdom, and sounds to indicate the life force have come down to us as names for God and, as such, word roots. One example is El, a component of many words including electricity; another is Ab, which is found in Abraham, Abernathy, abbreviation. And so, in "the beginning" language, a vital tool of man's power to communicate, had been symbolic. Early, man developed visual signs to interpret The Word, and created drawings, implements, and mounds, which have survived although his bones have disintegrated. Those who understood the symbolism comprehended whether it related to a deity or revealed what meat might be slain in the vicinity or the quality of the grain. A favorite subject connected death (chaos)-birth-life to the changing lights of night-dawn-day and to the changing season of winter-spring-autumn, and the trinity was accepted as a fertility or life-cycle symbol in many religions.

Fear, inspired by the various forces for good and evil in natural phenomena, caused man to become superstition-ridden, and he dared not utter deity names or address them directly. To discover whether the time was propitious to embark on a journey, engage in enterprise, or start a war, he cloaked pleas, prayers, and thanks in deliberate corporeal or verbal symbols. Even a priest lacked the audacity to talk to the gods; to communicate with them he tossed a bundle of arrows into the air. When in its fall the bundle ripped apart, the arrows, which carried the message, scattered in all directions, like double talk, a double talk only a priest was bold enough to decipher. Usually he passed on his interpretations in symbolic form. Unearthed, many of these symbols have become skeletons on which buried civilizations have been reconstructed. Into our own times one race or sect, to survive in a world with another race or sect which annihilates deists, heretics, infidels, pagans, anti-believers, believers-tied-to-the-past, stand-patters, or believers-looking-forward, have dropped into an underground of symbols.

Cabalists, diviners, metaphysicians, occultists are aided by symbols when explaining life and foretelling the future. Writers, architects, painters, sculptors, designers in all fields, even industrial, resort to symbols, without properly understanding them, in efforts to rise above the mundane. A fashion exists at this time among art groups to visit graveyards and rub onto tracing papers

the winged serpents and other carvings of old tombstones. One artist said to me, "Although chiseled by primitives they are beautiful." The sculptor, could he hear, might be inclined to shout on the wind, "You who have copied our designs are the primitives. We knew what we were doing. Every line we drew had a meaning." A few years ago a Broadway play, Harvey, made quite a hit with a symbolic character - a rabbit. Many playgoers who enjoyed it said, "Delightful, but utterly fantastic." A rabbit, however, played an important part in the life of American Plains Indians; in fact the rabbit released the primeval race which climbed up out of the underground world to people the earth.

Without a key to conventional symbols used throughout the ages, communication between generation and generation, even between persons living at the same time, must be lost. Keys do exist; inasmuch as they are widely scattered, some deeply hidden, in a mass of religious, scholarly, superstitious, and romantic works, they exist for the diligent researcher.

At the outset a dictionary of symbols might seem to be an impossibility; actually this work came into existence accidentally. To understand certain dramas, epics, poems, vase paintings, and other works, and for use in my own creative writings, I began exploring. The deeper I dug the more clearly I saw in symbols and in the symbolic situations of legends and myths that which unites all peoples. Despite the fact that the names of the gods in one religion may have become the names of the demons in another, replacement titles continued to keep all men brothers under the skin. Where the symbolism of a name may have been given a different interpretation, the symbolism of the situation remained the same. Frequently names have carried over from one culture to another in a puzzling manner. A Peruvian Indian name for maize, saramama, contains that of the Egyptian sun god Ra. Saramama, which yields fire-Ra-mama, was worshiped as a symbol of the staff of life, one of the virtues of the deity. The word rice is derived from a Persian word which means increase and is related to Eros, god of fertility and love; thus when rice is thrown at a bride and groom they are being wished a large brood. Gestures found on pre-historic steles are identical to those found on fairly modern works of art, and carry the same meaning. From a beano, a bean feast honoring fairies, came the present-day fair. The emblems of Christian saints frequently are identical to Pagan fertility, light, or time symbols. However, no attempt has been made to place the same interpretations because in Christian tradition they are said to be instruments of martyrdom or tools of a trade.

When I comprehended that a greater insight into the inner knowledge of the symbolic significance of the customs and beliefs of our common ancestors might lead to universal understanding, might help us all to realize that so called inferior or superior peoples are kin, I organized my notes for publication. I am of the opinion that conflicts are most easily stimulated by means of fear, and fear is most easily aroused by that which is mysterious or unknown. Thus symbolism is not merely a universal heritage, it is a univer-

sal language, a means of wider communication. If this dictionary serves the practical purpose of helping people to understand they have a common or related background, something will be accomplished. I must confess that as the work progressed it served me more and more in another way; it opened a vast expanse for flight, a boundless space for contemplation.

This dictionary cannot hope to solve the problems of the scholars who spend years arguing over the meaning of this or this. It can only offer what has been drawn from explanations already provided by men dedicated to knowledge and enquiry with a few original interpretations added as a sort of passkey which will open doors for others as it has for me. In treating deities, wherever possible the information given is: genealogy, function, explanation of activities and behavior, attributes or emblems, steeds, how depicted in art, and parallel deities. The pattern of more general items, such as animals, gems, plants, etc., where possible follows this form:

Universal and popular symbolism
Dream significance
Significance in Freemasonry
Heraldic significance
Occult significance
Word explanation
Cognates or comparisons
Mythological and religious significance
listed alphabetically under the culture

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Robert Bierman, Miss Helen Bilkie, Mrs. Augusta Cantor, Mr. Jack Donohue, Mr. Joseph Gregoritch, Mr. Harold Isaacson, Miss Harriet Kalk, Mr. Arthur Middleton, Mrs. Rose Oertly, Mr. George Plunkett, Mr. Charles Reizenstein, and many others who have helped me in one way or another. I also wish to thank Miss Virginia Walters and her staff at Taylor Library, Milford, Connecticut; the members of the various departments of the New York Public Library at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, where I did much research, and my publishers, Mr. Albert Daub, President of Scarecrow Press, Dr. Ralph R. Shaw, Editor of Scarecrow Press, and their associates.

Gertrude Jobes

Milford, Conn.
Dec. 1, 1959

A Primal cause. Cone, mountain, one, pyramid, sun, three beams of light (trinity). The Aged-Unaging, Unchangeable First Cause. Aditi, Akra, Arka, Aum (Om), Christ, Kristina. Cadi, caliph, which mean Great A (One) or Aleph.

Occult significance: dominates activity; its period is one year. Character traits: agreeableness, candidness, creative power, energy, originality, wit. Numerical value: one. Physical weakspot: lungs. Planetary correspondence: sun. Symbolical correspondence: will power. Tarot correspondence: the Magus. Zodiacal correspondence: Ram.

Musical tone for spring. Sixth tone in the scale of C Major and first tone in the relative scale of A Minor. In Christian tradition with a v-shaped cross stroke implies 'Ave,' and when mounted on a cross expresses Ave Millenarium, 'Thy Kingdom come.' Colonial New England mark of an adulturer or adulteress; branded on the guilty. Ancient Greek letter of bad omen; with it magicians began threats in the name of the gods. Among Hebrew cabalists: love of art and science, sagacity, will. In low form: cunning, will applied to evil ends. Norse term for river. In Roman notation 50 or 500; with a dash over it 50,000 or 500,000. Sumerian moon (also Aa, Ai) and water sign. In Triest Christian family names concluded with 'a'; Jewish family names ended in 'o.'

Root of age, ayus (Sanscrit for life); also of names such as Aaron, Ahab, Ahaz, Hawes, Hayes, etc. Source of awe, Cay, gay, Jah, kay (Teutonic for rejoicing), Yah. Cognate with ay, taw. Interchangeable with all vowels.

Parallels Arabic alif, Egyptian ahom (eagle, to which it is traced), Greek alpha, Hebrew aleph (ox), Irish ailm (silver fir). In Mayan alphabet represented by three alternative signs: diamond-shaped square; dot within a circle; peak. See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical letter.

A of Charlemagne. First of a series of twenty-four richly jeweled reliquaries modeled after the alphabet letters and presented, it is believed, by Charlemagne to various abbeys in France. Each letter depicts Christian scenes.

AA (1) Chaldean god of life; also called Aos. (2) Sumerian moon goddess, consort of Shamash, sun god. Usually with determinative prefix nin (lady) to denote sex. Also A, Ai. (3) Ahans or Asvins, Dioscuri, Gemini, Heavenly Twins. In art one A frequently is dark, the other light, signifying night and day, winter and summer. (4) Egyptian word root meaning great. (5) Of the same root as aqua. Name of several European rivers; from this usage has become an element of the names of cities, towns, and villages.

AABA Sumerian great salt sea, primeval waters. Also Ab.

AAC (1) A the Great, son of King Can of Mexico. Prince of darkness; slayer of his brother Coh. Parallels story of Cain and Abel. (2) In the year before Christ, from Latin anno ante Christian.

AANI In Egyptian mythology,

dog-headed ape sacred to the god Thoth.

AARON (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning light, lofty, mountain. (2) In Shakespeare's Andronicus, Moorish lover of Queen Tamora. A cruel and ruthless villain. (3) First Jewish high priest. Brother of Miraim and Moses. He succeeded in getting the Israelites out of Egypt by surpassing the performance of Egyptian magicians. As a magician he compares with Padmasambhava. Self-sacrificing in the duties of a high priest, he remained meek when his sons Nadab and Abihu were slain by God. However, while accompanying Moses on the exodus from Egypt, he offended God by making the golden calf, intended as a sun idol, which the Israelites worshiped in the wilderness while Moses received the Ten Commandments. He is depicted as the traditional religious representative of Jehovah, whereas Moses is portrayed as the secular representative, comparing with the Tashi Lama and Dalai Lama. In his office Aaron was a type of Christ, being called 'of God' and anointed. He bore the names of the tribes on his breast, communicated God's will by Urim and Thumin, entered the Most Holy Place on the Day of Atonement 'not without blood,' and interceded for and blessed the people of God. At death, Aaron as a sun king was probably dismembered on a hilltop, as Dionysus was at Delphi, with a promise of resurrection. Traditionally, he entered a cave on Mount Hor, lay on a couch and died, leaving his vestments and office to his son Eleazar. He then ascended to Paradise, where he sits beneath the Tree of Life. The Arabs venerate his tomb, which they still pretend to show on the mount. High priest, idol maker, magician, snake charmer (see Aaron's rod), sun king, in art he usually is shown in the vestments of a high priest with censer and rod.

Aaronic. Of the second or lesser order of priests in the Mormon Church, ecclesiastic, Levitical.

Aaron's rod. Emblem of fertility, a phallus, resurrection. In Old Testament rod with which Aaron surpassed the performance of Egyptian magicians and persuaded Pharaoh to permit the Israelites to leave Egypt. When he threw his cataleptic serpent (rod) upon the floor, it devoured the serpents (rods) of Egyptian magicians. The three plagues, the rivers of blood, of frogs, and of lice, were brought upon Egypt by Aaron's rod. Later, one of the twelve rods of the twelve tribes of Israel, representing the tribe of Levi and, as it was the only one which sprouted, budded, flowered, and bore almonds, it was accepted as a sign of endowment of the priesthood upon Aaron and his descendants. In Christian tradition it became part of Christ's cross. Cognate Asherah, rod of Jesse.

Aaron's serpent. That which is so powerful it eliminates minor powers.

AARU (AALU) Egyptian abode of the blessed dead and of gods and goddesses. The ka (double) of the Delta region, situated in the west. It was reached after a long journey beset with perils, and had either 15 or 21 gates, each guarded by evil demons armed with knives. A kind of Elysium where fields were cultivated for food for the dead.

AARVAK In Norse mythology one of the horses of the sun, dawn. The companion steed is

Alsvid, scorching heat. Compares with Pegasus.

AB (1) In Egyptian mythology the heart, which at death was thought to leave the body of its owner for a future world where it testified for or against him. Typifies desire, will. Compare ka. (2) God, Father, an element in Hebrew names such as Abner, meaning father of light. Also Ad, Aada. In other Semitic languages likewise a title of God. Compare Ahi, Amm. In cabalistic system a name of the Sephira Chokmah, the Father. Also Abba. (3) Fifth month of Hebrew sacred year, equivalent to July-August; eleventh month of the civil year (except in leap years, when it is twelfth). A sad month; on its first day a feast is observed for the death of Aaron, on its ninth day a feast is held in memory of divine edicts which excluded so many that came out of Egypt from entering the promised land. Twelfth month of the Syrian year, last month of summer. (4) Orb, interchangeable with ap and Ob (see Ob). Root of happy. (5) See Aabba.

ABA (1) Choctaw Indian Great Spirit. (2) In Greek mythology, Aba or Abae is a town famous for an oracle of Apollo. Cognate with Abu, mountain site of cave-temples of the Jains.

ABAANGUI AND ZAGUAGUAYU Culture hero brothers of Guarayo Indians.

ABABINILI Chickasaw Indian supreme being, manifested in fire and in the sun. Giver of life, light, and warmth. Sitting-Above deity.

ABADDON In Old Testament angel of the bottomless pit, death angel. From Hebrew abad, 'he perished.' Milton uses the name for the pit itself; hence depth of Hell, place of destruction. Also Dom-daniel, Mammondon, Pandemonium. In Greek, Apollyon.

ABAEUS (ABAIOS) In Greek mythology Apollo as worshiped at Aba.

ABAFON In Philippine Islands a fish feast held on the evening of the day after a funeral. A rite in ancestor worship.

ABAIA In Melanesian mythology a magic eel which lived in a lake. Becoming angry when an old woman caught fish in the lake, he caused a deluge. Only an old woman who had eaten of the magic fish escaped. Compare Aokeu and Ake.

ABAKAN-KHAN Siberian rain god.

ABANA In the Old Testament a clear, cold, swift mountain stream; a perennial river fertilizing the valley through which it flows.

ABANDONMENT Dream significance: misfortunes, quarrels.

Abandoned Children. Children are abandoned or driven away for the following reasons: alleged ungratefulness, destitution, disease, disobedience, famine, fear of a prophecy, illegitimacy, incestuous parentage, jealousy of a guardian or relative, stupidity, supernatural parentage or birth, unfitness to survive. The abandoned children are fed by birds, fostered by supernatural beings, nourished by celestial animals, reared by kings, or in other ways delivered. They usually attain power and wealth, develop into brave hunters and warriors, fulfil the prophecy, or return to

rescue their parents or relatives. Frequently the abandonment is related to a sun or time myth, the infant sun being left exposed on a mountain top and recognized as divine by the halo or glow radiating from it. Examples of abandoned children are: Abraham, Cyrus, Hirugo, Joseph, Moses, Oedipus, Orestes, Perseus, Romulus and Remus. Compare cista, exposed children, fatal children.

Abandoned wife. A seasonal or time motif world-wide in folklore. Because of intrigues of evil sisters or in-laws, jealosy, rivals, or slander, a wife is blinded, her hands are cut off, or she is forced to suffer some other disability, and then is cast off. The wife usually comes upon a magic lake, stream, or well (water-of-life motif), which restores her afflicted parts and her beauty. She wins back her husband and the guilty are punished.

ABANS Persian spirit of iron mines.

ABARIS Greek legendary sage of the 6th century B.C., to whom Apollo gave a magic arrow which rendered him invisible, stayed a pestilence, gave oracles, made it possible for him to live without food, and on which he was able to ride through the air. Thus, the dart of Abaris. Sometimes called the Hyperborean. Also the name of an Egyptian city.

ABASED In heraldry to point downward, as the wings of an eagle on a shield, or to be depressed below the shield's center, as an armorial figure. To debase, degrade, dishonor, humble, lower.

ABASY In Yakut belief, spirits of the long-ago deceased who dwell beside graves or in deserted places and who wander about causing destruction. They serve Arson-Duolai, ruler of the dead and swallower of people's souls, giver of disease, etc. They are appeased only by blood sacrifices.

ABATEMENT In heraldry a mark of dishonor across a coat of arms; mark of illegitimate descent.

ABATINA Fickleness.

ABATOS A sacred Egyptian island in the Nile. Paradise, universal navel.

ABATWA In African tribal legends the smallest people. They wander under grass and sleep in ant hills. They shoot those who despise them with poisoned arrows.

ABBA (1) An invocation of God. A title of bishops, the heads of monastaries, and patriarchs in Eastern churches. Title of Mishnaic teachers. In Syriac expresses the confidence, familiarity, and tenderness between parent and child. (2) In cabalism Supernal Father. A name of Chokmah, Supreme Wisdom. Abba and Aima are the Father in Supernal Wisdom and Mother of Supernal Understanding (also called Binah).

ABBADONA In Klopstock's Messaiah a fallen angel who later regrets his part in the rebellion of Satan and reproves him for blasphemy.

ABBA SALAMA In Abyssinian literally Father of Peace. Title of the head of the church.

ABBAS THE GREAT Shah of Persia. In 1591, warned by astrologers that he was threatened

by death, he abdicated. An unbeliever, probably a Christian, named Yusoofee, was crowned, and at the end of three days was put to death. Thus the prophecy of the stars was fulfilled, and Abbas reascended the throne with the promise of a long and illustrious life. Compare king, sacred; surrogate.

ABBEY Dream significance: consolation for worries.

ABBEYLAIRD An insolven debtor who cannot be prosecuted on Sunday, and therefore mingles with others on that day.

ABBOTT Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning father.

ABBOTT OF UNREASON King of Saturnalia, which see.

ABBY Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning sweet refuge. Also a diminutive of Abigail.

A-B-C A primer, principles of the alphabet. Basic or main facts, beginning, first steps.

A-B-C Powers. Argentina-Brazil-Chile.

A-B-C Process. Making fertilizer from alum, blood, and clay.

ABCHASES Shepherds of the Caucasus. These pastoral tribes sometimes are obliged to sell herds to strangers who may handle the bones disrespectfully. Seeking to avert the dangers which such a sacrilege entails, they consecrate one of the herd as an object of worship and eat it sacramentally in the family circle. Afterwards they treat the bones with ceremonious respect.

ABD An element in Arabic names, meaning servant; as Abd-el-kader, servant of the Mighty One. Slave.

ABDAL Mohammedan devotee, hermit, saint.

ABDEMON In Old Testament, a riddle maker. A Tyrian who solved the riddles propounded by King Solomon to Hiram, king of Tyre, and invented others which the Israelite king could not solve.

ABDERIAN (ABDERITAN) One who laughs or scoffs. From Democritus, the laughing or scoffing philosopher who lived in Abdera, seaport of ancient Thrace. Also a stupid person.

ABDERUS In Greek mythology armor-bearer of Heracles.

ABDEST Mohammedan rite of ablution before prayer.

ABDEVENHAM In astrology lord of the 12th Celestial house.

ABDIAS Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning servant of God.

ABDIEL (ABDEEL) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning servant of God. In Milton's Paradise Lost a faithful seraph who opposed Satan's revolt.

ABDOMINAL BIRTH Children brought into the world by abdominal section, according to a world-wide superstition, will develop into heroes, as Asclepius, Macduff.

ABDUCTION Dream significance: success. A world-wide folktale motif in which the usual theme is the carrying off or detention of a beautiful young woman by a supernatural creature (animal, dwarf, giant, ogre, water-sprite, etc.), personifying

a whirlwind or some other force of nature. Another theme in abduction myths is that of the youth who steals the feather-dress of the swan-maid as she bathes and thus makes it impossible for her to return to her heavenly abode. The Rape of the Sabine Women by the Romans is a famous mass-abduction story. The psychology of marriage by abduction is so deeply rooted in some cultures, marriage celebrations frequently include a mock capture of the bride and mock resistance by relatives. Still another theme is that of the devil carrying off scolding women, usurers, and others designated for Hell. Compare beauty and the beast, divine-mortal marriages.

ABECEDARIANS German Anabaptist sect of the 16th century which rejected all learning as a hindrance to religion.

ABEDNEGO A Chaldean masculine name meaning servant of Nego. Given to Azariah, who, with Meshach, Shadrach, and Daniel, was carried as a captive to the court of the Babylonian king. The virtue and wisdom of these men as well as their steadfast belief in God won the admiration of the king, but aroused the jealousy of others at court. During the absence of Daniel the other three were placed in a fiery furnace from which they were miraculously delivered unharmed by Jehovah. The descent into and return from Hell theme. Compare Jonah.

ABEL (ABELUS, HABEL) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning breath, love, son, transitoriness, vanity. In place names signifies he who weeps, lamentation, mourning; also grassy place, meadow, as Abel-Beth-Maachah means meadow of the house of Maachah. Name also suggests one who lives in continence after the alleged manner of Abel. (2) In Hebrew and Moslem tradition, second son of Adam and Eve. Possessor of a fatal spot. A shepherd slain by his agriculturist brother Cain; hence the death of ignorance at the hands of learning (see shepherd). For generations Abel has been considered the prototype of the innocent victim of murder, but one meaning of his name, vanity, points to a different moral. Other meanings, breath, transitoriness, refer to the brevity of life. The name also may be written Obel, which resolves into the Ball O. Murdered by Cain, the Great One A, suggests one phase of light murdered by another phase, or Primal Cause (A), the Great Abyss, realm of darkness, murdering the Orb of the Sun. Compare Cain.

ABELARD (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning nobly resolute. (2) A medieval Christian philosopher and theologian whose love for his pupil Heloise led to his castration.

ABEL DRUGGER A credulous superstitious character in Johnson's The Alchemist.

ABELE The white poplar, symbolic of time.

ABELIAN (ABELITE, ABELONIAN, ABELONITE) One of an African sect of the 4th century A. D. After the alleged example of Abel, members of the sect married but lived in continence in order not to perpetuate sin.

ABELLA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beautiful.

ABELMAIM Hebrew masculine name meaning meadow on the waters.

ABELMEHOLAH Hebrew place name meaning meadow of the dance.

ABEL-MIZRAIM From the Hebrew, meaning meadow of the Egyptians. So called from the floor of Atad, east of the Jordan, where for seven days Joseph and his brothers lamented on bringing up the body of their father Jacob from Egypt for burial; hence a place of mourning.

ABEONA Roman goddess. Guardian of children in their first efforts to run about, also of travelers.

ABER Word element of names of British origin signifying a confluence of waters. Appears in such names as Aberdeen, Aberystwyth, etc.

ABERFRAW In Celtic mythology site of the wedding feast of Branwen and Matholwych.

ABESSA Personification of abbeys and convents; a character in Spenser's Faerie Queen.

ABGAR (ABGARUS) Appelation of kings of Edessa. Equivalent of the Egyptian Pharaoh and Ptolemy and the Roman Caesar.

ABGAR V Leper king of Edessa. He wrote a letter to Christ in which he asked Jesus to cure him. Also called Ucomo or Ukkama, meaning black.

ABHEDA In Buddhism deified mortal, sixteenth arhat. Name meaning steadfast. His emblems are caitya, stupa. In Tibet called Mi-che-pa or Mi-p'yed. Parallels Christian saint.

ABHIJNARAJA One of the seventeen Medicine Buddhas. See Medicine Buddhas.

ABHORSON Executioner in Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

ABIA (ABIAH, ABIJAH) (1) Masculine Hebrew name meaning Jehovah is father. (2) Second son of Samuel, a judge whose corruption and injustice led to the establishment of the kingdom.

ABIATHAR (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning father of excellence. (2) In Old Testament, a friend who deserted David in his old age, for which act he was removed from his office as the eleventh Jewish high priest.

ABIB Literally, ear of corn, and signifying fresh fruit. Ancient Hebrew name for the first month of the ecclesiastical calendar; later called Nisan. Equivalent of March-April.

ABIDAN Hebrew masculine name meaning father of judgement.

ABIEL (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of strength, strong. (2) In the Old Testament grandfather of Saul, one of David's thirty mighty men.

ABIEZER Hebrew masculine name meaning father of help.

ABIGAIL (ABBY, GAIL, NABBY) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning my father's joy or source of joy. (2) In the Old Testament wife of Nabal. When he died, she discovered his ingratitude to David, and by offering to make amends, she won the love of David, who made her his wife. (3) A lady's maid or waiting woman, from the character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, The Scornful Lady.

ABIGOR Medieval demon of high degree. Grand duke of the infernal regions with sixty legions at his command. An authority on war. Portrayed as a knight carrying a lance, scepter or standard.

ABIHAIL Hebrew masculine name meaning mighty.

ABIHU (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning God is father. (2) In Old Testament second son of Aaron. He and his brother Nadab were priests who transgressed by becoming intoxicated and were consumed by fire for burning incense with common fire instead of with the fire kept perpetually on the altar of burnt-offering.

ABIJAH (BIGE, BIJAH) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is my father. (2) In Old Testament son of Rehoboam. First king of Judah. Like his father, he reigned as a despot.

ABIKARIB Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning my father is gracious.

ABIKU Evil spirits of the Yoruba tribe of West Africa. They always are hungry and thirsty and prey especially on children.

ABIMELECH (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of a king. (2) In Old Testament a Philistine who took Sarah into his harem, but being warned in a dream, he restored her to Abraham and gave Abraham 1,000 pieces of silver as an atoning gift. (3) Another Philistine who befriended Isaac, son of Abraham. (4) Son of Gideon by a concubine. He made himself king of Shechem after his father's death, and slew his father's seventy sons. Only Jotham, the youngest, escaped. Three years later the people killed Abimelech.

ABINADAB (AMINADAB) (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning princely father. (2) Second son of Jesse, older brother of David. He followed Saul in war against the Philistines. (3) A son of Saul who died with his father in battle.

ABIPON A savage and wandering tribe of Paraguayan Indians now extinct. As a death custom they abolished certain words, which constantly transformed their language.

ABIRAM (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father exalted. (2) A prince of Reuben who unsuccessfully conspired with Dathan and Korah to overthrow the authority of Aaron and Moses in the wilderness.

ABISHA Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning my father is the Lord.

ABISHAG (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning author of error. (2) In Old Testament a beautiful Shunammite virgin, who chose to marry and cherish David in his old age.

ABISHAI (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of a gift. (2) A Hebrew general, nephew of David and one of the bravest of David's might men. Slayer of Ishbi-benob, a giant who was about to slay David.

ABISHALOM See Absalom.

ABISHUA Hebrew masculine meaning father of safety.

ABITAL Hebrew feminine name meaning whose father is dew.

ABIZENDEGANI Eastern fountain of youth.

ABLUTION A ceremonial or symbolic washing.

ABNAKI A confederacy of Indian tribes which frequently attacked colonists of New England. The name became synonymous with savagery, and they were called Tarrateens.

ABNER (AB) (1) Hebrew masculine name, meaning of light, my father is a lamp. (2) In Old Testament a blood relative of Saul and commander-in-chief of Saul's army. Defeated by David, he slew Asahel, who had pursued him; in turn he was killed by Asahel's brother Joab.

ABNET Band or girdle of fine linen worn by Jewish priests.

ABOKAS Melanesian home of the dead.

ABOMINATION In Christianity a term applied to the standards of the Roman army, which bore the images of Roman emperors and gods. In Egyptian antiquity applied to Jews and to shepherds. In Old Testament applied to idols and their worship.

ABONSAM Evil spirit of the negroes of Guinea, who annually beat about in every corner with brooms and sticks, scour their utensils and vessels, and scream loudly to frighten this devil.

ABOSOM Minor tutelary spirits of the African Ashanti.

ABOU (ABU) An element in Arabic names meaning father.

ABOU-BEN-ADHEM A character in Leigh Hunt's poem of the same name. He discovers that love of man is love of God.

ABOUCHE In heraldry having a notch in the upper right hand corner; said of a shield.

ABOUHANNES Sacred ibis of northern Africa. Its mummies are found in ancient temples.

ABRA Feminine name from the Hebrew, equivalent of Abraham, hence mother of a multitude. In Old Testament favorite concubine of Solomon.

ABRACADABRA A cabalistic word written in triangular form and worn as a curative charm against all diseases, enemies, and pains. Also recited to break spells. In some accounts said to be made up from the initials of Ab (Father), Ben (Son), and Ruach Acadsch (Holy Spirit). In other accounts said to be coined from the root abraxas, the mystery equivalent of Mithras, which expresses mathematically the unspeakable name of the Supreme Spirit.

ABRACALAM A cabalistic word used as a charm.

ABRAHAM (ABE, ABRAM) (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning father of a multitude. (2) In Hebrew and Moslem tradition a descendant of Noah, born secretly in a cave to escape Nimrod's order to kill all males at birth. He sucked milk from his little finger and, at the end of ten days, was a full grown man. He was so wise his father introduced him at the court of Nimrod, where with his first born son Ishmael, traditional ancestor of the Arabs, he rebuilt for the fourth time the Kaaba over the sacred stone at Mecca. Receiving Gabriel's message from God, he bent down and worshiped Je-

hovah. He was kept in prison for a year without food, and survived; then, like Abednego, he was consigned to fire, which failed to burn him. He fled, a cloud hid him from Nimrod's army, and Gabriel carried him to Babylon, where he destroyed Nimrod's image and other idols. He spent the remainder of his life as a pilgrim known as the far-traveler. His name originally was Abram (cognate Hindu Brahm) until Jehovah, to test his faith, in a vision called on him to offer his son Isaac as a burnt offering. As he was about to draw his knife a ram was miraculously provided to take the place of Isaac, but Abraham had proved himself one who places his faith in God above all else. For his willingness to sacrifice his son God called him Abraham. He established the covenant of circumcision, which is called his seal. He is deemed to be the ancestor of Christ and worshiped by Christians as well as Jews and Moslems. As a fatal child, he resembles Oedipus and Zeus; as a prototype of absolute and unquestioning faith in the face of despair and misfortune, his vows resemble those of Agamemnon, Idomeneus, and Jephthah; as one whose growth was miraculous and who remained a wanderer who cared for flocks, he resembles Heracles and other sun heroes. See Abimelech.

Abraham's balm. Aromatic flower of the Sicilian chaste-tree, tree which supposedly preserves chastity.

Abraham's bosom. Repose of the happy in death, paradise, state of bliss. Frequently represented by a feast. To lie on one's bosom refers to the oriental mode of reclining at table.

Abraham's eye. A charm which supposedly possesses the magic power to deprive of eyesight the thief who refused to confess his guilt.

Abraham's seal. Rite of circumcision, divine token, God's covenant.

Abraham's tent. Vicissitudes of a pilgrim's life; eternal promise, faith, hope.

Abraham's vision. Test of faith.

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT Covenant made by God with Abraham that the Messiah should spring from his seed. Also the rite of circumcision.

ABRAHAMITE Christian gnostic of the 9th century School of Abraham at Antioch, which denied the divinity of Christ.

ABRAHAMMAN In the 16th and 17th centuries, on certain days, patients of the Abraham ward of London's Bethlehem (Bedlam) Hospital were permitted to go out onto the streets to beg. A badge identified them. Their success as beggars led others to wear the badge and feign lunacy, and the term came to mean an imposter or sham who sought alms under the pretense of madness. The term to 'sham Abraham,' meaning to pretend illness, derived from this usage.

ABRAHAM NEWLAND A banknote, from a signature which appeared on late 18th century English banknotes.

ABRAM (ABE) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning a high father.

ABRASA Mystical Egyptian word meaning hurt me not. The Greeks used it on amulets believing evil spirits were more familiar with the Egyptian language.

ABRAXAS (1) Gnostic name invented to express the unspeakable name of the Supreme Being, the source of 365 emanations, and portrayed with the head of a cock (Phronesis), the body of a man, legs formed from serpents (Logus and Nous), in his left hand holding a whip (emblem of Dynamis) and in his right a shield (emblem of Sophia). Solar-power name; talisman with power for vigilance, and name which may be compounded of two ancient words, i.e. abir (bull) and axis (pole), and indicating the motion of the earth, commonly called the alteration of the poles, resulted in the vernal equinox taking place at one time in Taurus, the celestial bull, over the North Pole. Four white horses draw the chariot of Abraxas, symbolizing the four ethers by means of which the solar power (Abraxas) is circulated through the universe. The seven letters signify the seven creative powers or planetary angels recognized by the ancients or the seven-rayed power of Abraxas. Compare Aum, Jao. (2) A medical talisman, especially potent against malarial fevers. An amulet or gem inscribed with a mystic figure or word, such as abraxas, which in numerology expresses 365 (alpha =1, beta =2, rho = 100, alpha = 1, xi = 60, alpha = 1, sigma = 200), and relates to the number of days and the number of eons ruling the year. Gnostic mystic word denoting the destroyer of giants (darkness, evil); also the 365 order of spirits occupying the 365 heavens. Mystery equivalent of Mithras because the numerical value of the two names work out to the number 365. Cognate with abrasa, root of abracadabra.

ABRUZZI CARNIVAL Carnival in which a pasteboard figure is carried by four grave diggers with pipes in their mouths and bottles of wine slung over their shoulders. The pasteboard figure represents the emasculated fertility god.

ABSALOM (ABISHALOM) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning father of peace. (2) In Old Testament rebellious son of David, typifying one who is ambitious, lawless, possessed of filial disobedience, vanity. He killed his brother and attempted to usurp the throne of his father. When pursued by David's troops in the oak wood of Ephraim, his long hair was caught in a tree, and he was slain. This situation parallels many in mythology, where the old sacred king (old year or sun) is in conflict with the new sacred king; also where the hero is emasculated and his sacred heel is saved from touching the ground by his hair. Compare hobbling; Jacob; king, lame; Llew Llaws. (3) Nickname applied to the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II of England. (4) In Chaucer's The Miller's Tale, a priggish but amorous parish clerk who comes to grief by flirting with a young wife of a wealthy aged carpenter.

ABSAROKA Name meaning crow or sparrow-hawk, and applied to Indians of the Siouan linguistic family.

ABSINTHE Absence, heartache, separation. Dream significance: illness, sorrow.

ABSOLUTE, THE God and the universe; the infinite; perfection unaltered by place or time; the permanently finished; the unknowable; the unlimited and perfect Being, free from admixture or impurity. Thirty-three, number of perfect unity.

ABSTEMII Persons of the early Christian church who would not partake of the eucharist cup.

ABSYRTUS (APSYRTOS) In Greek mythology son of King Aeetes of Colchis, brother of Medea. In Medea's flight with Jason she killed her brother, dismembered his body, and one by one dropped the pieces into the Adriatic Sea (whence Absyrtides Islands) so that her father, stopping to pick up the pieces, might be delayed. A personification of the rays of the sun on the sea. As an aspect of the sun destroyed by or because of the moon, the Absyrtus myth resembles that of Adonis.

ABTAGIGI (ABSUSU) Sumerian harlot goddess. Evil spirit bringing woe to men. Name signifies she who sends messages or she who loiters about. Parallels Kilili.

ABTI Egyptian for east, place of beginnings. Cognate with apt.

ABU (ABOU) (1) Arabic prefix which means father. Cognate with aba, boa. (2) A sacred mountain in Rajputana, India; noted for old cave-temples of the Jains. (3) In ancient Sumer, lord of vegetation.

ABU BEKR In Mohammedanism father of Ayesha, Mohammed's wife; thus father of a virgin. A merchant, he became Mohammed's successor as prophet. Also called Abdallah and Al Siddick.

ABUDA In Japanese Buddhism the eight cold hells. Compare To-Kwatsu.

ABU-HASSAN In Arabian Nights a prodigal in the story of The Sleeper Awakened, who was made to believe himself calif.

ABU NUWAS The jester of Bagdad; like Baron Munchausen a man of marvelous adventures. One who always has a ready answer.

ABURY (AVEBURY) Ancient holy site, site of druid temple, megalithic remains in the form of a serpent. Cognate boa. See Ave, Ophis.

ABYDOS (1) In ancient Egypt burial place of kings. A sacred city. Also the cradle of spring of life, the entrance and source of the Abyss. (2) In Greek mythology, home of Leander who swam the Hellespont nightly to visit Hero.

ABYLA (ABILA) A mountain in Morocco (now called Jebel Musa or Ape's Hill) opposite Calpe (modern Gibraltar). One of the pillars of Heracles, a universal axis or sky support.

ABYRGA Central Asian sea-monster or snake which dwells in the lake of milk at the foot of the tree of life. Continuously attached by the Garide bird, which lives in the crown of the tree. Compare Yggdrasil.

ABYSS Anything immeasurable, profound, unfathomable. The bottomless pit, the dark place, Hell. A great cavity once believed to exist in the bowels of the earth. Chaos in which the universe was formed. Dream significance: (if falling into one) danger; (if on top of one) approaching danger; (if seeing one) warning. In heraldry the center of an escutcheon. In medieval Europe the abode of departed spirits, especially of the wicked; abode of the devouring beast. Word which resolves into ab-is, a term for God. Babylonian form was abzu, signifying fire or light of Ab (Father) or orb of Day. Root of Abyssinia.

ABYZU A primitive Christian demoness who caused the milk of women to be cold and frightened children in their sleep until Saint Michael forced her to reveal her forty names, and this broke her spell. See name.

AC (AG, AK) Word root from the Sanscrit meaning great or mighty.

ACACIA September 14 birthday flower signifying friendship, love which is platonic. In the language of flowers: You have elegance and grace. Symbol of fecundity, immortality of the soul, reproductivity. Menstrous blood symbolized by its gum. As a tree with thorns emblematic of divine power to repel evil. Appears frequently as a design in the capital of Egyptian and Greek columns. Related to the Greek word akis, i.e. a point or to pierce. In Egyptian tradition the supposed habitation of the mother goddess Neith. In Hebraic-Moslem tradition the burning bush. A superstition still prevails in Arabic Deserta that anyone who break off a twig of the sacred tree will die within the year.

Acacia, rose or white. September 15 birthday flower, signifying elegance.

Acacia, yellow. Typifies secret love.

ACACIUS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning the guileless.

ACADEME (ACADEMY) The ancient Academy of Athens; any place of learning. Named after the hero Academus, giver of knowledge. In an Italian icon represented by a woman of manly heroic aspect in a gown of many colors to indicate the various aspects of learning. She wears a gold crown and carries a file in her right hand and a garland in her left. Her masculine countenance denotes profound judgement.

ACADEMUS In Greek mythology Attic hero who revealed to Castor and Pollux the whereabouts of their sister Helen, who had been concealed by Theseus at Aphidnae. Probably an aspect of light. The gymnasium where Plato taught was named after him and called Academe.

ACADIA A fertile land; old name for Nova Scotia.

ACAGCHEMEM A California tribe of Indians who adored and sacrificed the buzzard, or great buzzard, once a year at a festival called Panes.

ACAILL Sacred book of ancient Celts. According to the Book of Acaill any king who was afflicted with a personal blemish might not reign over Ireland at Tara. Therefore, when King Cormac MacArt lost one eye, he abdicated.

ACALA (ACARA) In Buddhism. the four-headed manifestation of the Bodhisattva Vajrapani. Tibetan name K'ro-bo-mi-gyo-ba. In Japan god of fire.

ACAMAS (AKAMAS) One of the great heroes of Greek mythology. Son of Theseus and Phaedra.

ACAN Chaldean Great Serpent; name signifying Great One. Mayan god of intoxicating wine. Word akin to khan.

ACANTHUS Artifice as one of the fine arts, felicity. Signifies love of art, nothing will separate

the giver and the reciever. In early Christian art the plant of heaven, typifying garden of heaven. In Greek antiquity a funeral leaf. Also a design characteristic of Corinthian temples, probably signifying immortality.

ACANTUM Mayan name of each of the four Bacabs, meaning a stone erected and painted the color sacred to the cardinal point represented by the Bacab. Fertility symbol of the gods of harvest and rain. The word acan meant mead and also erected.

ACARDIACUS Fetal monstrosity without a heart; a parasite.

ACARNAN AND AMPHOTERUS In Greek mythology sons of Alcmaeon and Callirrhoe. Their mother, hearing of her husband's murder by Phegeus and his sons, asks Zeus, who loves her, to transform her boys into men to avenge their father. The prayers of Callirrhoe answered, Acarnan and Amphoterus (light heroes) kill Phegeus (darkness) and his sons and acquire the necklace and veil of Harmonia (fertility). However, because of the curse of death upon them, they refuse to give the gifts to their mother, and instead hang them at Delphi as an offering to Apollo. The curse thus broken, the brothers founded Acarnania, as Cadmus, husband of Harmonia, had founded Thebus.

ACARYAVAJRAPANI In Buddhism second celestial Bodhisattva; bearer of the thunderbolt as spiritual guide. Vajrapani in one of his Dharmapala or Defender manifestations. Guardian of the amrta which the Rahu stole. When he recovered the amrta, he drank it and his golden complexion turned dark blue. Attributes: noose, thunderbolt. In Tibet called Chak-dor-u-tsa-rya or P'yag-rdor-au-tsa-rya.

ACASTUS In Greek legend son of Pelias, husband of Astydamia. Against his father's wishes he became an Argonaut; also took part in the Calydonian boar hunt. At his father's death, he celebrated funeral games which became the theme of ancient poets and artists and in which Peleus participated. When Astydamia falsely accused Peleus, Acastus stole his magic sword, nevertheless Peleus killed him. Resembles Potiphar.

ACATHISTHUS In Greek Orthodox Church a hymn of thanksgiving to the Virgin. It is sung on Saturday of the fifth week of Lent to celebrate the repulse of the Avars from Constantinople A. D. 625.

ACCAD (1) One of the ancient Accadian people. (2) A language of early Babylon, antedating the language of the cuneform inscriptions. Held by some to be a cryptogram. (3) A great city of Nimrod's kingdom, now a ruin. (4) Hebrew word meaning fortress.

ACCA LARENTIA In Roman mythology mother and queen of the Lares. Earth goddess to whom seed corn and the dead were entrusted. According to popular legend, wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and nurse to Romulus and Remus. Her nickname was Lupa (she-wolf or courtesan), being perhaps the source of the story they were raised by a wolf. In another account a beautiful woman, wife of Tarutius, a rich Etruscan who in gambling lost her to Mercury. The wealth of Tarutius she bequeathed to Romulus or to the Roman people. In still another legend she is said to have had

twelve sons, with whom she sacrificed once a year to the fertilizing of the arva (fields) and for this reason they are known as the Arval Brothers. One of them died and Romulus took his place, founding the Arval priesthood. Her feast, the Larentalia was held on December 23rd.

ACCENSI In Roman antiquity warriors of the lowest class. They followed the army in their usual clothes, unarmed and unprotected. When armed soldiers fell they filled the gaps by picking up the weapons of those who had fallen. They also acted as orderlies.

ACCHO Ancient Canaanite city which still survives and now is known as Acca or Acre. A heathen city; the last fortified place wrested from the Christians by the Turks. Crusaders who defended it through many sieges called it Acre, which see.

ACCIDENT Dream significance: danger; (to the head) danger to one's self or father; (to left foot) danger to a servant; (to left hand) danger to one's children; (to right foot) danger to one's brother or sister; (to right hand) danger to one's mother.

ACCIDENTAL GODS Among primitive Lapps the first object, whether a stone, stump, or tree, on which a glance falls on leaving the hut or tent in the morning, is worshiped.

ACCIPITER Latin for hawk, containing the 'piter' of Jupiter and resolvable into ak-se-pitar, Great Light Father. Compare hawk, hierax, pa.

ACCOLLE In heraldry collared, gorged, as an animal in an escutcheon. The overlapping or touching as two profile heads on coins, escutcheons, or shields; thus close alliance, matrimony, united.

ACCOLON Character in Mort d'Arthur. King Arthur fought him to regain his enchanted sword and scabbard (light rays), which Accolon had obtained through the aid of Morgan le Fay.

ACCUSED Dream significance: (by a man) good news; (by a woman) bad news.

ACE One, a minute particle, a unit. The best, highest, most perfect; also the basest, lowest, worst; hence good or bad luck. In games a scoring point. An aviator. In tarot divination all aces symbolize strength; that of clubs represents action, of diamonds represents money, of hearts represents family, of spades represents death struggle. See Tarot.

ACELDAMA Potter's field near Jerusalem, said to have been purchased with the bribe Judas took for betraying Jesus, whence the meaning, from the Aramaic, of field of blood. By extension any place of bloody or murderous association, or a burying place for paupers or for strangers.

ACEPHALI (1) In Libya a fabled nation of men without heads. (2) Any body of people not having an acknowledged head or leader.

ACEPHALUS A headless monstrosity; a tape worm.

ACERBAS (AKERBAS, SICHARBAS) (1) In classical legend uncle and husband of Elissa. A powerful Tyrian noble, high priest of the god Melkarth. (2) In Virgil's Aeneid husband of

Dido (Elissa), murdered by her brother Pygmalion for his riches (fertility).

ACERRA In Greek antiquity an incense box used in sacrifices.

ACESTES In Greek legend son of the Sicilian river-god Crimisus and the dew-nymph Segesta. A Trojan war hero. He discharged his arrow (lightning) with such force it took fire from the friction of the air. Also figured in Virgil's Aeneid.

ACHACHILA Bolivian spirits who send frost, hail, or rain.

ACHAEA (ACHAIA) Ancient Greek priestess of Earth, who drank the fresh blood of a bull before descending into a cave to prophecy.

ACHAEMENES (AKHAMANISH) Semi mythical Persian patriarch; founder of the Achaemenidae dynasty. He was reputed to have been an abandoned child, fed and protected by an eagle.

ACHAEANS (ACHAEI, ACHAIANS, ACHIEVI) One of the four peoples of ancient Greece. A name applied by Homer to all Greeks.

ACHAEUS Mythical culture hero; eponym of the Achaeans. Descendant of Prometheus, grandson of Hellen (eponym of Hellenic race), son of Xuthus.

ACHAM In occult science demon of Thursday.

ACHAMOTH In gnostic belief the lower or imperfect Wisdom, the weakest eon, the form under which spirit surrenders to matter and becomes the foundation of the real world.

ACHAN (ACHAR) In Old Testament a plunderer, whose act of stealing some of the spoils of Jericho, things tabu and doomed to destruction or to dedication to God, brought on the curse which caused the defeat of his people, who stoned him to death.

ACHAR (1) Religious observance of the Hindus, the mysteries as taught by the acharya, holy teacher or perceptor. (2) The pickled shoots of the bamboo, a sacred plant.

ACHATES In Virgil's Aeneid the ever faithful companion and friend of Aeneas. Called fidus Achates, hence a follower, loyal friend.

ACHELOUS (ACHELOOS) Greek river god, personification of the sacred river Achelous. Capable of form changing, in a struggle with Heracles over Deianira, he first appeared with the body of a bull and the head of a bearded and horned man, then as a snake. In the fight one of his horn's was broken off; it became the cornucopia. In snake form he was a bestower of fertility. His name denotes any running water, probably contains the same root as the Latin aqua or ak (ach) meaning great. See Acheron.

ACHERON In Greek mythology one of the five rivers surrounding Hades. The fabled abode of evil spirits into which the Cocytus and Phlegethon flowed. The river of sorrows or woe over which the dead were ferried or through which they had to battle. Later synonymous with the lower world itself. Possibly another form of Achelous. Identical with the Celtic Achren.

Food for Acherôn. Dead bodies.

ACHERUSIA (ACHERUSIAN BOG) In Greek mythology the name of several small lakes or marshes, supposedly connected with the underworld. Most important underworld lake through which the Acheron flowed. Sacred lake over which the dead were conveyed to the place of burial.

ACHILLEA Disputes, quarrels, war. As a form of the aster, the sun.

ACHILLES The greatest, most beautiful, and strongest of the heroes of Greek mythology, and one of the most renowned heroes of all time. In Greek legend the grandson of Aeacus, chief of the Myrmidons (ant clan); son of Peleus, sun hero and co-king of Ioclus,, and the sea or moon goddess Thetis. Thetis bore seven sons, six of whom, as surrogates for Peleus, she burned to death and placed as immortals in heaven. To render Achilles immortal Thetis dipped him in the river Styx, holding him by the heel. Although the son of a sun hero and himself an aspect or personification of the sun, he was not immortal; he had not passed through the burning process and his heel, where held by his mother, remained vulnerable. Thetis disguised him as a girl to save him from serving as a warrior, an incident suggesting androgyny. He was discovered, and served in the Trojan war on the side of the Greeks. In an argument over Briseis he withdrew from the war, but returned to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus. He vanquished several heroes in single combat. Likewise in single combat, he killed Hector; Paris, aiming at his vulnerable heel, killed him and fulfilled a prophecy. Achilles, which means without lips, a name given to him because his lips did not touch his mother's breast inasmuch as he had been brought up by his tutor Chiron, embodies ak (ach), meaning great. He typifies beauty, disputes, a dodger, faithful friend, manly valor, one who hides in woman's skirts, quarrels, strength with one fatal weakness, sulkiness, vulnerability, war, wrathfulness. He exemplifies one of the horrors of war, the death of the young. The Achilleis is a solar epic: the sun is separated early from the darkness or twilight of dawn (Thetis), is hidden by clouds (woman's clothes), from which he emerges in glory. His affair with Briseis may be related to the Vedic myth of Aharya and Brisaya. His various combats are battles of light; the sun (Achilles) eventually tramples on darkness (Hector). Soon after victory the sun sets, so Achilles' death follows that of Hector. His vulnerable heel compares with Balor's eye and Balder's mistletoe. Also resembles Abel, Bran, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Krishna, Llew Llaw, Math, Mopsus, Talus. See crucifixion; heel; hobbling; king, lame; surrogate.

Achilles argument. Sophism to prove that motion is impossible.

Achilles heel. A single vulnerable or weak spot in a man's or a nation's character.

Achilles of England. Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), who crushed Napolean at Waterloo. Also known as the Iron Duke.

Achilles spear. A magic spear which has the power to cure the wounds it makes.

Achilles wrath. Wrath which affects the progress of an enterprise or war.

ACHISH In Old Testament a Philistine king who befriended David when David was at war with

Saul.

ACHITOPHEL (ACHITHOPHEL, AHITHOPHEL) Literally, foolish brother. (1) In Old Testament treacherous friend of David who deserted to Absalom. (2) In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel satirical sobriquet of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

ACHIYALATOPA In Zuni legend knife-feather monster with celestial powers.

ACHOR Literally, trouble. In Old Testament a valley north of Jericho, which suffered troubles caused by the sins of Achan, who was here put to death. The prophets alluded to it with promises of hope and joy to come.

ACHREN (ACHERON, OCHREN) In Brythonic legend a name for the otherworld. See Battle of Trees.

ACHSA (ACHSAH) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning anklet.

ACHUAS A tribe of pigmies in the Belgian Congo.

ACIM Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the world will judge.

ACIS In Greek mythology a handsome shepherd, son of Pan and the Naiad Symaethis, killed by Polyphemus, chief of the Cyclops, over the love of Galatea. Acis blood formed the stream which bears his name.

ACKAWOI Member of a warlike Caribbean tribe; a warrior.

ACKMAN An outlaw, a river thief.

ACLIS A club studded with spikes, thrown from the hand and drawn back by a leather thong. Roman writers called it a barbarian club. Compare Acontium.

ACME Perfection, the highest point of attainment. Resolves into ak-ome, i.e. great sun. Cognate with akhoom (ahom), Egyptian name for the letter A.

ACOEMETI Literally, sleepless. An Eastern order of 5th century Christian monks and nuns who kept praying night and day.

ACOKOTTAMASRI One of the seventeen Medicine Buddhas, which see.

ACOLYTE An altar attendant of minor rank, hence an assistant or follower. In astronomy a satellite or companion star.

ACONCAGUA Highest peak in the Andes, dedicate to and named after the Great Sun (Ac = great; on = sun).

ACONITE Deadliness, illicit love, remorse, vendetta. In the language of flowers: Your disdain will kill me. A witch's flower.

Crowfoot aconite. False security.

Winter aconite. Lustre.

Wolfsbane aconite. Misanthropy.

ACONTIUM (1) In the games of Greek antiquity one of the exercises of the pentathlon. The game of hurling a dart or javelin attached to a leather thong. Compare aclis. (2) One of certain cord-like organs of various sea-anemones, which are thrust out when the animals are irritated.

ACONTIUS AND CYDIPPE A favorite love story of ancient Greece. Cydippe was worshiping Artemis in the temple at Delos, when Acontius threw at her feet an apple inscribed with the words, "I swear by the sanctuary of Artemis that I will wed Acontius." Cydippe read the inscription aloud and then tossed the apple away. The reading bound her by oath, and Artemis compelled the marriage.

ACORN Androgyny, the lingam and yoni; a combination of I, the Holy One, and O, the generative orater or cup. Also simply the lingam or male principle. Fruit of the oak, holy tree of Jupiter, Thor, and Zeus, and a fertilizing power, a kernel of life. In heraldry symbolizes strength.

ACORUS Used as an ingredient of the sacred oil of the Jews of the Tabernacle.

ACOTZENTLI Tree on which Mexicans subsisted during the second age of man, thus a tree of life. See Ages of Man.

ACRASIA Enchantress in Spencer's Faerie Queene; intemperance personified.

ACRATES Personification of incontinence in Spenser's Faerie Queene. From the Greek akrates (powerless). In Greek antiquity a potent spirit of unmixed wine was called Acratus (Akratos).

ACRE (ACCA, ACRA) Ancient Palestinian city; its kings next in importance to those of Sidon and Tyre. Name means Great Sun (Ac = great; Ra = sun). See Accho.

ACREA An appellation of Rhea, the great mother. Resolves into ac-er-es, i.e. great fire essence or resplendent mother.

ACRES, BOB A coward, a swaggerer; from the character in Sheridan's comedy.

ACRISIUS In Greek mythology king of Argo, descendant of the Danaides, father of Danae, and grandfather of Perseus. When an oracle told him that Danae's son would slay him, he imprisoned his daughter in a tower. Zeus, however, descended into her bower in the form of a shower of gold (sunrays), and the child Perseus was born of this union. Acrisius had mother and son set adrift on the sea in a chest, which floated safely to the island of Seriphos, where they were rescued by a fisherman. Years later Perseus fulfilled the prophecy; thus the old year (or sun) was slain by the new year (or sun). His death resembles that of Balor.

ACROPOLIS Citadel of an ancient Greek city, usually higher than the city. The most noted is the Acropolis of Athens. Figuratively, height affording refuge in case of attack.

Acropolis statues. A number of draped statues, probably representatives of ancient Athenian priestesses, unearthed during the 19th century on the Acropolis at Athens. Probably buried after the battle of Salamis in 480 B.C.

ACT

Act of God. An inevitable action of natural forces, such as may not have been foreseen and could not have been prevented. Also called act of Providence.

Act of Truth. At a Tokyo Buddhist temple believers who meet with difficulties, such as lovers who are unable to obtain the consent of parents to marry, will jump from the roof of the temple believing that those who do so without flinching and land

without injury will obtain success.

ACTAEON In Greek mythology son of Aristaeus and Autonoe. A hunter who, having surprised Artemis, the moon goddess, bathing, was changed by her into a stag, whereupon he was immediately torn to pieces and devoured by his own dogs. A stag being a horned animal, Actaeon became prototype of men whose wives are unfaithful. The horns typify the rays of the sun killed as a result of the presence of the moon. Actaeon is a personification of the strong plant growth of the heat of summer. Religious repasts, called omophagi, consisting of the raw flesh of sacred animals, Actaeon personifying the sacred stag, were held in ancient Greece. As one who was slain for trespassing in a woman's realm, he resembles Endymeon and Pentheus.

ACTIAN GAMES An ancient Greek festival held in honor of Apollo.

ACTION Masculine principle; the feminine principle is passivity. Principle of the devil, as action commits one in full. Also the sun, which usually in mythology is personified by a male deity.

Action's death. Total eclipse of the sun.

ACTIUM A Greek promontory where Octavius Caesar defeated Anthony; hence a field of defeat (or victory).

ACTOR Dream significance: deceit, falseness. From the Greek, meaning to drive, lead. Resolves into ak-tor, i.e. great tor, eternal author of the universe. Cognate auctor (Latin for author), crater, Hector.

ACTUAL GRACE In Roman Catholic Church supernatural help given by God to enlighten the mind and strengthen the will to do good and avoid evil.

Actual sin. In theology the sin of an individual as contrasted with original sin.

ACUECUEYOTL Aztec personification of water-making waves. An aspect of Chalchiuhtlicue.

A. D. (1) After date; ante diem (before the day). (2) Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord).

AD (1) Word root signifying father (dad). Identical with at. Source of Adon, Adonis. (2) Literary suffix used in titles imitating Iliad, as in Dunciad. (3) In Moslem tradition a descendant of Noah, progenitor of an idolatrous and powerful Arabian tribe, the Adites. Founder of the city of Ad, which was destroyed by a mighty wind (voice of God) when his descendant Shedad mocked the prophets who warned him of his pride.

ADA (1) Occult magic word used to dispel back luck. (2) Feminine name from the German, meaning noble and from the Hebrew, meaning happy. Sometimes confused with Hebrew adah, meaning ornament. Also Adela, Adele, and used as deminutive for Adelaide.

ADAD (1) Aramaean god of storm and wind, god of retributive justice, designated as roaring-one or thunderer. Deity concerned with divination and omens. As rain god, giver of waters, he was revered; as storm god, he was greatly feared; as war god, he was invoked to destroy enemies with drought, thunderbolt or whirlwind. At the request of Ishtar he sent the deluge. In art his mount is a bull and he hurls forked lightning and a thunderbolt.

Other names by which he is known are Addu, Bardad, Balshameme, Bir, Birque, Dadu, Hadad, Iluwir, Rammanu. Cognate Yahveh, Zeus. (2) Syrian sun god, whose wife was Adargyns, the earth. Between them the sun's rays became creative. Identified as Martu by the Amorites.

ADAD-EA Babylonian ferryman across the waters of death to Ut-Napishtim's immortal abode. Gilgamesh was ferried by him. Parallels Charon.

ADAEMONIST One who denies the existence of a personal devil.

ADAH (1) Hebrew feminine name meaning ornament. (2) In Old Testament the wife of Cain, hence the wife of a murderer. Also the name of the first of the two wives of Lamech, a descendant of Cain, killer of a man in self-defense, and the first polygamist on record.

ADAIAH Hebrew feminine name meaning whom Jehovah adorns.

ADAL Masculine name from Middle High German, meaning noble.

ADALBERT Masculine name from Middle High German, meaning nobly bright.

ADAM (ADAMAH, ADE, EDIE, EDOM, ODEM) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning earth, man, red, red earth. Cognate Adon, Adonai. (2) In old Arabian, Hebrew, and Syrian tales, progenitor of the human race. Formed by God in His own image in the Garden of Eden with dust that the angel Michael had collected from the center and the four quarters of the earth and given life by the Creator's breath. From Adam's rib God created Eve. Because they succumbed to temptation they were expelled from the Garden of Eden, and brought the curse of mortality upon the human race. See mortality. In a medieval tale God gathered the materials from the eight directions and made Adam's blood of water, his bones of stone, his eyes of the sun, his flesh of the earth, his ligaments of roots, his spirit of wind, his thoughts of clouds, his warmth of fire (compare Ymir, whose body gave these things to the world). Adam's head was buried allegedly at the northern approach to Jerusalem to protect the city from invasion, a burial paralleling that of Bran and Eurystheus. Etymologically Adam derives from a Babylonian term meaning man in the general sense. Adam may therefore be taken to refer to both mankind and to the particular individual who was the first man. According to the Bible, although Adam is not of the substance of God, he as man is capable of communication with God, of moral judgement and reason, all of which qualities are possessed by no other living thing. Like Christ, Adam was created by God and therefore with Christ he is supreme in wisdom, according to Christian tradition. In Arabic, Christian, and Hebrew tradition, God's image of Himself, first man, motherless man. The last act of creation. Before his fall from grace, Adam typifies primitive innocence; after his fall, penitence. Like Buddha, his footprint became his emblem. In his various aspects he parallels Adapa, Alulim, Manu, Prometheus, Tagtug, Tii, Torongoi, Vere. (3) In Shakespeare's As You Like It an old and faithful servant. (4) A jailer.

Adam's ale. Water, because

the first man had nothing else to drink.

Adam's footprint. Cavity on a mountain in Ceylon, said by Moslems to be the footprint of Adam, by the people of India to be the footprint of Buddha or Siva. See Adam's Peak.

Adam's jewel. Jewel which lights the way to the underworld; a divination jewel.

Adam's Peak. Mountain in Ceylon said to contain Adam's footprint. According to Moslem tradition Adam had been compelled to stand there for 1,000 years on one foot as a penance for eating the apple in the Garden of Eden. See Adam's footprint.

Old Adam. Depraved human nature, evil inherent in man, unregenerate nature in man.

Second Adam. Jesus Christ.

ADAMANT Alternative name of diamond. Derived from Greek adamas, meaning unconquerable. A symbol of the tranquility of the soul.

ADAMASTOR In Camoens's Lusiad the Spirit of the Cape, a hideous phantom which supposedly appeared to Vasco da Gama while on a voyage to the East Indies.

ADAM BELL An archer and outlaw of Percy's Reliques. He is noted for his great skill and, like Robin Hood and William of Cloudeslee, he never misses his mark. He is interpreted to be a sun hero, as the sun strikes with deadly precision. The name of William Tell is said to have been derived from the given name of William of Cloudeslee and the last name of Adam Bell.

ADAMINA Feminine name corresponding to masculine Adam. Hebrew: earth woman, red earth.

ADAMITE (1) One descended from Adam, hence a human being. According to preadamites men existed before Adam. (2) A North African sect which originated in the 2nd century A. D. They spurned marriage, assembled in paradises in the nude and derived their beliefs from a gnostic espousal of sensualism as a path to mystic revelation. The sect appeared in various places in Europe during periods of political unrest until the middle of the 19th century. Hence a member of a religious group which meets in the nude in imitation of Adam and Eve, to prove return to primitive innocence. (3) Member of a nudist colony.

ADAM KADMON (ADAM KAIDMON) In Cabalism the archetypal man. The second divine principle and personification of the ten Sephiroth, which are direct emanations of God. The awakened or regenerate Adam; primordial man.

ADAPA In Assyrian and Babylonian mythology son of Ea (Enki) or created by Ea. Personification of the spring sun which defeats winter storms. In legend he is the first man. One day, while Adapa was fishing, Shutu, the south wind, upset his boat; enraged he turned on Shutu and broke her wings, and for seven days no wind blew. He was summoned to the court of Anu, the encircling sky. Ea, jealous that his son would see the glories of heaven, advised him to refuse the bread and water that would be offered to him, implying if he consumed them he would not be able to return to earth (suggesting the Persephone motif). Adapa appeared penitent before Anu and was forgiven, and Anu offered him the bread and water of life,

which would have made him immortal. He refused them and lost immortality. This illustrates the doctrine of original sin in which ignorance on the part of the great ancestor and trickery by a jealous god bring mortality to mankind. Probably the prototype of Adam. See mortality.

ADAR (1) Second brightest star in Canis Major, situated in the Great Dog's thigh. (2) Twelfth month of the Babylonian calendar, answering to February-March. Adopted by the Jews as the 6th month of the civil and 12th month of the ecclesiastical year. In leap years a seventh month appears in the civil calendar called Adar Shemi.

ADDA Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning noble cheer.

ADDA-NARI Hindu goddess of nature, religion, and truth, identified with Isis. She carries emblems identical to Mercury's, a circle (or coin), cup, magician's rod, sword.

ADDEPHAGIA Roman goddess of good-cheer. Portrayed as a smiling matron surrounded by emblems of eating and drinking.

ADDER That which has a deadly bite and darts up on the unwary. See serpent for further symbolism. In Christian tradition an aspect of the devil. In Greek mythology an attribute of Eris, goddess of discord.

Addar stone. A perforated rounded stone found in Great Britain, which is believed to cure the bite of an adder. Also called adder bead; adder gem; serpent stone; and druid stone, because of the supposition that druids wore them as charms.

Adder's tongue (blossom). Jealousy.

ADDORSED (ADORSED) In heraldry animals, fish, etc., turned back to back on an escutcheon.

ADDU A name of Adad, Aramaean storm and thunder god. Later merged with Marduk.

ADEKAGAGWAA In Iroquois mythology the sun who rests in southern skies during the winter.

ADELAIDE Feminine name from the German through the French, meaning nobility or princess.

ADELAR Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble eagle.

ADELBERTA Feminine name corresponding to masculine Adelbert. From Old Teutonic, meaning nobly bright.

ADELGARD Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble guard.

ADELINDA Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble snake.

ADELINE (ADALINE, ADDIE, ADDY, ADELA, ADELAIDE, ADELE, ADELHEID, ADELICIA, ADELINA, ELSE, ILSE) Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning of noble birth, a princess.

ADELPHIA A monstrosity in which two distinct organisms are united, as the Siamese twins. In medicine the resemblence or relationship between certain diseases. A section of London built in the 19th century by two brothers. Word from the Greek meaning brothers.

ADELPHIARCHAL Among vari-

ous North American Indians tribal control by a group of leading men in the capacity of brothers.

ADELPHOGAMY Polyandry, which see. A custom in which brothers have a wife or wives in common.

ADERYN Y CORPH In Welsh folklore supernatural bird which foretells death.

ADESSENARIAN A member of a 16th century Christian sect holding that the body of Christ was present in the eucharist but not by transubstantiation.

ADEVISM Hindu atheism; denial of the devas.

ADHARMA Personification of Brahma as the destroyer of all things. Name from the Sanscrit, meaning injustice, unrighteousness.

ADHVARYU A Hindu priest whose duty it is to assist in reciting the prayers of the Yajur-Veda and to perform manual labor at sacrifices.

ADHYATMAN (ADHYATMA) Hindu Supreme Spirit, soul of the universe, source of life.

ADIBUDDHA (ADHIBUDDHA) Author of the universe; supreme primordial Buddha. Saint of the wheel of time. All things are emanations or manifestations of Him. He was believed to be infinite, omniscient, and self-existent, manifested from the syllable Aum, and by the exercise of the five Meditations to have evolved out of himself the five Dhyanibuddhas.

ADICIA In Spenser's Faerie Queene wife of the Soldan. An unrighteous woman transformed into a raging tigress.

ADI-DAIVATA In Sanscrit occultism the Supreme Spirit as dwelling in the solar orb or when fully manifest in man; lord of all the gods.

ADIEL Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning an ornament of God.

ADIM Sanscrit for first. Cognate with Adam, Adon, Adonai.

ADIN Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the voluptuous, and from the Persian, meaning the luxurious. Feminine form Adina.

ADIRI Kiwai (Melanesian) land of the dead. Afterworld where life is easier than on earth.

ADIRONDACKS Iroquoian name of the Algonquins, signifying he eats bark.

ADISSECHEN In Hindusim world-sustaining serpent.

ADITI Originally an abstract Vedic deity; sky, the visible infinite. Later the daughter of Daksha and wife of Kasyapa, by whom she was the mother of Indra, Vishnu, the Aditya, and other deities. She also is said to be the daughter of Vasus, mother of the Rudras, sister of the Aditya, and wife of Vishnu. With Mitra and Varuna she is implored for freedom from disease and forgiveness from sin. Sometimes she is hailed as a cow, in which form she is the great primal mother. She is known variously as mother of the gods, mother of the world, supporter of the sky, sustainer of earth. Aditi in Sanscrit is used as an adjective to mean boundless, infinite, and as a

noun to mean freedom, infinity, security, particularly that of heaven.

Aditya. Literally, sons of Aditi. A designation of the sun applied to seven of Aditi's sons: Ansa, Aryaman, Bhaga, Daksha, Mitra, Surya, Varuna. Each name had at one time or another been that of the sun. Gods of celestial light, later increased to twelve, and intended to be the aspects of the sun during the twelve months or journey through the houses of the zodiac. Included when increased to twelve: Dhatri, Indra, Marttanda, Savitri, Vishnu.

ADITYABANDHU A name of Buddha relative to the sun.

ADLAI Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning justice of Jah.

ADLEY Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the just.

ADMAH (1) Hebrew word meaning fortress. (2) Ancient city near Sodom. One of the four sinful cities on the fruitful plain of Siddim; destroyed by fire from heaven and covered by the Dead Sea.

ADMETUS (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning tameless. (2) In Greek mythology a king served by a god. Son of Pheres, husband of Alcestis. King of Thessaly. Apollo, for slaying the Cyclopes, was sentenced by Zeus to serve a mortal for a year and directed to tend the flocks of Admetus. Because Admetus was kind to him Apollo rewarded the king by increasing his flocks and giving him never-ending life, if when the time came for him to die, another substituted for him. Neither his parents nor his slaves would take his place, but his faithful wife Alcestis sacrificed herself. Heracles, touched by this noble act, descended into Hades and rescued Alcestis. Admetus was an Argonaut; he also took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

ADOLESCENCE CEREMONIES A world wide practice among primitive peoples. They are regarded as necessary for both the welfare of the individual and the tribe. Beatings, circumcision, mock-burials, tattooing, and tests of endurance and strength are frequently associated with the rites.

ADOLPHUS (ADOLFO, ADOLPH, ADOLPHE, DOLF, ODULF, UDOLFO) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble hero, noble wolf.

ADON (1) In France, a dandy. (2) Great deity of the Phoenicians. Brother-husband-son of Astarte. Literally, lord or master, from the root ad or dad, signifying father. Cognate with Adam, adim, Adonai, Adonis. Deity identical with Eshmun, Kemosh, Melkart.

ADONAI (ADONAY) (1) Old Testament name for God. Name substituted by the Hebrews in place of the ineffable name YHWH. (2) A Semitic title which was bestowed on the sun or warm sunlight. (3) In cabalism a name of Malkuth, the tenth Sephira. A glyph of existence capable of twelve transpositions, all meaning 'to be.' (4) Among occultists the Great Spirit. Mystic and poetic term for the Supreme Being, spoken of as the Monad, and used in Bulwer-Lyton's mystic novel Zanoni. (5) Among present day mystics a symbol of faith. (6) Word cognate with Adam, adim,

Adon, Adoni.

ADONI Designation meaning my lord. In Syro-Macedonian tradition a superior and nameless lord of life under whose protection the year was placed. Compare Adonai, Adonis.

ADONI-BEZEK A Canaanite tyrant of Bezek, who defeated seventy neighboring chiefs and cut off their thumbs and great toes and fed them like dogs. When he in turn was defeated, the same treatment was meted out to him.

ADONIA A yearly mourning festival in honor of Adonis observed by the Greeks and Phoenicians and later by other peoples.

ADONICA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning sweet.

ADONIJAH In Old Testament fourth son of David. He aspired to the throne and near the end of David's reign plotted to obtain succession in place of Solomon. On the death of his father he applied for the hand of Abishag, the young virgin who was married to David in his old age. The throne was given to Solomon and Adonijah was put to death.

ADONIRAM (ADORAM, HADORAM) Chief of the receivers of tribute under David and Solomon; director of the 30,000 workers sent to Lebanon to cut lumber for the Temple. Believed to have been married to a sister of Hiram, builder of the Temple. He was stoned to death when he tried to gather taxes. In art shown with carpenter's tools.

ADONIS (1) September 16 birthday flower. Symbolizes sad memories. In Japan called fukujuso and represents fertility, good fortune, and health. (2) A young man of rare beauty; ironically a beau or dandy, a fop. A handsome but conceited young man. A form of wig. (3) A fish known to ancient Semites was called Adonis. It probably represented the god Tammuz after he had been thrown into the sea at the harvest ceremony. (4) Greek adaptation of Semitic form of address, Adonai; also applied to the Babylonian fertility god Tammuz. In the most popular version of the legend a Syrian king named Theias engaged in unnatural love with his daughter Myrrha (Smyrna). Repenting, he was about to kill her when the gods in pity transformed her into a tree. Ten months later the tree burst asunder and Adonis emerged. Charmed by his beauty, Aphrodite hid the infant in a chest and gave him to the care of Persephone, goddess of the underworld, who became enamoured of him and later refused to give him up. An appeal was made to Zeus who ruled Adonis was to spend one-third of the year with Aphrodite, one-third of the year with Persephone, the remaining third at his own disposal. While hunting he was fatally wounded in the thigh by a wild boar, which in one version was Ares, who loved Aphrodite; in another version an animal of the herd of the malevolent Artemis. Adonis was mortal, and with his untimely death barrenness fell upon the earth. Aphrodite's grief was so great the gods gave him divine attributes and the world was saved by his yearly resurrection corresponding to the yearly vegetation cycle. In one interpretation he was sacrificed because he had trespassed into a woman's realm (that of Aphrodite and/or Artemis). In some accounts of the Adonis myth, Aphrodite changed his blood into the anemone.

The swine was sacred to him. Adonis, as a beautiful youth, child of incestuous birth, deserted infant, fertility god, lover-son, trespasser, one who has been mutilated, one who has visited and returned from the underworld, is identical to or has features in common with: Absyrtus, Attis (Atys), Christ, Endymion, Hylas, Hypistos, Mithra, Moses, Narcissus, Odysseus, Pentheus, Ra, Tammuz. Name cognate with Adam, adim, Adon, Adonai. See Mutiliation, Trespassing in a Woman's Realm.

Adonis Garden. A garden of short-lived flowers, a flower show, a worthless toy. Allusion to quick-growing plants, tended for eight days, allowed to wither, and then in fertility rites thrown into the sea with images of the dead Adonis.

Adonis River. River in Lebanon which each spring, due to the red earth which is washed down from the mountain, turns red. The crimson strain is said to be the blood of Adonis.

ADONIST One of the party of Hebraists who maintain that the vowels of the word Jehovah are not those really belonging to the Hebrew word JHVH, but those belonging to Adonai or Elohim.

ADOPTION (1) In theology the act of divine grace by which believers in Christ are received into the family of God. (2) A practice among primitive peoples in which a woman will take a child she intends to raise and push or pull him through her clothes; afterward the child is looked upon as her very own.

Adoptionist. In Christian history one of an 8th century Spanish sect which maintained that Christ was the son of God by adoption only.

Adoptive arms. In heraldry arms of one family marshaled with those of another as a condition by which one enjoys the inherited estate.

ADORATION In Christian tradition the act of adoring as pertaining to the Deity, worship of God or reverence given to some inferior person or object related to God, as the cross, host, saints, Virgin Mary. Formerly a method of electing a pope by an act of homage from two-thirds of the cardinals present, now the homage is given by cardinals after the election.

ADORATORY A place of sacrifice or worship, especially one of pagan character.

ADRAMMELECH (ADRAMELECH, ADRAMELEK) (1) Cabalistic arch-demon. See Samael. (2) In Old Testament parricide victim. The Assyrian king who, returning from a fatal expedition against Hezeliah, was murdered by his two sons when they learned he was about to sacrifice them to his idol Nisroch. (3) Sun god of Sepharvaim. The children of his worshipers were made to pass through fire in his honor. Sometimes confused with Anammelech, moon deity.

ADRANUS (ADRANOS) Ancient Sicilian deity.

ADRASTEA In Greek mythology: (1) goddess of inevitable fate; later called Nemesis. Also a name of Rhea. (2) Cretan nymph, daughter of Melisseus, to whom Rhea entrusted the infant Zeus to be reared in the Dictaean grotto.

ADRASTUS (ADRASTOS) In Greek legendary history king of Argos, father of Argia, who was the wife of Polynices, exiled

king of Thebes. To regain the throne for his son-in-law, Adrastus led the Seven Against Thebes. Due to the fleetness of his horse Arion, he was the only survivor. Ten years later he persuaded his own son and the sons of the slain heroes to attack Thebes, which was razed. His son died in the attack and Adrastus grieved to death. A light hero.

ADRIAN (HADRIAN) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the Adriatic Sea; original meaning black. The name of Roman emperors and of several popes; Pope Adrian IV being the only pope of English blood. (2) Of or pertaining to a type of human race with short head, long face, and tall of stature, as the Albanians.

Adrianite. An Anabaptist follower of Adrian Hamstedius (16th century), who held that Christ was formed solely from the substance of his mother.

Adrianopolis. Name by which the Romans designated Tadmor (Thadmor), city of palms, founded by Solomon at a remote oasis. Alexander conquered the city and called it Palmyra.

ADRIEL (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning flock of god. (2) In Old Testament son-in-law of Saul. His five sons were put to death to avenge the cruelties of Saul, their grandfather.

ADRIENNE Feminine name corresponding to the masculine Adrian.

ADROP The philosopher's stone or substance from which it supposedly was derived.

ADSCRIPT A serf attached to a feudal estate and subject to transfer with it, thus one bound to the soil.

ADULLAM In Old Testament cave in which David hid from King Saul; hence a shelter against death. Also the name of an ancient city in Judea.

ADULTERY Symbolized by a viper and lamprey entwined. In early Britain portrayed by a stork. Indigenous tribes of Sarawak believe that, if wives commit adultery while husbands are in the jungle searching for camphor, the camphor will evaporate. In Bengal adultery undetected and unexpiated supposedly will cause an epidemic.

ADUMMIM Scene of Christ's parable, the Good Samaritan. In ancient times famous as a lurking place for robbers.

ADVENT In Christian tradition a religious season commemorating the first and second coming of Christ. Season of conception. It encompasses the four Sundays before Christmas and begins with the Sunday closest to November 30th. Instituted as a preparation for the Feast of the Nativity.

ADVERSARY, THE The devil, Satan.

ADVOCATE, THE Jesus Christ as the Advocate or Intercessor with the Father; thus anyone who pleads on behalf of another.

ADYTUM The innermost or secret shrine in temples, open only to priests. Hence a secret chamber or anything hidden and profound. From Greek adyton, meaning not to be entered.

ADZAN Moslem call to prayer. According to tradition it was sung to a faithful Moslem by a Stranger in Green Rainment and will signal the last hour, the end of time, when it shall be

sung by Imam Mahdi.

AEACUS (AIAKOS) In Greek mythology demigod king of Aegina. A fertility lord. Son of Zeus and Aegina, father of Peleus, Phokos, and Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax. Peleus and Telamon, in a jealous rage, killed Phokos, and the land of Aeacus was stricken by plague. Zeus, to give his son subject over whom to rule, created a populous out of ants, the Myrmidons. Aeacus, renowned throughout all Greece for his justice and piety, at death was made one of the three judges of the underworld. In another version Aeacus was the son of Zeus and Europa. See Field of Truth.

AEAEA Island abode, between Italy and Sicily, of Eos; also of Circe. A name of Circe. May denote the changing, restless sky.

AEANTEUM A promontory and town of ancient Thessaly which supposedly contained the temple and tomb of Ajax.

AEBH (AOBH) In Irish mythology foster daughter of Bodb Dearg. Wife of Ler, to whom she bore four children who were changed into swans by her sister Aeife. Personification of mist. See Aeife, Ler.

AED (AEDH, AODH) A name of several tragic kings and legendary heroes in Irish mythology. Aed, son of Dagda, was slain by Conchean for seducing Conchean's wife. Aed (also called Hugh), son of Ler, was changed into a swan by his jealous aunt and stepmother Aeife. Typifies cloud or mist. Aed Ruad had companions who took sureties of firmament, sea, sun, and wind, against him, so the sun's heat caused him to bathe and the rising sea and wind drowned him.

AEDES (1) Literally, unpleasant. In ancient Greece a mosquito which transmitted dengue and yellow fever. (2) In Roman antiquity a building set apart for the worship of some divinity without formal consecration by the augurs.

AEDICULA In Roman antiquity a small house or shrine or a votive offering representing a temple. A niche for an image or an urn.

AEDON In Greek legend a daughter of Pandareus of Epheus and wife of Zethus, king of Thebes, by whom she was mother of Itylus. Envious of Niobe, wife of her husband's brother Amphion, who had six sons and six daughters, she attempted kil kill Niobe's eldest son. By mistake she killed Itylus. To relieve her grief Zeus changed her into a nightingale, and she sings her plaintive song. Compares with the story of Procne and Itys.

AEETES (AEETA) In Greek mythology son of Helios, the sun, and Perseis, a river-goddess. King of Colchis and custodian of the Golden Fleece, sacred herds of the sun guarded by brazen-footed bulls which breathed flames. A power of darkness, whose life depended on the safe-keeping of the fleece (power of light). Father of Absyrtus, an aspect of the sun, and Medea, moon-goddess. Medea, using magic, helped Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece and then fled with the hero. Pursued by her father and brother, she trapped and killed Absyrtus, dismembered his body, and one by one dropped the pieces into the Adriatic Sea. Aeetes, stopping to pick up the pieces, was

delayed in his pursuit, and Medea escaped.

AEGEON (1) In Greek mythology the third Uranid. Giant monster with 100 arms and 50 heads. With his brothers Cottus and Gyges he conquered the Titans by hurling 300 stones at once. Personification of the hurricane or violent sea. Possibly an aspect of Poseidon, whose sea residence was at Aegea in Euboea. Also called Briareus.

AEGEUS (AIGEUS) Legendary king of Athens. Father of Theseus by Aethra, daughter of Pittheus of Troezen. Before Aegeus left Aethra he placed his sword and sandals under a great rock, and told her that, when their child was able to lift the rock, he was to bring the articles with him to Athens as identification (resembling Arthur lifting his magic sword from a rock). At fifteen Theseus removed the sword and sandals and made his way to his father's court, where Medea, now wife of Aegeus, tried to slay him. Thus the moon as wife of the sea tried to destroy the sun. Medea was unsuccessful, and Theseus set out to destroy the Minotaur, promising to display a white flag on his ship if he were unharmed. On his return Theseus forgot to replace his black flag (night) with a white one (day) and Aegeus, believing his son dead, jumped into the sea and was drowned. The sea was called Aegean, another name for Poseidon. Aegeus means dash of waves on the shore and probably is akin to aisso, i.e. to move quickly.

AEGINA (AIGINA) In Greek mythology a river nymph; daughter of Asopus, river god. Mother of Aeacus. She was beloved by Zeus, who carried her off to the island, which he called Aegina to honor her. Zeus changed men into ants to give her son subjects over which to rule.

AEGIPAN In Greek mythology variously identified as the son of Zeus and the nymph Aega, as the father of Pan, as the wife of Pan, and as Pan himself. The name means goat-Pan.

AEGIR (AEGER) In Norse mythology son of Fornjot. Ocean giant whose hall is located in the depths of the western sea of Vanaheim. Kindly, he represents the peaceful sea; a stiller of storms. He is the father of nine daughters, personification of the waves, who are the mothers of Heimdal. He is the brewer of the gods, and his servants are Eldir and Fimafeng. Portrayed as an aged giant with a long foam-white beard, wearing a black helmet, or as a dragon which surrounds the worlds. Also called Gymir, Hler.

AEGIS (EGIS) In Greek mythology the storm cloud which surrounded the thunderbolt of Zeus. In later legends described as the skin of the goat which acted as Zeus's foster mother and, by Hephaestus, made into an invulnerable breastplate or shield for Zeus. Zeus lent it to other deities and finally gave it to Athena. When Perseus cut off the head of the Gorgon Medusa, he presented the head to Athena and she affixed it to her aegis. Each year a goat was sacrificed on Acropolis and the skin placed on the statue of Athena as an aegis. Because it had been the breastplate of Zeus the name came to be applied to the breastplate of emperors. It typifies the nutritive principle of nature inasmuch as it was made of a

goatskin, covered with dragon scales, bordered by serpents, and had the head of the Medusa attached to it, all symbols of fertility and growth. Also symbolic of invulnerability, protection, sponsorship.

AEGISTHUS (AIGISTHUS) In Greek mythology son of Thyestes by his own daughter, who abandoned the infant. See abandoned children. Aegisthus was suckled by a goat, carried on a feud with his father, murdered his uncle Atreus, father of Agamemnon, and during Agamemnon's absence seduced Clytemnestra, Agamemnon's wife. Upon Agamemnon's return he murdered the warrior, and in turn was murdered by Agamemnon's son Orestes. Prince of darkness, he slew the aging suns and was slain by the young or rising sun. One who slays to obtain power. A murderer, seducer, traitor; also one who has been banished (deserted) and returns to claim his rights.

AEGLE (AIGLE) Literally, radiance. In Greek mythology the name of several nymphs. Among them was one of the daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaethon. When Phaethon was burned while driving the chariot of the sun the Heliades were changed into poplars for favoring his rash act, and their tears became amber. This nymph also is called Phoebe. Another was one of the Hesperides, famous for their brightness and splendor, and for this reason used as a term to denote brightness of color or light in art. The nymph for whom Theseus (sun) deserted Ariadne (dawn) was named Aegle (glaring day).

AEGYPTUS (AIGYPTOS; EGYPTUS) In Greek mythology father of fifty sons who pursued and married the fifty daughters of his twin brother Danaus. At the request of Danaus all the Danaides except Hypermnestra, who married Lynceus, murdered their husbands on their wedding night, burying their heads in marshlands and their bodies at the gates of the city. In one account Aegyptus is said to have received from his father Belus sovereignty over Arabia, and he conquered Egypt, which was named after him; or his name may refer to Aegean, Aigialos, etc., words associated with Poseidon. See Danaides.

A-E-H-I-O-Y-Ω Seven Greek vowels, symbols of the seven heavens or planets whose harmony keeps the universe in existence.

AEIFE (AOIFE) A cruel stepmother. In Irish mythology foster daughter of Bodb Dearg. When her sister Aebh, Ler's wife died, she became the wife of Ler. Jealous of Aebh's children she turned them into swans. For this Bodb transformed her into a demon of the air. The jealousy of Aeife represents the jealousy of the glaring day for the mist (Aebh); she therefore is the natural enemy of the children of mist.

A. E. I. O. U. (1) Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich unterthan (All earth's domain is subject to Austria). (2) Austraiae est imperare orbi universe (Austria rules the world).

AELFGIFU (ELGIVA) Anglo-Saxon feminine name meaning elf-gift. The name of several 10th and 11th century English queens.

AELFRIC Anglo-Saxon masculine name meaning elf-ruler.

AELFTHRYTH Anglo-Saxon

feminine name meaning elf-strength. The name of a daughter of King Alfred.

AELIA LAELIA An insoluble riddle. From an inscription in Latin discovered at Bologna.

AELLO In Greek mythology one of the Harpies which carried away human beings. Personification of whirlwind. In early accounts described as a winged beautiful maiden whose flight was swifter than that of a bird. Later depicted with the body of a bird, claws of a lion, and the pale emaciated face of a woman.

AELWINE Anglo-Saxon masculine name meaning elf-darling. The name of a bishop at the famous monastery of Winchester, England, who was the subject of 11th century legends.

AEMILIA In Roman mythology the name of two vestal virgins. In Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors the wife of Aegeon, an abbess.

AENEAS (AINEIAS) (1) Masculine name from the Greek meaning praised. (2) Sun hero of Virgil's Aeneid. The son of Anchises and Venus, he was born on sacred Mount Ida, and escaped from Troy in the excitement following the siege, carrying his father and a flame of sacred fire. He traveled from east to west, the natural direction of the sun, and experienced many adventures, including the death of his father, the loss of his companions, and a romance with Dido (see). He obtained permission from the gods to visit his father in the underworld. To assure his return to earth he was required to take with him a sacred branch or Golden Bough (see). After slaying his rival Turnus (darkness) he married Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus, and became king of the combined aborigines and early Italians, and founded the reputedly deified family into which Julius Caesar was born. Thus he was adventurer, ancestral hero, founder of a new dynasty, model of filial devotion. As one who visited the infernal regions and returned, he resembles Heracles, Izanagi, Orpheus. (2) A paralytic miraculously healed by Peter.

AENEID An epic poem by Virgil in twelve books corresponding to the transit of the sun (Aeneas) through the twelve houses of the Zodiac, including the period of darkness (winter) when the sun passes through the underworld.

AENEZI A nomadic tribe; migratory Bedouins.

AENGUS Celtic god or spirit of love. One of the Tuatha de Danann. In the story of Diarmuid and Grainne the supernatural foster-father of Diarmuid. He was accompanied by white birds with blood-dappled wings. Kisses sometimes are called the birds of Aegnus.

AEOLIAN HARP The winds.

AEOLUS In Greek mythology great grandson of Prometheus, grandson of Deucalion, son of Hellen and the nymph Orseis, father of Zephyr. Zeus appointed him steward of the winds, which he kept shut in a cave and released at his pleasure or at the command of the gods. Personification of the mobility and variability of the winds. As legendary founder of the Aeolians he was king of Aeolia, a floating island (cloud), and was a member of one of the three great divisions of the ancient Hellenic or Greek race. In Homer's Odyssey, Odysseus (sun) was entertained by Aeolus, who presented the wanderer with a bag containing contrary winds with the caution that the bag was not to be opened. When Odysseus fell asleep his companions, believing he had a bag of treasures, opened it, and the winds tossed them about until they reached the land of the Laestrygones.

Breath of Aeolus. Scandal.

AEON (AION, EON) (1) Age of the universe, an immeasurable length of time, infinity. Personification of an age. A deity or any being that is immortal. (2) In gnostic tradition one of a class of beings or powers performing various functions in the operations of the universe. Personifications of divine attribute or virtue, whose substantial powers embraced in divine essence constitute the divine plenitude. The thirty Aeons are: Beatitude, Charity, Church, Comforter, Depth, Eternal, Eucharistic, Faith, Fatherly, Hope, Immovable, Intelligence, Life, Light, Man, Mind, Mixture, Motherly, Only Begotten, Pleasure, Profundity, Reason, Self-born, Silence, Temperance, Truth, Unfading, Union, Unity, Wisdom. These are fifteen pairs and represent the sacred number five repeated three times. (3) In Greek mysteries a period when a new era of happiness should replace the mortal age of sorrow.

AEPYTUS Greek sun deity. Son of Cresphontes and Merope.

AER (AIR) In Greek mythology offspring of Uranus. The lowest region of the sky.

AERACURA In Celtic mythology probably an earth goddess; later displaced by Dispater.

AERARIAN A Roman citizen of the lowest rank, who had no right to vote and who paid only a poll-tax.

AERIAN In Christian history a member of a reforming sect in Asia Minor of the 4th century. Named for Aeriu, who maintained the parity of the ministry, rejected fasts, prayers for the dead, etc.

AERIE (AERY, EYRIE) The nest of any predatory bird perched upon a crag. Figuratively, any human dwelling or place situated on a crag or height. Poetically, something etheral, lofty, spiritual.

AEROLITE Revered in most primitive religions as a healing or purification stone; sacred stone.

AEROPLANE Dream significance: ambition, success.

AESACUS In Greek mythology seer who foretold that Paris would cause the destruction of Troy.

AESAR In Irish mythology Supreme God. Fire intelligence, creator and destroyer. Spouse of Eire, the first Ith. The name means to kindle fire. Also known as Dia or Logh (spiritual flame). By Romans called Aesus.

AESCHERE In Beowulf, warrior comrade of King Hrothgar. Devoured by Grendel's dam (sea monster). Probably personifies fertility.

AESCULAPIUS See Asclepius.

AESHMA (AESM) Zoroastrian

fiend of anger, lust, outrage, and violence. Aid of Angra Mainyu. Defeated eventually by Yazata Sraosha. Identified with Asmodeus of the Book of Tobit.

AESIR In Norse mythology the twelve gods who dwell in Asgard (heaven): Odin, All Father, the chief, mate of Frigga; Balder, son of Odin, sun god, mate of Nanna; Bragi, god of poetry and eloquence, mate of Iduna; Hermoder, Odin's son and messenger, divine intelligence; Hodar, the blind, deity of darkness; Hoenir, creator god; Loki, god of mischief; Svipdag, the shiner, mate of Freya; Thor, eldest son of Odin, thunderer; Tyr, son of Odin, god of wisdom; Vali, Odin's youngest son; Vidar, god of silence. In some accounts Forseti, Frey, Heimdal, Njord are substituted for one of the above. Odin, Hoenir, and Loki compose a trinity. The Aesir are sky gods as distinguished from the Vanir, sea gods. They personify powers of good and live under the shadow of Ragnarok. In medieval etymology connected with Asia and have been referred to as men of Asia. The singular form of the name, Asa (Aes, As, Ass), is probably connected with Sanscrit anas, i.e. breath, wind; hence animistic beings or souls. Name also cognate with Asar (a form of Osiris), Asari (Babylonian), Assur (Assyrian), Azur (Hebrew), Esar (Turkish), and Sire (Persian).

AESON (AISON) In Greek mythology son of Cretheus and Tyro. His younger half brother Pelias usurped Iolcus, his kingdom. To save the life of his ten-year old son Jason, he said the boy was dead, and sent him to the Centaur Chiron to be educated. When, years later, Jason appeared at the court of his uncle with only one sandal, Pelias, who had been warned to beware of a one-legged man, sent Jason after the Golden Fleece (fleece of the herds of the sun). Medea returned with Jason, restored Aeson's youth by magic, and prevailed upon the daughters of Pelias to cut up the body of their father and place the limbs in a caldron, saying that she would again restore him to life as a young man. Thus the prophecy was fulfilled. This belongs to the brothers-in-conflict motif of folklore.

AES SIDHE In Irish legend the fairy clan, god or fairies of the mounds.

AETHRE (AETHER, AITHRE, ETHER) In Greek mythology personification of all permeating atmosphere, the highest region, abode of Zeus. In one version daughter of Uranus, in another of Nyx and Erebus. Also said to be the daughter of Pittheus, king of Troezen, and by Aegeus (sea), who deserted her, the mother of Theseus (sun). This last belongs to a group of dawn myths in which the sun is born of pure air and the sea. In Roman mythology a primal deity or force. By Dies (day) parent of Coelus, Roman equivalent of Uranus. Name cognate with Aud, Arthr (Arthur), and with Uther of Uther Pendragon.

AETIUS In Christian history a 4th century theologian who preached that Christ was a created being, hence essentially unlike God. He was called the Atheist or Ungodly, and was banished from the church.

AETNA See Etna.

AF-AB Word root meaning living orb, signifying the sun. Root of affable.

AFAR A nomadic dark Mohammedan people of East Africa.

AFER The southwest wind.

AFERVENTUS Ancient Italian deity of the southwest wind.

AFFEC Word root meaning great life; root of affect, affection, etc.

AFFECTION Symbolized by a ring. In an Italian icon personified by a winged mature woman holding a woodcock. A lizard is at her feet.

AFFLICTION Mortification, self-inflicted religious discipline. In astrology a planet unfortunately situated in the horoscope.

AFGHANISTAN RECEPTION The traveler before he enters a village frequently is met with fire and incense, sometimes a tray of embers is thrown under the hoofs of his horse with a greeting of welcome, sometimes goats are killed and the blood of the animals sprinkled on the road. A purification rite intended to drive away the evil spirits of strangers who are greatly feared.

AFGOD An effigy, a false god.

AFHUS A small structure adjoining a Norse temple in which altars, idols, etc. were placed.

AFIFI A tribe of pigmies supposedly inhabiting equatorial Africa, a legendary people.

AFIKOMEN In the Sedar service of the Jewish Passover feast one-half of the middle of three matzoths which represent the three tribes: Cohen, Levi, and Israel. Usually the youngest child 'steals' the afikomen early in the evening and keeps it until it is ransomed with a gift, thus the full tribe of Levi is restored.

AFITI In African folklore wizards who knock on peoples' doors at night, hypnotize those who open them, lure them into the forest, and kill them. Their most usual function is to feed on the bodies of the dead to obtain a cumulative supply of courage, strength, wit, and other desirable qualities. Their messengers are the hyena, jackal, leopard, owl, snake, and wild cat, and sometimes the baboon and lion. All these animals rob graves for them.

AFRA Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning house of dust.

AF-RA In Egyptian mythology the name assumed by Ra, sun deity, during his daily journey through the regions of Tuat (Hades) and the body of the serpent Ankh-Neteru, whence he emerged as Khepera.

AFRASIYAB In Iranian legend arch-unbeliever, leader of Turanian hordes (evil) which invade Iran, and by witchcraft prevent rain; hence a drought demon. His abode is a subterranean cavern, suggesting that he is an earth divinity. In one poem he is a demon king who claims the khvarenanh (glory) of Kavi Usan as his price for driving out Zainigav, Arabian demon who overran Iran when it was neglected by the frivolous Kavi Usan. Iran later is saved from the abuses of Afrasiyab by the hero Rustam; in another legend he is overcome by Uzava Tumaspana, and in still another by Haorsavah. Also known as Frangrasyan and Frasiyav.

AFRICA One of the four corners

of the world. Symbolized by the bust of a woman in allusion to the undiscovered portions of the continent, by an elephant, an Ethiopian, a lion, a negro in war panoply, a tiger. In an Italian icon portrayed as a negress, almost naked, wearing a coral necklace and earrings and an elephant's head as a crown. She holds a cornucopia filled with corn and a scorpion. A fierce lion is on one side of her and a serpent and a viper on the other.

African deer. Emblem of the Hebrew tribe Naphtali.

AFRICUS The southwest wind.

AFRIT (AFFREET, AFREET, IFRIT) In Arabian legend one of a class of evil genii, ghouls, or demons. By extension any monstrous evil, political or social.

AFTERBIRTH Universally in folklore the placenta is believed to control the fate of the infant. It is preserved by people who believe that if it is properly cared for the child will prosper; if injured or lost, the child will suffer.

AFTERNOON Figuratively, the latter part of life, passed middle-age. To be afternoony is to be worn out, languorous, sleepy. In occult science: autumn, the musical tone G.

AFTONIAN Earliest of the interglacial ages in North America.

AG See AC

AGABUS Prophet and martyr of the early Christian church; identified as one of the seventy disciples of Christ. He foretold the famine of the days of Claudius and the sufferings of Paul.

AGACELLA In heraldry an antelope resembling a tiger but having horns and hoofs.

AGAG In Old Testament a general name for Amalekite kings. The last mentioned appears to compare with Heracles of Oeta as a sun hero.

AGA KHAN I Head of an important sect of Indian Mohammedans. For checking frontier rebellious tribes in the 19th century, the British government granted him a large pension and the title His Highness the Aga Khan. One who sells out his own people.

AGALMA In antiquity an offering to please a deity, especially a work of art so used. Statue of a deity as distinguished from one of a mortal.

AGAMEDES In Greek legend brother of Trophonius. The brothers built a treasury for King Hyrieus. They left one stone loose in the building that they might enter at will to steal the king's gold. Agamedes was caught in a trap set by the king, and Trophonius cut off his head and removed it so the king would not be able to identify the slain man. Agamedes typifies the pole or axis god trapped in the world of darkness, i.e. underworld vault which contains the wealth of the world. Compare Baba, Cassim; Rhampsinitos.

AGAMEMNON In Greek mythology king of Mycenae, son of Atreus. He was commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the war to recover Helen, wife of his brother Menelaus, from the Trojans. Inasmuch as the Greek warriors were sun heroes a passage from west to east, the direction in which Troy lay, was unnatural. To obtain from Artemis a wind

which would carry their ships Troyward, Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia (see). Upon returning with his captive Cassandra sharing his chariot, his wife Clytemnestra, aided by her lover Aegisthus, killed him as he bathed. In time his son Orestes murdered his mother and her paramour. Thus the prince of darkness (Aegisthus) and the moon (Clytemnestra), slay the aged sun (Agamemnon) and the gloaming (Cassandra), and in time are slain by the young or rising sun (Orestes).

AGANIPPE In Greek mythology the fountain of the Muses at the foot of sacred Mount Helicon in Boeotia; also the nymph of the fountain.

AGAPE (1) Love feast which accompanied the celebration of the Lord's Supper of primitive Christians. A funeral feast of sacrifice and resurrection. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene of fay or fairy.

AGAPEMONE (1) A religious Christian community of men and women. (2) A 19th century Communistic establishment of men and women in England suspected of free love, thus any free-love institution.

AGAPETI (AGAPETAE) Monks and virgins of early Christian church who dwelt together in a state of professed celibacy and spiritual love.

AGASTYA In Hindu mythology (1) a dwarf who drank the sea dry when insulted by Ocean. (2) Seer who, in an argument with Nahusa who had permitted a drought to wither the earth, hurled Nahusa from heaven and caused him to dwell in snake form for 10,000 years. (3) Leader of the Maruts who, by his tact, gets Indra to accept the Maruts as sacrifices when the god is angered because they failed to support him in his conflict with the dragon Vrtra.

AGAS XENAS XENA Evening star deity of Chinook Indians.

AGATE Bringer of calmness, courage, eloquence, health, longevity, virtue, wealth. When cut, if an eye is revealed, regarded a charm against the evil eye. If applied to a serpent bite or other poison, supposedly averts death. Worn as an amulet to save wearer from contagious diseases and infections. Because it is held to bring success it is used by business men as paper weights. Dream significance: a journey. Used in second place of the third row on breatplates of Hebrew high priests. Moslems powdered and drank it in apple cider to cure delirium and lunacy and relieve melancholy. Romans believed it assured good crops, gave strength to warriors and protected sea travelers; if applied to the skin it gave the skin a satiny texture; it reduced fevers and inflammation and relieved eye pain.

Black agate. Defends against envy, makes athelets courageous and invincible.

Moss agate. Prized by adventurers and explorers as an aid in discovering the unknown. Prized by European gypsies above all other stones as assuring good luck to wearer. In middle ages its sentiment was early death. Orientals believed the wearer would be assured the ability to sway audiences, and that it enabled lawyers to interpret legacies and wills. Romans held it in special reverence as they believed it held some rare occult power for good fortune.

Rainbow agate. Candor.

Red Agate. Bringer of calm.

AGATHA (AGATE, AGATHE, AGGIE) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning good, kind.

AGATHADAEMON (AGATHODAIMON, AGATHOS DAIMON) In Greek antiquity a spirit in the shape of a serpent or a shepherd to whom a libation was made at the end of a meal. Bringer of good fortune, health, and life; oracle of future events; teacher of wisdom. Mate of Tyche Agathe. Agatha, Greek for good, resolves into Mighty A-Tau, Author, or Ether (Uther); full name resolves into Mighty Author or Ether, Resplendent Sole One, i.e. the Sun. Identified with the Egyptian Shay (Fate).

AGATHOCLES A cruel and unscrupulous tyrant of Syracuse (361-289 B.C.). The son of a potter, he rose from the ranks to become general of the army. To prevent his troops from retreating he burned his ships behind him. He died of poison administered by his grandson.

Agathocles' pot. Poor relation.

AGAVE (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, mother of Pentheus. Although Pentheus, king of Thebes, forbade the worship of Dionysus, he was smitten with a mad desire to witness the orgies of women who congregated by themselves, allowing no man to witness their worship. He hid in a tree and, in the wild frenzy of the rites, Agave mistaking him for a wild beast tore him to pieces. A story which reveals the introduction of a foreign ritual that is strongly resisted and established by violence. Typifies a fanatic, one obsessed by religious frenzy. Compare Endymion, Hylas, Trespassing in a woman's realm. (2) Sacred Mexican tree which yields a drink from its juice, food from its roots, needles from its thorns, paper and thatch from its leaves, thread from its fiber. A tree of life. Also called Maguey. 'Gave' cognate with cave.

AGBE In Dahomey religion (Haiti) chief god of thunder.

AGDISTIS In Greek mythology hermaphrodite offspring of the seed of Zeus. Dropped upon earth in his sleep. In Pausanius legend Agdistis drove Attis mad so that he castrated himself. A story which explains the self-emasculation of priests of Attis during orgiastic rituals. See emasculation, androgynous deities.

AGE In an Italian icon typified as a woman in a robe of several colors holding up her arms. In one hand is the moon, in the other the sun; a basilik is at her feet. The different colors denote the changing mind and purpose of different ages. Among North American Indians relative rank as determined (1) by superior individual or tribal force; (2) by a system of assigning a place to captives under which he shall remain the slave of all persons in the family of his captor born before his coming, but not of later-born children.

Ages of Man. The career of Fate which coincides with man's fall from perfection and with the advance in human responsibility. In Aztec tradition, called ages of suns or of the world, the ages are five and four suns already have undergone destruction: (1) Age of Coniztal (White Head) in which man ate only a certain wild maize called Alzitziutil. Water reigned until it destroyed the sun with a great flood. (2) Age of Coneuztuque (Golden Age) in which

mankind ate only forest fruits called Acotzintli. Age brought to an end by violent winds. All human beings were changed into apes except a man and a woman who found a shelter in a stone (cavern). (3) Red age in which men lived on the fruit of the Izlucoco, and the world was destroyed by conflagration. (4) Age of Black Hair, age of wickedness, in which earthquakes, a great famine and wild beasts prevailed and many people, but not all, were destroyed. (5) Age to be brought about by Tezcatlipoca, who will steal the sun and bring eternal light. The Babylonian four destructions of the human race were accomplished by: (1) flood, (2) wild beasts, (3) famine, (4) pestilence. In Greek legend the ages are five: (1) Golden age, when men lived like gods under the rule of Cronus and never grew old; (2) Silver age in which man lived 100 years; (3) Bronze age in which mankind sprang from ashes, had great strength, and worked in bronze; (4) Homeric age, age of heroes who, at the end of their lives went to dwell in happy abodes at the limits of the earth; (5) Iron or present age in which the lot of people is labor and vexation.

In Hesiod the ages are identified as: (1) Golden or patriarchal, ruled by Cronus; (2) Silver or voluptuous, ruled by Zeus; (3) Brazen or warlike, ruled by Poseidon; (4) Heroic or renaissant, ruled by Ares; (5) Iron or present, ruled by Hades. In Hinduism, called yugas, the ages of man are: (1) Krita (white) yuga, which lasted 4,800 divine years; (2) Treta (red) yuga, which lasted 3,600 divine years; (3) Dwapara (yellow) yuga, which lasted 2,400 divine years; (4) Kali (black) yuga, which lasted 1,200 divine years. The four yugas total 12,000 divine years; as one divine day is equal to one mortal year (360 days), the total is 4,320,000 mortal years. In Iranian tradition the ages of human history are three: (1) Golden ruled by Yima; (2) Evil, ruled by Dahhak; (3) age of the Prophet, ruled by Zarathustra. In Navaho genesis: (1) Period in which Atse Hastin and Atse Estsan, progenitors of the human race, ascended from the underworld. (2) Age of heroes in which the earth was set in order and illuminated by heavenly bodies. (3) Age of gods in which giants and other wicked monsters were slain. During this period Estsanatlehi departed for the west. (4) Patriarchal age in which the Navaho nation grew and wandered and its prophets brought back rites from abodes of the gods. In Roman tradition the ages are four and symbolized by a cross. (1) Golden, reign of Saturn. Fortunate time in which evil did not exist. The bee, cornucopia, and olive are emblems of this time. (3) Silver, ruled by Jupiter. Age in which man acquired knowledge of evil, earth ceased to produce spontaneously, and agriculture was introduced. Barn, granary, plow, and wheat symbolize the age. (3) Copper, ruled by Mars. Evil increased, man became savage and violent. War came to earth. Helmet, shield, thorn, and weapons are its symbols. (4) Iron, ruled by Pluto, age of decadence of man and morals. A complete suit of armor, helmet surrounded by the head of a wolf, a shield, and spear, are the symbols. In Tualati (Indians of Oregon) tradition four creations of mankind have undergone destruction. At the end of the first age all human beings were turned into stars; at the end of the second age they became stones; at the end of the

third age they turned into fish; at the end of the fourth they disappeared and gave place to the tribes which now inhabit the earth.

Dark Age. Age characterized by a decay of civilization or learning.

Golden Age. A mythical period in which happiness, innocence, and peace reigned. In Roman literature the period of the finest classical writers, thus the period of literature in any country most closely corresponding to this.

Heroic Age. Mythical age in which heroes and demi-gods lived on earth.

AGEB In Egyptian mythology deity of the abyss or watery depth.

AGELAUS In Greek mythology servant of Priam who exposed the infant Paris on Mount Ida.

AGENOR In Greek mythology (1) King of Phoenicia. In the most popular version son of Poseidon and Libya, twin brother of Belus, husband of Telephassa; his sons were Cadmus, Cilix, and Phoenix, his daughter Europa. Also said to be the son of Epaphus and Libya, or of Poseidon and Eurynome, also of the Argive Phoroneus (identical with the Vedic Bhuranyu, god of fire). Likewise he is identified as a brother of Europa (dawn). Agenor is a fire deity, and his name is a general term for one of high rank and great power, as is that of Belus, with whom he sometimes is confused. When Europa was carried away by Zeus, the heartbroken Agenor sent his sons to search for her, and Telephassa, the far-reaching lunar rays, accompanied them. (2) A Trojan hero, son of Antenor. He appears in the Iliad as a leader in the attack on the Greek fortifications. He wounds Achilles; Apollo, to lure Achilles from pursuing the retreating Trojans, assumes the form of Agenor. This identification with the sun suggests that Agenor is a fire or solar hero.

AGERATUM BLOSSOM Confidence.

AGESIPOLIS A lame Spartan king of the 4th century B. C. noted for his incorruptibility and his simplicity.

AGGEUS Tenth of the minor Hebrew Prophets; a book of the Bible; Apochrypha. Also called Haggai.

AGGLESTONE (HAGGLESTON) Inverted cone of indurated rock in Dorsetshire, England. The Eagle of Mighty God Stone.

AGGRESSIVENESS Typified by a crab.

AGHA Sanscrit for lord, master.

AGHANEE Second and principal rice crop of Hindustan.

AGHORA One of a Sivate Hindu sect given to the practice of obscene rites.

AGIB In the Arabian Nights a calendar who lost his right eye as a punishment for curiosity.

AGILARD Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning formidable.

AGLAIA In Greek mythology one of the Three Graces. Goddess who presided over the banquet and dance, the elegant arts and social entertainments. Name meaning brightness or splendor.

AGLAOS In Greek legend a poor Arcadian peasant, by the

Delphic oracle called happier than King Gyges of Lydia because he was content.

AGLET BABY A doll or person bedecked with fancy ribbons or lace or spangles.

AGLI-BEL (AGLI-BOL) Moon god of Palmyra.

AG-MENA (HAGMENA) Great Mena, traditional prehistoric ancestor of Egyptian royalty.

AGNAR In Norse mythology, brother of Geirrod, with whom while fishing he was saved from a storm at sea by Odin and Frigga. Odin befriended Geirrod; Agnar became a fosterling of Frigga. When Geirrod attempted to drown him, Hlin, Frigga's maidservant, protected him. Later, when Odin instructed Brynhild to choose him for Valhalla, she was struck by his beauty and youth and selected Helm Gunnar in his place. Agnar and Geirrod typify the brothers-in-conflict motif, Agnar the hero of light or summer, Geirrod of darkness or winter.

AGNES (AGGIE, AGNESE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning chaste, sacred. Cognate with Agnus and Anna. From Agni, Aryan fire god. (2) A Christian martyr in the reign of Diocletian, 304 A. D. (3) One who is naive and innocent or pretends to be as the ingenuous woman in Moliere's L'Ecole des Femmes.

AGNI (AGNI YAVISHTA) In Hinduism ancient Aryan fire god. Fire on earth, lightning in the air, sun in heaven. Various versions of his birth are given: He is born in wood, the embryo of plants and distributed in plants. He springs newly to life whenever fire is kindled; puny at birth, like a spark he grows strong and terrible as a devouring flame. He also is of heavenly origin, son of Dyaus (sky god) and brought down to earth by Matarisvan, a reminiscence of conflagrations caused by lightning. He is born in waters of atmosphere and thus identified with Apam Napat. Vishnu and Indra beget him or Indra generates him between two stones. On earth he is produced by fire sticks, his father the upper, his mother the lower, or the sticks are his two mothers. Ten maidens (fingers) generate him. He is son of Strength. He is worshiped as a domestic fire god or god of the hearth, in which aspect he is called Grhapati. When worshiped as lightning called Trita; when worshiped as the sun called Surya. All three forms are called Tryambaka (three-mothered). He is the earliest form of a triad. As a god who has three births he has three bodies: born of water he is a calf (young sun), which grows into a bull that sharpens its horns (rays); born of two sticks he is a glutton with a fiery tongue; born of the highest heaven he is an eagle. In his triple character he has three dwellings, earth, heaven, and water. He is creator of worlds, ender of them. He is seer and omniscient immortal who has taken his abode among mortals and knows all generations. He is supporter of the sky, namely the pillar of cloud that rises when fires are lighted in his honor. As altar fire he is carrier of oblations; he is eater of the raw flesh of the dead. He is the sacrifice, and his wife Agnayi or Svaha is the call uttered at the sacrifice. He roars like a bull when demons threaten to attack the gods. Although born of water he fears water, which quenches him, and he causes water (rain). His

triple birth is symbolized by three heads and three legs; he has seven arms to represent the rays of light. Sometimes he is given two faces to indicate he is creative and destructive heat, a deity looking into the past and into the future. His color is red, and although his appearance is brilliant his track is black. In one account of his birth Prajapati by Usas had a son who cried and demanded a name; Prajapati therefore called him: Asani (lightning), Bhava (existent), Isana (ruler), Mahadeva (great god), Pasupati (lord of cattle), Rudra (roarer), Sarva (all), Ugra (dread), constituting eight forms of Agni. Mystically he is Mitra in the morning, Varuna in the evening, Indra as he illumines the sky, Savitra as he traverses the sky. Bearing the title Grhapati he is Lord of the House, protector of the home. He is Jatavedas, the all-knowing. He is Narasamsa, praise of men, and Tanunapat, son of self, and Vaisvanara Agni, the internal fire within all men or fire in all its aspects. Rain and riches are his gifts. He forgives sins, averts the wrath of Varuna, makes men guiltless before Aditi. His main feat is the burning of the Raksases who infest the sacrifice. His steed is the ram. Agni is the source of agile and ignis (ignite); Montagne is radically Mount Fire. Agni is the source of Agnes and Agnus. He is the counterpart of Christ as Agnus Dei, Light of the World, and his emblem is the earliest form of the cross, the swastika. As a god who descends from heaven to earth and enters plants and drives away disease, he resembles Heimdal and Tammuz. As god of the hearth he resembles Hestia.

AGNUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning lamb. From Sanscrit Agni. In feminine form Agnes, which see.

Agnus bell. Bell rung while Agnus Dei is being recited.

Agnus cactus blossom. Coldness, command, indifference.

Agnus Dei. In Christian tradition the Host, Lamb of God. The figure of a lamb as emblematic of Christ as light of the world, counterpart of Hindu Agni. Also applied to John the Baptist. A prayer beginning with these words used in celebrating the mass. Often shown with a banner and a cross on a cloth used to cover elements of the eucharist. A cake of wax or medallion blessed by the Pope on which this emblem is stamped or otherwise impressed. Talisman believed to possess the virtue of preserving its wearer from danger of accidents, pestilence, and tempests.

AGOHYA In Hindu mythology a name of Pusan, meaning not to be concealed.

AGOMEN A fourth name given by the Romans to a person as a recognition of some achievement or accomplishment. A nickname.

AGONEUS Hermes as patron of gymnastic exercises.

AGONIUM Any one of the four Roman festivals at which the chief priest offered sacrifices. They were celebrated as follows: January 9 dedicated to Janus, March 17 to Mars, May 21 to Vejovis, December 11 to the Seven Hills.

AGORA In ancient Greece market place where political assembly was held; an assembly for political purposes.

AGRANIA In Greek mythology a Theban nocturnal festival observed by women, a priest, and an attendant. The rites consisted of destroying an effigy made of or covered with ivy, and then overrunning the mountains in search of Dionysus.

AGRAS Finno-Ugric deity of turnips or twin grains. A god of twins in general.

AGRASANDHARI Hindu book of judgement.

AGRAULID In Greek mythology the three daughters of Cecrops, Agraulos, Herse, Pandrosos. Athene, as Atthis, gives birth to Erichthonios. She places her son in a chest which she gives to the three sisters with instructions it is not to be opened. They disobey and find the coils of a snake folded around the body of the infant. Frightened, they throw themselves down the precipice of the Acropolis, and the snake-bound or snakebodied Erichthonios (an aspect of earth's fertility) lives on under the protection of Athene.

AGRAULOS In Greek mythology goddess presiding over agricultural fertility. In one version one of the Agraulid (see) turned to stone because she is envious of her sister Herse. In another account she is the wife of Cecrops and the mother of three daughters named Agraulos (thus becoming her own daughter), Herse, and Pandrosos, and a son Erichthonios.

AGRIMONY BLOSSOM Gratitude.

AGRIPPA Masculine name from the Latin, meaning born feet foremost. In Christian history one of the rulers before whom Paul was tried.

AGRIPPINA (1) Feminine form of Agrippa. (2) Name of two famous Roman women, mother and daughter; one courageous and noble, the other ignoble. Agrippina, wife of Germanicus Caesar, accompanied her husband on all his campaigns. On his death she was banished and died of starvation under suspicious circumstances. She was the mother of Caligula and Agrippina the younger. The younger was the mother of Nero. She poisoned several persons in her schemes to place her son on the throne, and he put her to death.

AGRIVAIN (AGRAIVAIN, AGRAWAIN) Nephew of King Arthur and one of his knights. Brother of Gawain. The free-speaking knight. He spied upon Lancelot, who murdered him after he revealed to Arthur the love of Guinevere and Lancelot.

AGUECHEEK, SIR ANDREW In Shakespeare's Twelfth Night a silly old man who is overfond of eating. A glutton.

AGUSAYA Babylonian goddess, the loud-crying. Sent by Ishtar to subdue Saltu (discord). Also identified as an aspect of Ishtar.

AGYIEUS In Greek mythology a name of Apollo. So called from boundary marks and sign posts which were erected in public places and dedicated to him. From agyia (street).

A.H. (1) Anno Hegirae, i.e. In the year of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca. (2) In Freemasonry Anno Hebraico, i.e. in the Hebrew year, 3,760 years before the Christian era.

AH (AAH) In Egyptian mythology the moon as a male principle. Developed into Khonsu, who became associated with Thoth. Cognate with A.

AHAB Israel's seventh ruler. Son of King Omri, husband of Jezebel. Although an astute diplomat who brought Israel to its peak of power and united adjoining realms by war, he is most famous as the husband of the dissolute Jezebel, who prevailed upon him to introduce idolatry with the worship of Ashtoreth and Baal. Ahab murdered Naboth on false charges of blasphemy and confiscated his vineyards. Elijah denounced the king and queen. A famine visited the land with three years of drought, prophets of Baal were slain, and Ahab killed in battle. His name has become a byword for wickedness.

Ahab II. A false prophet who was slain by Nebuchadnezzar.

Ahab, Captain. In Herman Melville's Moby Dick a whaler who relentlessly pursues the whale Moby Dick; one who is violent in his quest for revenge.

AHALYA In Hindu mythology seduced by Indra.

AHAM Sanscrit 'I am,' ever-existent light. Compare, I, Je, O.

AHANS In Hinduism the Asvins. Cognate with Gemini. Symbolized by spectacles (two eyes), two circles, or two wheels.

AHARYU Vedic solar hero. He conquers Brisaya, the power of darkness, perhaps a moon goddess, before he is able to recover the treasure stolen by the Panis (air demons). Compare Achilles.

AHASUERUS (1) In Old Testament a great ruler of Persia, husband of Esther, probably identical with Xerxes I. Sometimes identified as Artaxerxes. (2) Name sometimes given to the legendary Wandering Jew.

AHAT (AHET, AHIT, EHAT, EHET) In Egyptian antiquity the cosmic cow as nurse and protector of the sun god.

AHAU-CHAMAHEZ Mayapan medicine god, Lord-of-the-Magic-Tooth.

AHAVANIYA Hindu fire of the sky, fire of Surya. One of the three sacred fires.

AHAYUTA ACHI In Zuni mythology twin culture heroes, inventors who provided mankind with implements. Deities protecting gamblers and mischief-makers, destroying adventurous travelers, monsters, and rapers.

AHAZ Twelfth king of Judah; worshiper of idols he forced his children, in purification rites, to pass through fire. Many of the prophecies of Isaiah are directed against him. Because of his worhsip of Pagan gods he was refused burial with his ancestors.

AHHAZU (ACH-CHAZU) Sumerian demon causing death, disease, pestilence. Name signifies seizer.

AHI (1) In Egyptian mythology the day, daughter of Pa-hra. Compares with Eos. (2) Evil dragon with whom Indra battles. He imprisons the seven great rivers of India and, when Indra pierces him with the thunderbolt, precious waters (rain) flow from his belly. A strangling snake, a cloud demon capable of retaining waters and causing drought. Name meaning snake; also called Vrtra (obstruction). (3) In early Semitic religions a title of god, meaning brother. Also Ahu. Compare Ab, Amm.

Ahi Budhnya. In Hinduism serpent of the deep. Born in primeval waters he sits in the bot-

tom of streams in space. He is besought not to give his worshipers over to injury. Probably the beneficent aspect of Vrtra (Ahi).

AHI-EZER Hebrew masculine name meaning my brother is help.

AHIJAH Hebrew prophet.

Ahijah's garment. A garment divided into twelve pieces, typifying the twelve tribes of Israel; also the twelve houses of the zodiac.

AHIMELECH In Old Testament a high priest at Nob, father of Abiathar, friend of David. He protected David, who was fleeing from Saul, and gave him the sacred bread and sword of Goliath from the temple. For his treason Saul had him slain. Some scholars say his brother was Ahijah, also slain by Saul; some say both names belong to the same person.

AHITHOPHEL Literally, bother of foolishness. In Old Testament grandfather of Bathsheba. Originally an intimate of David, he became one of David's most bitter enemies and the evil genius of Absalom's discontent. A false counselor.

AHI-YAH Hebrew masculine name meaning my brother is Yah.

AH-KIUIC Mayan deity who furnished all things necessary for man's comfort. Master of the market, god of merchants and plantation owners. He formed a triad with Chac, rain god, and Hobnel, another god of food supply. Also called Echauc.

AHL AT-TRAL Moslem spirits inhabiting the world below the Sahara desert. They trip camels and drink springs dry just before caravans arrive. Sometimes they take the shape of a whirling sandstorm.

AHLMAKOH Vancouver Island demoniac wood spirit. He dispenses amulets, and his nasal mucus is valued as an amulet for invulnerability.

AHMED, PRINCE In Arabian Nights owner of the apple of Samarkand, which could cure all diseases, and the tent (cloud), which could cover a whole army but which might be folded into one's pocket.

AHNFRAU In German belief the ancestress of a noble family. Her spirit warns of approaching death.

AHOLAH AND AHOLIBAH In Old Testament symbolical names for Samaria and Jerusalem adopted by Ezekiel in an allegory of two sisters, personifications of prostitution, signifying religious adultery or running after false faiths.

AHOLIBAMAH A proud, ambitious, queen-like beauty, from a character in Byron's poem Heaven and Earth.

AHOM First letter of the Egyptian alphabet, meaning eagle.

AH PUCH (AH PUCHAH) Mayan despoiler or destroyer. Demon slayer of the Bacabab. Lord of death and in one of his aspects deity presiding over the ninth layer of the underworld. Also called Eopuco.

AHRIMAN (AHRIMANES) Zoroastrian author of evil, prince of the kingdom of darkness. Power of death, creator of sin and suffering. Spiritual enemy of mankind. Under him are marshalled:

Aeshma (violence, wrath), Aka Manah (evil mind), Apaosha (drought), Bushyasta (sloth), Daevas (demons), Nasus (corpses), Pairikas (spirits of seduction), Yatus (sorcerers). In one version he sprang from eternity; in another he is the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormazd (light). In later Persian dualism he is the elder twin of Ormazd and holds equal sway over the world with him, each presiding 6,000 years, thus paralleling Castor and Pollux. From Ahriman is derived the expression 'Old Harry,' meaning the devil. Identical with Angra-Mainyu; also called Druj (deception). Symbolized by a giant lizard. Parallels Satan.

A.H.S. Anno Humanae Salutis, i.e. in the year of human salvation.

AHSONNUTLI Navaho creator deity. Turquoise man-woman; maker of the earth, heaven, and twelve supports of the heavens. See androgynous deities.

AHTI (AHTO) Finnish great god of the waters. Spouse of Wellamo, his mansion is in the deep chasm Ahtola. Possessor of the treasure Sampo, he is helpful to fishermen. A name of Lemminkainen.

AHUEHUETE Aztec tree of life. By climbing it a man and a woman escaped the deluge and their children repeopled the world. A fir.

AHUILUM Semitic masculine name meaning El is brother.

AHUITZOTL Chief who brought Aztec power to its zenith; predecessor of Montezuma II.

AHURA MAZDA (AURAMAZDA) Zoroastrian Supreme God. Deity living eternally in the region of infinite light, opposed to Angra Mainyu, whose abode is the abyss of endless darkness. He produced creatures which remained 3,000 years in a spiritual state, unmoving, unthinking, with intangible bodies. He also created the earth, moon, stars, sun, waters, and the vegetable kingdom. His name, meaning wise lord, equates with Assura. In art he is represented as a bearded man with a winged disc and sacred tree. He is identical with Ormazd, and his myth compares with that of Indra, Marduk, Ningirsu, Ninurta, Yahveh.

AI (1) Esthonian old man, thunder god, (2) In Old Testament second city taken by the Israelites in Canaan. Also called Hai, which in Hebrew means heap of ruins. (3) Sumerian moon goddess. See Aa. (4) Greek letters which supposedly mark the foliage of the hyacinth plant, signifying woe.

AIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning clamor.

AIAPAEC Peruvian Indian supreme deity.

AIAUH An aspect of the Aztec deity Chalchiuhtlicue typifying mist or spray.

AIDA (1) Feminine name from the Italian, meaning the first. (2) In Verdi's opera of the same name an Ethiopian princess, enslaved in Egypt. She voluntarily dies with her entombed lover. Resembles Juliet.

AIDE In Irish mythology wife of Enna. She and her family were drowned when Dub, Enna's other wife, chanted spells over

the sea.

AIDEEN In Irish mythology daughter of Angus of Ben Edar, wife of Oscar. She died for love of her husband when he was slain in battle. Resembles Aida, Juliet.

AIDENN Paradise; Anglicized form of the Hebrew Eden.

AIDES (AIDONEUS, AIS, HADES) In Greek mythology offspring of Cronus and Rhea. One of the three Cronids or sovereign gods; the other two being Poseidon and Zeus. Ruler of the lower world, land of immeasurable wealth, storehouse of the germs of future harvests. The cypress and maidenhair fern are sacred to him. His emblems are an antique key, signifying no escape or return; the helmet of invisibility; a staff for gathering the herds of souls of the dead; a veil, typifying secrecy. In art he is shown on a rock or throne with his wife Persephone. His sacrifice is a black bull or black sheep killed at night. Comparable gods are Pluto, Sama, Serapis.

AIDNE In Irish mythology he created fire for the Milesians by wringing his hands together. Resembles legends of light and fire obtained from saints' hands.

AIDO HWEDO Dahomey great rainbow serpent which transports Mawu, creator goddess of the universe. Excrement left by Aido Hwedo created mountains.

AIGAMUCHAB Hottentot cannibal ogre with eyes on top of his feet.

AIGUISE In heraldry pointed obtusely, as the four ends of a cross.

AIJALON (AJALON) Literally, place of deer. In Old Testament valley where at the command of Joshua the sun and the moon stood still. The name of a city in Palestine.

AILANTHUS Chinese paradise tree, tree of heaven, tree of life. Virtue growing out of but unsullied by sin, as it is a graceful tree with a beautiful flower that grows on rubbish heaps. Compare lotus. Symbol of longevity. Typifies temptation as its beautiful flower is sterile (staminate) and has an offensive odor, and tenacity as it continues to grow in spite of adverse conditions.

AILE In heraldry having wings like birds or sails like windmills.

AILEEN (EILEEN) Feminine name; Irish form of Helen.

AILILL (AILELL) In Irish mythology vassal king governing Connaught under Eochaid Airem. Lover of Etain, wife of Eochaid and formerly queen of the underworld. When Medb left Conchobar, king of Ulster, for love of him, Ailill became her husband. Owner of the White-horned Bull of Connaught (see), one of the causes of the battle in which Cuchulainn was slain. See Medb.

AILINN (AILLINN) In Irish legend daughter of Lewy or of Owen; beloved by Baile. She was forcibly detained by the youths of Leinster as she was on her way to meet Baile and deceived into believing Baile was dead. Baile on the other hand was told that she was dead. Both lovers thereupon grieved to death. Memorial tablets for them, made from trees, sprang together and could not be separated. Com-

pare Shite and Tsure.

AILIVE Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning elf darling.

AILLEN MAC MIDHNA In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann. In love with Manannan's wife Uchtdelbh, whereas his sister Aine loved Manannan. When Aine became the mistress of Manannan, Uchtdelbh became the mistress of Aillen. He comes out of his sid every year to burn Tara.

AILLY, PIERRE D' French Cardinal, prominent at Council of Constance which granted Huss protection and then condemned him and burned him at the stake. Called the 'Hammer of Heretics.'

AILO One of the names of Lilith in Hebrew mythology. Identified with the Sumerian demon Alu.

AIMA Cabalistic mother in transcendence. Compares with Norse Freyja.

AIN (AION, OIN) (1) Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning one's own. In second ascending chain of Irish gods, god of fire and magic. Spouse of Ea-Anu. Also called Molc, Mollac, Molloch, Mulac, all meaning fire, and On or Onn, meaning solar heat. (2) Eighteenth letter of the Arabic alphabet with a numerical value of seventy. Sixteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of seventy, meaning eye or fountain or spring, and signifying the external superficial appearance of things. According to mystics its tarot deck correspondence is the Devil or Tower Struck by Lightning; its significance is ruin; its intelligence is mirthful. In white magic analogous to the Ninth Heaven, sphere of the moon, governed by the messenger-intelligence Gabriel. Also known as ayin, hain.

AINE In Irish mythology, worshiped in South Munster as a fairy queen providing abundance and prosperity. Daughter of Eogabal, sister of Aillen. Her dwelling was Cnoc Aine (Knockainy or Aine's Hill), where she supposedly is still seen. The best hearted woman who ever lived she was a giver of fertility. Sometimes worshiped as a moon goddess and giver of scent to blossoms. Captured by Lord Desmond, who married her, and to whom she bore a son. Following the pattern of divine-mortal marriages she took her son and left her husband, but reappeared from time to time, the son eventually becoming Earl of Desmond. Once, when her son complained of the barrenness of the soil, she planted peas during the night. She was propitiated by magic ritual every Midsummer Eve (Saint John's Eve) to ensure fertility for the following year. Claimed as first ancestress by half a dozen famous Irish families. Some scholars identify her with Danu (Anu).

AINENT In heraldry, running, as animals.

AINLE In Irish legend second son of Usnach, brother of Naoise. See Deirdre.

AIN SHAMS In ancient Egypt Sun's Well, in which the sun was believed either to bathe himself or to have been born and from which he rose at the beginning of the world, thus a remnant of the primeval flood legend.

AIN SOPH Cabalistic Supreme Being. The inaccessible god, the unmanifest deity. A being

absolute, boundless, infinite, self-identical without attributes. Primary cause. Represented by the number one.

AINU A people among whom all are equal and who recognize no social differentiation in their occupations. They live in northern Japan.

AIR Element of the universe and of man, typifying contemplation, eternity, heaven, the immaterial, infinity, life, memory, soul, supreme deity. In tarot divination an element of the spade suit, the divine link between atmosphere and ether of space, hence bearer of divine messages. Character traits: dreaming, inspiration, love of freedom. Signifies mentality and denotes the thinking or reasonable person. In Chinese and Japanese Buddhism represented by the crescent, and rules the east. See elements. By ancient Greeks, Hebrews, and Romans, associated with the color yellow (sun); by Leonardo da Vinci associated with the color blue. In Hebraic-Christian tradition the realm of Satan, prince of the power of air, thus jurisdiction of invisible powers, mansion of devils. In India typified by the bee, and in Persian art portrayed as a naked vigorous youth holding the heads of the four winds.

Air castle. Day dream, visionary scheme.

Air pump. The constellation Antlia.

Beat the air. Speak without judgement or understanding or to no purpose.

Powers of air. Demons, devils.

Walk on air. Feel elated or happy.

AIRAVATA In Hinduism Indra's elephant with four tusks, carrier of the sacred jewel of the law. Rain cloud.

AIRMED In Irish mythology, sister of Miach, which see.

AIRYA (IRAJ In Iranian mythology son of Thraetaona. Ancestor of the Aryans or Iranians. Younger brother of Cairima and Tura, who killed him because he was braver and better loved by their father. His grandson Manushcithra succeeded him. In another account, he appears as a settled agriculturist, and the everlasting quarrel between husbandman and shepherd causes a conflict between him and Tura; thus resemble Cain and Abel, Ham and Shem.

AIRYANO VAEJO Iranian Happy Land, where neither cold nor heat, decay nor death, nor malice existed. Father and son walked together and both were young in appearance until Ahriman (Angra-Mainyu) entered the realm and brought ten months of winter each year. Correlative of Eden.

AIRY HORSE In Buddhism carrier of the cintamani (flaming pearl). Also known as Lung-ta or Vayuarvat, which see.

AITHERNE In Irish lore an avaricious poet who stole Mithr's three cranes of denial and churlishness (personifications of inhospitality), which advised those who approached the door not to enter. See Mithr.

AITHUIA In Greek mythology title of Athene as diver-bird.

AIX Greek for goat. Resolves into great fire of A. Frequently appears in place names.

AIZENMYO-O (AIZENMYO-WO)

Japanese Shinto deity of love. Portrayed as red with three faces and three pairs of arms, which are interpreted to signify coquettishness or the facilities for better and wiser selection. As a Buddhist deity, the Great Passion, a deity of agitation that leads to enlightenment and to loving compassion of all things, fighter of avarice, destroyer of evil. In his six hands he holds a stick with which to strike the wicked, a bow and arrow with which to attack human passions, a vajra (thunderbolt) with which to strike down the wicked, a bell to awaken sentient beings, and a lotus, signifying truth.

AJ Word root meaning aged. The 'j' is interchangeable with ch, g, and y.

AJA EKAPADA Hindu lightning god. Name signifying one-footed goat. Symbolizes the swift movement of the flash; the single foot the one spot it strikes on earth.

AJAX (AIAS) Masculine name from the Greek meaning eagle. The name has become a synonym for impetuous warrior.

Ajax the Great. In Greek mythology a man of giant stature, son of Telamon. King of Salamis. Except for Achilles the bravest of all the Greeks who besieged Troy. When the armor of Achilles was awarded to Odysseus instead of to him, he turned mad from vexation and slew the sheep of the Greeks believing them to be enemies. In shame he committed suicide. Compare Cuchulainn. In other accounts he was murdered and from his blood sprang up a purple flower, the hyacinth, bearing the letters AI, the first letters of his name and an exclamation of woe. He typifies brute strength and courage without reason.

Ajax the Lesser. In Greek mythology son of Oileus. King of Locris. Except for Achilles the swiftest of all the Greeks who besieged Troy. The night Troy was taken he violated Cassandra, a priestess of Athena and, in consequence, was shipwrecked by Athena while on his journey home. He succeeded in saving himself by clinging to a rock and boasted that he did not need the help of the gods to be saved, whereupon Poseidon, enraged by this audacity, split the rock with his trident and Ajax was drowned. In another version he stole the Palladium from the temple at Troy and for this blasphemy was shipwrecked. As a penance for his sins a curse of 1,000 years was imposed on his city and two virgins of his clan were sacrificed every year. He typifies a valiant fighter but of rude character.

AJITA In Buddhism deified mortal; second arhat. The unconquered. Usually shown in meditation with head covered. In China the invincible, one of the eighteen lohan. Also called A-shih, Mi-li. In Tibet called Ma-p'am-pa or Me-phem-pa.

AJOURE In heraldry having the central part removed; said of a bearing or ordinary.

AJYSIT (AJY-KHOTON, AJYSIT-IJAKSIT, AJYSIT-KHOTUN, IJAKSIT-KHOTUN) Siberian birthgiver, nourisher. Goddess who brings the soul from heaven to the child being born, and who writes down the child's fate. She also helps ameliorate the pains of childbirth. Identical with Khotun.

AJY-TANGARA (AI-TOJON) Yakut creator heaven god.

AK see AC

AKA-KANET (AKANET, ALGUE) Chilean Indian deity who sends flowers and fruits to earth. Deity of grain, protector capable of ill will if vexed. Resides in the Pleiades.

AKA MANAH In Mazdaism evil mind created by Angra Mainyu. Opposed to Vohi Manah, good thought.

AKAMBOU AND YRIS Among Carib Indians a pair of beneficent spirits.

AKANO JEWEL Japanese kami (god) of famine time.

AKASA In Hinduism the fifth element, generally understood to be ether. Vehicle of sound. In Theosophy the primary plastic matter from which all things are solved, ether of space.

AKASAGARBHA In Buddhism sky womb, the void above. A Bodhisattva but not associated with the five Celestial Buddhas. His emblem is the surya (sun). In Tibet called Nam-mk-a-i-snin-po or Nem-khe-nying-po.

AKAWI-KO In Japanese legend a faithful woman. When Emperor Yu-Riyaku passed through her village he saw her washing clothes by the river. Succumbing to her beauty, he commanded her not to marry and said he would send for her. She waited eighty years, and then made her way to the palace, where she reminded the emperor of his command, but her wrinkled face revolted him, and he sent her away.

AKBAL A name of the Aztec god Huecomitl, which see.

AKEDAH Literally, binding. In Hebrew tradition the binding of Isaac. A substitutionary atonement. See shofar.

AKER (AKAR AKERU) Early Egyptian earth lion or lord. Symbolized by the sphinx, frequently with two human heads facing in opposite directions. Compare Janus. One mouth swallows the sun goddess in the evening, the other emits her in the morning; thus she passes through the body of Aker as in later mythology Ra passes through Apep in the underworld. Later identified with Qeb or as the black god of the lower regions. Also shown as two lions or mountains between which the sun rises.

AKETHOR In Norse mythology a title of Thor, a corruption of Ukko-Thor, Ukko being the Finnish thunder god.

AKHENATEN (AKHNATON, IKNATON) First monotheistic Egyptian king. His name originally was Amenhotep (Amenophis). A religious revolutionary, in the 14th century B.C., in opposition to the priests of Amen, he introduced the cult of worship of the visible emblem of Ra (Aten, the sun) upon the Egyptians. His name was changed to Akhenaten, meaning Aten is satisfied.

AKHTAR In Mazdaism collective name for the twelve constellations of the zodiac. They comprise the generals of Ahura Mazda's army.

AKHTHOES A legendary Egyptian despot who went mad and was devoured by a crocodile. Also known as Abmerira and Kheti.

AKIBABEN, JOSEPH Jewish

teacher of the 1st and 2nd century A.D., who was flayed alive by Romans. One of the ten martyrs mentioned in Jewish penetential prayers.

AKINDO In Japan the merchant class.

AKI-YAMA NO SHITABI-ONOKO Japanese kami (god); frost man of the autumn mountain. Elder brother of Haru-yama-no-Kasumi-onoko (spring). See Izushio-tome.

AKKAD (ACCAD) Greek name for Babylon. One of the four cities of Nimrod's country.

AKKRUVA (AVFRUVVA, HAVFRU) Finno-Ugric fish goddess, half fish, half woman. Makes rivers plentiful.

AKOP (APAK) Circular form in which Christian churches are sometimes built. Yields great eye and is cognate with mark, the bull's eye.

AKRA Greek for mountain peak. Yields great sun. Symbolized by A.

AKRABBIM (MAALEHAKRABBIM) In Old Testament a place in the promised land infested with scorpions and serpents. Name meaning scorpion.

AKRA NUX Ancient Greek term for dawn. Resolves into ak-ura-nux (great A onux or onyx or one great fire).

AKSAK Chaco Indian creator beetle, who made man and woman from clay.

AKSOBHYA Second Celestial Buddha; a Dhyanibuddha (meditative Buddha). Unagitated, his right hand is usually in a bhumi-sparsa mudra; his left hand in dhyana mudra, holding a vajra (thunderbolt). His vahana (mount) is an elephant. His Sakti is Locana. In wrathful manifestation (Herukabuddha) he is blue and called Vajraheruka. His emblems are the ghanta (bell) and the vajra.

AKTAIOS A title of Zeus.

AKU Sumerian measurer; the moon.

AKUPARA Hindu tortoise on which the earth rests.

AL (1) Article and word root meaning god; equates with El, eel. Root of Albany, Albury, etc. (2) One of a class of Armenian and Persian demons, formerly of disease, now of childbirth. They steal infants or cause them to have defects. Iron weapons are hung in the room of a woman in childbirth as talismans against their evil influence. Their appearance is half human, half beast; they are gruesome and may be male or female. They live in damp or sandy places. Parallel Babylonian alu.

ALA (1) In Sumer one of a class of bisexual demons or spirits impregnated by humans. (2) Moslem 'God who has existed forever.' Also Allah. See I, Je, O.

ALABAMA Emblem: golden rod; motto: Here We Rest; nicknames: Cotton, Lizard, Yellowhammer.

ALABASTER A sort of stone having the color of the human nail; used for sacred vessels to hold perfumes and unguents.

ALAD In Babylonian mythology one of a class of demons, originally a bovine protective guard or spirit. In sculpture represented by colossal winged bulls. Identical with sedim. Sometimes a title applied to Nergal, lord of the dead.

ALADDIN (1) Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning height plus faith. (2) In the Arabian Nights the disobedient, indolent, licentious, mischievous, and obstinate son of Mustafa, a poor tailor. He obtains a magic lamp and ring from an African magician, who intends to trap him.

Aladdinist. A Mohammedan free-thinker.

Aladdin's lamp. Source of wealth and good fortune; abode of a good genius.

Aladdin's ring. Protector against evil or misfortune.

Aladdin's window. To attempt to complete something begun by a genius but left unfinished, alluding to the palace built by the genius of Aladdin's lamp. The palace had 24 windows, all but one set with precious stones. The last was left for the sultan to finish, but he exhausted his treasury without being able to do so.

ALAGHOM NAOM Among Tzentals of Mexico, mother of mind, goddess of though or wisdom. Consort of the chief deity. Also called Iztat Ix.

ALAKE The alake or king of Abeokutta, West Africa, who has just died, is decapitated. That the new sovereign may inherit the magical and other virtues of the royal line he is required to eat a piece of his royal predecessor, usually the tongue. The head is presented to him as a gift.

ALALKOMENEUS In Greek mythology Boeotian first man who came out of the waters. Compare Cecrops.

ALALLU In Babylonian epic of Gilgamesh a bird which suffered from the malice of Ishtar.

ALAMO Scene of a siege and massacre in San Antonio, Texas.

ALAN (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning cheerful, harmonious; from the Slavic, meaning hound. Also Allan, Allen. (2) In heraldry a short-eared mastiff, a wolfhound. (3) In Philippine mythology one of a class of deformed spirits which have fingers pointing backwards and toes at the back of their feet; a wind demon.

AL ARAF In Arabic tradition the region between paradise and hell (Jahannam) for those who are neither morally good nor bad, as idiots, infants. A limbo. In Sufism an exalted state.

ALARIC (1) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning all rich, noble ruler. Also Alarich, Alarico, Alarius, Alarik. (2) Gothic king who invaded and plundered Greece and Rome, hence a plunderer. Voltaire gave Frederick the Great the nickname Alaric Cotin, combining Alaric (plunderer) and Cotin (Charles Cotin was a poet of small merit).

ALASKA Emblem: forget-me-not; nickname: The Last Frontier.

ALASNAM'S MIRROR A touchstone of virtue; from the mirror used by Alasnam in Arabian Nights. When he saw a beautiful girl he looked at her in his mirror; if it remained unsullied the girl was pure; if the glass clouded, the girl was impure in body and mind.

ALASTAIR Masculine name from the Greek, meaning avenger.

ALASTOR An evil genius; Nemesis, which haunts and torments a family. In Greek mythology originally a surname of Zeus, later any avenging, relentless deity or demon. The name of a Lycean slain by Odysseus; alluded to by Homer and Ovid. In medieval demonology a spirit of evil that carries out the sentences of the king of Hell. Shelley uses the name as the title of a poem to mean spirit of solitude. A Greek word resolving into forget not; source of Alastair.

ALB (ALBE) A Christian priest's white linen robe; garment of baptism and of death. Alludes to the robe of mockery with which Herod caused Christ to be clothed. Signifies chastity, eternal joy, purity. Identical to costume worn by ancient pagan priests who, when worshiping female deities, assumed feminine attire.

ALBADDARA The first joint of the great toe, which in Arab superstition is the nucleus for the resurrection of the body.

ALBA LONGA The most powerful city of ancient Latium, site of the mythical story of the birth of Romulus and Remus. Founded, according to legendary accounts, by Ascanius, son of Aeneas; destroyed under Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.

ALBAN (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning white and signifying men of Alba. (2) Giant, eponymous ancestor of the people who invaded prehistoric Britain.

Alban kings. Legendary kings invented by the Romans to fill the gap between the Trojan Anchises and Romulus and Remus.

ALBASTA Tatar evil spirit dwelling in bogs, chasms, and deserts. It sometimes takes human shape and kills people by suffocating them. Sometimes conceived as a woman with breasts reaching to her knees and long sharp nails.

ALBATROSS A bird of tireless flight; because it frequents the waters off Cape Hope sailors call it Cape Sheep. It supposedly brings bad weather but, according to a superstition, it is fatal to shoot. Symbolic of long sea voyages and distant seas. Name from the Greek, meaning bucket, in the belief it carries water in its pouch.

ALBERIA In heraldry a shield destitute of amorial bearing or ornament.

ALBERICH (ELBERIC) (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning elf ring. (2) In Teutonic legend: (a) Dwarf in the Dietrich Saga who forged the magic sword Naglering for the fire giants Grim and Hilde, and then stole it from them to give to Dietrich on condition that Dietrich spare his life. Parallels Andvari. (b) In Nibelungen Lied, king of dwarfs, vassal of the Nibelung kings, guardian of the Nibelung hoard, a power of darkness or of the wealth-laden underworld. When he comes in conflict with Siegfried, the power of light, Siegfried, demands and obtains from him the cloak of darkness, which makes the wearer invisible, and the magic sword, which never misses its mark (lightning). Also called Auberon, Oberon. (c) In Volsung Saga the power of darkness, who has in his subterranean palace a belt of strength; Draupner, magic ring of fertility; Tarnkappe, cloak of invisibility;

and Tyrfing, the invincible sword which fights by itself. His subjects, the artisan dwarfs, are master craftsmen who produced these as well as Freya's necklace, Sif's golden hair, and other wondrous things for gods and heroes. Also called Aelfrich. (d) In Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung a dwarf, principle of darkness or evil, who robs the Rhine maidens of the Rhinegold (sun on the water), which he causes to be fashioned into a magic ring (fertility). He places a curse on it so that when he is deprived of its possession it brings ill fortune (wintry death) to the one who has it. (3) A friar who invited his brother and nephew to a feast, where he killed them. The murder signal was, "Bring in the fruit." Dante consigned him to the Inferno of treacherous murderers.

ALBERT (Adelbert, Al, Albertus, Bert, Bertie, Eb, Elbert) Masculine name from the German through the French or Latin, meaning noble and bright, illustrious. Feminine form Alberta, Alberten, Albertine.

AL BEZE In Arabic lore the despised one.

ALBIGEOIS (ALBIGENSES) Gnostics. A pre-reformation Protestant sect in France. Heretics or reformers who considered marriage sinful, opposed church authority, and rejected sacraments. They disseminated their doctrines disguised as jesters or troubadors and were exterminated by the crusades and the Inquisition.

ALBIN (1) Masculine name from Albinus, a Roman family name from the Latin, meaning white. (2) Mongol steppe master. He leads people astray by lighting will-o'-the-wisps.

Albina. (1) Feminine of Albin. (2) In Greek mythology the eldest of the Danaids; the white goddess, originally a barley (pearl barley) or white sow goddess, paralleling the Celtic Cerridwen.

ALBION (1) In Greek mythology a giant son of Poseidon. Slain by Heracles. Probably the white caps of the sea. (2) Poetical name for Great Britain, undoubtedly because of the white cliffs. A name related to Albin.

AL BORAK (ALBORAC, ALBORACH) Literally, lightning. Winged white steed, each of whose strides were equal to the furthest range of human vision, on which Mohammed supposedly went to heaven. In Moslem tradition one of the ten animals of heaven. Variously called an ass, horse, or mule. Compare horse, white.

ALBORS (ALBURZ) Parsee sacred mountain, navel of the earth, around which the sun and moon revolve. Mithras' dwelling is on it, and from there he observes the world. Light shines out from it and returns to it.

ALCAHEST The fabled universal solvent in medieval alchemy.

ALCE Greek abstract deity. Night.

ALCESTIS (ALCESTE, ALKESTIS) In Greek mythology a devoted bride who dies to save her husband. She was daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, king of Pherae in Thessaly. Apollo offered Admetus immortality if, when he was on the point of death, he could find someone to take his place. Al-

cestis offered to act as his substitute. As Alcestis faded Admetus revived. In one account Heracles rescued her from the underworld and restored her to Admetus; in another account Persephone released her. A myth which resembles that of Persephone and suggests death in autumn, rebirth in spring.

ALCHEMIST (1) One who seeks to discover the elixir of life or the philosopher's stone or who seeks to transform a base metal into gold. One who is cunning, mysterious, or who changes the appearance or structure of things. (2) Card in the tarot deck illustrated by a veiled winged woman pouring wine from one jug to another, signifying initiative, perpetual movement of life. Another name for the card is Temperance. Typifies agencies and laws. Attainment: mastery of ideas. In divination corresponds to the number 15 and the Hebrew letter samekh. Denotes: corporeal and individual existence, economy, fruition, health, production, temperance, and harmonizes the psychic and material natures. When the card appears in reverse it suggests things connected with churches, religions, and sects; also competing interests and disunion.

ALCHERA (ALCHERINGA) In Australian mythology the mythical past in which totemic ancestors lived.

ALCHOCHODEN In astrology the planet that is said to indicate by its position at a person's birth the length of his life. From the Arabic.

ALCIBIADES Ancient Greek archdemagogue. Athenian general and intriguer of 5th century B.C. A brilliant but traitorous general.

ALCIDES Masculine name from the Greek, meaning strong. A name of Heracles as the son of Alcmene.

ALCINA In Italian epics carnal pleasure personified. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a Circe type, whose garden is a place of enchantment. She enjoys her lovers for a season; then converts them into beasts, stones, trees, etc. In Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato a sorceress who carries off Astolpho.

ALCINOUS (ALKINOOS) In Homer's Odyssey, husband of Arete, father of Nausicaa. King of the Phaeacians on the island paradise of Scheria, onto which Odysseus is tossed. Alcinous provides Odysseus with a ship (cloud) laden with gifts (fertility) to take him home because the form of Odysseus (sun) gleams and has an air of kingly majesty. Agricultural hero, perhaps a fertilizing aspect of the heavens.

ALCIPPE In Greek mythology daughter of Ares. When Halirrhothius, a water deity, carried her off, Ares killed him.

ALCIS In Teutonic mythology two brother deities whom Tacitus compares to Castor and Pollux. They were worshiped in the grove of the Nahanarvali, an East German tribe, and served by a priest dressed in woman's clothing. See androgynous deities.

ALCITHOE In Greek mythology daughter of Minyas, sister of Leucippe. Alcithoe and Leucippe were changed into bats for refusing to join the women of Boeotia in the worship of Dionysus, a myth probably reflecting the struggle over the introduction of a foreign ritual which is finally established by violence. This

probably belongs to the same cycle of myths as that of Agave.

ALCMAEON (ALKMAION) In Greek mythology son of Amphiaraus, one of the Seven Against Thebes, and Eriphyle. Alcmaeon led the Epigoni, the sons of the first Seven, in a successful expedition against Thebes. Although he had promised his father to avenge his death by killing his mother, he hesitated doing so. Finally in obedience to an oracle he slew her. For this murder he was pursued by the Furies and driven mad. He fled to Psophis in Arcadia, where King Phegeus purged him of his affliction and gave him his daughter Arsinoe in marriage. Alcmaeon gave his bride the fatal necklace and veil of Harmonia, which he had inherited from his mother. He later deserted Arsinoe and married Calirrhoe, the daughter of a river god. Under false pretenses he returned to claim the necklace and veil, and was waylaid and slain by the brothers of Arsinoe. Thus he was the avenger of his father's death, heroic warrior, matricide, and the vehicle by which a fatal curse was fulfilled. His story resembles that of Orestes and relates to the course of the sun.

ALCMENE (ALCMENA, ALKMENE) In Greek mythology daughter of Electryon, king of Mycenae; wife of her cousin Amphytrion; mother of twins, Heracles by Zeus and Iphicles by Amphytrion. At the birth of Heracles, fearful of the hatred of Hera, she exposed her son in an open field. Hera, attracted by the baby's cries, and not knowing who he was, fed him from her breast, which he bit. She dropped the baby, which was brought back to Alcmene and Amphytrion, who placed Heracles with the Centaur Chiron to be educated. Alcmene as an unfaithful wife appears frequently in later literature. See Amphytrion.

ALCOVE Womankind, as place of entrance and emergence, whence new life issues into the world. Compare doorway, qubbah.

ALCYONE In Greek mythology: (1) daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx. In grief when Ceyx was drowned she cast herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher. Personification of a rain cloud. (2) A Pleiad, daughter of Atlas and Pleione. When pursued by Orion, to save them, Zeus transformed them into doves (clouds), later placed in the sky as stars.

ALCYONEUS In Greek mythology, a giant killed by Heracles. An evil monster. Probably a rain-withholding cloud.

ALDA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning rich.

ALDEBARAN One of the brightest stars in the sky, orange in color. One of the four royal stars. The ancients divided the heavens into four parts, each watched over by one of the four stars. The eye of the Hyades, a cluster in the constellation Taurus. It stands for follower because it follows the Pleiades.

ALDEGONDE (ADELGONDE) Feminine name from the Flemish, meaning noble war.

ALDEN (ALDWIN) Masculine name from Old English, meaning old friend.

John Alden. A young man who courts a young woman for a friend and wins her for himself.

ALDER (1) In Celtic mythology tree of resurrection, marking the emergence of the solar year. Still held sacred in some sections of Ireland, where the felling of one is held to be followed by the burning down of one's house. In druidic tree alphabet tree of the fourth consonant, Fearn (F). In the druidic calendar the fourth or alder month extends from March 19th to April 15th, and includes the spring equinox. Tree of Bran and of Gwern. (2) In the Odyssey also a tree of resurrection. (3) Tree typifying fire from the red in its trunk, water from its green flowers, and earth from the brown of its bark; principally a tree of fire and, as a resister of the corruption of water, of the power of fire to free earth from water. 'Der' equates with 'dur' of enduring, hence enduring god. Also called alnus, i.e. only light or only god (al or el).

ALDRICH Masculine name from Middle English, meaning old king.

ALE In Norse mythology divine fluid.

ALEARDA Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning nobly stern.

ALECTO In Greek mythology the relentless one, one of the three Furies.

ALEIAN PLAIN In Greek mythology the plain in Cilicia (sky) over which Bellerophon (sun) roamed alone and on which he died.

ALEMBIC A distilling glass; figuratively anything that purifies or transforms a character.

ALEPH First letter of the Hebrew alphabet, meaning bull or ox. Its numerical value is one. According to the mystics its correspondence in the tarot deck is the Fool (some say the Magus); its physical correspondence is breath; its planetary or zodiacal correspondence is the sun; its symbolic correspondence is will power. Its color is pale yellow; its direction on the cube of space (see) is above to below, signifying superior human consciousness which is dependent, obedient or subordinate to a higher control; its intelligence is fiery or scintillating and it is associated with the nomadic life of a herdsman. In white magic it is in correspondence with Eheieh, fontal name of God, interpreted as Divine Essence. Its seat is in the world of Ensoph (infinity), its attribute is Keter, the Crown. Ruler over angels called Haioth-ha-Kodesch or Living Creatures of Holiness, who also are the Seraphim and constitute the first or supreme choir. Letter yields al-ef, i.e. good life. Akin to alive and elf. Cadi, caliph, calipha, all mean great A or aleph. Identical with 'eleph' of elephant, the greatest and most powerful of all beasts.

Aleph-tau (tav) Beginning and end, eternity, first and last. Author of the universe, the whole compass of things. Parallels A-Z, alpha-omega.

ALERION Heraldic eagle without beak or claws. Probably signifies one lamed or maimed in war.

ALETHEA (ALETEA, ALITIA) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning truth.

ALEUS In Greek mythology, deity of blind night. Grandfather of Telephus.

ALEXANDER (ALASTAIR, ALECK, ALEXIS, ALISTER, ELLICK, SANDER, SANDY) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning defender or helper of men. (2) A welathy and corrupt pope, Alexander VI, whose original name was Rodrigo Lanzol y Borgia. He had many mistresses and became the father of Cesare Borgia and Lucrezia Borgia among others. He was involved in wars and executions, including Savonarola's. He instituted censorship of books, but also sponsored Bramante, Michelangelo and Raphael. (3) In Greek tradition, name by which the shepherds who raised Paris, son of Priam, called him. (4) The greatest warrior of all time. Various versions of his divine ancestry are given; he is said to have been a descendant of Dionysus, a reincarnation of Heracles, and a son of Zeus (or Ammon) who approached Olympias, his mother, in the form of a serpent (phallus). His birth was accompanied by earthquakes, lightning, and thunder, proving him to be divine. One eye was black as night, one as blue as daylight heavens; his hair, teeth, and spirit resembled those of a lion. He inherited the throne of Philip, his putative father. He was impatient and impetuous and, when he could not untie the Gordon knot, he cut it with a cord and, in accordance with the prophecy connected with the knot, conquered the world. In one account of his death he ascended to heaven to take his place among the gods; in another he was carried into the skies by two eagles but fell back to earth before he reached the abode of the gods. This is the Etana myth attached to Alexander. In historical tradition he led a life of wild dissipation until his death, which occurred at the height of his glory. He is alluded to in the Bible under the figures of a leopard with four wings and a one-horned he-goat, suggesting the swiftness of his conquests and his great strength, as appointed by God to destroy the Persian empire and substitute the Greek. In the statue seen by Nebuchadnezzar in his dreams the belly of brass was the emblem of Alexander. As Alexander proclaimed himself to be the son of Ammon ram-horns appeared on his head on his coins. (4) Alexander III of Russia, who ascended to the throne when his father was assassinated, was a ruler who resented foreign influence, yet himself interfered in Balkan affairs and countenanced invasion and persecution.

ALEXANDRA (ALEJANDRA, ALEXANDRINA, ALEXANDRINE, ALEXIA) Feminine form of Alexander.

ALEXANDRITE Because its colors are green and red the national stone of Russia. Typifies undying devotion.

ALEXIS In Virgil's poetry a beautiful youth beloved by the shepherd Corydon.

ALEYN (ALAIN, ALAIN LE GROS) In Grail legends twelfth son of Bron, brother-in-law of Arimathea, who selected Aleyn as keeper of the Holy Grail.

ALFADIR (ALFADUR) In Norse mythology All-Father; a name for Odin or for the unknown Supreme Being who replaced Odin after Ragnarok.

ALFAMA Moorish name for Lisbon; cognate Alif, i.e. Sun A.

ALFAR In Norse mythology the dwarfs who live in Alfheim, where they are ruled by Frey. They possess supernatural powers and are wonderful artisans. Once thought to be the souls of the

dead. In Prose Edda divided into two classes, the Liosalfar, light elves who dwell in Alfheim (heaven), and the Dockalfar, dark elves who live underground. Also called huldu folk (hidden folk) and liuflinger (darlings). Identical with alvor, brownie, elf, ra.

ALFET In early Britain a vat of boiling water into which an accused person was compelled to plunge his arm as a test of guilt or innocence. The ordeal itself.

ALFHEIM One of the Norse heavenly mansions. Abode of Frey, king of the alfar. Located in the east near the sacred well of the Norns at the root of Yggdrasil. Elf land, fairyland; also called Ljosalfaheim.

ALFRED (ALF) Masculine name from Old English, meaning elf and counselor. Feminine form Alfreda (Freda).

Alfred Jingle. In Dickens' Pickwick Papers a strolling actor and swindler.

Alfred Lammle. In Dickens' Our Mutual Friends a man who marries for money and finds his wife has none.

ALGAE In Japan its sentiment is long life and it is used at New Year festivals and sent with gifts.

ALGEA (ALGIA) In Greek mythology a descendant of Eris. Name meaning pain.

ALGER Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning noble spearman.

ALGERNON (ALGY) Masculine name from the Norman French, meaning whiskered.

ALGOL The variable star Beta in the constellation Perseus which grows alternately brighter and paler. Also called the Demon Star.

ALGONQUIN (ALGONKIN) The name of a North American Indian tribe meaning on the other side of the river.

Algonquin gods. Five in all: Michabo, supreme deity, has the form of a hare or rabbit. The other four, all without visible shape, are: Kabibonokka, north wind; Kabun, west wind; Shawano, south wind; Wabun, east wind.

ALHET The 'longer confession of sin' of the Jews. Arranged like an acrostic, it is chanted repeatedly by the congregation and reader on the Day of Atonement.

ALI BABA See under Baba.

ALICE (ALICIA, ALINE, ELSA, ELSE, ELSJE) Variant through Old French of Adelaide, from Teutonic meaning cheer, noble. Also from the Greek, meaning nobility, truth.

ALIF Arabic equivalent of aleph, alpha. The chief, first, foremost. Title of the Arabic great father spirit. Resolves into Great A, Living A, Lord Life. Same word as English alive, aloof; akin to elf, fairy.

ALILAH Arabian Supreme God, later Allah. Mate of Allat.

ALILAT (ALILTA, HALITTA) In Northern Arabia an earth and mother goddess; also a war goddess resembling Athena. Another name of Ilat, early Arabian mother goddess paralleling Aphrodite.

ALISON Feminine name from Gaelic, meaning famous war.

AL JASSASA Literally, the spy. In Mohammedanism beast which is to rise out of the earth as one of the signs of the approaching day of judgement.

AL KADR In Mohammedanism the night on which the complete Koran (divine decrees) came down to the lowest heaven, whence Gabriel revealed it as occasion required to Mohammed.

ALKHA (ARAKHO) Dragon or beast which swallows the sun and moon, thus causing the world to grow dark. Angry at this, the gods cut his body in two. Now each time he swallows the sun or moon they soon appear again as he cannot retain them in his body. An eclipse myth identical with Rahu.

ALKUNTAM In Bella Coola Indian legends deity who helped Senx (sun) create man. His mother was a cannibal (mosquito) who inserted her long snout into the ears of men and sucked out their brains.

ALLAH (ALA) In Mohammedanism the Supreme Being. Derived from the pagan Arab god Alilah. Corresponds to El, Il, Ilah, Jehovah.

ALLALA BIRD In Babylonian mythology loved by Ishtar. When she tired of him she broke his wings. A seasonal myth.

ALLAT Nabataean mother goddess. Defender of cities, a fate deity, morning and evening star. As morning star, a war goddess; as evening star, patroness of love and harlotry. Lucky planet to which human sacrifices were offered. Addressed as Queen of Heaven. Her attributes were a cornucopia and a turreted crown. In masculine form called Sa'd. See androgynous deities. Pagan Arabs adopted her, and she became the mate of Alilah (later Allah). Her idol was destroyed on Mohammed's orders. She resembles Alilat, Anat, Ilat, Ishtar, Kore, Tyche, Venus.

ALLATU Babylonian queen of Aralu, the underworld. Wife of Nergal, her messenger is Namtaru. Also called Erishgal (Erishkigal). Parallels Persephone. See Ishtar.

ALLELUIA (HALLELUJAH) Song of praise and joy to the Lord.

ALLEN-A-DALE (ALLAN-A-DALE) In Robin Hood tales a brave, musical youth who dressed gaily. Aided by his friend Robin Hood he broke up the wedding of his sweetheart to a wealthy old knight (winter) and was married to her on the spot by Little John. Typifies spring or summer breezes.

ALLERION In heraldry an eagle or eaglet without feet and beak or without feet and wings.

ALL-FATHER The indescribable Supreme Deity.

ALL FOOL'S DAY April 1, feast of vernal equinox. Various explanations are given for the festivities: March 25 used to be New Year's Day, and April 1 the octave on which the rites ended in gay ceremonies. The day is said to be a rite marking the mockery of the trial of Christ. It is said to mock the uncertainty of the weather of the season. Others claim it is a relic of the Cerealia, held in Rome early in April, when Ceres heard the scream of Proserpina as she was abducted by Pluto, and her search of 'the voice' was a

fool's errand. Corresponds to the feast of Huli celebrated in India.

ALL-HALLOW DAY See All Saints' Day.

All-hallow E'en. Druid festival which celebrated the autumn equinox with Belinian fires. One of the quarter days on which witches celebrated their Sabbaths. It marked the dying of the year.

All-hallow summer. Indian summer; Saint Martin's summer.

ALLIGATOR Sacred animal of South American Indians, among whom it is known as cayman. In Korea known as ake, i.e. mighty A. Ake is related to Sanscrit naga (serpent), and in Hinduism naga gods are worshiped. Alligator resolves into el-agatha, i.e. mighty Ether, and is related to Agathadaemon. Anglicized corruption of Spanish el lagart (great lizard). Compare crocodile, lizard.

ALLISON Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning holy fame.

ALLISTER Masculine name from the Greek, meaning helper of mankind.

ALL SAINTS' DAY Christian festival on November 1, commemorating all saints and martyrs. Formerly called All-hallow Day, All-hallowmas. In Greek Orthodox Church observed on the first Sunday after Pentecost.

ALL SOULS' DAY Originally a Pagan feast honoring the dead. In Roman Catholic Church celebrated on November 2nd with solemn prayers for the souls still in Purgatory.

ALLSPICE March 25 birthday flower. Sentiment: compassion, languishing.

ALLUMEE In heraldry to glisten, glow, red; the eyes of a beast so represented on an escutcheon.

ALMA (1) Feminine name from the German, alluding to the battle of Alma in the Crimea; identified with the Latin cheerful, fostering, king nourishing. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene a 'virgin bright.'

ALMERIC Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning elm and ruler.

ALMIDA Feminine name from the Byzantine, meaning power of love.

ALMINGA Amazon water plant which Indians rubbed on virile members for development and fertility.

ALMIRA Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning lofty, a princess.

AL MOAKKIBAT In Mohammedanism the two angel guardians who attend every man to observe and record his actions. They change every day.

ALMON Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the forsaken.

ALMOND April 8 birthday flower. Sentiment: heedlessness, indiscretion, stupidity. The awaker, and as the first tree to awake to life in winter, a symbol of fruitfulness, haste, hope, self-protection, vigilance, virginity. Called the womb of the world. Word yields almonde, i.e. lord of the world, sole resplendent lord (sun). Sacred to Hermes, Jehovah, Mercury, Nabu, Thoth. Emblem of Virgin Mary. In Hebrew the

name signifies watcher and typifies divine approval. Its blossoms, which appear in January, are compared to a hoary head because of their snowy whiteness and winter blossoming. Tree from which Aaron took his magic rod. In Italy candied almonds are distributed at wedding feasts. Phrygian tree of life. Amygdalus, Phrygian for almond tree, means 'Father of all,' and is associated with Aegmond, a proper name meaning protecting eye (sun).

Almond flowering. Hope.

Almond and mulberry. The middle way between hastiness and slowness; the first flourishing early, the second late.

Laurel almond. Perfidy.

ALMS Dream significance: (giving) joy; (received) loss of employment.

ALNASCHER In Arabian Nights the barber's fifth brother, who buys a basket of glassware. He dreams the sale of his merchandise will prove a source of great wealth and furnish him with sufficient means to marry the vizier's daughter. He kicks the basket, destroying its contents and the means of realizing his hopes. Thus, one given to day dreaming.

ALNATH The first star in the horns of Aries, therefore the first mansion of the moon.

ALOCER Demon in astrology.

ALOE January 4 birthday flower. Sentiment: affliction, bitterness, contempt, grief, misplaced devotion, sorrow. Word equating with olive. Greek for aloe (or agave) is alon, which may be Anglicised into alone.

ALOIDAE (ALOADAE, ALOADAI) In Greek mythology twin sons (or twins joined in body with two heads, four hands, and four feet) of Poseidon (sea) and Iphimedia (shore) the wife of Aloeus (planter), who was the son of Poseidon and putative father of the twins. Their names were Otus (pusher or wind) and Ephialtes (leaper or hurricane), and they lived on the grain they bruised or crushed. They imprisoned Ares (war) in a vase for thirteen months before he was released by Hermes. This is interpreted as an expression of the antagonism between agriculture and war; also as the storm clad heaven serving as the battlefield of raging tempests. In one account these giants seek to lay hands, the one on Artemis (moon), the other on Hera (sky), but Artemis, the fleet huntress, so runs between them that they, aiming at her, kill each other; thus storm clouds destroy each other. In a more popular version, while striving to attack Olympus by piling Mount Pelion on Mount Ossa, they are killed by Apollo or Heracles (sun), and are consigned to Hades, where they are bound by serpents to two great columns (world supports). Aloidae is from the root aloe (threshing floor).

ALOYSIUS (ALOYS) Masculine name, Latin variant of Louis, meaning grace.

ALP A high mountain, a universal pole, a world support.

ALPHA First letter of Greek alphabet, signifying beginning, leadership. In astronomy the brightest star in a constellation. A later form of aleph. Cognate A.

Alpha-mu-omega. Beginning, middle, end; past, present, future.

Alpha-omega. Same as Aliphtau.

ALPHABET AFFILIATIONS

Arabic		Arabic Numerical Value	Egyptian Hieroglyph		Greek	Greek Numerical Value
1 alif	(a)	1	eagle	(a)	alpha	(a) 1
2 ba	(b)	2	crane	(b)	beta	(b) 2
3 ta	(t)	400	throne	(g or k)	gamma	(g) 3
4 tha	(th)	500	hand	(d)	delta	(d) 4
5 jim	(j)	3	meander	(h)	epsilon	(e) 5
6 hha	(h)	8	cerastes	(f)	zeta	(z) 7
7 kha	(kh)	600	duck	(e)	eta	(e) 8
8 dal	(d)	4	sieve	(kh)	theta	(th) 0
9 dhal	(dh)	700	tongs	(th)	iota	(i) 10
10 ra	(r)	200	parallels	(i)		
11 zay	(z)	7	bowl	(k)	kappa	(k) 20
12 sin	(s)	60	lioness	(1)	lambda	(l) 30
13 shin	(sh)	300	owl	(m)	mu	(m) 40
14 cad	(s)	90	water	(n)	nu	(n) 50
15 dad	(dz)	800	chairback	(s)	xi	(x) 60
16 ta	(tt or th)	9	shutter	(p)	omicron	(o) 70
17 za	(z)	900	snake	(ts)	pi	(p) 80
18 ain	(a)	70	angle	(q)	rho	(r) 100
19 ghain	(gh)	1,000	mouth	(r)	sigma	(s) 200
20 fa	(fa)	80	flood	(sh)	tau	(t) 300
21 qaf	(q)	100	lasso	(t)	upsilon	(u) 400
22 kaf	(k)	20			phi	(ph) 500
23 lam	(1)	30			chi	(ch) 700
24 mim	(m)	40			psi	(ps) 700
25 nun	(n)	50			omega	(o) 800
26 ha	(h)	5				
27 waw	(w)	6				
28 ya	(y)	10				

Note: Letters in brackets represent English equivalents. Tarot Equivalents and Zodiacal Correspondence vary in Occult works. Those which appear to be the most commonly accepted have been listed.

ALPHABET AFFILIATIONS (continued)

Hebrew		Hebrew Numerical Value	Hebrew Meaning
aleph	(a)	1	ox
beth	(b)	2	house
gimel	(g)	3	camel
daleth	(d)	4	door
he	(h)	5	window
vau	(v or w)	6	nail (peg)
zayin	(z)	7	sword
cheth	(ch)	8	fence
teth	(t)	9	serpent
yod	(i)	10	hand
kaph	(kf)	20	hand palm
lamed	(l)	30	ox goad
mem	(m)	40	water
nun	(n)	50	fish
samekh	(s)	60	prop
ayin	(o)	70	eye
pe	(p)	80	mouth
tsade	(ss or ts)	90	javelin
qoph	(q)	100	back of head
resh	(r)	200	head
sin	(s)	300	tooth
shin	(sh)	300	
tav	(t or th)	400	cross or mark

Note: Letters in brackets represent English Equivalents. Tarot Equivalents and Zodiacal Correspondence vary in Occult works. Those which appear to be the most commonly accepted have been listed.

ALPHABET AFFILIATIONS (continued)

Roman Numerical Value	Tarot Equivalent	Zodiacal Correspondence
A 50, 500	Magus	Sun
B 300	High Priestess	Moon
C 100	Empress	Venus or Earth
D 500	Emperor	Jupiter
E 250	High Priest	Aries or Mercury
F 40	Lovers	Taurus or Virgo
G 400	Chariot	Gemini or Sagittarius
H 200	Justice	Cancer or Libra
I 1	Hermit	Leo or Neptune
J	Wheel	Virgo or Capricorn
K 250	Strength	Mars or Leo
L 50	Hanged Man	Libra or Uranus
M 1,000	Death	Without or Saturn
N 90	Temperance	Scorpio or Saturn
O 11	Devil	Sagittarius or Aquarius
P 400	Tower of Babel	Capricorn or Mars
Q 90, 500	Star	Mercury or Ram
R 80	Moon	Aquarius or Venus
S 7, 70	Sun	Pisces or Cancer
T 160	Judgment	Saturn or Gemini
U 5	World	Without or Pisces
V 5		
W	Fool	
X 10		
Y 150		
Z 2,000		

ALPHABET, DRUIDIC

The Beithe-Luis-Nion alphabet, used for purposes of divination, consisting of five vowels and thirteen consonants. Each letter is related to the name of a shrub or tree. The letters form a calendar of seasonal tree-magic. All the trees figure prominently in European folk literature. See Battle of Trees.

Numerical Value	Irish Letter	English Equivalent	Tree English Name	Tree Latin Name	Season or Month of 28 Days
1	ailm	a	silver fir (later elm)	abies	New Year
4	onn	o	furze (later broom)	genista	Spring equinox
0	ur	u	heather	erix or erica	Summer solstice
2	eadha	e	white poplar (aspen)	tremula	Autumn equinox
3	idho	i	yew	taxus	Winter solstice
5	beithe (beth)	b	birch	betulla	Dec. 24-Jan. 21
14	luis	l	rowan (quick-beam)	ornus	Jan. 22-Feb. 18
13	nion	n	ash	fraxinus	Feb. 19-Mar. 18
8	fearn	f	alder	alnus	Mar. 19 - Apr. 15
16	saille	s	willow	salix	Apr. 16 - May 13
0	uath (huath)	h	white thorn	oxiancanthus	May 14 - June 10
12	duir	d	oak	ilex	June 11 - July 8
11	tinne	t	holly (later gorse)	genist spin	July 9 - Aug. 5
9	coll	c	hazel	corylus	Aug. 6 - Sept. 2
6	muin (min)	m	vine	vitis	Sept. 3 - Sept. 30
10	gort	g	ivy	hedera	Oct. 1 - Oct. 28
7	pethboc (pethbhog)	p	reed (or dwarf elder)	beite	Oct. 29 - Nov. 25
15	ruis	r	elder	sambucus	Nov. 26 - Dec. 22

Note: For the missing day, December 23rd, the plant is the mistletoe. (As this is the New Year holiday, it shares the day with silver fir).

ALPHARD Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the solitary.

ALPHEUS (ALPHAEUS, ALPHEE, ALPHEIOS) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning substitute. (2) In Christianity the father of James the Less. (3) In Greek mythology son of Oceanus and Tethys. A hunter, he fell in love with the nympth Arethusa, who fled from him, calling on Artemis to help her. Artemis wrapped her in a blanket of clouds which transformed her into a fountain. In despair Alpheus became a river and made his way under the sea until he mingled with the waters of the fountain and caused it to become a stream. A myth explaining the swelling of the stream in wet seasons. In one version Artemis herself is pursued by Alpheus and to escape him she takes the form of a fish. See Aphaea. Heracles accomplished his task of cleaning the stables of Augeas by diverting the river Alpheus, thus the sun as controller of waters.

ALPHITO Ancient Greek barley goddess, probably identical with Dione as woodland deity.

ALPHONSO (ALFONS, ALFONSO, ALONSO, ALONZO, ALPHONSE, ALPHONSUS) Masculine name from the German through the Spanish, meaning noble and ready; in Teutonic meaning eager for battle, willing.

ALQUIFE A famous enchanter appearing in old romances.

AL-RAKIM In the Koran the watchdog of the Seven Sleepers; guardian of documents in Paradise. Also the valley in which the seven slept or the tablets on which their names were written.

ALRINACH Demon of shipwrecks in Eastern mythology. When visible appears in the form of an old woman.

ALRUNA-WIFE Ancient Germanic priestess. A household idol of ancient tribes of northern Europe.

ALSATIA Whitefriars, London; formerly a sanctuary for criminals and insolvent debtors, described by Sir Walter Scott in Fortunes of Nigel. Any sanctuary for criminals. See Bermudas.

ALSIRAT (al Sirat) In Mussulman belief the bridge which is finer than a hair, sharper than a razor blade, and is the only road over the abyss of Hell into Paradise. The sin-burdened fall from it into Hell. The narrow road or correct way of religion. Compare Pul Chinavad.

ALSVID (ALSVINN, ALSWID) See Aarvak.

ALTA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning high, tall.

ALTAIR Star of first magnitude in constellation Aquila. The Cowherd or Herdsman of Eastern mythologies. In China called Ch'ien Niu; in Japan called Hikoboshi (Kengiu), which see.

ALTAR Devotion, sacrifice, worship. Table of the gods. Modified form of pillar, symbol of the Creator. Typifies the navel of the earth. Anciently burnt-offering (sun) altars faced the east. In some cultures regarded as so sacred any malefactor who reached it was safe from his pursuers. Dream significance: consolation, joy. The constellation Ara. In Greek antiquity the gods of the lower

world had no altars; ditches or trenches were dug to receive the blood of sacrifices offered to them. In Hebrew tradition a movable altar of incense and one of show bread stood in the Holy place before the Holy of Holies. Solomon's altar was called the brazen altar. In the Old Testament numerous allusions to altars of twelve stones appear. Word resolves into el-tur (dur, tor), i.e. enduring God. Compare hearthstone, hill, stone.

Abraham's altar. Steadfast faith.

Altar cloth. Shroud of Christ.

Noah's altar. Faith.

ALTCANALS In Aztec tradition male form of Chalchiuhtlicue (see); a blue god with yellow hair and purple face.

ALTHEA (ALTHAEA, ALTHAIA) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning healer, nourisher, wholesome, wild mallow. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager, whose life is tied up with the burning brand. When Meleager is born the three Fates prophesy that he will live only as long as a brand on the hearth burns (the sun dies when his light disappears below the horizon). Althea seizes the brand, quenches it of its fire, and preserves it. When Meleager slays her two brothers, Althea casts the brand onto a flame, and Meleager dies. Artemis, pitying this house, turns its members into birds. Althea is generally understood to be mother-earth, which gives birth to the sun and also causes his death or setting. Althea is also identified as the mother of Atabyrius, the pagan god worshiped in the form of a golden calf by the Israelites, who credited him with having brought them out of Egypt, and of Deianeira, wife of Heracles. (3) December 8 birthday flower with the sentiment persuasion. In the language of flowers: Consumed by love. In Korea the everlasting flower, that which though cut down rises again.

ALTHEMENES In Greek mythology a parricide. Son of Catreus, king of Crete, whom he killed.

ALTIS In Greek antiquity grove at Olympia sacred to Zeus and Hera. Site of the Herae, races performed every fourth year by young women in honor of the goddess.

ALTJIRRA Australian sky god whose voice is thunder and whose feet are like the emu's.

ALU Sumerian wicked demon or ghost which covers a man like a garment.

ALUKAH Bloodsucker or vampire of Jewish superstitions.

ALULIM Sumerian antediluvian ruler who descended from heaven. A first man corresponding to Adam. His reign lasted, according to one text, 28,000 years; according to another, 67,200. By the Greeks called Aloros.

AL USSA Angel of pagan Arabs. Her idol was destroyed on Mohammed's orders.

ALV (ALF) In Volsung Saga, a viking, son of Hjaalprek, king of Denmark. After the death of Sigmund he rescued Hjordis and married her. Probably a deity of darkness or winter.

ALVAH (ALVA) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning wickedness.

ALVAN Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the elevated.

ALVIN (AL, ALWIN) Masculine name from Old English, meaning elf and friend, beloved by all, bright, joyous. Feminine form, Alvina.

ALVISS (ALVIS) In Norse mythology a spirit of darkness, probably dew. Dwarf suitor of Thrud, Thor's daughter. He is frustrated by Thor, who plies him with questions until daybreak, which is fatal to him. Name signifies all wise.

ALVOR In Swedish folklore the hog-folk who dwell in hills or mounds. They are more refined and slender than humans, and are ruled by a king and queen. They dance in meadows and woods, but must return underground by cockcrow. A form of elf.

ALYSSUM Its sentiment is exemplary modesty. In the language of flowers: Worth beyond beauty.

ALYSSUS Arcadian fountain where madness was cured.

ALZITZIUTIL Aztec maize on which Mexicans subsisted during the first age of man.

AM Ancient Eastern word for mother.

AMA (MAMA, MAMI) Sumerian mother goddess. Creatrix of the seed of mankind, mother of all things. Derived from Ana. Base of Ariadne, Arianrhod, Athena, Marian, Marianna, ma.

AMABEL (MABEL) Feminine name from the Latin meaning lovable.

AMADIS (1) Spanish masculine name meaning love of God. (2) Hero of medieval romances. Known as lion knight, from the device on his shield, and dark knight or darkly beautiful knight, from his appearance. He was a love child and cast away at birth, and was called child of the sea, having been found at sea. In the tradition of the myth motif of abandoned children he becomes a great hero, wars with giants, whom he conquers, and wins the woman he loves.

AMAETHON (AMATHAON) (1) Welsh masculine name meaning laborer or ploughman. (2) In Brythonic legend a god of agriculture, a farmer-god able to till fields which others are unable to till. Son of Don, brother of Gwydion. He steals a wondrous dog, lapwing, and white roebuck from Arawn, Lord of Annwfn (bottomless pit, underworld of wealth), and brings them up to earth's surface. As bringer of animals and secrets of fertility from the underworld he is a culture hero and benevolent trickster. His thievery parallels that of Heracles. The stealing of the three animals, in which he was aided by his brother Gwydion, the sun, led to the Battle of Cath Godeu or Battle of Trees (see). In later mythology he plows for Arthur.

AMAGAT Yakut shaman spirit which advises and protects a shaman through life. Pictured on the costume of a shaman as a little man-like figure.

AMAGOI Rain prayers offered to Ryugin, Japanese rain god.

AMAH (AMA) In India a wet nurse.

AMAIMON One of the chief

devils in medieval demonology; king of the eastern portion of Hell.

AMA-INU Heavenly dog guarding Japanese temples. Credited with the power of driving away demons.

AMAIRGEN Celtic singer of spells and giver of judgements. Slayer of the three-headed bird which came from Cruachan's Cave and wasted Ireland.

AMALA In myths of Tsimshian (Chimmesyan) Indians of British Columbia, hero who supports the world on the end of a long pole, which revolves in duck grease on his chest. Parallels Atlas.

AMALEKITES Anciently, a marauding band of nomads who preyed on fatigued or weak migrants in the desert between the Dead and the Red Seas. They supposedly were destroyed at the command of Jehovah for having attacked the Israelites.

AMALTHEA (AMALTHAEA) In Greek mythology sacred goat which fed milk to Zeus when he was in hiding on Mount Ida in Crete. When Amalthea died Zeus honored her by making one of her horns a wonder. Whoever had it might immediately have anything he wished to eat or drink.

Amalthea's horn. Cornucopia, symbolizing peace and prosperity.

AMAN (AMEN, AMMON, HAMAN) Ancient name of Egypt, so called from its fertility. Compounded of Am (life) + an (land).

AMANDUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning worthy of love. Feminine form, Amanda (Mandy).

AMANGONS In Brythonic legend a king and leader of knights who outraged a maiden who supplied passing travelers with drink and food. Following his example, his knights robbed the fairest of their cups of gold (virgin fertility). As a result springs dried up, the land became waste, and the court of the rich Fisher or Fisher King disappeared, suggesting Amangons and his knights were drought demons. For over a thousand years, until the days of King Arthur, the land was a wasteland. The knights of King Arthur came upon maidens wandering in the woods, each attended by a knight. One of them, Blihos-Blikeris, vanquished by Gawain, appeared before King Arthur and related that these maidens descended from those ravished by Amangons' men, and that, if the court of the Fisher King were to be found, fertility would return to the world. King Arthur authorized the search and this in turn led to the quest of the Holy Grail. See Fisher King, Grail.

AMANKI Babylonian water god.

AMA-NO (AME-NO) In Japanese mythology the sky, the empyrean.

AMA-NO-HASHIDATE In Japanese mythology stairway between heaven and earth used by the gods. Parallels Jacob's ladder.

AMANO-IWATO In Japanese mythology cave of darkness into which Amaterasu (sun goddess) retreated and from which she was lured by the ribald dances of Ameno-uzune-no-mikoto and her own reflection in a mirror.

AMA-NO-KAWA In Japanese mythology Heaven's river (Milky Way or rainbow). Also called Ama-no-yase-kawa, Ame-no-yasu-no-kawa, or Yasu. See Herdsman, Weaver Damsel.

AMA-NO-MA-HITOTSU Japanese deity; eye of heaven.

AMA-NO-MINAKA-NUSHI Japanese primeval deity who stood motionless in the center of cosmos; Pole-star god who sprouted like a reed out of chaos. He shares his abode, the axis-of-heaven, with Taka-Mimusubi and Kamu-Mimusubi, thus one of a trinity. May be identical with Kuni-toko-tachi, sky or space, the heavens representing the male principle. Compares with Chinese Tai-Ki. See Takama-no-hara.

AMANORO Armenian spring goddess.

AMA (AME)-NO-UKI-HASHI (UKIBASHI) In Jpanese mythology the Floating-Bridge-of-Heaven, uniting heaven and earth. On it Izanagi and Izanami stood while creating earth. May be the rainbow or the Milky Way. Also called Ame-no-iha-fune (Heavenly-Rock-Boat) and Ama-no-Hashidate (Heavenly Stairs).

AMARANTH December 29 birthday flower with the sentiment of faith, unfading love. Symbolic of cheerfulness, merriment, stability. Dream significance: constancy. The name of an imaginary flower said never to fade, hence continuance, immortality, incorruptibility.

Coxcomb amaranth. Foppery.

Foliage of amaranth. Everlastingness, incorruptibility.

Globe amaranth. Unchangeableness.

AMARANTHA Mountain range in Asia, navel of the earth. Name meaning immortal and unfading. Also known as Amanus (derived from Manu) and as Taurus (Celestial Bull).

AMARAVATI Hindu land of bliss. It has a thousand gates, yields the fruit of every season, and anger, covetousness, despondency, grief, and weakness are unknown here. Fatigue, fear, and old age are forgotten. It is the abode of those who meet death as warrior heroes or of those who perform penance and sacrifice. Parallels Valhalla.

AMARGA Babylonian divine calf; offspring of Sun, the moon.

AMARIAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning who God has promised.

AMARUD (AMARUDU) A name of Nimrod, also a synonym of Marduk.

AMARUDUK An early form of Marduk. Source of amour.

AMARUM Formidable demon of the Quichas of Equador. Its shape is that of the water-boa. Father of witchcraft. The souls of sorcerers join the legions of Amarum.

AMARYLLIS (1) February 22 birthday flower with the sentiment beauty, pride, timidity, vanity. (2) Feminine name from the Latin alluding to the flower and meaning a country girl, rustic sweetheart, shepherdess.

AMASA Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning burden-bearer, he who amasses.

AMASIS' RING A ring of doom. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, was fortunate in everything. Amasis, king of Egypt, advised him to relinquish something he greatly prized before his good fortune failed, whereupon Polycrates threw a ring of great value into the sea. A few days afterwards a fish was sent to Polycrates as a gift, and the ring was found in its belly. Shortly afterwards a satrap put the too fortunate despot to death by crucifixion. Also called Polycrates' ring.

AMATERASU (AMATERASU-OHO-MI-KAMI) Japanese sun goddess. Name signifying Heaven-Shining-Great-August-Deity. Born of the left eye of Izanagi. Chief deity, ruler of the plain of high heaven, grandmother of Ninigi, who descended from heaven to rule over Japan and became the great grandfather of Jimmu tenno, first mortal sovereign of Japan, thus divine ancestress of the Japanese people. Elder sister of the mischievous storm-god Susa-no-wo. Before leaving for his underworld domain he visited his sister. They faced each other as they stood on opposite shores of the Yasu River (Milky Way or rainbow), and from his sabre she created deities while he created deities from her jewels (beads or necklace) called Mi-kura-tana-no-kami. Their meeting resembles that of Weaver Damsel and Herdsman. When Susa-no-wo insulted his sister-wife by descrating her rice fields with excrement, she retreated into Ame-no-Iwato (Cave Rock) and eternal night prevailed over the world (suggesting an eclipse of the sun). Ame-no-uzume-no-nikoto (Heavenly Alarming Female), ugly divinity of mirth, performed a ribald dance outside the cave, causing the assembled deities to laugh. Amaterasu's curiosity raised, she peeped out of the cave door, and Kagami, an octagonal mirror, was thrust before her. Astonished by the beauty of the face in the mirror, she stepped outside, and Tajikaroo (Prince Mighty Power) placed Shiri-kume-na-nawa (Don't-Retreat-Rope) across the cave's entrance, thus bringing light back into the world. She is known also as Shimmei and Tenshoko-Daijin. Later identified as an aspect of Amitabha.

AMATHAOUNTA Aegean sea goddess. Worshiped in Samaria as Ashima.

AMAUROTE From the Greek, meaning shadowy or unknown place. Chief city of Utopia, mentioned by Sir Thomas More and Rabelais.

AMAZE In Japan title of respect for a Buddhist nun.

AMAZIAH I In Old Testament a man who did good but not with a perfect heart. For setting up idols he was destroyed by a prophet of Jehovah.

Amaziah II. A priest of the golden calf; sun worshiper.

AMAZON (1) In Greek legend one of a race of female warriors who supposedly dwelt off the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus mountains. Men were excluded from their state and they devoted themselves to war and hunting. Thus a woman of masculine habits. The name means deprived of breasts, and they supposedly cut off their breasts to use the bow more effectively. (2) One of a fabled tribe of female warriors said to have existed in South America with habits similar to those of the old world Amazons. (3) Dream significance: mysterious woman.

Amazon stone. Friendship.

AMBER (AMBRE) Sun emblem. In the language of gems: disdain. Dream significance: voyage. Because of its electrical properties a talisman capable of

preserving or restoring strength and vitality, especially prevents goiter, lunacy (caused by the moon), skin troubles, and throat ailments. Protects the living from evil and speeds the dead on their journey. Worn by brides to insure happiness and long life, by children to protect them against convulsions, and by warriors for protection in battle. As a necklace it supposedly chokes the wearer who tells an untruth. Cognate ambrosia (fabled drink of immortality), ambrotos (Greek for immortal), ember, and umber. Source of Ambrose, Ames, etc. Resolves into am-ber, i.e. Sun Father. In Baltic countries held to prevent pain in joints and rheumatism. In China soul of the tiger, symbol of courage. In Christian tradition sign of the presence of God. In a Cornish megalith the central pillar representing the sun as Lord of Time. Eskimos and Tibetans wear it in the belief it will bring good fishing and hunting. In Greek legend sacred to Apollo and Helios. The crystalized tears of the Heliades, shed at the time of Phaethon's death. In Norse mythology formed when the gold tears of Freya fell into the sea as she searched for Svipdag. In Old Testament gem of the tribe of Benjamin. Prized by the Romans, who levied it as a tribute on the Britons. In Tibet an emblem of good fortune, good health, and success. In Turkey used as a mouthpiece for pipes passed from hand to hand in the belief it prevents the transmission of infection.

Amber axe. In ancient Scandinavia placed in tombs as a symbol of immortality. A prehistoric symbol of the cross, cognate with the Egyptian crux ansata.

AMBITION Personified in an Italian icon as a winged young woman with ivy branches. Although blindfolded she appears as if she would leap over a mountainous rock at the top of which are crowns and scepters. She is attended by a lion lifting his head.

AMBREE, MARY An English heroine who donned man's attire and participated at the siege of Ghent to avenge her lover's death. Because of her valor she has been immortalized, hence a woman of heroic spirit.

AMBRES Celtic sun father. Parallels Jupiter. Word cognate with aumbre (amber), embers, umber.

AMBROSE Masculine name from the Greek meaning ambrosial, divine, immortal.

AMBROSIA (1) December 30 birthday flower with the sentiment love returned, mutual love. (2) In Greek mythology the immortality-giving food of the gods, also represented as a drink; sometimes supposed to be used as an unguent. Hence any delicious drink or food; anything ministering to enjoyment or life. In Greek ambrotos means immortal and is a word cognate with amber. Parallels homa, soma.

AMBSACE The double ace, the lowest throw in dice, hence bad luck, misfortune.

AMBULANCE Dream significance: illness, injury, wound.

ÂME French for soul, from Hindu aum.

AMELES In Greek mythology river of unmindfulness, the Lethe.

AMELIA (AMELIE, AMELITA, EMILY, EMMELINE) Feminine

name from Old Teutonic, meaning busy, energetic, industrious.

AMEL-MARDUK A king of Babylon, notorious because of his dissipations. In the Bible called 'evil Merodach.'

AMELUS A monster congenitally destitute of one or more limbs.

AMEN (AMAN, AMMON, AMON, AMUN, HAMMON) (1) Anciently a name for Egypt, signifying fountain of life, compounded of Am (life) + en or ain (fountain). Aman resolves into Am (life) + an (land); probably related to Sanscrit Aum. (2) Originally a local deity at Thebes, perhaps at first of the air, then of the reproductive forces. Later he was united with the sun god Ra and called Amen-Ra, rising to the position of Supreme God of Egypt. As Amen-Ra he displaced Osiris for a short time as judge of the dead. Also worshiped as a god of war. One of a triad with Mut (mother goddess), his wife, and Khonsu (moon), his son. His first wife was Ament, shown either with the head of a cat, serpent, or sheep, all earth forms. His priests wielded greater power than the pharaohs. As a god of reproduction represented with a ram's head; as Amen-Ra portrayed as a bearded man of blue color with an animal's tail, wearing a sleeveless tunic and a cap surmounted by the solar disk between two large ostrich plumes. He holds the ankh (life force) in one hand and a scepter (supreme authority) in the other. Also depicted as the solar goose or with the head of an ape, frog, or lion. Identified as the hidden one, probably meaning hidden sun, or the one who hides his name. Parallels Jupiter, Zeus. (3) Used at the close of a prayer or in a solemn assent or to give ejaculatory emphasis to religious convictions. Signifies, 'so be it.' From the Hebrew, meaning certainly or to strengthen.

AMEN-HOTEP (AMENOPHIS) First monotheistic Egyptian king. He changed his name to Akhenaten (Akhaton), which see.

AMEN-KHNUM (AMUN-KNEPH) Egyptian deity worshiped in the Great Oasis (El Khargeh) in the form of a man with ram's horns or with a ram's head. Personification of the unknown darkness transcending all intellectual perception; primeval darkness; unmanifest divine wisdom. From his mouth the perfect and true Serpent, Ptah, lord of truth, emerged. Identified with Amen and with Khnum or Kneph.

AME-NO-IHA-KURA In Japanese mythology throne of god.

AME-NO-IHA-YA In Japanese mythology Heaven's Rock dwelling, the northern celestial center wherein the axis is fixed. The Pole Star.

AME-NO-IWATO In Japanese mythology Sky-Rock-Cave or Celestial-Rock-Door. Cave in which Amaterasu, sun goddess, hid, throwing the world into darkness.

AME-NO-KO-YA-NE-NO-MIKOTO In Japanese mythology Heavenly-Beckoning-Ancestor.

AME-NO-MIMAKA-NUSHI See Ama-No-Minaka-Nushi.

AME-NO-TOKO-TACHI-NO-KAMI Japanese primeval deity born without progenitor. The female principle. See Takama-no-hara.

AME-NO-UZUME-NO-MIKOTO

(UDZUME, UZUME) Japanese Sky-frightening-female, ancestress of clan chieftans. Supplicated for honors, longevity, posterity, and protection from evil. Ugly goddess of mirth and dancing. Originator of the Kagura, a laughter-producing obscene dance, which lured Amaterasu, the sun goddess, from the cave in which she was hiding. Popular name Otafuku, meaning big breasts.

AME-NO-WO-HA-BARI Japanese sacred sword with which Izanagi cut off the head of his son, the fire god, whose birth caused the death of Izanami. From the blood and body of the slain god sixteen deities sprang. Name signifying Heavenly-point-blade-extended. Also called Itsu-no-wo-ha-bari.

AME-NO-YASU-KAHA In Japanese mythology the Milky Way. Name meaning heavenly river of eight currents or broad river.

AMENT In Egyptian mythology consort of Amen. An earth mother portrayed with the head of a cat, a sheep, or a serpent.

AMENTI (AMENTET) In Egyptian mythology the hidden land in the west, where the sun sets and the dead come in contact with the gods and invoke the amulets with which they are connected. First-hour division of night, where those who repeat the magical passwords enter the bark of Amen-Ra and dwell in eternal light. Sometimes used as the name of Ament or of Anubis, conductor of souls to the tribunal of Osiris.

Amenti genii. Tutelaries or demons represented on the four canopic vases in Egyptian antiquity: (1) ape-head Taumatef; (2) dog-headed Hapi; (3) hawk-headed Kebhsnauf, (4) man-headed Amset. See Horus's four sons.

AMERETAT Zoroastrian Amesha Spenta or archangel, which in the moral sphere presides over immortality and in material nature presides over plants. Deity of vegetation.

AMERGIN In Irish legend a son of Miled. A druid who landed in Ireland with his father, he prophesied the conquest by Miled. Like the Cymric bard Taliesin, he was able to change his shape. See shape changing.

AMERICA Shown in art as a 17th century young warrior or as an Indian woman; also as a young woman gazing into the future. The Italian icon is an almost naked Indian woman, a veil folded over her shoulders, a crown of feathers on her head. In one hand she holds an arrow, in the other a bow. At her feet is a human head pierced by an arrow and a lizard.

American elm. Patriotism.
American linden. Matrimony.
American star-wort. Welcome to a stranger.

AMERICAS, THE Represented by an Indian or Anglo-Saxon woman; sometimes only by the bust or head. One of the four quarters of the world.

AMES English surname meaning sunlight.

AMESHA SPENTAS (AMESHO SPEND) Literally, immortal holy ones. Zoroastrian archangels acting as aids of Ahura Mazda. They have two aspects. In the moral sphere they embody the essential attainment of religious life; in their material nature they preside over the whole world as guardians. They compose the court of Ahura

Mazda and through them he governs the world and brings men to sanctity. They parallel the Adityas and Kudai. See Spantaramet.

AMESTRIS Favorite wife of the Persian king Xerxes. Her crimes and cruelties made her infamous. By some scholars believed to be the Vashti of the Book of Esther.

AMETHYST February birthstone. Symbolizes deep love, happiness, humility, sincerity, wealth. Dream significance: freedom from harm. In heraldry the color on a nobleman's escutcheon. Valued as a bringer of courage, freedom from temptation, happiness, love, and peace of mind. Protects from theft. In medical superstitions worn to cure nervous diseases, to dispel dangers of contagious diseases, to prevent intoxication. It supposedly induces a meditative state and insures pleasant dreams. Rarely uniform in color it is associated with the color purple and the flower primrose and carries some of their symbolism. It governs the zodiacal house Pisces (according to some, Aquarius), and its occult powers are believed to be intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Those born under its sign supposedly will attain fame in the arts and will consecrate their lives to the highest altruism. In Christian tradition gem of the episcopacy, symbolizing absolution, earthly suffering, exorcism, fidelity, holy unction. In Egyptian antiquity held to protect its wearer from harm in peace or in war, and a favorite talisman of warriors. Ancient Hebrews believed it endowed its possessor with excellent judgement.

AME-WAKA-HIKO In Japanese mythology Heavenly-young-prince. Celestial messenger sent to report on conditions on earth. He fell in love with a mortal, Shita-teru-hime, and desiring to gain control of earth, he failed to make a report. A pheasant, sent from heaven to question him, he killed with the magic arrow given to him before he descended to earth. The arrow passed through the pheasant's body and landed in the skies, whereupon Taka-mi-musubi (High-august-growth) sent it back to earth and pierced the body of Ame-waka-hiko as he slept after the feast of first-fruits, suggesting he was a vegetation or dying god. See dying god. Haya-ji, the whirlwind, was sent to bring his body back to heaven. This myth is the origin of the proverb, "Beware of the returning arrow."

AMFORTAS In Parsifal keeper of the Holy Grail. Grandson of Titurel, from whom he receives the sacred charge. For his neglect he is wounded by the lance of Longinus (winter). Only a guileless fool who asks the cause of his pain will cure him. Parsifal (sun) asks the question and Amfortas is cured. A fertility legend, in which the sun renews verdure. Compare Fisher King.

AMICE (1) A mass vestment alluding to the cloth which covered the face of Christ when the soldiers mocked Him. (2) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beloved.

AMIDA (AMITABHA) Japanese Buddha of Infinite Light and Life, whose western paradise is called Gokuraku-Jodo (Nirvana in Sanscrit). Highest of all Buddhas, and one of the five of the present kalpa. Savior who gives the opportunity for rebirth in Gokuraku-Jodo. A manifestation of Amaterasu. Also known as

Kanro-o, Muryoju, Muryoka.

AMIDAH In Hebrew tradition the collection of nineteen benedictions recited morning, afternoon, and evening. Originally eighteen in number. Also called Shemoneh Esreh.

AMIEL Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning whose occupation is God.

AMILIAS In Norse mythology brother of Wieland Sn.ith the celestial smith. He was cut through by a sword made by his brother, and the cut was so fine he was unaware that he was wounded until he attempted to move and then fell into two pieces.

AMINE (AMINA) In Arabian Nights a ghoul so hardhearted, she leads her three sisters like a leash of hounds. In Bellini's opera a somnambulist.

AMITABHA (AMITA) Buddha of the Mahayana School; present world Celestial Buddha; Buddha of Boundless Light. The Great Vehicle who vowed to create a pure land and to save all having faith in his vows. For Nirvana he substituted redemption by faith for annihilation. Probably a solar myth. A Dhyanibuddha (meditative Buddha). Same as Amitayus. In usual form he sits on a lotus, both hands in dhyana mudra, his head surrounded by a nimbus. His emblems are a ghanta (bell) and a patra (begging bowl), his mount is the maura (peacock), his sakti is Pandara. In wrathful manifestation he is Padmaheruka, the red Herukabuddha. His Tibetan name is Hod-dpag-med or O-pa-me. He is the most popular Buddha in China, where he dwells in Hsi T'ien (Nirvana or Western Heaven), and is called Omito-fu. In Japan he is called Amida.

AMITAYUS Buddha form of Dharmakara; Buddha of Infinite Life or Glory. Celestial Buddha, his paradise is Sukhavati. He carries kalasa (vase) filled with amrta (water of life). Same as Amitabha. In Tibet called Tse-dpag-med or Tshe-pa-me.

AMLETH In Danish legend he feigned madness when Feng, his uncle, murdered his father Horwendil and married his mother Gerutha until he was able to avenge his father's death. Source of the Hamlet legend. Name signifies insane. See Amlode.

AMLODE Icelandic name of Hamlet, son of Egil. Guardian of the World Mill or mill of storms. See Amleth.

AMM Ancient Semitic word for uncle or ancestor; title of gods, especially the moon god. See Ab, Shahar.

AMMA (AMA) (1) In Greece and Syria a spiritual mother, an abbess. (2) In Norse mythology mortal woman who by Rig (Heimdal) bore Karl, who became the first of the karls (churls) or yoemen.

AMMA-ANA-KI In Babylonian mythology Ea as lord of heaven and earth.

AMMIT (AMMUT) In Egyptian mythology crocodile-hippopotamus-lion goddess, who devoured those dead whose hearts were heavy with misdeeds. An underworld monster stationed in the judgment hall of Osiris.

AMMON (1) In Egyptian mythology the same as Amen, which see. (2) In Old Testament eponymic ancestor of the Ammonites. A son of Lot, also called Ben-Ammi. The Ammonites were worshipers of Moloch, and destroyed an ancient race of giants called Zamzummim. They oppressed the Israelites, but finally were subdued.

AMNON A son of David. For violating his sister Tamar his brother Absalom caused him to be slain.

AMOGHAPASA The eight-armed Buddha who is concerned or skillful with the lasso, by which he captures non-believers. Lord of mercy, a manifestation of Avalokitesarva. His emblems are the pasa (noose) and visvavajra (double thunderbolt). In Tibet called Don-yod-shags-pa or Don-yo-sha-pa.

AMOGHASIDDHI Fifth Celestial Buddha; infallible power. A Dhyanibuddha (meditative Buddha). In usual form his asana is dhyana, his right hand mudra is abhaya and his left hand is dhyana; his vahana is a dwarf or garuda. His emblems are a ghanta (bell), khadga (sword), and a visvavajra (double thunderbolt). His sakti is Tara. In wrathful manifestation his is Kamaheruka, the green Herukabuddha. His Tibetan name is Don-yod-grub-pa or Don-yo-dup-pa.

AMON Same as Amen, which see.

AMOR Roman god of love. Cupid. In drama personifies epilogue. Word equating with Egyptian mer, meaning love.

AMORET In Spenser's Faerie Queene a woman who falls prey to sensual passion but is rescued.

AMORINI Small cupids or love gods.

AMORITES In Old Testament a war-like people in Canaan; Canaanites in general. From the Hebrew meaning dwellers on summits, hence mountaineers.

AMOS (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning burden-bearer, courageous, strong. (2) In Old Testament herdsman prophet who reproved and exhorted those who in prosperity were corrupt and unjust, hence one who pleads for social righteousness. Author of the book bearing his name. Portrayed as a shepherd with scroll, with sheep, and shepherd's crook.

AMPHIARAUS (AMPHIARAOS) In Greek mythology a seer and hero of Argos. As an infant his ears were cleansed by a serpent (wisdom) and he was able therefore to catch the utterances of birds. He took part in the Argonaut expedition and the Calydonian boar hunt, but refused to take part in the conflict against Thebes. His wife Eriphyle, bribed by Harmonia's necklace and veil, betrayed his hiding place, and he was forced to become one of the Seven Against Thebes. When in the fight he saw his position to be hopeless, he commanded his son Alcmaeon to avenge his death by killing Eriphyle, and prayed to Zeus, who caused the earth to open and swallow him and his chariot. Thus earth swallowed light. Amphiareion, his sanctuary and oracle, was built at the spot where the earth had opened to receive him.

AMPHICTYON In Greek mythology king of Attica and founder of the Amphictyonic League or League of Neighbors, a federation of twelve tribes. He was the grandson of Pasiphae, Cretan

moon goddess, the son of Deucalion (sweet wine) and Pyrrha (red one), and was the first man to mix water and wine. Name meaning neighbor (amphi = around + ktizo = people).

AMPHIDROMIA Festival in which early Greeks carried an infant around a fire in order to dedicate him to the gods.

AMPHILOCHUS In Greek legend son of Amphiaraus, brother of Alcmaeon. One of the Epigoni, who were descendants of the Seven Against Thebes, and who finally captured the city. Like his father, a seer.

AMPHILOGEAI In Greek mythology a descendant of Eris

AMPHION AND ZETHUS In Greek mythology twin sons of Antiope, daughter of Nycteus. In one account Zeus was their father; in another it was Lycus, brother of Nycteus. Lycus had the twins left on Mount Cithaeron where they were raised by a shepherd. Amphion grew up to be a musician of such great skill, Apollo presented him with a lyre; Zethos became noted for his strength. When they discovered their identity they rescued their mother, condemned to death by Dirce, wife of Lycus. They then took possession of Thebes, which they fortified. With the melodious music of his lyre, Amphion charmed the stones so that they danced into the wall which formed the fortress. Personify winds.

AMPHITRITE In Greek mythology granddaughter of Oceanus, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Poseidon. Queen of the moaning sea, she sends sea monsters and drives waves against the rocks. In art depicted as a Nereid of queenly mien and with moist flowing hair bound in a net. Her name means wearing away (shore) on all sides.

AMPHITRYON (AMPHITRUO) In Greek mythology hero who led an attack against the Taphians but was unable to overcome them as long as their chief, Pterelaus, who was rendered immortal by one golden hair, continued to live. Comaetho, daughter of Pterelaus, for love of Amphitryon, cut off the hair and her father perished. A myth resembling that of Samson. To win Alcmene, Amphitryon undertook to catch for his uncle Creon a ravaging fox (famine) which, by decree of fate, could not be captured. He was aided by a dog which, also by decree of fate, was to catch every animal it pursued. The conflict was resolved when both were turned to stone; thus each season lost the ability to function at the proper time. Zeus, disguised as Amphitryon, visited Alcmene, and she gave birth to Heracles at the same time she gave birth to Iphicles, Amphitryon's son. In later literature Amphitryon is treated as a cuckold. In a Moliere play, while visiting Alcmene, Zeus gives a feast which is interrupted by the returning Amphitryon, who claims the honor of being master in his own house. The guests and servants decide that he who gives the feast is host.

AMPHORA Two-handled vase; prize in Panathenaic games.

AMPULLA Christian vessel containing holy oil, symbolizing consecration.

AMPUTATION Dream significance: disappointments, injustice, wounds.

AMRTA (AMRATA, AMRITA) Hindu beverage of immortality, bread of life. Variously represented as the cream of the ocean churned by the gods or as the fruit of a tree. Corresponds to ambrosia, nectar.

AMRTADHARA AND SAKTI In Buddhism doorkeeper of the north of the Bardo Thodol Mandala.

AMSET In Egyptian mythology son of Horus. He appears on funeral urns with a human face as one of the four gods of the dead. He represents the North, and guards the stomach and large intestines. He assists Horus in rites of embalming.

AMSVARTNER In Norse mythology sea surrounding the island on which Fenrir wolf is chained. Name means black grief.

AMULET An object of art or nature believed to possess magical power of removing or warding off disease or evil influences and of bringing good luck. A form of prayer, used to maintain contact with gods. Must be kept about the person to be effective. Frequently amulets bear the figure of the thing against which they are expected to exert their virtue. Source of the signet used in sealing documents.

AMUND Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning awful protector.

AMURRU Lord of the mountains in Babylonian mythology.

AMY (AIMEE) Feminine name from Old French, meaning beloved.

AMYAS (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning love God. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene captive lover of Aemilia; a squire of low degree.

AMYCLAE A town in ancient Greece. According to legend the inhabitants so often had been alarmed by false reports of the approach of hostile Spartans that a decree was passed forbidding the inhabitants to mention the subject. When the Spartans finally came no one dared announce the fact and the town was taken. 'Amyclaean silence' thus became a proverb. The birthplace of Castor and Pollux, who sometimes are called the Amyclaean brothers.

AMYCUS (AMYKOS) In Greek mythology giant king of the Bebryces. Famous as a pugilist, when the Argonauts stopped in his land, he challenged the bravest to a boxing match and was killed in the contest by Pollux. A drought demon.

AMYGDALUS Phrygian sacred almond tree. Womb of life. Gnostic symbol of All-Father. See almond.

AMYLION A man who sacrifices his children to save his friend, from the 13th century French romance Amys and Amylion.

AMYMONE In Greek mythology a river goddess. A descendant of Poseidon, daughter of Danaus. Arriving in Argos during a drought she was sent in search of water. A Satyr attacked her, but she was rescued by Poseidon, who then instructed her to draw his trident (a fertility symbol) from a rock. She did so, and a spring gushed forth.

AN (ANA) (1) Word root meaning one. Variant of Aun (sun) and On. (2) Sumerian god of the sky

to whom Nammu, the sea, gave birth. By Ki, earth goddess, father of Enlil, air god.

ANA (ANU) (1) In Babylonia mythology spirit of heaven. (2) In Irish mythology goddess of abundance and prosperity, and name signifying plenty. Two mountains are named after her and called Paps of Anu. She also is called Anan and is identical with Danu. She has a malevolent side and as such is a member of a fate or war trinity composed of Badb and Macha or Morrigan. (3) In Sanscrit signifies mother. (4) Source of Anna.

ANACONDA A giant serpent that crushes its prey. In mythology connected with the sea. Its name resolves into anak (giant) + onda (waves).

ANACREON OF THE GUILLOTINE Bertrand Barere de Vieuzac, president of the French National Convention. He was so called from the flowery language and convivial jests with which he sent his victims to the guillotine, in allusion to the Greek lyric poet.

ANADYOMENE Aphrodite as the goddess who rises from the waters.

ANAHIT (ANA-HID, ANAHITA) (1) In Armenian mythology daughter of Aramazd, sister of Mihr and Nane. One of the seven chief deities. As goddess of fecundity and guardian of childbirth she was the most popular of all and in importance second to Aramazd. She also watched over animals and the ill. She was characterized as the Glory, Golden Mother, Great Lady or Queen, One Born to Gold. The 19th of every month was consecrated to her, at which time a heifer was sacrificed. Prostitution was connected with her worship. Her emblem was a torch. Identical with Anahita of the Persians, the Ephesian Artemis, and Ishtar. Also known as Ardvisura Anahita. (2) In the Persian Avesta one of the venerable ones serving Ahura Mazda. Mother goddess, helper of women in childbirth, and provider of strong companions for men. Anciently a water genius whose lover was Apam Napat, and as a water goddess purifier of the seeds in the earth and in the animal kingdom. Also a war deity as defender of cities. Her name signifies without a blemish, and she was worshiped as a virgin. The Greeks called her Anaitis and identified her with Artemis, Athene, Aphrodite, and Cybele. She also resembles Astarte, Anat, Nana.

ANAHUAC Ancient name of Mexico, from the word huaca, meaning sacred or sacred mound. Incorporates hu (sun god) and ac (great).

ANAITIS (ANAIT, ANTA) Syrian war goddess, whose worship was introduced into Egypt in the 15th century B. C. She usually is portrayed with a battle ax, helmet, and shield. Identified by the Greeks with Athena; also parallels Anat. See Anahit.

ANAKES A term meaning one great light applied by ancient Greeks to the twins Castor and Pollux. Sometimes instead of two they were identified with the Cabiri and invoked as four, known as Axieros, Axiocersa, Axiocersos, and Cadmilus (or Casmilus), and worshiped as the ever youthful conquerors of darkness, possessed of profound wisdom, and swift as thought.

ANAKHAI Among the Mongols spirit or soul of the dead, which haunts its old home; especially

dangerous to infants.

ANAKIM (ANAQIM) In Old Testament a race or tribe of giants living in southern Palestine, whose progenitor was Anak. They excelled in crime and violence; thus when driven out by Caleb they became monuments of divine justice. Name means long-necked men. Also called Rephaim.

ANALA In Hinduism daughter of Surabhi. Mother of the coconut, date, nut, palm, and tali.

ANAMAQKIU Malignant spirit of the Menominee Indians. He dragged Moqwais, the wolf, under the sea and created the flood.

ANAMMELECH (ANAMELECH) Moon god of the Sepharvaim. Occultist demon of bad news. Sometimes confused with Adrammelech, sun deity.

ANAMNESIS In Greek mythology river of remembering again. Cognate Mnemosyne.

ANANDA Cousin and favorite of the five disciples of Buddha. He is believed to have persuaded Buddha to accept women as nuns. Noted for his memory. His usual pose is earth touching.

ANANEAS (ANANIAS) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning grace of the Lord. (2) A liar in Christian legend. (3) A Christian of Damascus who restored the sight of Paul after his vision of Jesus. (4) Jewish high priest and friend of the Romans before whom Paul was tried. The apostle's denunciation of him was fulfilled; his house was burned and he was slain. (5) In Ben Johnson's The Alchemist a hypocritical Puritan deacon.

ANANGA Hindu god of love. Bodiless; so called because he was consumed by the fire of Siva's eye when he interrupted Siva's devotions with thoughts of Parvati.

ANANIZAPTA Mystic word meaning, "Have mercy on us, O Judge," anciently engraved inside rings as a talisman against disease, epilepsy, lunacy, and intoxication.

ANANKE In Greek mythology personification of the irresistible power of the immutable laws of nature. She is represented with a hammer and chain, the fetters of destiny she forges for man. Identified with Themis and with the Roman Necessitas.

ANANSI (ANNANCY) The spider figuring in folk stories of the Gold Coast and elsewhere in Africa. Clever and malignant, without redeeming traits.

ANANTA Hindu serpent which holds up the earth at Brahma's command and bears up slumbering gods. Cosmic serpent which floats on the cosmic ocean. Name meaning infinite and applied to Vishnu and others. Also called Sesa.

ANASTASIA (1) Feminine name from the Greek meaning lively, who restores life, of the resurrection. (2) A martyred saint.

ANASTASIUS Masculine form of Anastasia.

ANAT (ANATA, ANATH, HANATA) A northern Semitic name of Allat as the morning and evening star and war goddess (defender of cities). Among western Semites the name of Astarte (Ishtar) as war goddess. Queen of heaven, mistress of the gods.

Her cult was introduced into Egypt. Portrayed with battle ax, helmet, and shield. Identical with Anaitis. Compares with Aphrodite and Athena, which probably is an inversion of Anath.

ANAT-BETHEL (ANAT-YAW) Early Hebrew male-female deity. Identical with Allat as morning and evening star. In the morning god of war; in the evening goddess of love and harlotry. See Androgynous deities.

ANATHA BAETYL Armenian lion-goddess. By a 5th century B. C. cult in Egypt identified with Ashima Baetyle, wife of Jehovah.

ANATHEMA A curse executed by God, a denunciation. From the Greek word meaning a thing devoted (to the gods) as the crutches of cured cripples or the wet clothes of a man saved from shipwreck; later understood to be an accursed thing, something devoted to evil.

ANATOLE Masculine name from the Greek, meaning sunrise, the East.

ANATOMICAL PARTS Anciently a belief prevailed that each internal anatomical part was governed by a zodiacal mansion, and a part was medically treated according to the position of the moon in its house. In China parts were governed by gods of the directions; the heart and intestines were sacred to the south, kidneys and bladder to the north, liver and gall to the east, lungs and small intestines to the west. Finno-Ugrians believed each limb and organ, each hair, tooth, etc., had its separate soul, and when a foe cut off one's hair he was cutting off some of one's soul. See arm, leg, etc.

ANATU Sumerian primeval deity, granddaughter of Apsu, primordial deep, and Tiamat, chaos, and daughter of Anshar and Kishar, who composed the entire cosmos. An earth deity, sister-wife of Anu. Also identified as the female counterpart of Anu, sky. In Babylonia called Anatum.

ANAXARETE In Greek legend a noble Cyprus woman who treated her lover Iphis with such haughtiness he hanged himself at her door. As punishment the gods turned her into stone.

ANAYE In Navaho Indian legend alien gods or man destroyers. Beasts, bogies, giants, monsters.

ANCAEUS In Greek mythology: (1) son of Lycurgus. One of the Argonauts, killed in the Calydonian boar hunt. (2) Son of Poseidon. He was told by a seer that he would not live to enjoy wine from a vineyard he had planted. He made wine from his grapes and, with a scornful remark to the prophet, raised the cup to his lips. The seer answered, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," and at that instant a tumult arose over a boar appearing in the courtyard. Ancaeus put down the cup and was killed in an attempt to destroy the animal. A fertility legend, the boar typifying frost or famine.

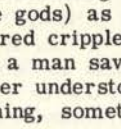
ANCESTOR WORSHIP Perhaps the most widespread of all religious forms, implying animistic belief and linked with totemism. Based on a belief in continuing souls and the effect they have on the world of the living. A newly born child may have the spirit of a departed ancestor, thus the naming of children for revered

dead. A clan frequently claims descent from a common ancestor, and deifies the ancestor or makes him the totem animal.

ANCHIMALLEN Among the Araucanian, South American Indians, moon-woman, wife of the sun. She is implored in adversity and praised in prosperity.

ANCHISES In Roman legend husband of the love goddess Aphrodite (Venus), by whom he was the father of Aeneas. Recipient of filial devotion. A light deity. Noted for his beauty.

ANCHOR Hope, patience, safety, steadfastness, support, tranquility. Emblem of Cape Colony. A form of the cross. In Freemasonry hope, paradise, peace. In heraldry succor in extremity.



Anchor, serpent entwined.

Crescent moon (ark, boat, nave, vulva, yoni, or female principle) in which is placed the mast (linga, phallus, or male principle) around which the serpent (life) entwines itself. The cross-beam completes the mystic four, symbolic of both sun (or four quarters) and androgeneity. The whole is the union which results in fecundity.

ANCIENT OF DAYS (ANCIENT, ANCIENT ONE) A title of God. See Sephira.

ANCILE (ANCILIA) In Roman tradition sacred shield of Mars which fell from heaven in Numa's reign. With its safety the destiny of Rome was bound. To avoid its theft, eleven identical shields were placed beside it in the temple of Mars and entrusted to the care of priests called Salii.

ANCREE In heraldry to be furnished with anchor-like appendages; to be turned back like anchor flukes. Said of the ends of a cross. Symbolizes hope.

ANDA Feminine name from the Norse, meaning breath.

ANDALMA-MUUS Tatar man-eating sea monster created by the evil Erlik. He finally was slain by the virgin-born hero Tyurun-Muzykay, and from his carcass mosquitoes were born.

ANDARTA Celtic bear goddess.

ANDEVO In Madagascar, a slave as distinguished from the andriana (nobles) and hovas (middle class).

ANDHAKA Hindu demon with a thousand heads and two thousand hands and feet. Called Andhaka because he walked like a blind man although he had perfect vision. When he tried to carry off the tree of paradise from heaven he was slain by Siva. An aspect of famine.

ANDHRIMNER In Norse mythology cook in Valhall, producer of hoar-frost.

ANDRAS Occult demon of discord.

ANDREA (ANDRIETTA) Feminine name corresponding to Andrew.

ANDREA FERRARA A sword. So called from a famous 16th century sword maker. Also called Andrew or Ferrara.

ANDRET In medieval romance a dishonorable knight who spied upon Tristram and Ysolde and informed King Mark of their love for one another.

ANDREW (ANDRE, ANDREAS, ANDY) (1) Masculine name

from the Greek meaning manly, strong. (2) In Christian tradition one of the apostles, a brother of Peter. Guardian of the zodiacal house Cancer. He suffered martyrdom on a cross formed like an X, hence Saint Andrew's Cross.

ANDRIANA In the social system of Madagascar the nobles as distinguished from the andevo (slaves) and the hovas (middle class).

ANDROCLUS (ANDROCLES) Roman slave of the 1st century A. D., spared in arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before in Africa.

ANDROGEOS Greek light hero. Son of Minos slain by the Athenians. For this crime Minos demanded seven maidens and seven youths every nine years as tribute to be fed to the Minotaur.

ANDROGYNE Another name for the Fool in the tarot deck. All-Father and All-Mother; Bride and Bridegroom. Typifies extinction of the sense of separate personality.

ANDROGYNOUS DEITIES Primitive man saw the universe as a conjunction of man and woman; he worshiped androgynous symbols of life, the bearded Aphrodite, Baal-Peor, etc., as typifying the generative and productive powers of nature. In ceremonies priests assumed both parts by wearing women's clothing. Rites often included prostitution by men and women to magically induce fertility of crops and herds. The dual nature of Christ is given in the form of a mermaid. Symbolizes the beginning of all, procreation without aid of another, harmony, also inner or self-conflict.

Androgynous emblems. Anchor, arrow and target, beetle, cross, dot within a circle, fleur-de-lys, lotus, navel, palm tree, pillar or sacred tree at well, plow and furrow, scarabaeus, serpent and staff, spade and trench, spear and shield, sword and sheath, thumb between two fingers or grasped by a hand, tortoise, Y.

ANDROKTASIAI In Greek mythology descendants of Eris. Slaughterers.

ANDROMACHE In Greek legend daughter of the king of Thebae in Cilicia, wife of Hector. Noted as a model wife and as a woman of strong character and feeling. According to Euripides after the fall of Troy, she became the wife and widow of Achilles' son Neoptolemus. According to Virgil she was married to Helenus, Hector's brother.

ANDROMEDA In Greek mythology daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, king and queen of Ethiopia. Cassiopeia boasted her daughter's beauty was greater than that of the Nereids and, to punish her for this sacrilege, Poseidon sent a sea monster (innundation). To appease the monster Andromeda (mother earth or dawn) was chained to a rock and offered as a sacrifice. Perseus (sun) slew the dragon, released Andromeda from the rock, and claimed her as his bride. After her death Andromeda was placed in the heavens as the constellation Chained Lady. Analogous to Ariadne, Hesione, Medea, and other brides of sun heroes.

ANDRONICUS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning conqueror of men.

ANDROSPHINX The body of a lion with human head and hands; symbolizes the union of intellectual and physical powers.

ANDURUNA In Babylonian mythology a name of the underworld.

ANDVARI (ANDVARE) In Norse mythology the fish-shaped dwarf who owned a great treasure, the horde of the Niebelungs, of which he was robbed by Loki. The miraculous pike, whose most precious possession was the golden ring Andvarinaut from which other golden rings constantly dropped. Andvari placed a curse on this treasure to bring ill fortune on anyone who became its possessor. A common motif in folklore; it typifies the cycle of the seasons, the period of growth and the period of non-growth. Identical with Alberich.

Andvari Force (Foss). Cascade in which the dwarf Andvari dwelt in the shape of a pike.

Andvarinaut (Andvarenaut). In Norse mythology the ring or seal of betrothal given by Sigurd to Brynhild. He later takes it from her and gives it to his wife Gudrun. A seasonal myth in which Sigurd, the sun, gives the Andvarinaut, fertility, to Brynhild, summer maid; then takes it from her to give to a later love, Gudrun.

ANGAJA In Buddhism the first Arhat. Name meaning limb born. He usually holds a fan and incense burner. In Tibet called Yang-le-jang or Yan-lag-byan.

ANGAKOK Eskimo medicine man who derives from the bear his power to heal wounds and restore life. He has entree to the other world and transforms himself at will.

ANGANTYR In Norse mythology owner of the sword Tyrfing. Father of Hervor, who rode through fire around Angantyr's burial mound to obtain the sword (light rays), even though her father had warned her it would bring destruction with it (darkness or winter).

ANGEBURGA In German legend a swan maiden loved by Wieland (Voland).

ANGEL One of an order of spiritual beings forming a connection between the seen and unseen worlds, promoting the welfare of the human race, and concerned in man's salvation. Hence a carrier of divine grace and disperser of evil. Dream significance: happiness, protection. In heraldry: dignity, high position. In the occult: a thought of God passing to man. The name of an old English coin bearing the image of Saint Michael fighting the dragon. Word from the Greek and Hebrew, meaning messenger. May have originated in Assyria, Babylonia, or in Mazdaism. See anunaki. Compares with Sanscrit apsara. In Hebrew-Christian tradition three hierarchies, each including three orders which usually are given as follows: 1st hierarchy - Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones; 2nd - Dominations, Virtues, Powers; 3rd - Principalities, Archangels, Angels. In the Book of Enoch given the nature of fire. Job identifies them as stars. In the Cabala seven are mentioned, each corresponding to one of the five planets, the sun, and the moon. In Mohammedanism angels are created from pure gems (genii created from fire, man formed of clay); they are sexless and require no food. Adoring companions and servants of Allah, they approach his throne and act

as his messengers, on occasions interceding for men.

Angel's bread. Sacred knowledge.

Fallen angel. A devil. A deity superseded by another; a personified season replaced by another. In Old Testament one of a group of angels who lusted after beautiful daughters of men and bred a race of cannibalistic giants called Enim. They taught men astrology and augury; women charms, conjuring and ornamentation. One who joined Satan in his rebellion against God.

ANGELICA (ANGELA, ANGELINA, ANGELIQUE, ANGIE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning angelic. (2) July 11 birthday flower with the sentiment ecstasy, inspiration, magic.

ANGELUS In Roman Catholic tradition the bell tolled to indicate when the angelus is to be recited. The prayer. Dream significance: great joy.

ANGER Dream significance: reconciliation. In an Italian icon personified by a round shouldered youth with sparkling eyes, a round brow, a sharp nose, and wide nostrils. He is armed; his crest is a boar's head from which issues fire and smoke. He holds a drawn sword and lighted torch.

ANGERBODA (ANGRBODHA, AURBODA) In Norse mythology giantess of Utgard. East wind hag, enemy of the gods of Asgard. In Iarnvid (Ironwood) she reared her monster progeny by Loki, the Fenrir wolf, Hel, Jormungandr, and Midgard serpent, to bring destruction to the gods. In the guise of one fair and young, she called herself Ljod, deceived Freyja, and became her maid-servant. Her name means anguish-brooding. Also known as Gulweig-Hoder. Parallels the Babylonian Tiamat.

ANGERONA Ancient Italian goddess, probably of suppressed anguish or silence or of the winter solstice. Her statue stood in the temple of Volupia with her finger at her closed lips.

ANGERVADIL (ANGURVADEL) Literally, stream of anguish. In Norse mythology Frithiof's sword. It was inscribed with runic letters which blazed in time of war and gleamed with a dim light in time of peace.

ANGEYJA In Norse mythology Vana-mother of Heimdal. With Eyrgjafa she mixed mould in the World Mill. A personification of the waves.

ANGIDA In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. Also called Yin-Chieh-t'o, which see.

ANGIRASES Hindu family of fire priests which supposedly sprang directly from Agni. Messengers of Agni; his flame.

ANGLE, RIGHT In Freemasonry signifies the builder's square. Among Pythagoreans signifies justice and morality. When bisected represents the female principle.

ANGOI Borneo god who provided mankind with breath and mortality. Another deity, wishing to make man immortal, cut Angoi up, and from the pieces, serpents, tigers, and other noxious animals grew.

ANGORA CAT Expensiveness, luxury. One who is pampered or spoiled.

ANGRA MAINYU (ANGRO MAINYUS) In Mazdaism personification of darkness. Spirit of evil and ignorance. Serpent creator of the serpent Azhi Dahaka. Also creator of bark and thorns on plants and poisons in them. Fire was all light until he marred it with smoke. Maker of the planets, which are evil inasmuch as they do not follow the regular course of the stars. At the behest of Jahi, a female demon, he burdened Gaya Maretan, the first man, with disease, hunger, need, and suffering. He formed dwarfs, humpbacks, lepers, and maimed. With the aid of other demons he brought winter to Airyano Vaejo. He is the opponent of Ahura-Mazda, spirit of light. At the end of the world he will be destroyed. Compare Ragnarok. Identical with Ahriman.

ANGUS (AENGUS, OENGUS) (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning excellence, virtue. (2) In Celtic mythology a Tuatha De Danann, natural son of Dagda by Boann. Deity of caresses, fertility, and spring. His harp was gold; anyone who heard him play was lured into following its sweet music. His kisses became birds; although they remained invisible they whispered thoughts of love to young people. He was beautiful and ever-young, sleeping through the winter, awaking each spring. He and his wife Caer were able to transform themselves into swans. He was the abductor of his brother Mithr's wife Etain. His abode was a fairy palace along the banks of the Boyne. The pig was sacred to him. He also was called Mac Og. As musician his myth parallels that of Amphion and Orepheus and is a motif which has echoes in the Pied Piper of Hamelin. As a dying god he resembles Adonis, Attis, Tammuz.

ANGUTA Literally, man with something to cut. In Eskimo lore father of Sedna (Nerrivik). He cut off her fingers when she was fleeing from the petrel, which accounts for his name.

ANHORET (ANHER, ANHERT, ANHUR, ONOURIS) Egyptian sun god. Also a warrior god and a guide of the dead. He is depicted in human form with a scepter or spear. His mummy is said to be at Thinis in Upper Egypt. Later identified with Shu.

ANICET Masculine name from the Greek, meaning unconquered.

ANIMAL Frequently in mythology an animal acts as a sky or world support, or leads men from an underworld abode to become the first inhabitants of the surface of the earth. See chariot, also individual animals. In various religions four great beasts guard the four directions. See four. In China each of the twelve months and corresponding twelve double-hours of the day has an animal to rule it. The double-hours star with 11 P. M. to 1 A. M. and end with 9 P. M. to 11 P. M.; the months start with the zodiac house of Aries. The animals are respectively: rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, goat, monkey, cock, dog, boar. In Europe the animals or articles which support the sun through each of the twelve terrestrial branches are believed to be: ram, bull, lovers, crab, lion, virgin, scales, scorpion, centaur, goat, waterman, fish (ship). In ancient Greece the conductors of the sun were: cat, dog, snake, crab, ass, lion, goat, ox, hawk, monkey, ibis,

crocodile. Among the Mongols the carriers through the double hours and the months are: mouse, cow, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, cock, dog, sow; among the Soyots: dragon, tiger, cow, sow, monkey, mouse, dog, frog, snake, cock, horse, hare. The Moslems raised ten animals to heaven: Abraham's ram, Balaam's ass, Balkis' lapwing, Jonah's whale, Mohammed's steed Al Borak, Moses' ox, Noah's dove, Saleh's camel, the Seven Sleeper's dog Katmir, Solomon's ant. The primeval animals in the Old Testament, behemoth, the giant ox; leviathan, the giant fish; and ziz, giant bird; correspond to three Persian monsters, hadhayosh, khar, caena-maergha respectively. In Tibet animals living under water symbolize bondage; those out of it symbolize free beings. In Tlingit Indian tradition the wicked are all reborn in animal form, whereas according to the Mohaves all the dead are reincarnated in a series of animal forms until they finally disappear.

Animal advice. A theme popular in folklore is that of a hero or heroine who suffers misfortune and fails to follow the advice of a friendly animal. Those who forget the advice or wilfully disregard it offend the animal and lose everything.

Animal entrails. Used by primitive peoples for purposes of divination.

Animal herd. Dream significance: prosperity.

Animal nurse. In abandoned children myths the child invariably is nourished by an animal. See abandoned children.

Animal paramour. See beauty and the beast.

Animal sacrifice. Deity offering; originally offered as a substitute for human sacrifice to appease a god, to implore fertility, or as a rebirth oblation. Examples of animals sacrificed are: To Apollo, the crow, griffon, wolf; to Asclepius, cock, serpent; to Bacchus, dragon, panther; to Diana, stag; to Isis, heifer; to Juno, lamb, peacock; to Jupiter, eagle; to Lares, dog; to Mars, horse, vulture; to Mercury, cock; to Minerva, owl; to Neptune, bull; to Tethys, the halcyon; to Venus, dove, sparrow, swan; to Vulcan, lion.

Grateful animal. A universal motif in mythology is the animal, a supernatural being in disguise, who has been saved or sheltered by someone and returns the compliment when the person is in danger.

Horned animal. Sun emblem, the horns representing rays. Symbolic of power.

Three - horned animal. Trinity or divine strength.

ANIMIKI In Ojibway mythology thunder, creator of the west wind.

ANIMISM Belief in the existence of a soul as distinct from matter. Belief in the existence of spiritual beings, angels, deities, demons, etc., and of a spiritual world.

ANIR In Brythonic legend son of King Arthur. His grave is supposedly in the neighborhood of Wye, and its length changes every time it is measured.

ANIRUDDHA In Hindu mythology grandson of Krishna, son of Pradyumna and Mayadevi. Egotism. He fell under the influence of Bana by the magic of Usha and was liberated by Krishna.

ANIUS High priest of Delos. Name connected with An, Anu.

ANJEA Queenland deity who fashions babies from mud and places them in a mother's womb. Compare cho-i.

ANKH (1) Egyptian emblem of generation, symbol of life. Its origin has been identified variously as the Egyptian loin-cloth, mirror in which deities contemplated their own images, the phallus, the winged globe. Probably originally simply a crossed pole to measure the degree of rise in Nile waters during the flood period, it developed into a tau cross with a loop on top. In a later period interpreted as Typhon (Set) chained, and as such suspended from the neck of the sick as an amulet for renewing vitality. Attached to wrappings of mummies as it supposedly bridled the powers of the enemy and assured immortality. Also called crux ansata. (2) Literally, he who lives. A name of Tum, personification of the setting sun. Worshiped at Piton in ancient Egypt.

Ankh Neteru. Serpent through whose gigantic body Ra's boatload of souls was safely drawn by twelve gods, the final barrier in the journey through the underworld from which Ra emerged as Khepera.

ANKLE BONE By occultists used for purposes of divination. Probably related to the motif of the sacred heel. See hobbling.

ANKLET In Buddhism Bodhisattva and Dharmapala ornament; sometimes in the form of a snake.

ANKOU In Brittany folklore the last person to have died in a parish and who becomes the driver of the spectral cart which stops at the house at which death is to occur.

ANKUSA (ANKAUSA) Sanscrit for elephant goad. Buddhist tantric manifestation.

ANNA (AMA, ANA, ANITA, ANN, ANNE, ANNETTE, ANNIE, HANNAH, NAN, NANANNE, NANCY, NANETTE, NANNY, NINA) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning grace. Also derived from An (Sun), and from Ana, Chaldean for heaven, Sanscrit for mother, and from Anu, Assyrian for All-Father. Used to signify mother or queen, and related to Anath, Ariadne, Arianrhod, Athena, Urania. (2) In Christian tradition: (a) wife of Joachim, mother of Mary; thus mother of a daughter conceived by divine intervention. (b) Prophetess known for her piety. (3) In Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Britonum daughter of Uther Pendragon and Igerna, wife of Gorlois, sister of Arthur. A later form of Arianrhod. (4) In Roman mythology sister of Dido, queen of Carthage. She fled to Italy after Dido's suicide. (5) Mother Anna (Ann Lee 1736-1784), founder and spiritual mother of the Shakers.

Anna Livia Plurabelle. Heroine of James Joyce's Finnegans Wake. On a local level the personification of the River Liffey which flows through Dublin; on a broader scale the female principle in nature, the Great Mother.

Anna Matilda. A name associated with namby-pamby verse and ultra-sentimental fiction, from the pseudonym of Mrs. Hannah Cowley.

Anna Perenna. Roman goddess of springtime, whose festival was celebrated on the ides of March. Giver of plenty. By Virgil confused with Anna, sister of Dido. In one version an old woman to whom Mars confided his love for Nerio. Disguising herself as the maiden she went through the ceremony of marriage

with Mars. In this character a representative of the old year and female counterpart of Mamrius Veturius. Her name is related to that of Apnapurna, Hindu goddess. Also identified with Io, Minerva, Themis.

ANNABELLA (ANNABEL, HANNIBAL) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning graceful, beautiful. Literally, grace of Baal (Bal, Bel).

ANNAR (ANAR, ONARR) In Norse mythology second husband of Nacht (night). Father of Jord (earth). Name signifying water; paralleling Amor.

ANNAS Masculine name from the fenine Anna.

ANNEMOR Anna-mother, Anna-darling. A title of Cinderella.

ANNE, SISTER In the Bluebeard story Fatima's sister. She watches for the arrival of her brothers to save Fatima's life; hence any anxious watcher. See Bluebeard.

ANNIS In Brythonic lore the blue hag who assumes the form of an owl and sucks the blood of children. Owl counterpart of Athena, Blodeuwedd, Lilith.

ANNO LUCIS In Freemasonry the era when light was created by the Supreme Being.

ANNULET In Heraldry a ring used to designate the fifth son of a family, hence indicator of rank. Also fidelity.

ANNUNCIATION Christian feast celebrated March 25. Day on which Archangel Gabriel announced to Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of the Messiah. Also called Lady Day.

ANNWFN (ANNWN) Literally, bottomless place or not world. Brythonic otherworld; paradise in elfydd (beneath the world). Located in the north it was a place of continual brightness and feasting, of everlasting pleasure, where neither disease nor death existed, although sometimes the gods warred here (signifying the conflict of growth and decay). Its folk were skilled in magic, it had wondrous animals, a well of miraculous water, and a caldron, which produced an inexhaustible supply of food and was gifted with a power which caused it to refuse to boil the food of a coward. It was open to favored human beings who thus were made immortal. In its realms deities sometimes married mortals. Also called Land-across-the-sea, Land-under-the-waves, Revolving Castle (Caer Sidi). Parallels Avalon, Elysium, Isle of the Blest, Isle of Joy, Paradise, Tir na m Ban.

ANOBRET In Phoenician mythology son of El. Sacrificed when dangers beset the land. Compares Attis, Tammuz. See dying god.

ANOINTING Anciently a mark of respect to guests and of rejoicing. The oil was thought to be a miraculous cure and a preservative against corruption, hence the anointing of the dead, high priests, and kings. To omit anointing was a sign of mourning.

ANPU Literally, one father. In Egyptian mythology alternate name for Anubis. Brother of Bata, which see. Generic term for jackal.

ANQET Name of Isis as the Egyptian goddess of fertile waters.

ANRTA (ANRITA) In Hinduism disorder as opposed to Rita (order).

ANSA (AMSA) In Hinduism the apportioner, the bountiful. Aspect of the sun. An Aditya.

ANSAR One of the people of Medina who aided Mohammed in his flight from Mecca; thus an auxiliary, helper.

ANSATE CROSS (CRUX ANSATA) The ankh, which see.

ANSELM (ANSE, ANSEL) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning divine helmet, helmeted companion, protection of god.

ANSHAR (ASSORORS, SHAR) Babylonian chief god, father of all gods. With Kishar, his spouse, the second pair born to the chaos deities Apsu and Tiamat, or their grandchildren. Parents of Anu and Anatu, Ea, and Enlil, and grandparents of Marduk. With Kishar he represented the entire cosmos. He stood for the male creative energy that is above, the night sky and Polaris, where he danced as a goat or satyr (probable source of Greek satyrs), surrounded by his six assistants, the other stars of the Dipper. In creation myth he commanded Ea and Anu to war against Tiamat, who wished to destroy all the gods. When they refused Marduk was sent to slay her and regained for Anshar much of his lost power.

ANT Community spirit, diligence, economy, fierce warrior, forethought, frugality, industry, intelligence, knowledge, labor, orderliness, prevision, prudence, smallness which survives because it is astute, society, thrift, tiny murderer, wisdom. Dream significance: activity, health. In China signifies righteousness. In Greek mythology the Myrmidon race, family of Achilles, was created by Zeus from ants. In Hebrew the word for ant, nmle, is formed from the verb nml, meaning to circumcise, i.e. cut off the ear to get the grain out. Because it taught Solomon humility and modesty, it is one of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven. See animal.

Ant hill. Finno-Ugric offerings to the forest spirits called Maahiset are made at ant hills.

Ant lion. Ethiopian symbol of avarice, savagery. It is supposedly the shape and size of a dog, digs for gold, and devours those who attempt to rob it. Resembles the fertility myth of the gold of Andvari (see). Also called Ethiopian ant.

White ant. Destruction. In Buddhism typifies meekness and moral restraint through fear of worldly contamination because, when it goes in search of food, it covers itself with a leaf.

ANTAEA (ANTEIA) In Greek mythology daughter of Iobates, wife of Proetus. False accuser of Bellerophon. Personification of the light flushing the sky as the sun sinks; hence that which destroys or attempts to destroy the sun. Compare Phaedra, Potiphar's wife.

ANTAEUS In Greek mythology giant son of Gaea (earth) and Poseidon (sea). A Libyan wrestler, invincible as long as he touched his mother, he compelled strangers to his country to wrestle with him, and built a temple to Poseidon of their skulls. Heracles (sun), who discovered the source of his strength, lifted him into the air and strangled him. Typifies darkness.

ANTAKA In Hinduism the ender, demon of death.

ANTARES Giant star of first magnitude in Scorpio, the Scorpion's heart. One of the four royal stars. Ancients divided the heavens into four parts, each guarded by one of the four stars. Name from the Greek meaning opposed to Ares.

ANTELOPE Swiftness. Emblem of Nebraska. In the Congo antelope horns and skins are used as amulets. In Hinduism associated with Chandra, the moon; also a steed of Vayu, wind deity. Among some in Southern United States a belief prevails that spirits hide in antelope horns.

ANTENOR In Greek legend a Trojan who, according to Homer, was the wisest of the elders and advised the Trojans to surrender Helen. His friendliness to the Greeks caused the Trojans to look upon him as a traitor. Dante named the second concentric ring of the ninth circle in the Inferno, which contained those who betrayed their country, Antenora.

ANTE-PURGATORY Slope of mountain with a precipitous face where Dante placed those who died excommunicated though repenting at death. Rulers who neglected their duty and delayed repentance also were placed there, where all were doomed to a long period of wandering. Located in the 'southern hemisphere,' it received the sun from the opposite direction, and its spirits cast no shadows.

ANTEROS In Greek mythology son of Ares and Aphrodite. In some accounts Hephaestus is mentioned as the father. Twin and opponent of Eros. Personification of unhappy and unrequited love, avenger of unrequited love.

ANTERO WIPUNEN Finnish giant whose wisdom Wainamoien sought. Wainamoien entered Antero's body and worked magic until the giant gave up three lost words of magic.

ANTHAT (ANTA) Ancient mother goddess of Asia Minor. Sometimes depicted as a goddess of battle. Associated with the horse.

ANTHEA Feminine name from the Greek meaning, flowery.

ANTHESTERIA Ancient Greek three-day spring festival. The first day, Pithoegia (jar opening), was celebrated with the tasting of new wine matured from the previous vintage. The second day, Choes (pitcher feast), celebrated the marriage of the chief archon's wife to the god Baachus with much merry making. The third day, Chytroi (feast of pots) was solemnly observed as a season of mourning to honor departed souls or expel or placate ghosts to promote fertility. A festival incorporating the birth-growth-death theme.

ANTHONY (ANTONIO, ANTONY, TONY) Masculine name from Roman family name Antonius, meaning worthy of praise.

ANTICHRIST Enemy or opponent of Christ; a false Christ, specifically an enthroned antagonist foretold in Scriptures, the Man of Sin who is to precede the second coming of Christ. He will destroy the world, but will be destroyed by Christ. In historical times he has been designated as Caligula, Nero, Napoleon, William II of Germany, Hitler; thus those who disturb the peace of the world. Saint Paul applied the term to the Roman Empire. Mahomet also has been so designated. The Moslems have a legend that Christ will slay the Antichrist at the gate of the church of Lydda in Palestine.

ANTICLEIA (ANTIKLEIA) In Greek mythology daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Odysseus, mistress of Sisyphus. She probably was a personification of the light which flushes the sky when the sun sinks to rest. As she tried to return to earth with Odysseus, when he visited the underworld, some identify her as an aspect of dawn.

ANTIGONE In Greek mythology daughter of Oedipus by Jocasta. Famous as a faithful and self-sacrificing daughter and devoted sister. She accompanied her father on his self-imposed exile. When Creon forbade her to bury her brother Polynices, who had been killed in the siege of the Seven Against Thebes, she disregarded the order and performed the funeral rites. For this she was condemned to be immured alive. When her lover Haemon found her dead he hung himself. Thus we have the dawn, Jocasta, married to her son, the sun, Oedipus; their daughter is Antigone, the beautiful light in late afternoon, which accompanies the sun to his death. Some identify Antigone as the dawn. She typifies a child of an incestuous marriage, with the sorrow brought about by such a union. See Creon, Haemon, Oedipus.

ANTIGONUS A Macedonian general under Alexander the Great who became king of Asia. Two kings of Judea had the name; one was slain as a result of court intrigue, the other put to death by the Romans. In Shakespeare's Winter's Tale a Sicilian lord who was commanded by King Leontes to take his infant daughter to a desert and leave her to perish.

ANTILIA A mythical island west of Atlantis; a blessed realm. Columbus applied the name in plural form to the archipelago in the Caribbean Sea.

ANTILOCHUS (ANTILOCHOS) In Greek legend son of Nestor, friend of Achilles. When Memnon killed him, Achilles avenged his death. The three friends Achilles, Antilochus, and Patroclus were buried in the same mound and in the underworld they walk together.

ANTINOUS (1) In Greek legend the most arrogant and shameless of Penelope's suitors, thus a shamelessly ambitious but hopeless suitor. (2) Page and favorite of Emperor Hadrian. A model of manly beauty, he drowned himself in the Nile and was carried aloft by an eagle and placed in the skies as the constellation Aquila.

ANTIOCH A city in the ancient world. At one time a place of great wealth and refinement, it ranked as the third city in the Roman Empire. Later celebrated for luxury and vice. Here disciples of Jesus were first called Christians.

ANTIOCHUS Name of a Syrian dynasty composed of thirteen kings, who engaged in intrigue, and waged constant war. Thus a family which lived by violence.

ANTIOPE In Greek mythology daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes. She was loved by Zeus, who appeared to her in the form

of a satyr. To escape the wrath of her father she fled to Sicyon, where King Epopeus, enraptured by her beauty, married her, whereupon Nycteus warred against him. At his death Nycteus instructed his brother Lycus to take command of the war. Lycus killed Epopeus, made Antiope his prisoner, and exposed her twin sons Amphion and Zethus, who were rescued by a shepherd. As Antiope was about to be dragged to her death by a bull, she was rescued by her sons, who had discovered their true identity. In some versions Lycus was the father of the twins. Antiope, personification of the dawn, was the daughter of night (Nycteus) and the mistress of light (Lycus or Zeus). Also a name sometimes given to Hippolyta, the Amazon wife of Theseus.

ANTIPATER Gnostic term for God.

ANTIPHATES In Greek mythology king of the Laestrygones, a race of fierce giant cannibals (storm demons).

ANTLERS Intelligence, rays of the sun. Also cuckoldry. In heraldry armed strength, fortitude. The antlered or horned king appears frequently in mythology; his fate is death, the antlers signifying the sun's rays, which must die daily. In the legend of Artemis, Actaeon is metamorphosed into a stag because of the intelligence he receives in watching Artemis (moon) bathe, and he (sun) is hunted to death by her dogs. The betrayed stag-king continues to appear in mummer parades. Perhaps his being pursued has led to the cuckold interpretation. See horn.

ANTLIA The constellation Air Pump; the suck proboscis of an insect.

ANTOINETTE (ANTONIA, NETTIE, NETTY, TONY) Feminine form of Anthony.

ANTONY, MARC (MARCUS ANTONIUS) Roman general whose downfall was due to his love for Cleopatra, hence one who sacrifices position for love.

ANU (AN, ANA, ANOS, DANA, DANU, NANU) (1) In Assyrian, Babylonia, Sumerian, etc. mythology, descendant of Apsu, primordial deep, and Tiamat, chaos; son of Anshar, night sky, and Kishar, earth. Anu, whose name signifies high one, was worshiped as All-Father, day sky; his mate Anatu was his female counterpart or an earth goddess. He was chief of a triad variously given as Anu (sky), Enlil (sea), and Ea (storms or war), or as Anu, Ea (sea), and Bel (war). His messengers were beneficent angels; however, he once was identical with Ea and had seven stormy or demon messengers, and at creation spawned demons of cold, darkness, and rain. When identified with Ea, god of the waters above heaven. He was male creative principle and keeper in high heaven of the plant of birth. He created star spirits, governed the gods, ruled destiny, and was the ancestor of kings. El and Zeus have absorbed many of his characteristics. (2) In Irish mythology the most ancient of the Tuatha De Danann, although sometimes said to be the daughter of Dagda or of Delbaeth. Wife of Bile. Universal mother, her offspring were life, light and wisdom. She had the attributes of a wind goddess; also those of earth and its fruitfulness. Two mountains near Killarney were called Paps of Anu, and still are

called The Paps. She is called the ancestress of the Feini, first Irish settlers. As a personification of Ireland she is known as Iath n'Anann and identified with Eire. She also is identified with Brigit, and thus mother of Brian, Iuchair, and Iucharbar, who sometimes are called the three sons of Danu (Anu). She is said to be identical with the Black Annis of Leicestershire, who required human sacrifice. She parallels the Roman Anna Perenna.

ANUBIS In early pyramid age of Egyptian mythology god of the underworld. Later replaced by Osiris, and with his brother Apuat he became a son and attendant of Osiris. Pathfinder, he was 'Opener of the Ways,' who nightly preceded Ra into Duat (underworld). With Thoth he shared the office of conductor of the dead to the judgement hall in Amenti, where for Osiris he weighed the hearts of the dead against the feather of truth. He was worshiped as guardian of tombs and patron of embalmers. In one account he swallowed the body of Osiris, his father; in another he embalmed it until it was resuscitated by Isis. In some versions his mother is given as Isis, in others as Nephthys. He is portrayed with a dog or jackal head on a human body. By the Greeks identified with Hermes, by the Romans with Mercury.

ANUKT (ANUKIT, ANUQET) Egyptian negroid goddess wearing a crown of feathers. Wife of Khnemu, great mother of the Elephantine triad. Probably originally Libyan.

ANUMATI Hind abstract goddess. With Raka presides over the full moon.

ANUNAKI (ANUNNAKI, ENNUKI) (1) In Babylonian mythology three-hundred earth demons or genii, servitors of the gods. Star gods who sank below the horizon and became earth (or underworld) deities and judged the newly dead. With Igigi, heavenly spirits, they constitute the hosts of heaven and earth, subordinate to Anu and other higher gods. Probable source of the conception of angels. (2) In Sumerian mythology the Anunnaki were dreaded judges of the underworld; source of the Babylonian Anunaki.

ANUNIT Babylonian war goddess. An aspect of Ishtar.

ANUSH In Armenian mythology the first queen of Azdahak, mother of dragons.

ANVIL (1) The primal furnace on which the celestial artisan or heavenly smith hammered out the universe. A sword (lightning) provider. Attribute of Hephaestus, Ptah, Vulcan, Wieland Smith. (2) Wisdom. In metaphor the brain is likened to an anvil or forge; thought, to the hammer. (3) Implement of martyrdom. (4) Dream significance: fruitful perseverance. (5) From the Greek anafalz, which resolves into an-a-fal-z, i.e. the one A or one great fire.

Anvil with cross or sword sticking from it. Forge of the universe, primal furnace, male and female principles. The same symbolism holds for an anvil and hammer.

ANY-ANY-ANY-AH Same as Queenah, which see.

A-O (1) Alpha-Omega; beginning and end. Deity symbol. In Christianity the nature of God. (2) AO is Polynesian for sun-

rise; b asis of aloha meaning benevolence, friendship, gratitude, love. Cognate with Heigho, Iao, Tao. See Aos, Hoa.

AOBH Same as Aebh, which see.

AOIFE In Irish mythology: (1) rival of the Amazon queen Scathach, who had the hero Cuchulainn in her service. As one of his labors while in Scathach's service Cuchulainn by trickery conquered Aoife. After her submission to Cuchulainn, Aoife bore him a son called Conlaoch. Jealous when her lover married Emer, Aoife sent her son to avenge her slight. In the combat Cuchulainn did not recognize his son and Conlaoch was killed. (2) Same as Aeife, which see.

AO-JUN In Chinese mythology one of the dragon kings of the four seas. Ruler of the Western Sea; increaser of favor.

Ao-K'in. Ruler of the Southern Sea; increaser of good.

Ao Kuang. Ruler of the Eastern Sea; increaser of virtue.

Ao Shun. Ruler of the Northern Sea; increaser of generosity.

AOKEU AND AKE Polynesian deluge deities. In a contest Aokeu made the rains fall, Ake made the waters rise. When Rongo forced the contestants to cease their display of power the deluge subsided. Compare Abaia.

AO-MARAMA Polynesian primeval deity of daylight. Offspring of Po-begat-Te-ao, deity of light; parent of Ao-tu-roa, long standing light.

AONIA Region in ancient Boeotia where the Muses supposedly lived.

Aonian fount. Fountain of Aganippe at the foot of Mount Helicon in Boeotia.

AO-POURI Polynesian primordial world, realm of darkness.

AOS Chaldean god of light. Also known as Hoa, and in dual aspect as Aa, Ao, Oa. Probably connected with ayus, Sanscrit for life, with chaos, and with Eos, Greek dawn. Cognate Iao, Tao.

AOSHNARA In Iranian legend while still in his mother's womb, he taught many marvels and at birth answered questions and riddles of Fracih, the unbeliever. He became the wise administrator of King Kavi Usan, who eventually tired of his wisdom and put him to death.

AOTEA-ROA Literally, long bright daylight or long bright land. Maori name for New Zealand. Ancient name for the island of Tahiti, the Hawaiika or Maori gathering place of souls.

AO-TU-ROA Polynesian primeval deity. Long-standing light; offspring of Ao-Marama, daylight; begetter of Kore-te-whiwhia, the void.

AP (1) Word root cognate with eye (sun). Root of Apepi, Egyptian great serpent slain by the sun, Apis, apple, Hap, happy, map, snap. Interchangeable with ab, ip, ob (orb), up. Equates with op, root of optimus, i.e. the best or faith in the highest. (2) Sanctuary where Amen-Ra was worshiped under the guise of a ram. From Ap along with the feminine article tap, the Greeks derived the name Thebes. See Apet. (3) Hindu primal deity of waters. Also called Apas.

APAHARAVARMAN Hindu legendary hero who plunders the rich to give to the poor and who

aids separated lovers. Prototype of Robin Hood.

APA-HAU Polynesian storm demon.

APAM NAPAT In Hindu and Indo-Iranian mythology the son of Vourukasha, heavenly sea. Fire above; lightning worshiped as 'child of the waters,' because he is born of a cloud. His name means grandson of waters. Lover of Anahite, who parallels Aphrodite, and identified with Agni. As a dying god resembles Adonis.

APAOSHA Literally, concealer or cover. Zoroastrian demon of drought. He rides a hideous black bald horse and is defeated by Tishtrya (dog-star).

APAPPUS Giant, probably a drought demon, in Egyptian mythology.

APASON AND TAUTHE Babylonian primeval couple. Father and mother of Moymis.

APATE In Greek mythology Deceit, an abstract deity.

APAUKKYIT LOK In Burmese religion an old man who lived on Majoi Shingra Pum. Nine times he grew old, and nine times he renewed his youth. Each time he aged he aroused the anger of Lord of Sun by pretending to be dead. Lord of Sun finally punished him by causing him to die; thus he brought death into the world.

APE One who is befooled, a mimic. Symbolic of deviltry, docility, hairiness, hypocrisy, indecency, sexual desire, thievery, ugliness, uncleanliness. In mysticism typifies melancholy and sadness when the moon wanes, gaiety and joyfulness when the moon is waxing. In Chinese mythology represents Shen. In Christian art typifies cunning, greed, hatred, lust, malice, sin. The slothful soul of man, spiritual blindness, Satan. According to a medieval tradition women who have married neither man nor Christ will be given to apes in the next world. In Egyptian mythology an aspect of Thoth in the underworld. Typifies the soul traversing the circle of purification before entering the field of truth. In funeral rites represented seated on scale for judging souls. Symbolizes regeneration, passage from the state of animal to that of man, from death to eternal life. In a sitting posture represents equilibrium between light and darkness, truth and error. In Hinduism symbolizes a rain cloud. In Philippine mythology a trickster hero which arouses enmity and pursuit, but succeeds in escaping his pursuers.

Ape's Hill. A promitory in northwest Africa formerly called Abyla. One of the Pillars of Heracles. By the Arabs called Jebel Musa (Mountain of Moses).

APEP (APAP, APEPI, APOP, APOPHIS) Great worm of Egyptian mythology. Dragon of darkness which Ra, sun god, battles every night in the underworld. Apep loses the battle every morning. The spirit of evil; storm demon which devours the dead. Represented as a crocodile or as a serpent with many coils or as a snake with a human head. Name cognate with ophis, papa, pope.

APET (EPET) Egyptian mother goddess at Thebes. Water deity depicted with the body of a hippopotamus. Ultimately fused with Hathor. Thebes is believed to be derived by transposing the T in her name; Tap or Tape being pronounced Thebai by the Greeks.

APEX Acme, peak, pyramid. Resolves into ap-ek-se, i.e. great fiery eye (sun).

APHAEA (APHAIA) In Greek mythology Artemis as a chaste mermaid. Pursued by Alpheus, a river god, for nine months, that is from the early flood to the winnowing season. She was rescued by fishermen who carried her to Aegina, where she was named Aphaea and worshiped in fish form. This myth explains fish tails on some statues of the goddess in Crete and elsewhere. Identical with Arethusa, Britomartis. A tale resembling that of Daphne.

APHEK Literally, strength. In Old Testament: (1) a city in Lebanon assigned to the Hebrew tribe of Asher, which could not be subdued by those who attacked it. (2) A city near the sea of Galilee, the walls of which fell on 27,000 Syrians when they were fighting the Israelites.

APHRODITE Greek goddess of beauty and love. She was fabled to have been born of the sea's foam, signifying immaculate birth, or to have been the daughter of Uranus (heaven) and Hemera (day). According to Hesiod, Uranus was castrated by Cronus and, when the parts came in contact with the sea, Aphrodite sprang up from them; then standing on a scallop shell she was washed ashore at Cyprus or Cythera. The drops of water that fell from her formed pearls. The Horae (hours or seasons) draped her in garments of immortal fabric and escorted her to Olympus. According to Homer she was the daughter of Zeus and Dione. Variously worshiped as earth mother, goddess of fruitfulness and vegetation, goddess of the moon, the sea, the underworld, or of war. Probably originally she was an Oriental goddess of vegetation and of the reproductive forces of nature. She presided over April the germinating month. In the Iliad the wife of Hephaestus is Aphrodite; in the Odyssey his wife is Charis; both are names for glistening light, thus the two are substantially the same. She personified dawn, and as she was as unmoral as the dawn itself, she became the mother of countless children. As mistress of Poseidon her office was to modify the god's power and calm the sea. She was mistress and mother (adopted) of Adonis, the fruitfulness of the earth. She had Atalanta and Hippomenes changed into lions; she consoled Ariadne by giving her Dionysus as a husband; she gave her daughter Harmonia a fertile though fatal necklace and veil; she gave beauty to Pandora, the first created woman; and she competed against Athena and Hera for the apple of discord and was awarded the prize by Paris, leading him in turn to the beautiful Helen, thus bringing about the Trojan War. In some localities regarded as the embodiment of both feminine and masculine principles and called Hermaphrodite, a blending of Hermes, the male principle, with Aphrodite, the female principle. See androgynous deities. Some of her titles are: Anadyomene, she who rises out of the waters; Areia, goddess of war; Argynnis, gleaming one; Libitina, underworld goddess identified with Persephone; Pandemos, sensuality; Pontia, goddess of the tranquil sea, lady of navigation, who possesses a dove to indicate the direction of land; Urania, daughter of Uranus, celestial love, queen of heaven identified as a moon goddess. She was represented in the heavens by the

morning and evening stars. Aphrodite is popularly interpreted to mean foam born. In archaic art fully clothed, generally with a head cloth and veil. In later art partially or fully nude. Sometimes she is shown with Eros as mother and child. Hellenistic sculptors made her sensuous and conscious of her charm. Botticelli's Birth of Venus is an exact icon. Her attributes are: apple, armor, cestus, cone, coronal of gold leaves or myrtle, diadem, dice, dolphin, dove, fillet, flowers, hare, iynx, laurel, lime tree, mirror, moon, murex, myrrh, myrtle, palm tree, polos, pomegranate, poppy, rose, scallop shell, swallow, swan, torch, tortoise, veil, and the colors blue, green, and scarlet. Goats and rams were sacred to her; incense and garlands of flowers were offered to her; her libations were honey, milk, and wine. She parallels Anahita, Arjuni, Astarte, Atargatis, Benten, Laksmi, Ushas, Venus, etc.

Aphrodite's girdle. The cestus. Whoever wore it immediately became the object of love.

Bearded Aphrodite. A bisexual deity, Hermaphrodite. The Evening and Morning Star.

APICIUS In Roman legend an epicure.

APIS In Egyptian mythology sacred bull or ox of Memphis. Begotten by a ray of generative light flowing from the moon. Most important of the numerous animals worshiped by ancient Egyptians. His birthday was one of public rejoicing and on his death (after 25 years the sacred bull was sacrificed and buried with pomp) disconsolate believers shaved their heads. Mourning continued until the new Apis was discovered by the markings by which the god was recognized. The markings were a white triangle on the forehead of a black bull, an eagle form on its back, a lump in the shape of a scarabaeus under its tongue. The black of the bull symbolized night (eternity) and the white symbolized day (time), the eagle and the scarabaeus represented the sun. The finding of the new bull characterized resurrection, and he was the animal to which the soul of Osiris migrated. Also said to incorporate Bacis, Mnevis, Ptah, and Ra. Sometimes identified with Hapi. In Greek called Serapis (Asar-Hapi or Osiris-Hapi). Apis equates with ophis, Greek for asp or serpent, and resolves into ap (=op or hoop or eye) + is (= es or essence or light), thus hoop of light, the Sun. It is identical with Roman apsis, meaning bow or solar wheel, and source of apse (bow of the chancel).

APISIRAHTS Blackfeet Indians' morning star deity. Son of Sun, he married a mortal, Feather Woman. Their son was Poia.

APNAPURNA Hindu goddess who gives substance and is bent by the weight of her full breasts in which all good is united. Apna means to nourish by water and purna appears to mean to produce. A name related to that of Anna Perenna.

APO Persian water genius. As rain, heaven born. Beneficent male spirit shaping men and protecting royal glory.

APOCALYPTIC NUMBER Mystic number 666. Number of blasphemous Beast with seven heads and ten horns identified with Antichrist.

APOCATEQUIL Peruvian god of evil. Twin brother of Piguero.

The twins were sons of the first man Guamansuri. They released the progenitors of the Peruvians from their underworld abode by turning the soil with an implement of gold. They were identified as night and day respectively and associated with the thunder-god; hence all Inca twins are regarded sacred to the thunder god.

APOCONALLOTL Literally, foam of water. Aztec deity; an aspect of Chalchiuhtlicue.

APOCYNUM Deceit, falsehood. In the language of flowers: I don't believe you.

APOLLINAX, MR. Hero of a T. S. Eliot poem symbolizing a European man of letters who is being lionized by an American dowager and a supercilious professor. One who is cynical, insensitive, uninhibited.

APOLLO (APOLLON) In Greek mythology son of Zeus (sky) and Leto (night). One of the twelve great gods of Olympus and twin brother of Artemis (moon). He was born on the island of Delos, land of the rising sun, where his mother fled to escape the jealous wrath of Hera. Personification of the sun in its light and life-giving as well as its destroying or pestilence-inflicting power. In his wisdom is seen the searching light from which nothing is hidden. His arrows (rays) are all powerful to heal or consume. He is attended by the Muses; is the celestial musician, deity of eloquence, fine arts, poetry, and science; is the divine guide of navigators, expert archer, and with his bow and arrow makes known to mankind the will of Zeus; he is physician, bestowing his knowledge of medicine on his son Asclepius, is protector of crops from ravages of destructive animals, especially the mice known as Smintheus (one of his own titles), is provider of rich pastures, and watcher of earthly as well as heavenly flocks (clouds). He is the god who takes three steps, i. e. goes down, treads in darkness, rises again. He is the principle of agelessness, earnestness, orderliness, purity, resonableness, resurrection, simplicity, youthful death. He is a dying god. He inherits his functions from Helios, with whom he is identified. In some legends Ortygia, land of spring and morning, is the land of his birth. Like all sun deities his growth is miraculous, and he bursts the bonds of his swaddling clothes (mists) and becomes proficient in the use of his irresistible weapons (rays) soon after birth. Although he is the eternal youth noted for his manly beauty, he is one whose love is repulsed or whose love meets fatal consequences. He married the nymph Coronis who, by him, became the mother of Asclepius. With information given to him by a crow he discovered she was unfaithful, whereupon he killed Coronis and changed the crow from white to black. By Calliope, in another short-lived romance, he was the father of Orpheus. He also loved two youths, Hyacinthus and Cyparissus. One day as the former and Apollo were throwing the discus Hyacinthus was struck on the head with it and killed on the spot, and the broken-hearted god changed him into the hyacinth. Cyparissus accidentally killed one of Apollo's favorite stags and grieved over the accident until he died. Apollo changed him into a cypress tree. Apollo kills the strangling Python. This legend, which has parallels in practically every ancient religion, treats the destruction of the drought monster which hordes water by the fertilizing sun. In the form of a dolphin Apollo agitates the waters of the Corinthian gulf and then leads Cretan mariners of a ship in distress to the safety of the shore where he departs in the form of a brilliant star. The mariners follow him to Delphi, found a temple in his honor, and become priests devoted to his worship. This far-famed oracle became the only shrine in the world not exclusively national; it was consulted by Etruscans, Lydians, Phrygians, Romans, etc. The story of his guiding the mariners parallels that of Vishnu guiding the ark. In reprisal for the slaying of his son Asclepius by Zeus, Apollo slew the Cyclops, celestial smiths who provided Zeus with thunder and lightning (the sun is naturally the enemy of storms). For this act Apollo had to make expiation by serving Admetos, a mortal, for a year as a slave. Titles of Apollo are: Agyieus, god of streets and ways; Delphinius, the dolphin god; Euraylus, god of the broad sea; Helios, the sun; Mugetes, leader of the Muses; Nomios, lute player; Paean, healer; Phoebus, shiner; Pythius, killer of Python; Smintheus, plague sender; Tortor, tower of towers; Tyrxis, well-keeper.

His sacred number originally was four, at later dates, five and seven. Also sacred to him were the apple, bay, bow and arrow, chariot, cicada, cithara, cock, conical pillar, crow, dolphin, griffin, hawk, laurel, lyre, mouse under foot, obelisk, raven, serpent, shepherd's crook, swan, tamarisk, white mouse, wolf. His name resolves into Ap-ol-lo, i. e. Orb (ap = ob) of the Lord (ol = el) Everlasting (lo = la), and into Greal Paul. It is related to such words as appall, appeal, apple. In art he is portrayed as a beautiful youth with flowing golden hair, standing, striding, or in a chariot drawn by four horses. Sometimes he wears a flowing cloak or tunic and is shown with one of his sacred attributes. A laurel twig almost always is in his hair. As an agent of Zeus he appears with a double-handled battle ax. His temple was built as an enclosed circle. Compare Stonehenge. He resembles such deities as Baal, Christ, Cuchulainn, Horus the Younger, Indra, Ra, Resphiph-Mical, Sigurd, Surya, Vishnu. Apollo also was worshiped by the Romans, who borrowed him from the Greeks in the 5th century B. C. in the hope of averting a plague.

Apollonian. A personality that is moderate, not going to excess, self-effacing, not aggressive or boastful. Opposed to Dionysian.

Apollonianism. Soul conceived as a cosmos ordered in a group of excellent parts.

APOLLONIUS OF TYANA First century A. D. magician and miracle worker.

APOLLYON Greek rendering of Abaddon, Hebrew term which originally meant the bottomless pit. The angel of the bottomless pit, angel of destruction. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the antagonist of Christian.

APONE Healing fountain in Padua, Italy.

APONIBOLINAYEN In Philippine mythology a female beauty carried to the sun by a vine that wound itself around her. Probably a personification of dawn. She secretly entered the house where Sun slept at night, but

was discovered because her beauty shone like fire, and the sun married her. Also called Tinguian.

APOSTATE One who forsakes his cause, church, or party; a renegade.

APOSTLE Literally, one sent forth. A pioneer of any great moral reform. In Christian tradition they number twelve and also are called fishers of men. They and their badges are: Andrew, an X cross, instrument of his crucifixion; Bartholomew, a knife, because he was flayed with one; James the Great, scallop shell or staff, because he was a pilgrim; James the Less, a fuller's pole, instrument of his death; John, a cup with a winged serpent flying out of it, alluding to the cup of poison offered to him; Judas Iscariot, a bag; because he bare what was put in one; Jude, a club, implement of his martyrdom; Matthew (or Levi), a halbred or hatchet because he was martyred with one; Peter, a bunch of keys and a cock, because Christ gave him the keys to the kingdom of heaven, and he went out and wept bitterly when he heard the cock crow; Philip, a long staff surmounted with a cross because he suffered death by being suspended by the neck to a tall pillar; Simon, a saw, inasmuch as he was sawed to death; Thomas, a lance because he was pierced through the body with one. Sometimes Matthias, whose badge is a battle-ax, replaces Judas, and sometimes Paul, whose badge is a sword, replaces Jude. Twelve bunches of grapes, twelve columns, twelve sheep, all symbolize the apostles. In Mohammedanism the apostles are six: Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, Mohammed, in the order given. Parallels Sanscrit arhat, Chinese lohan.

Apostolic Fathers. In Christianity the authors born in the 1st century when the Apostles lived. The most famous five are: Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp.

APOYAN TACHU In Zuni legend the All-covering Father created by Awonawilona; the sky. With his spouse Tsita he created terrestrial life.

APPARAS Among the Lapps spirits of small children who had been killed. They are restless forest spirits, who rule over grass, roots, and trees. Compare liekkio, patshak.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS In Roman legend a decemvir who fell in love with Virginia, a beautiful plebian. By mock trial he made her his slave and her father killed her in the forum. Subject of innumerable dramas and novels.

APPLAUSE Dream significance: reproach. A word which resolves into op-laus, a laus or lauding of the hoop (sun).

APPLE Fruitfulness, health, knowledge, love, wisdom; also death, discord, evil, lust, temptation. Of phallic significance. In witchcraft food of the oracular dead. In fairytales the giver of immortal youth; in the Swiss tale of William Tell typifies danger. In folklore the fruit is the symbol of consummation as the egg is of initiation. Word from the root ap (ab or ball). The ending le (ala) is apparently a diminutive form. As used in Northern Europe, yields ap (ab or ball or eye) + ple (pol or Baldur), thus eye of Baldur, sun god. French pomme yields eye

of sun. Greek for apple is melon, i.e. one god; Welsh is aval, thus Avalon, the isle of rest, is Apple Island. It equates with Apollo and is the source of Appleby, Appuldurcomb, Appold, etc. In Celtic tradition one of the two sacred trees of ancient Ireland. In China symbolizes peace. In Christian-Hebraic-Moslem tradition earthly happiness, fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. Cause of the fall of man and of original sin, death-dealer, destroyer. In the hands of Adam, weakness; in the hands of Eve, damnation. In the hands of Jesus, the new Adam; in the hands of Mary, the new Eve, redemption or salvation. Attribute of Saint Dorothea. Neither early Hebrew nor Mohammedan works clearly identify the fruit, and some believe an ear of wheat, a fig, or fruit of the vine may have been intended. Some believe a Semitic word for fruit was translated into Old High German opaz (fruit) or Anglo-Saxon ofet (fruit), both of which are rendered as apple. In Greek mythology the apple symbolizes discord, love, victory. Attribute of Aphrodite (Venus), Eris, Atalanta. The golden apples of Aphrodite caused even the frigid Atalanta to yield to love. In Norse mythology a symbol of immortality.

Apple blossom. December 31 birthday flower signifying preference. In the language of flowers: He prefers you; also Fame called him great and good. Herald of May; appropriate to brides. Emblem of Arkansas and Michigan.

Apple howling. In England salute given in apple orchards on Christmas Eve invoking fruitfulness.

Apple of discord. In Greek mythology gold apple inscribed 'For the Fairest,' and thrown onto a table by Eris, goddess of discord, at the marriage feast of Thetis and Peleus, to which all deities except Eris had been invited. Aphrodite, Athena, Hera, each claimed the apple. Called upon to act as judge, Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite. The vengeance of Athena and Hera was directed against Paris, and they brought about the fall of Troy. Thus any cause of dispute.

Apples of Hesperides. The apples the color of burnished gold with the taste of honey. When eaten they did not diminish in any way, and whoever cast one of them hit anything he wished, and the apple came back into his hand. They also had the power of healing, and were symbolic of happiness, love, and wisdom. They were given to Hera as a wedding gift when she married Zeus. She placed them under the guardianship of a dragon (earth spirit) in the Garden of the Hesperides (Garden in the North). The apple tossed by Eris was stolen from this garden. One of the labors of Heracles was to get an apple. In Celtic lore demanded by Lugh as a blood fine from the murderers of his father, the sons of Tuirenn. Probably identical with the apple tree of Manannan. According to some scholars, oranges or persimmons were intended.

Apples of Istakhar. All sweetness on one side; all bitterness on the other.

Apples of paradise. Apples with a bite on one side to indicate the bite given by Eve.

Apples of perpetual youth. In Scandinavian mythology the golden apples in the keeping of Idhunn, daughter of Svald and wife of Bragi. By tasting them the gods preserved their youth.

Apples of Pyban. In the travels of Sir John Mandeville,

Royal Apple = The Orb

pigmies fed on their scent alone.

Apples of Samarkand. In the Arabian Nights a cure for any disorder.

Apples of Sodom. A poisonous Dead Sea fruit; a lovely fruit which, when plucked, turns to ashes; hence anything deceptive or disappearing. Typifies sin.

Apple tree. Useful beauty. Frequently figures as a tree of everlasting youth. A tree of knowledge or of life. In Baltic mythology, when the tree has nine branches, typifies the rays of the sun.

Thorn apple. Deceitful charms.

Wild apple. When Celtic tree alphabet was increased to fifteen consonants, tree of the eleventh consonant, quert (Q or CC), which shared the month of the hazel, August 6 to September 2.

APPOMATTOX A place of surrender or defeat, alluding to the town in Virginia, where General Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9, 1865.

APPREHENSION In an Italian icon personified by a young woman of middle stature dressed in white; brisk and active, disposed to listen when another speaks. She stands on tip-toe and holds a camelion in one hand and a mirror in the other.

APPROVAL OF GOD In Christianity shown with a rod blossoming, usually with lilies. In Hebrew tradition the rod blossoms with almond flowers.

APRICOT Nympha, vulva. Dream significance: health, pleasure. In China typifies a beautiful woman.

Apricot flower. Timid love.

APRIES King of Egypt who aided Jews in revolt against Babylon. His army of mercenaries was overthrown by native Egyptian forces and he was dethroned. In Bible known as Pharaoh Hophra.

APRIL Derived from aperio, Latin verb meaning to open. So called because it is the month when the earth opens to produce new fruits. A period or state of emotional inconstancy from the frequent alternation of sunshine and showers attributed to the month. Month of Lord Apur, spring. Its birthstone is the diamond, its colors are green and yellow, its zodiacal sign is Taurus, the bull. In China its emblems are the cherry blossom and serpent. In ancient Greece sacred to Aphrodite (Venus) and Hygeia. In Persia typified by a vine dresser trimming his vine.

April first. All Fool's Day of April Fool's Day; feast of the Vernal Equinox. A period of reawakening, or rejuvenescence, of unbound hilarity. Day of the bull, that is day of commemoration for bull worshipers. Feast of Lord Hu, lord of wit and humor, in his alternative title of Lud (root of ludicrous). Observed by playing jokes on unsuspecting people, festivities Gwydion is credited with originating. Corresponds to Hindustan Huli Festival, celebrated on March 31.

April Fish. French equivalent of April Fool.

April Fool. A victim of April Fool's Day (April 1) jokes.

Aprilists. Adorers or worshipers of the Bull; ancients opened the year with the Bull or on April 1.

APRILE A poet in Robert Browning's Paracelsus who exalts love as Paracelsus exalts knowledge.

APRON OF HUMAN BONES In Buddhism a Dharmapala ornament called narasthyabharna.

Apron strings. The influence of a mother, wife, or any female.

Apron of white lambskin. In Freemasonry, purity of life and conduct.

APSARAS Buddhist angel or fairy. Usually shown flying through the clouds. In Hinduism celestial dancer or water nymph of Indra's heaven. In later myths referred to in the plural as apsarasas (or 'es') and represented as beautiful and voluptuous courtesans of the sky (sportive clouds or mists) who consorted with gandharvas or were the reward of heroes slain in battle. They supposedly resided in fig trees and were asked to bless wedding processions that passed them. On their evil side they caused madness, having been sent by the gods to disturb and tempt brooding ascetics lest they acquired too great a power. Also local Tibetan deities.

APSE In Christian churches the bow of a chancel. In ancient churches bishop's seat in eastern or altar end of church. Word paralleling apis, which see.

APSU (ABZU, APASON, APSU RISHTU) Babylonian great abyss, primordial fertile sea. Nether sea of fresh water. First husband of Tiamat, chaos. Father of all the gods, whom, with the assistance of his mate, he was resolved to destroy because they desired to set the world in order. When he became the archenemy of the gods his son Ea castrated him, severed his sinews, and tore off his crown. Ea then took the fresh water as his own abode. This situation parallels that of Uranus-Cronus, Cronus-Zeus. The pieces of Apsu were imprisoned in a house (earth) built around his body. In Sumerian mythology man was formed from the clay of Apsu, paralleling Nu, Ymir. Apsu and Tiamat constitute the primeval pair, the male and female principle. The first pair to issue from them was Lahmu and Lahamu, the next was Anshar and Kishar, then Anu and Anatu. Ea follows Anu, and sometimes is identified as Anu's son.

APUAT In Egyptian mythology brother of Anubis. First man to open the way or discover the road to the underworld. Compares with Tezcatlipoca, Yama.

APUS Constellation also called Bird of Paradise. A monster with no hind limbs.

AQUAMARINE March birthstone with the virtue of ensuring constant happiness. Symbol of health, hope in misfortune, and youth. It supposedly assures constancy in love, prevents quarrels between husband and wife, protects from slander, thus suitable in anniversary and engagement rings. Believed to stimulate intellect and intuition and to make wearer quick witted, and so worn by students. Preserves wearer against poison administered by enemies. Medicinally endowed with power to cure ailments involving jaw and throat, liver and stomach, also toothaches. Sacred to Neptune, thus a talisman of sailors and sea travelers. Worn by land travelers to protect them from hazards and to aid them in finding hidden objects for which they may be searching. Its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Dream significance: new friend.

AQUARIUS Water Bearer, eleventh sign of the Zodiac. Sun enters about January 20. Anciently the location of the winter solstice. Astrologers equate with cold, darkness, floods, rains, storms. It is a diurnal sign, fixed, airy, hot, moist, and sanguine in nature; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by Uranus. Its character trait is tolerance; it governs the legs. Its tarot significance is the Strength. Usually represented as a man with his left hand raised and his right pouring a stream of water from a pitcher into the mouth of the Southern Fish. Sometimes portrayed as an urn. By Babylonians called Gu (overflowing-water-jar) and associated with the deluge, curse of water. First sign in old Chinese zodiac; the Rat, bringer of water. In Christianity associated with John the Baptist and Judas Thaddaeus. Egyptians equated with Hapi or Khnum, water gods. Greeks identified with Zeus, symbolizing creation; later associated with Deucalion or Ganymede. Pictorial symbol two wavy lines, the alchemical symbol for dissolution.

AQUILA (1) Northern constellation in the Milky Way containing the bright star Altair. In Chinese and Japanese mythology the Cowherd or Herdsman, which see. In Roman legend the youth Antinous of Bithynia in Asia Minor was drowned in the Nile and his death was mourned by Emperor Hadrian. Antinous was borne into the skies by an eagle and the constellation supposedly represents an eagle carrying Antinous in its talons. (2) In Roman mythology the north wind; parallel of the Greek Boreas. (3) A Jew converted to Christianity. With his wife, Priscilla, he became a helper of Paul.

AR (ARO) Word root from the Latin related to plowing. Appears in arable, Arishis, Arthur, Aryan, etc.

ARA (ARAE) (1) A constellation also called the Altar. (2) In Armenian mythology son of Armenak, husband of Nvard. A youth famous for his beauty. When he rejected the love of Semiramis she waged war against him and he was wounded and died. Semiramis appealed to her gods and they restored him to life. A sun myth cognate Attis, Gilgamesh. See dying god. (3) In Greek mythology goddess of destruction and retribution; sometimes her name is applied to the Furies. Once invoked by the longing heart, later a curse with which the weak imprecated tyrants.

ARABELLA (BEL, BELLA, BELLE) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning a fair altar.

ARABIA DESERTA Desert inhabited by wandering tribes with no fixed habitation and living in tents.

Arabia Felix. The happy, rich land where the Queen of Sheba ruled. Site of Mecca.

Arabia Petraea. Region in which Moses saw the burning bush and Elijah heard the 'still small voice.' The vast and terrible wilderness from Mount Sinai to the promised land, where the Jews spent forty years wandering.

ARACHNE In Greek mythology a Lydian maiden who challenged Athena to a contest in weaving and won. Athena angered metamorphosed Arachne into a spider. Thus one who is ambitious or presumptuous; a victim of conceit or pride. Compare Penelope and Weaving Damsel.

Arachne's labors. Spinning

and weaving.

ARAD-EA (ARDI-EA) In Babylonian mythology servant of Ea, ferryman on Khubur, river of death in Aralu. Correlative of Charon.

ARAFAT A mountain southeast of Mecca where, according to Mohammedan tradition, Adam met Eve after a punitive separation of 200 years. He was conducted to its summits by Gabriel.

ARAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning lion's whelp.

ARAHITO-GAMI Japanese mikado, deity incarnate.

ARALU (ARALLU) In Babylonian mythology the Great City, the lowerworld, abode of the dead. A vast seven-walled gloomy cavern in the midst of the earth, ruled over by Nergal and his stern and sullen consort Allatu with demon attendants from the summer solstice to the winter solstice. Here the dead lead a feeble existence in the form of shadows with no hope of return to a better life. The evil dead sometimes rise to torment mankind. Also called Cutha.

ARAM In Armenian mythology son of Harma, who is sometimes said to be an aspect of Aram. He fought and vanquished the Syrian god Baal Shamin. Identified with Arame, a king of Urartu.

ARAMA Light god of the Moxos Indians of South America. His wife, goddess of waters, refreshed the soil, parched by the glare of his eye.

ARAMATI Literally, devotion. Vedic abstract goddess.

ARAMAZD Armenian Supreme God. Creator of heaven and earth; giver of abundance. Characterized as benign, brave, manly, peace-loving, and wise. One of the seven chief deities, and of a triad with Anahit and Vahagn. He presided over the Navasard (New Year festival), which probably was a spring festival or agricultural celebration connected with commemorating the dead and praying for the increase of rain and harvests. Armenian corruption of the Persian Auramazda (Ormazd).

ARANE A Beaumont and Fletcher character; a mother who would overthrow her son.

ARANYANI Hindu goddess of the jungle; mother of beasts and rich in food without tillage.

ARAPAHO American Indians; nomads.

ARARAT Sacred mountain, resting place of Noah's ark. Second cradle of the human race. Universal navel.

ARA-TIATIA Polynesian whirlwind deity who cuts the road to the upperworld on occasions.

ARATIS Vedic spirits hostile to mankind.

ARAWN Literally, silver-tongue (eloquence). King of Annwfn, Brythonic underworld, world of wealth. He was owner of all the animals ascribed to otherworlds and of the magic caldron, giver of plenty, which Arthur coveted. His gate was guarded by three cranes which warned travelers not to enter. He fought and defeated Amaethon at the battle of Cath Godeu, and he exchanged shapes and reign with Pwyll (see) to overcome Havgan, a rival. His name later was

corrupted to Anguissance (anguish) or Augusel, and he was mortalized as a king of Scotland in the Arthurian cycle.

ARBACES Villainous priest in Bulwer-Lytton's novel, The Last Days of Pompeii.

ARBA-KONFUS Hebrew prayer box; symbolizes the four directions or four corners of the earth.

ARBA KOSOT The four cups of wine consumed during the Seder service of the Hebrew Passover festival, to recall the four expressions of freedom in the Bible: "I will bring forth," "I will redeem," "I will deliver," "I will take you unto me as a nation."

ARBOR-VITAE December 28 birthday flower with the sentiment unchanging friendship and symbolizing immortality. In the language of flowers: I never change, live for me.

ARBUDA Vedic serpent demon; keeper of the cows of fertility (rain clouds). Indra trod him under foot and deprived him of his cows, i.e. released them for the benefit of mankind. Invoked in battle. Probably a form of Vala.

ARBUTUS In the language of flowers: I love only you. Emblem of Massachusetts and of the Pilgrims. Also called mayflower.

ARCADIA (ARCADY, ARKADIA) (1) In Greek antiquity the happy land of Pan, who led the celestial dance and song. Bright land, the East. (2) A mountainous district in ancient Greece noted for the contented pastoral simplicity of its people, hence a land proverbial for its picturesque peacefulness, for its rural simplicity. A setting for a pastoral romance, a shepherd's paradise. Name which resolves into resplendent might A (Sun).

Arcadian. Dunce, simpleton.

ARCANUM One of the great secrets the alchemists sought to discover; a mystery; something hidden from the mass of men. An elixir, panacea, secret remedy.

ARCAS In Greek mythology grandson of Lycaon; son of Zeus. Lycaon served Zeus the flesh of Arcas. The angered god destroyed the house of Lycaon by turning Lycaon and his sons into wolves, but restored life to Arcas, who became the eponymous ancestor of the Arcadians. Subsequently, while hunting, Arcas chanced to pursue his mother Callisto, who had been changed into a bear by the jealous Hera. To prevent the crime of matricide Zeus transformed his son into a bear and transported both to heaven, Callisto as the Great Bear, Arcas as the Little Bear. The enraged Hera persuaded Poseidon to forbid the Bears to descend into the ocean like other stars. They alone of the constellations never set below the horizon. According to some Arcas was identical with Bootes and he became the constellation Bootes (Not Ursa Minor); according to others Arcas became the bright star Arcturus in Bootes.

ARCASIA In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of intemperance, dwelling in the Bower of Bliss. She is conquered by Guyon (temperance).

ARCH Femal principle, heaven, sanctuary, secret place.

ARCHAGATHUS In Roman legendary history son of Lysanias. Reputed to be the first physician

to practice at Rome. At first held in esteem and called Vulnerarius (one who cures wounds) but, because of the cruelty he displayed in cutting and searing his patients, he brought the art of medicine and surgery and physicians in general into disrepute.

ARCHANGEL A chief or principal angel. Among occultists an emanation of the Deity. In Christianity four are mentioned: Gabriel, Michael, Raphael, and Uriel. They correspond to the four directions. The Koran also has four: Gabriel, Michael, Azrael, Israfel. In Old Testament a title applied to Michael, chief opponent of Satan, and sometimes identified as the Mesiah.

ARCHBISHOP TURPIN A Paladin of Charlemagne, hence a notable hero. Personifies light.

ARCHER Ninth sign of the zodiac, symbol of Sagittarius. Portrayed as a man shooting a three-headed arrow, which is an aspect of the Babylonian deity Ashur. Word parallels arcus, Latin for bow. Also called Centaur.

ARCHIBALD (ARCHIE, BALDIE) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning distinguished and bold. Nickname for an anti-aircraft gun.

ARCHILOCHUS Greek satirist of 8th century B.C. responsible for the term Archilochian, meaning bitterness, ill-natured satire.

ARCHIMAGO Enchanter in Spenser's Faerie Queene typifying false religion and hypocrisy.

ARCHON (1) Gnostic heavenly creator and ruler, subordinate to the Supreme Deity. (2) In Greek antiquity after the 7th century B.C. one of the nine chief magistrates at Athens. Name resolves into great one, and 'arch' of Archon appears in such names as Arcas, Archelaus, Archidamus, and survives in archangel, monarch, etc. Probably equates with the guttural 'ach' of Gwrnach the Giant. Allied to Haakon, which means high kin.

ARCITE In Chaucer an unsuccessful lover.

ARCITENUS A double-headed centaur in Babylonian mythology.

ARCTOS (ARCTUS) Collective name of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor. From the Greek, meaning bear. See Arcas.

ARCTURUS Literally, bear's tail. Star of first magnitude in the tail of Bootes. See Arcas. Finno-Ugric archer of the sky. They believe that when he shoots down the Boahje-naste (North Star) the heavens will fall, bringing about the end of the world.

ARDAD A Persian demon which led travelers astray.

ARDAN In Irish legend one of the three sons of Usnach. Brother of Naoise, the husband of Deirdre, on whose account the three men were treacherously slain. See Deirdre.

ARDAT LILI Sumerian demon or ghost who married human men. Compares with mermaids, Nereids, Ganga.

ARDDHA-NARI (ARDHA-NARI) In Hinduism Siva and his sakti Parvati joined, the right side being male, the left side female. See androgynous deities.

ARDOKHSHO Iranian goddess modeled on Greek Tyche (Fortune). Name signifies augment-

ing righteousness. Probably identical with Ameretat.

ARDVISURA ANAHITA Iranian celestial lake of milk (mist) which gleams under the Haoma, sacred tree of life on Hara Berezaiti, located in the air of Vurukash (Airanyavaeja). From the lake four celestial rivers flow toward the cardinal points. Also the virgin daughter of Ormuzd. She is the wet and strong spotless one; she is the life-increasing, seed-increasing goddess who makes prosperity. She makes the seeds of all males pure and sound; she purifies the womb of all females, and causes them to bring forth in safety, and puts milk in their breasts. She is invoked in battle as she gives strength to warriors. She is opposed by Apaosha, drought demon. She parallels Anahit, Ishtar, and Nin Ella.

AREITOS (AREYTOS) Ceremonial dances of mysteries performed by Taino Indians, marking birth, death, marriage, or climaxes in the course of the seasons, cures for the sick, elegies in praise of heroes, the going to war, national crises, puberty rites. Performed chiefly to honor the earth-goddess.

AREOPAGUS A court of justice from the traditional name of the highest tribunal of ancient Athens, famous for its just and wise decisions. Hill to the west of the Acropolis, where the council or judicial body met, and which gave the tribunal its name. Later a court for homicide and murder trials only. Its origin is ascribed to a trial of Ares by the gods. Halirrhothius, son of Poseidon, ravished Alcippe, daughter of Ares, whereupon Ares killed the youth. Poseidon summoned Ares to appear before the tribunal of the gods. Ares was acquitted and the place the gods had held their court thereafter was known as Hill of Ares (Ares + pagos).

AREOP-ENAP In Nauru Island mythology the ancient Spider which floated above in endless space. Creator deity. He made a small snail into the moon, a large snail into the sun; he made the earth from a snail's shell, and from his salt sweat he made the primordial sea; he turned stones into men who held up the sky.

AREOP-IT-EONIN In Nauru Island mythology the young Spider, bringer of fire to mankind. Miraculously born from a boil upon Dabage, the tortoise.

ARES In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Hera. In one account unfathered son of Hera. His twin sister and companion is Eris (strife); another companion is Enyo (war cry). His steeds are Deimos (panic) and Phobos (fear). By Aphrodite the father of Harmonia. He also fathered the Amazons and the Theban dragon (drought). He is the wind, a wild ungovernable bloodthirsty warrior, delighting in strife for its own sake, completely devoid of benevolent aspects, and loved only by Aphrodite, wife of Hephaestus. In early myths he typifies raging tempests; later he is a personification of wild tumult and war. He is fickle and blustering and in the Trojan War, sometimes favors one side, sometimes the other. He kills Halirrhothius, son of Poseidon, for ravishing his daughter, and is tried by the gods, but acquitted. See Areopagus. In one legend he is imprisoned by Otos and Ephialtes (wind and hurricane). In art he appears variously as a bearded

warrior or as a youth carrying a sword or lance in his right hand and a shield in his left. In the so called Borghese Ares he is a nude youth wearing a helmet. His emblems are buckler, burning torch, dry grass, helmet, lance, spear, shield, sword. Sacrificed to him were humans, the cock, horse, ram, and the scourges of the battlefield, dog, raven, vulture, wolf. His name sometimes is interpreted to mean curse. He parallels the Hindu Maruts and the Roman Mars.

ARESKOUI (AGRESKOUI, AGRISKOUE, AIRESKOUY, AREKOI) Iroquois Indian invisible Great Spirit. Maker of all things. Called on for aid in hunting, shipwrecks, and war, and to whom the first catches of the hunt or of victory were offered.

ARETA (ARETE) Literally, virtuous rule. Greek abstract divinity of virtue. In Homer's Odyssey the wife of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians, who entertained Odysseus. She was renowned as a model housewife.

ARETHUSA In Greek mythology one of the Nereids. Guardian of the fountain of Arethusa, whose waters were so pure they lengthened the lives of cattle and men. Loved by Alpheus, which see. Also the name of one of the Hesperides. By some said to be an aspect of Artemis.

ARGALAN-ZON In Central Asian mythology the prince of animals. He was so large he refused to go into the ark built by Noj when the flood came, boasting he would not drown. When the flood subsided only his bones were found. Thus one over-confident.

ARGAN In Moliere's Le Malade Imaginaire a hypochondriac who is torn between a desire to have his diseases treated and a desire to reduce his apothecary's bills.

ARGANTE In Arthurian legend fairy queen of Avalon; a form of Morgain Le Fay. In Spenser's Faerie Queene a giantess personifying lust.

ARGEIPHONTES (ARGIPHONTES) In Greek mythology surname of Hermes in his character as dawn god. Slayer of Argus, the many-eyed night, with a round stone (sun). Usually shown with a harpe at his side.

ARGES (ARGIS) Literally, stream of light. In Greek mythology one of the Cyclops. Personification of flame.

ARGHA Moorish sacrificial bowl, represents the yoni.

ARGO Literally, swift. (1) A minor constellation, also known as the Ship Argo or Argo Navis. Now generally divided into four parts: Carina, Puppis, Pyxis, Vela. (2) In Greek mythology the magic ship of the Argonauts, which was endowed with the power of understanding, thought, and speech, and which needed no man to steer it. Ship of a solar allegory. It refused to descend into the water on the expedition for the Golden Fleece until charmed by the lyre of Orpheus (voice of the wind). Like the Ark and the ship supplied Odysseus by Alcinous, symbolic of the nourishing forces of nature, as the ship contained the germ of all living things, thus the Argonauts returned from their adventure with renewed vigor. See Argosy. (3) Ship of adventure, ship used in search of wealth. A merchant ship, a ship of war.

ARGONAUTS (1) In Greek myth-

ology the members of the expedition headed by Jason (sun), which sailed from Greece to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece (sun-lit clouds). After many strange and dangerous adventures the Argonauts reached Colchis, where the king promised to give Jason the Fleece if he would yoke to a plough two fire-breathing bulls and sow the dragon's teeth left by Cadmus in Thebes. With the help of Medea (moon) Jason fulfilled these conditions and became master of the Fleece, and with Medea, who had fallen in love with him, quitted Colchis. See Golden Fleece, Jason, Medea, Phryxus. (2) Those who emigrated to California in 1848 in search of gold. An adventurer, fortune-seeker, gold-seeker.

ARGOS See Argus.

ARGOSY In Greek mythology the adventure of the Argonauts, a band of about fifty, who sailed on the ship Argo under the leadership of Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece. The acquisition of the Fleece by Jason was the culminating episode in the vicissitudes of a branch of the Aeolos family. Athamas, son of Aeolos, was the father of Phryxus and Helle, whose jealous stepmother Ino plotted their death. As Athamas was about to sacrifice Phryxus to Zeus, the child's mother Nephele (cloud), let loose a ram with golden fleece (sun-lit cloud), which lifted Phryxus and Helle into the air. Helle fell into the sea and was drowned but Phryxus was borne to Colchis, where King Aeetes sacrificed the ram to Zeus (sky) and hung its fleece on an oak (tree sacred to Zeus), where it was guarded by dragons until seized by Jason. Jason and his companions were sun heroes, and their journey, usually presented in two series of twelve adventures, one covering the out bound passage, the other the return voyage, related to the transit of the sun through the twelve houses of the zodiac.

ARGUS (ARGOS) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning vigilant; also brightness or splendor. (2) In Greek mythology son of Phryxus. Builder of the ship Argo for Jason's expedition. (3) Faithful dog of Odysseus. When Odysseus returned after an absence of twenty years, although people of the court failed to recognize him, the dog did, and in his joy at seeing his master again, died. An aspect of gloaming. (4) Son of Zeus and Niobe; father of Peiras, from whom Io descended, and of Ecbasus, and grandfather of Agenor, great-grandfather of Argus Panoptes. Third king of Argos and namer of the city.

Argus Panoptes. In Greek mythology said to be the son of Agenor or of Inachus, both river gods. At times confused with his great-grandfather Argus. He was the all-seeing, having one hundred eyes (star-lit sky). He conquered Echidna, a dragon which crushed its victims with its coils. Hera made Argus Panoptes guardian over the cow into which Io had been metamorphosed. Hermes (wind), commanded by Zeus (day sky) put Argus to sleep with sweet notes of his lute (song of the wind), and then cut off his head, freeing Io (moon). Hera transplanted the eyes of Argus to the tail of the peacock, her favorite bird. In another account Hermes, as dawn, slays Argus with a round stone (sun). The name Argus yields ar-goose or fire spirit; Panoptes contains the word roots pa and op, which yield father-eye or all-seeing. Argus compares with argunas,

Sanscrit for shining. To be Argus-eyed is to be keen-eyed, jealously watchful, observant, vigilant.

ARGYNNIS In Greek mythology personification of the brilliancy of early morning. Loved by Agamemnon (sun). Name cognate with Arjuni.

ARHAT In Buddhism a saint. One of the sixteen, later eighteen, apostles whose duty was to go into different parts of India and beyond to spread Buddha's teachings. They have passed the different stages of the Eightfold Excellent Way and have advanced so far along the path to Nirvana they are subject to no more rebirths. Also called Sthavira. In China called lohan. In Tibet called gnas-brtan or neten.

ARIADNE In Greek mythology daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and Pasiphae, moon goddess. She appears to be a dawn goddess, although some identify her as a moon goddess. She also has been termed barley queen and serpent (earth) goddess. She gave Theseus (sun) the thread (light ray) which enabled him to find his way out of the labyrinth (otherworld of darkness which the sun traverses throughout the night). She fled with Theseus, who abandoned her on the island of Naxos, where she was discovered by Dionysus, whose wife she became. Her desertion symbolizes the separation of the sun from the lights of dawn (or from the moon). Thus she suffered the fate of those who love the sun, abandoned as the sun continues his westward journey. Her marriage to Dionysus is that of a fruitful mother. The thread she gave to Theseus compares with Clotho's thread of life. The rites of Ariadne were orgiastic and males were sacrificed to her. The Ariande myth is Athenian, corresponding to the Argive Andromeda myth, the Colchian Medea myth, and the Niebelungenlied Brynhild. Her name is related to Ana, Anna, Arianrhod, and yields Ar-ri-an (high fruitful mother) + de (barley).

Aridne's thread. Aid, guide, light.

ARIANA Feminine name from the Welsh, meaning silvery.

ARIANRHOD In Brythonic mythology daughter of Don and Beli, sister of Gwydion (sun). Her husband is Nwyvre (waning heaven or space). A moon goddess, her name signifies silver wheel or circle. She also is universal mother, goddess of birth. Her castle is Corona Borealis (Northern Crown), which, as the home of lost souls, is a purgatory. Although called one of the three blessed or white ladies of Britain, she consents to the fraud of being introduced to Math son of Mathonwy as a virgin after being seduced by her brother. When she steps over the magic rod of Math, used to discover if she is still a maiden, the twin powers of light and darkness drop from her. As she no longer is a maiden Math will not have her as his footholder. Furious at losing this place of honor she tosses one son, Dylan, the power of darkness into the sea; the other she refuses to give a name or weapons (both conferred by the mother) until she is tricked into doing so by Gwydion. Gwydion in the disguise of a shoemaker holds her foot while the boy shoots a wren. When he hits it, she exclaims, "The lion aimed with a steady hand." Gwydion

accepts the name lion (Llew Llaw) for the boy. The shoe incident reveals a shoe fetish or the magical power of feet, i.e. once he holds her foot Gwydion is able to obtain that which he wishes. This incident compares with the slipper incident in the Cinderella story. When Arianrhod, in revenge, destines that her son never shall marry a mortal, Gwydion aided by Math constructs Blodeuwedd, a bride of flowers for him. Some interpret her name as high fruitful mother (Ar-ri-an) who turns the wheel of heaven. Name related to Ana, Anna, Ariadne. Compare Dechtere, Nana.

ARIEL (1) Masculine and feminine name from the Hebrew meaning lion (lioness) of God. Also interpreted to mean altar. Used symbolically to indicate Jerusalem. (2) In cabalistic demonology one of the seven angels, princes, or spirits presiding over the waters under the leadership of the archangel Michael. (3) In medieval European folklore a spirit of air or water. (4) In Milton's Paradise Lost one of the fallen angels. (5) In Shakespeare's The Tempest a miraculous child and spirit of the air imprisoned by Sycorax. He uses magic to help Prospero. Resembles Gwion.

ARIES Celestial ram; first sign of the zodiac. Constellation in which the sun, about March 21, starts his zodiacal journey each year. Thus symbolic of the birth of new thought or the dawn of a new era. Gate to the first of the four astrological ages. It is a dry, fiery, masculine sign; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by Mars. Its character trait is impulsiveness, and those born under its sign, being endowed with a violent temper, are apt to come to physical harm or violent death. Its tarot significance is the Magician. Early astrologers identified with Ammon and Zeus. Represented by a ram, its pictorial symbol being a ram's horns. In China third sign of the old zodiac, originally the dog, later the white sheep, opening the way to renewed life. In India represented by a horse. Word identical with Eros, Horus, Uras.

ARIK ANPIN Cabalistic Lesser Countenance. Compares with Thor.

ARIKUTE AND ARICONTE Brazilian primeval twins. Their quarrel brought about the flood in which all perished except the brothers and their wives. After the flood these couples became the parents of the two tribes which perpetually feuded and warred with each other.

ARIMANS Persian god of darkness, death, evil, falsehood, frost, north, snow. Also Ahriman, which see.

ARIMASPIANS In Greek legend a race of one-eyed, semi-blind men. The Scythians, who were fabled to have taken a hoard of gold which the griffins were guarding. In Greek art shown in Oriental dress.

ARIOCH In Milton's Paradise Lost one of the fallen angels overthrown by Abdiel.

ARIOI In the Society Islands strolling players who flourished in pre-missionary times. Their performances were dedicated to the god Oro to stimulate the fertility of man and nature and ended in sexual orgies. Believed to be the origin of the Hula dance.

ARION (AREION) (1) In Greek legend a poet and musician said, in some accounts, to be the son of Poseidon (sea). Although his harp produced wonderful music (songs of the wind) he failed to charm seamen with whom he was sailing. They robbed him of his harp (wind), and to save his life he jumped into the sea. His song charmed a dolphin which carried him to Corinth. There the seamen were punished and Arion regained his harp. He and the harp (or cithara) have a place among the stars. He is credited with having invented the dithyramb. (2) Fabulous horse said to be the offspring of Poseidon by Demeter, who to escape Poseidon had herself metamorphosed into a mare. In other accounts the offspring of Gaea or a harpy. It possessed power of speech; its feet were those of a man; and its fleetness saved the life of Adrastus in the seige of the Seven Against Thebes.

ARISHIS Probably the original form of Rishis, which see. Signifies Great Bear or Plough Lights. The syllable ar (Irish for plough) is the root of many terms relating to ploughing, as arable, Aryan, etc.

ARISTAEUS In Greek mythology son of Apollo and Cyrene, a water nymph, half-brother of Orpheus, husband of Autonoe, a daughter of Cadmus. An agricultural deity; probably a personification of the cooling Etesian wind which relieves beasts and men during the dog days. He is said to have learned the art of healing from the centaur Chiron. According to Virgil he accidentally caused the death of Eurydice, and the nymphs punished him by destroying his swarm of bees. He appealed to his mother for help, and she instructed him to seize and chain Proteus, old man of the sea. Although Proteus had the power to change his shape Aristaeus captured and bound him (thus the wind binds the sea) and Proteus advised him to sacrifice to the gods. After a penitential offering his bees were restored to him.

ARISTARCH A learned and severe critic, such as Aristarchus of Alexander.

ARISTEAS Greek legendary magician and poet, who continued to appear and disappear for four hundred years, and who visited all the mythical nations of the world. His soul could occupy or abandon his body at will. When not in human form he had the form of a stag. Sometimes called Wandering Jew.

ARISTIDES Masculine name from the Greek, meaning the best made. A 6th century B.C. Athenian statesman and general surnamed The Just, hence any impartial judge.

ARISTIPPUS A student of Socrates and founder of a school at Cyrene of hedonists, thus any advocate of self-indulgence and luxury.

ARISTOBULUS One involved in family intrigues, alluding to Aristobulus who, in 6 B.C., was put to death by Herod.

ARISTOCRACY Pride of blood. Word which resolves into order of Eros, Horus, or Iris. The Italian icon typifies with a mature woman splendidly robed, sitting majestically in a sumptuous chair. She wears a gold crown, holds a bundle of rods in her right hand and in her left a helmet. At her right side is an ax, at her left a purse of

gold.

ARISTOGITON One who will fight to his death for his principles, as Aristogiton, a 6th century B.C. Athenian who, with his friend Harmodius, conspired unsuccessfully against the tyrants Hipparchus and Hippias.

ARISTOLOCHUS Occult word for tyrant.

ARISTOPHANES One who dares to satirize his contemporaries, alluding to the 4th century B.C. writer of comedies.

ARISTOTLE Philosopher, scientist, thinker, alluding to the 4th century B.C. Greek philosopher.

Aristotle of China. Tehuhe, 12th century A.D. philosopher called the prince of science.

Aristotle of Christianity. Saint Thomas Aquinas.

ARISUGAWA One of the two princely families of Japan to which succession passed if the mikado failed to have direct issue. The other family was Fushimi.

ARITHMETIC In medieval art personified by a man counting on his fingers or a woman holding an abacus. On the hem of her robe are the words Par, Impar (even, odd).

ARIZONA Its emblem is a sahuaro cactus; its motto is Ditat Deus (God enriches); its nicknames are Apache and Sunset. A name akin to horizon.

ARJ (RAJ) Word root from the Sanscrit, denoting brilliance or light. Appears in Argeiphontes, argent, Bragi, rajah, and is the source of the Latin rex.

ARJUNA The brave, chivalrous, and generous hero of the Mahabharata. He typifies man's higher impulse struggling against evil. He receives a divine revelation from Krishna and, like the Greek Odysseus, he hits a target to win his bride. A light hero. His brother is Yudhisthira.

ARJUNI Hindu light deity whose name signifies brilliancy of the morning or early day. He is a son of Indra, third of the five Pandavas.

ARK Abode, asylum, church, female principle, holy place, hope, pilgrimage, protection, rebirth, refuge, salvation, sanctuary, secret place, shelter, stronghold, soul, survival, womb. Also exile, flood, tempest, tribulations. Instrument of rebirth and preventer of complete massacre. Frequently constructed by command of the Deity with a little window at the top into which light (divine knowledge) might shine. Place in which the seed of every living kind was saved from deluge; vehicle by which heroes, such as Hirugo, Moses, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin, had been saved from murder. Cognate with arch, Argo, Arka. Compare basket, boat, chest, cista, ship; also flood tales, mountain, Noah, Vishnu. In Christian tradition the church, Mary as mother of Jesus. In Hebrew tradition the sacred chest for holding the tables of the law, etc., and called Ark of the Covenant, ark of Noah, ark of the deluge.

Ark and anchor. In Freemasonry a well spent life and well-grounded hope.

Ark of the Covenant. In Hebrew tradition a rectangular box or coffer of wood holding the blossoming rod of Aaron, Book

of Laws (Torah), a golden vase holding manna gathered in the wilderness, and the tables of laws written by the hand of God. The most sacred object of the Jews. Before it the Jordan divided and after it the waters flowed again. The lid of the Ark, all gold, was called Mercy Seat, and upon it were two gold cherubim facing each other with outstretched wings and kneeling in prayer.

Ark of the deluge. In Hebrew tradition the ark which Noah constructed in accordance with a command from God, and in which he, his family, and all kinds of living things sailed during the deluge until it came to rest on Mount Ararat. The only light in the vessel was that which came from precious gems. It symbolizes God's covenant with man, survival of the human race.

ARKA (1) Sanscrit hymn of praise. Literally, sun. Cognate with Arcadia, arch, ark. (2) Ancient Phoenician city now in ruins.

ARKANSAS Emblem: the apple-blossom. Motto: Regnant Populi (The People Rule). Nicknames: Bear, Bowie.

ARLES (1) Earnest money; money paid in advance to confirm a pledge, especially the hiring of a servant. (2) In Dante's Inferno an ancient burying ground thought to be filled with the bodies of Christian heroes who had fallen in battle with the Saracens.

ARLETH Masculine name from the Greek, meaning forgetful.

ARLEZ (ARALEZ, JARALEZ) In Armenian mythology one of a class of spirits that restores life to those slain in battle.

ARM (anatomical) Light, ray of the sun. Column or pillar, might, power. In heraldry an industrious person who will labor. Among occultists corresponds to the expression of intellectual faculties in deeds and works; if undeveloped denotes intellectual weakness; if well developed denotes intellectual strength. For weapons see under arms.

Arm curved; love of money; hairless; meanness, revenge; hairy: brazenness, curiosity, dissoluteness; long: bravery, generosity; muscular: hard work; naked: readiness, that which is divested of all interest, hence generosity without hope of receiving anyting in exchange; short: dissoluteness, meanness. Arms and shoulders: anatomical denominations governed by Gemini; arms open: communication, welcome; arms, soft and fleshy: idleness, luxury.

ARMADA Fleet sent by Spain against England in 1588 and destroyed by storms; hence any large or strong fleet; also a destructive force doomed by the gods.

ARMAGEDDON (HAR-MAGEDON) In Old Testament place where the battle between the forces of good and evil took place. Any crucial armed conflict. Compares with Ragnarok. Name probably means Mountains of Megiddo.

ARMAIS In Armenian mythology father of Shara, the glutton.

ARMAITI Sanscrit Great Mother; mother of the beneficent goddess Ashi.

ARMAND Masculine name; French form of Herman.

ARMANTEN Feminine name from the French, meaning public spirited.

ARMENAK Eponymous hero of the Armenians. Son of Hayk, father of Ara (Er). Originally a sky god. Probably a duplicate of Aram.

ARMIDA In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered a beautiful sorceress who lures her lover into voluptuous and wasteful pleasures. Also appears in Gluck and Rossini operas.

Armida's garden. Exquisite luxury.

Armida's girdle. An enchanted girdle, which in beauty and price surpassed her other ornaments; it even surpassed the cestus of Venus. She wore it when she would be loved.

ARMINIUS (HERMAN) German chieftain of the 1st century. He was trained in Rome, became a Roman citizen, and then organized a revolt of the German people against Rome. He crushed the Romans and was himself assassinated in a conspiracy of allied chiefs. He survives in legend and song.

ARMLET In Buddhism Bodhisattva ornament. Compares circle, which see.

ARMOR Chivalry, crusade, knighthood, protection. Also arrogance, bigotry, cruelty, death, destruction, fanaticism, force, pillage, strength, threat, war. The oldest form of body protection in war. In Christian art the Archangel Michael and Saint George are shown in armor. Also an emblem of God. In classical art attributes of Athena and Minerva.

ARMOREL Feminine name from the Latin, meaning stately.

ARMS (weapons) Arrogance, fear, force, fury, protection, revenge, strength, threat, war; also trophies of war. For further symbolism see under individual weapons.

Arms and the man. Any military hero; from the opening phrase in Virgil's Aeneid.

Arms reversed. Death, mourning.

ARMSTRONG, JOHNNIE Sixteenth century leader of a gang of highwaymen. When he appeared before James V of Scotland, and offered to aid in suppressing border marauders, he was seized with all his followers and hung by order of the king. The unjust cruelty with which he was treated became the subject of many ballads.

ARMY Defense, war. Dream significance: (when marching) a great event is coming.

Army of the sky. The stars. Represented on earth by geese (those filled with divine spirit), oxen (the enduring and toiling, especially on behalf of man), and by sheep (the innocent and pure).

ARNOLD Masculine name from Old High German, meaning strong as an eagle. Feminine form Arnolden.

Arnold, Benedict. In United States history, a traitor.

AROHI-ROHI In Maori mythology creator deity. Creator of Ma-riko-riko (Glimmer), the first woman, from the sun's warmth; also created Echo. Name signifies mirage.

ARONDIGHT In medieval legend sword of Sir Lancelot of the Lake.

ARPACANAMANJUSRI (ARPACANA) In Buddhism the god of wisdom; a manifestation of Manjusri. Tibetan name Jam-pa-idbyans or Jam-pe-yang.

ARPHAXAD In Old Testament a descendant of Noah. He was born two years after the flood, lived for 428 years, was an ancestor of Abraham, and lived to see the settlement of Abraham in the land of promise.

ARRIA A devoted and faithful wife. Her husband, Caecina Paetus, was condemned to death for conspiracy against the emperor Claudius. Rather than survive him she stabbed herself, and then handed him the dagger, saying, "Paetus, it doesn't hurt."

ARROGANCE In an Italian icon personified by a woman with the ears of an ass in a green garment. She holds a peacock, extends her right arm, and points her finger.

ARROW Divine judgment, fertility, hunting, lightning, love, phallus, rain, ray of sun or moon, sleet, swiftness, thunderbolt, wind. Also bitter and deceitful words, death, enemy, famine, martyrdom, pain, plague, sudden calamity, suffering, war. In mythology an instrument of the creator deity, the moon deity, the sun god, and the creator god. Implement of diviners; also of the wicked. When in the hands of mythological heroes, whether intended as lightning, light ray, thunderbolt, or wind, it never fails to hit that at which it is aimed. In heraldry typifies avengement, martial readiness. Zodiacal emblem of Sagittarius, the Archer or Centaur. In English arrow originally was arewe (light of Ewe); in Greek antiquity, terms were: belos (light of Bel), ios (light of the One), and toxeuma (resplendent great light of Solar A); in Zend, ishu (light of Hu). Related to arcus, Latin for bow; ark; and arvan, Sanscrit for horse, implying speed. Compare claw, hammer, rod, sara. Among American Indians the Algonquin clan believed trees were formed from the arrows shot into the soil by Michabo, giant rabbit creator. The Siouans believed it was a talisman which protected horses from magpies. In Christianity an emblem of Saint George and an instrument of martyrdom.

Arrow and bow. Lingam-yoni, male-female principles.

Arrow and cross. In Christian tradition, affliction.

Arrow and horseshoe framed. Lingam-yoni, male-female principles, cohabitation.

Arrow chain. In Oceanic mythology ladder to the sky. A legendary hero tossed a spear or arrow into the atmosphere, then another, and another, each sticking to the butt of the one before it. By climbing the magic chain a fugitive hero made his escape to heaven.

Arrow, divining. In Buddhism bound with five colors and used in demon worship, especially in Tibet, where it is called dahdar.

Arrow fire. In Christianity purification from lust.

Arrowhead. Chief, divine being, god; also avengement, bravery, martial readiness, prowess. In Europe believed to be the product of elves and called elf-shoots or fairy weapons. Talisman against disease and the evil eye. In Japan thought to have been dropped by flying spirits or to have been rained from heaven.

Arrow of Apollo. Sun ray.

Arrow of Artemis. Moon ray.

Arrow of Azrael. Death.

Arrow of Cupid (or Eros) Love.

Arrow shooting at husk bundles. Among Hopi Indians symbolic of lightning striking corn fields. Practiced in fertility and rain rites. Sex symbol of cohabitation.

ARSA Syrian name of Rusa, a mother and fate goddess. Also the evening star, identifying her with Venus.

ARSAN-DUOLAI In Yakut belief the evil prince, ruler of the dead. His mouth is in his forehead and his eyes are at his temples. He devours souls. His abode is in the north, where he is assisted by Abasy.

ARSAPHES Greek name for the Egyptian deity Hershef. Identified with Heracles.

ARSENIUS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning energetic, mighty man.

ARSINOE In Greek legendary history: (1) mother of Ptolemy I of Egypt, concubine of Philip of Macedon. (2) Sister and wife of Ptolemy IV by whom she was put to death. (3) In Greek mythology daughter of Phegeus, king of Psophis. Wife of Alcmaeon, who deserted her and who then was killed by her brothers. When Arsinoe reproached them, they accused her of the murder, and she was put to death. See Alcmaeon. (4) In Moliere's Le Misanthrope a woman whose advancing age and ugliness force her to give up expecting the admiration of men, and who assumes a hypocritical and prudish piety.

AR-SOGHOTCH Literally, lonely man. In Yakut mythology the first man. His father is the heaven god Ar-tojon and his mother is Kybai-khotun. He is the progenitor of the human race and dwells next to the Zambu, the tree of life which gives him nourishment.

ART (1) Personified by a man or woman wearing a smock and a beret, holding a palette, or by a nude youth with the attributes of Apollo. Also personified by an attractive woman in a green gown carrying an engraving tool, a hammer, and a pencil in her left hand; her right hand supports a vine. Acanthus and bay leaves, maulstick and palette with brushes thrust through the thumb hole also represent art. (2) In the second cycle of Irish legend the 'Lonely' king of Tara. While he was still a prince, his stepmother Becuma demanded his banishment. He challenged her to a game of chess to decide which was to go, and he won. Father of Cormac.

ARTAVAZD In Armenian mythology an unfilial son. He is chained in a cave. If he escapes he will destroy the world, so blacksmiths strike their hammers every day to prevent him from breaking loose. He parallels Loki.

ARTA VIRAF A wise and virtuous Mazdean who visited the other world and returned.

ARTAXERXES III Fourth century B.C. king of Persia. After a reign marked by great cruelty he was slain by a eunuch.

ARTEGAL (SIR ARTHEGAL) (1) Personifies justice in Spenser's Faerie Queene. (2) See Elidure.

ARTEMAS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning gift of Artemis.

ARTEMIS In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus (day sky) and Leto (night), twin sister of Apollo. The birthplace of the twins usually is given as Delos, the bright land, the East, land of the rising sun, where Leto fled to escape the jealous wrath of Hera. In some legends the land of their birth is Ortygia, land of the quail, earliest bird of spring, hence land of spring or morning or rising light. Artemis is a moon goddess, virgin of the hunt, protectress of maidens. She is mistress of wild life and vegetation. Although a virgin, unmoved by love, she is patroness of marriage and childbirth, expediting the delivery of women. Her primeval functions are two: giver and protectress of life and destroyer of life. She is invoked for a happy old age and wealth. Young women who wish to marry sacrifice hair to her. She is protectress of travelers and heals snake bites as well as diseases. However in Galatia she wanders with demons in a forest at midday, tormenting to death those whom she meets. She is said to cause madness, and women who die a sudden but peaceful death are said to be victims of her swift arrows. She kills her lover Orion and changes Actaeon into a stag for discovering her as she bathes naked in a pool. Like her brother Apollo, she delights in song and she destroys a monster, i.e. Tityus, who attempts to violate her mother (in some versions Apollo is the slayer). With Apollo she kills the children of Niobe, who insulted her mother. Her hounds, her constant companions, are gifts from Pan, wind god. Her favorite abode and hunting ground is the mountain Taygetus. She is able to change her shape into that of any of the animals sacred to her, also into that of a tree. As a fig tree she has many breasts, thus typifies her role of nourisher. As a shape-changer she flees from Alpheus (river deity) and to escape him she throws herself into the sea and assumes a mermaid or fish form. She is rescued and carried by fishermen to Aegina, where as Aphaea she is worshiped in fish form. In fish form also known as Atergatis and Dictynna. When Britomartis flees from Minos, Britomartis is said to be another name for Artemis. These myths of flight resemble Daphne's flight from Apollo. The Maenads are the attendants of Artemis; her priestesses take vows of celibacy.

With the title: Agrotera, she is protectress of young, healer, and purifier, punishing with sudden death those who offend her; Arcadian, she is chaste huntress and goddess of nymphs, with no association with Apollo; Brauronian, she is goddess of the chase, identified with the bear, and a deity with the rites of human sacrifice; Caryotis, she is a tree goddess of healing and inspiration. As Ephesian, probably derived from an ancient Persian divinity called Metra (by Greeks Anaitis), she is the love which penetrates everywhere and is present in the realm of shades. Her temple at Ephesus in Asia Minor was ranked among the seven wonders of the world. The interior contained 127 columns, each 60 feet high and each placed by a different king. Her statue with many breasts was of ebony, with lions on her arms and turrets on her head. As Meleagrian she is a huntress of members, probably a disease demon, especially leprosy, which devours members of the body.

As Taurian, she is the goddess to whom all strangers tossed onto the coast of Tauris are sacrificed, a rite intended to protect the purity of her followers. The Taurian Artemis rescued Iphigenia from the sacrificial fire and carried her off to the temple at Tauris to perform the sacrificial rites on strangers. Some make Artemis and Iphigenia one and the same. Tauropolos is her title as fertility goddess, identified with bulls, and she is Trivia as goddess of crossways.

Artemis was Christianized as Saint Artemidos. Her attributes are: bow and arrow, crescent moon, fig tree, laurel, palm tree, torch. Her sacred animals are: bear, bee, boar, bull, deer, fish, guinea-fowl, hare, hind, hound, leopard, lion, partridge, quail, stag, swallow. She loaths the eagle, which preys on earth. In Welsh 'art' means bear, and in mythology she is associated with the she-bear. In early art shown with spreading wings holding a lion or two lions. Later shown as a young huntress, austere, beautiful, stately, in a short tunic with bow and arrow, followed by her dogs, or as a goddess of the moon in flowing robes and veiled face. Sometimes portrayed with three heads, that of a boar, dog, and horse, or as being drawn by two harts or by four stags with golden antlers. When three-headed identified with Hecate. She is identified with the High Priestess of the tarot deck and with Anahita, Astarte, Atargatis, Bendis, Diana, Mayauel, and Selene.

ARTEMISIA (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning healthy. (2) A 5th century B.C. queen of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, reputed to have shown great bravery and skill in battle.

Artemisia leaf. In Buddhism one of the eight precious things, typifies good luck. In China called ai-yeh, emblem of learned men; symbolic of felicity and healing.

ARTHUR (ART, ARTIE) (1) Masculine name, probably from Artorius, a Roman and Etruscan family name; also from the Celtic, meaning admirable, high, marvelous, noble. (2) In Brythonic legend, a sun and agricultural hero. Son of Uther Pendragon and Igerna, wife of Gorlois. Born at Tintagel Castle. He was an exposed child found by Merlin (darkness), and delivered to Sir Ector, whose wife nursed him. By drawing the miraculous sword Excalibur from a rock he proved his right to the throne of England. In early versions he marries three times, each wife having the name Gwynhwyvar. In later romances his wife is Guinevere, who brings him the Round Table (earth's fertility) as a wedding gift. He is father-uncle of his sister's son Mordred. Warned that he will be destroyed by a child born on May Day, he orders all children born on that day set adrift. Mordred is miraculously saved. Arthur also is said to be father-uncle to Gawain. Arthur hunts the fabulous boar Troit or Twrch Trwyth (famine), kills the demon Cat of Losanne (evil), slays various giants, and fights off twelve Anglo-Saxon invasions (suggesting the labors of the sun in the twelve houses of the zodiac). In his ship Prydwyn he sails to Annwfn (otherworld), where he releases Sir Gweir (light) and steals the caldron of inspiration (earth's fertility). He makes an unsuccessful trip into the underworld, where he is shut up in the bone prison Oeth and Anoeth until rescued by Goreu,

thus typifying the delivery of fertility from the underworld. As one spotlessly pure the Sangraal, vessel of plenty, appears in connection with the Round Table. His marvelous hound is Cabal. In his absence Mordred usurps his throne and seduces Guinevere (a light-darkness-dawn myth). In later versions Guinevere is guilty of an amour with Meliagrance and with Lancelot. Arthur's sister Morgan Le Fay steals the sheath of Excalibur and weakens Arthur so that at Camlan, while battling Mordred, he is mortally wounded. Thus the prophecy of destruction of the sun god by his son is fulfilled. He is borne in a barge (sun ship) steered by three Matres (Fates), who take him to Avalon to sleep in the care of Morgan Le Fay until such time as he shall again be called upon to wake and serve Britain. In one episode Arthur journeys to Sicily where he lives in the dark depths of Mount Etna, thus presenting him as a chthonian deity. In a 12th century mosaic he is depicted as a dwarf astride a goat, and folklore of that period conceived the king of subterranean realms as a dwarf on a goat. In another tradition he lives in the form of a bird. His name, sometin es interpreted to mean ploughman, making him divine instructor of agriculture, is identified with that of Arcturus and Arctus, is cognate with Aether, author, Hathor, and sometimes is spelled Athur. Arthur as a brave and noble king, a heroic warrior, just ruler, slayer of monsters, with a vulnerability and a fair and unfaithful wife, resembles Achilles, Agamemnon, Bran, Cuchulainn, Llew Llaw, Saint George, Sigurd, and other heroes.

Arthur's cloak. A cloak of poison sent to King Arthur by Morgan Le Fay in an attempt to kill him that she might present his sword to her lover Sir Accolon, whom she desired to make king of England. Arthur tells the messenger to try it on that he may see it; when the messenger does, he is burnt to a cinder. Cloak resembling the robe Medea sent to her rival.

ARTIFICE In an Italian icon typified by a mature man in an embroidered robe. One hand points to a hive of bees, the other is on a screw of perpetual motion.

ARTINIS Sun god of ancient Urartians.

ARTIO Celtic bear goddess. May be akin to Artorious.

AR-TOJON Yakut high lord of heaven; father by Kybai-khotun of Ar-soghotch.

ARTORIOUS Celtic god equated with Mercury in Gaul. May be akin to Artio.

ARUM BLOSSOM Symbol of ardor, soul.

ARUNA In Hinduism the dawn. Charioteer of the chariot drawn by seven horses which Surya, sun god, rides. His color is red and his name means ruddy. Brother of Garuda, steed of Vishnu.

ARUNS THE ETRUSCAN Soothsayer of Caesar's time.

ARURU Sumerian earth goddess, virgin mother. Her brother-lover was Enlil. Her husband-son was Lil (Nesu). She created man from clay; among those created were Eabani and Gilgamesh. She also was a messenger of the gods. At Sippar she was worshiped with Merodach as creator

of the seed of animals and man. Also called Mami; resembled Bau, Belit-ilani, Gula, Ishtar, Ninhursag, Nintud.

ARUSHA Hindu god of the rising sun; portrayed as a small child.

ARUSHI In Hindusim horses of Surya, the sun.

ARUSYAK One of the seven chief deities of the Armenians. Mistress of Vahagn, her temple was known as Vahagn's chamber. A love goddess corresponding to Venus. Name signifies little bride or little star.

ARVAD Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning wanderer.

ARVAK AND ALSVID (AARVAK AND ALSVINN) In Norse mythology steeds of Sol, the sun. Names signify early dawn and scorching heat respectively. In Icelandic Ar (early) + vak (awake); Al (all) + svid (strong).

ARVIN Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning a friend of the people.

ARYAJANGULITARA In Buddhism a form of the white Tara. Her emblems are the naga (serpent) and vina (lute).

ARYAMAN In Hinduism an Aditya, an aspect of the sun. The bosom friend, the comrade, wooer of maidens.

ARYAN (ARIAN) Mysterious ancestors from whom most modern races claim descent and who supposedly were a beneficent or peaceful people. From the Sanscrit term arya, meaning excellent, honorable, noble, and related to the root ar, connected with plowing.

ARYAVALOKITESVARA In Buddhism fourth Bodhisattva. The Merciful Lord, he occupies the center of an eight-petaled lotus. The great compassionate one of eleven faces and 1,000 hands. He had worked a long time for the salvation of mankind; finally he saw the hills open and his head split. Buddha Amita formed ten heads from the pieces and placed his own as the eleventh. In Tibet called Tugje-ch'en-po-bcu-gc-ig-shal-pyan-ston.

ARYUPUTRA In The Heifer of the Dawn, Hindu version of the Cinderella story, heart-broken, woman-hating king who succumbs to Madhupamanjari.

ASA (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning healer, physician. (2) In the Bible brother of Rehoboam. After ascending the throne he swept away the idols of his brother and deposed his queen-mother Maachah because she made a miphletzeth (phallic idol to an Asherah or Asharim, i.e. grove). His reign was prosperous and happy as a whole, but he was condemned for consulting physicians when he contracted a disease of the feet instead of having recourse to God. Because of his virtuous life his death bed was filled with sweet odors. Also Asha. Compare Jehoram. (3) In Norse mythology singular of Aesir, the children of Bure. Any one of the gods who dwelt in Asgard (heaven) in contradistinction to the Van (Vanir), who dwelt in Vanaheim (sea); thus a member of one of the two principal races of gods.

ASAHEIM See Asgard.

ASAHEL In Old Testament a hero extremely swift of foot.

Nephew of David and one of David's thirty heroes. Slain by Abner in self-defense, but his death was avenged by his brother Joab, who slew Abner.

ASAKKU In Babylonian mythology primeval dragon and plague demon in the train of Tiamat. Probably represents a cyclone.

ASAMA Sacred Japanese volcano. Name related to Somma, a peak of Mount Vesuvius, and Zuma, Egyptian pyramid.

ASANA (1) In Buddhism symbolic sitting or standing position on a mount. Compare mudra, vahana. They are: Alidhasana - standing, stepping to the left, right leg straight, left leg bent, attitude of drawing the bow. Position of Dakinis, Kurukulla, Yidam. Ardhaparyankasana - dancing, standing on one foot, other foot lifted. Position of Dakinis. Bhadrasana - both legs pendant; position of Maitreya. Dhyanasana meditative pose, legs closely locked, both soles visible. Position of all Buddhas; also called vajrasana or vajraparyankasana. Lalitasana - one leg pendant, sometimes supported by lotus. Other leg in position of a Buddha. Position of Green Tara, Manjusri. Pratyalidhasana - standing, stepping to right, right leg bent, left straight. Position of Hevajra, Kalacakra. Rajalilasana - royal ease, right knee raised, left leg in usual position of a Buddha, right arm hanging loosely over right knee. Position of Avalokitesvara, Manjusri. Sattvasana - legs loosely locked, soles of feet visible. Position of some Bodhisattvas. Yab-Yum (Tibetan) - sitting or standing. A deity in the embrace of his female energy or sakti. Position of Dhyani-buddhas, Yidam. (2) In Hinduism the small pile rug upon which Hindus kneel when praying.

ASANO In Japanese legend commanded to commit hara kiri after attacking Kira Kotosuki-no-suke. His death was avenged when the forty-seven ronin, the samurai attached to his court, beheaded Kotosuke-no-suke. See Forty-seven ronin.

ASAN-SAGAN-TENGERI Mongolian thunder god who fights evil spirits with his fiery arrow.

ASAPH (1) Masculine Hebrew name meaning assembler, gatherer. (2) In Old Testament a celebrated musician and seer at David's court. His name is prefixed to twelve psalms. (3) In Persian mythology a keeper of forests.

ASAR (ASIR) In Egyptian mythology an early form of the name Osiris. Related to Assyrian Assur (God); Babylonian Asari (title of Marduk); Hebrew Azur (He who assists); Norse Aesir (Gods); Persian Sire (God); Turkish Esar (God); and azure (sky blue).

Asar-Hapi. United souls of Osiris and Apis after death. Serapis, god of infernal regions.

ASARI In Babylonian mythology an appelation of Marduk, the young steer (sun) of the day. Introducer of agriculture. Name related to Asar.

ASCALABUS In Greek mythology transformed by Demeter into a water newt when he mocked her as she drank from a fountain.

ASCALAPHUS In Greek mythology son of Acheron and Orphne. An inhabitant of the underworld, he saw Persephone partake of pomegranate seeds and

revealed her secret. In revenge Demeter, Persephone's mother, turned him into an owl.

ASCALON Sword of Saint George, patron saint of England. Compares with Excalibur.

ASCANIUS In Roman legend son of Aeneas. He escaped with his father from Troy and accompanied him to Italy. Later Ascanius built the city of Alba Longa, and ruled over the kingdom his father had secured.

ASCAPART Legendary giant who stood thirty feet high with a twelve inch space between his eyes. His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton, England.

ASCAROTH Mystic demon of spies and informers.

ASCENSION DAY In Christian tradition the fortieth day after Easter, when the sun reaches its highest point, commemorating the ascension of Christ after his resurrection. Holy Thursday. Corresponds to pagan spring fertility festivals. Symbolized by an eagle.

ASCENT OF MOUNT CARMEL By Saint John regarded the active way of purgation. Compare dark night.

ASCLEPIAS BLOSSOM Sentiment: sorrowful remembrance. Said to cure heartaches.

ASCLEPIUS (ASKLEPIOS) In Greek mythology deity of healing, and an aspect of the sun as healer. His mother was the virgin Coronis (dawn), who was seduced by Apollo (sun). Sometimes Arsinoe is given as the name of his mother. Coronis fell in love with an Acadian youth named Ischys (strength), and Apollo in a jealous rage directed Artemis to slay her with a thunderbolt. From the body of Coronis on the funeral pyre Apollo rescued his unborn child, Asclepius (dawn cannot survive the birth of the sun). In one version Apollo neglected his son and left him exposed on Mount Titthion (nipple), where he was discovered by the radiance that surrounded him. He was guarded by a dog until rescued by the goatherd Aresthanas, who called him Aiglaer (shiner). In another account Apollo gave him to the care of the Centaur Chiron, who taught Asclepius the art of using herbs in healing. In still another legend Hermes snatched the infant from the flames of the funeral pyre. Renowned as healer, Asclepius raised Galucus, son of Sisyphus, and Hippolytus, son of Theseus, and others from the dead. Either because Hades complained that his underworld kingdom would be left desolate or because Zeus feared that man might conquer death altogether, Asclepius was slain. Apollo was so overcome by this tragedy he wandered over the land of the Hyperboreans and shed tears of gold. At Apollo's request Asclepius was placed in the heavens as the constellation Ophiuchus (serpent-bearer). His daughters were Hygeia (health) and Panacea (all-healing), and his sons were Machaon and Podalirius, physicians, who accompanied Agamemnon to the Trojan war. Ascelpius, himself, accompanied the Argonauts. His shrines were invariably located at health resorts, on hills near springs. His chief seat of worship was at Epidaurus, where he supposedly was conceived. He usually is portrayed as a bearded old man with a dog and a staff around which twine healing or oracular serpents, and he is attended by priests devoted to medicine and surgery. He sometimes is represented as a serpent. At Cos the cypress tree was worshiped and preserved in his name. Other attributes are: cock, herb, mixing bowl, pineapple. Resembles Aswiculapa, Ningishzida. His Roman counterpart is Aesculapius.

Asclepian. Health resort, sanatorium.

ASDENTE In Dante's Inferno a poor cobbler of Parma well-known as a prophet.

ASE Mother of a wayward hero in Ibsen's Peer Gynt.

ASFANDUJAR (ASPANDIYAR, ISFENDIYAR) Hero in the Zoroastrian epic Shahnamah. He engages in seven perilous adventures and finally conquers a demon king. Compares Heracles.

ASGARD (ASAHEIM) Norse heaven, garden of light, abode of the Aesir, mansion of heroes slain in battle. Realm of gold and silver palaces which stand on an island in the river which flows from the vapors that rise from Hvergelmer through the branches of Yggdrasil (world tree). Connected with Midgard (earth) by the bridge Bifrost (rainbow). One of the nine Norse worlds; among its regions were Gladsheim, Valaskjalf, Valhalla, Vingolf, Ydalir. The name yields As (God) + gardhr (yard), and is cognate Esther. Compares with Olympus.

ASGAUT Masculine name from the Norwegian, meaning divine good.

ASGAYA GIGAGEI Androgynous thunder god of the Cherokee.

ASGRIM Masculine name from the Icelandic, meaning divine wrath.

ASH (AISH, AS, ES, ESH, ESSE) December 27 birthday flower with the sentiment of grandeur, prudence. In the language of flowers: With me you are safe. Symbolic of adaptability, flexibility, modesty, nobility. Tree of good omen. Emblem of fire and man. Anciently typified the Divine or Great Spirit. Ancients believed the ash possessed magical powers which averted the evil eye, and cured rupture and serpent stings. Currently used as a charm against drowning and believed to have power over the sea, for which reason oars are made from it. Its cruelty lies in its harmfulness to corn and grass; its roots strangle those of other trees. In middle ages looked upon as a cross. Icelandic for ash is askr (blaze of the Great Fire); Latin is fraxinus (great firelight); Lithuanian is asis (Isis). In Scotland it is called rowan (one A), cognate with rhododendron. The five magic trees whose fall in medieval poetry symbolized the triumph of Christianity over paganism were ash trees. In the druidic tree alphabet, tree of Nion (N), the third consonant. The third or ash month in the druidic calendar was a wet or flood month, extending from February 19 to March 18. The tree was sacred to Gwydion and was his steed in the Battle of Trees. In Greek mythology the magical spear which Chiron gave to Pelleus was made of ash. Sacred to Ares and Poseidon, and tree from which sprang one of the races of men. According to Hesiod it sprang from the blood of Uranus when Cronus castrated him. In Norse mythology a tree

of life; called Yggdrasil. Typified All-Father, especially the mountain ash, by reason of the 'fructifying honey-dew' scattered over the tree in red clusters. It was Odin's steed and Odin's gallows; also Thor's helper. Under it justice was dispensed. According to the Edda the whole human race sprang from the ash and elm, Askr the man from the ash; Embla the woman from the elm.

Ash staff. In China carried when in mourning for a father.

Ash worshipers. Fire worshipers.

ASHA (ASHA-VAHISTA) In the Avestas an Amesha Spenta or archangel which, in the moral sphere, presides over righteousness and, in the material sphere, is the spirit of fire. Fate, justice. Also called Ardabahist and Arta. Compares with Dzajaga, Kaba, Moira, Norns, Tien-ming.

ASHDAR (ASDAR, ASHTAR) Abyssinian mother goddess. Mother-sister-wife of Tammuz. Identified with the morning star (Venus). Identical with Asherah, Ashtoreth, Athtar.

ASHER (ASSHER) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning fortunate, happy, straight, strong. (2) Eighth son of Jacob, founder of one of the twelve tribes of Israel and guardian of the zodiacal house Virgo. Tribe symbolized with an olive branch.

AHERA (ASHERAH) (1) In Old Testament male symbol, phallus. Used in Baal worship, especially in rites associated with Ashtoreth. Sometimes consisted of multiple phallai, of which the branch carried by Assyrian priests is a conventional form. Also typified by an upright pole or stem answering symbolically to Maypole. A mystic palm tree, tree of life. Asherim, plural form, also meant grove, where Asherah, Semitic love goddess, was worshiped in orgiastic rites. Also called tamar. Compares with daikoku-bashira. Identical with Greek phoenix (date palm), rod of Aaron, and rod of Jesse. (2) Canaanite goddess, female counterpart of Baal. Female star of fortune, the planet Venus, deity of fertility, love, and reproduction. Public prostitutes of both sexes were consecrated to her. Her emblem was a sacred tree or wooden pillar representing the phallus of Baal or the tree image of the goddess as nourisher. Another image for her was an oval figure or altar, a miphletzeth (sun or vulva), the doorway whence life issued to the world. Identical with Astarte, Beltis, Ishtar.

ASHES Bad tidings, bereavement, death, fear, fire, goods destroyed, hopelessness, humility, loss, passion burned out, penitence, repentance, ruins, shortness of life, spiritual medicine. External sign of grief or sin; probably the first ashes used were those of the burned body of one deceased. In China the ashes of religious texts or of yellow paper strips on which a Chinese character or idol has been painted in red or black, mixed with tea or hot water, are swallowed to ward off evil spirits. In ancient hebrew ceremonial purification the ashes of a red heifer were used, and in Hebrew literature often associated with sackcloth. Sprinkled on bridegroom in marriage ceremony to remind him of the destruction of Jerusalem. In funerals a mark of grief, humiliation, and submission, equivalent to the sprinkling of dust.

ASHI In Sanscrit literature daughter of Armaiti, the Great Mother. Her function was to pass between earth and heaven and bring heavenly wisdom to mankind. The Sanscrit syllables A-si are the equivalent of the Hebrew Jah (Yah) and mean to throw out; they also yield Fire of A, i.e. Fire of the First One.

A-SHIH (AJITA, ASITA, ATZUTA) In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. He is portrayed as a very ancient seer with long eyebrows seated on a rock in deep meditation, nursing his right knee and holding a bamboo rod. He sometimes is said to be a reincarnation of Maitreya Buddha, but according to the religious system of Shakyamuni this could not be.

ASHIMA (1) Syrian fate goddess. Identified with Seimia, Shimti. (2) A deity of the people of Hamath in Samaria, resembling Pan.

ASHIM-BETHEL (ASHIMA-BAETYLE) Father-mother deity worshiped by Aramaic speaking Jews in ancient Egypt. By a 5th century B.C. cult identified with Anatha Baetyl, a lioness deity, and worshiped as a wife of Jehovah. In Greek inscriptions called Symbetylos.

ASHI-NADZU-CHI In Japanese mythology earth deity, father of Kushi-nada-hime, rice goddess.

ASHIWANNI Zuni rain priests. From Shiwanni, deity of the netherworld, who created the stars.

ASHIWI Zuni beings who were the first inhabitants of this earth. They had long ears and tails, web feet, and were covered with moss. Kiaklo, a culture hero, visited Pautiwa, lord of the dead, and returned to the Ashiwi to advise them of the coming of the gods with the breath of life so that after death they might dance at the house of Kothluwalawa before proceeding to the undermost world from which they had emerged.

ASHLAR, PERFECT OR POLISHED In Freemasonry man educated, purified, and restrained.

Ashlar, rough. Man in his natural state, ignorant, uncultivated, vicious.

ASHMEDAI (ASHMADAI) In Hebrew mythology a demon king who visited heaven daily to learn the fate of human beings.

ASHMODEL Mystic destroyer of God.

ASHNAN Sumerian grain goddess.

ASHO-ZUSHTA Persian bird which frightens away demons by reciting the Avesta. When the nails of a faithful Zoroastrian are cut he must dedicate the parings to Asho-zushta. If the recital makes the Mazainyan demons tremble they do not take up the parings, but, if the parings have no spell uttered over them, the fiends use them for arrows with which to kill Asho-zushta. Probably a theological name for the owl.

ASHPENAZ In Old Testament chief of the eunuchs of Nebuchadnessar into whose care Daniel and his kinsmen were committed and who showed them favors at his own peril.

ASHTART Identical with Astarte, which see.

ASHTORETH Identical with As-

tarte, which see.

ASHURA (ASURA) (1) Japanese god who is king of Ashura, land of punishment, where those who die fostering angry thoughts descend. Portrayed as a huge god forever hungry and quarrelsome. Stands for cruelty, meanness, misery, wickedness. Also the furious spirits, arrogant and cruel, which are more powerful than the Gaki (hungry spirits). They are the reborn spirits of those killed in battle; eager for revenge they hover in the sky fighting among themselves or attacking human beings. (2) Tenth day of Muharram, a Mohammedan fast day. On this day Adam and Eve, heaven and hell, life and death, fate and the pen, supposedly were created.

ASHURBANIPAL Descendant of Sargon II. A prophecy that the 'bloody city,' Nineveh, where Sennacherib had built the first aqueduct, would become a dry waste, came true with the death of Ashurbanipal. He became a deified king.

ASHURNASIRPAL Assyrian emperor. Cruel and boastful, for propaganda purposes, he recorded his atrocities in sculpture and writing.

ASH WEDNESDAY First day of Lent, on which begins a period of humility. Ashes are sprinkled on the heads of penitents. Originally a fire festival in connection with Woden's (Odin's) sacred tree, the Yggdrasil.

ASI In Hinduism the sword born from the sacrifice of Brahma to protect the gods and given by Brahma to Rudra, who in turn gave it to Vishnu. Vishnu gave it to Marici, who gave it to the seers, whence Vasava received it. Then it went to the world guardians, and from them to Manu, first man, in the shape of the law.

ASIA (1) One of the four corners of the world. The largest continent. Symbolized by a camel or an elephant. Personified by a woman dressed as an odalisque reclining under a palm tree. Also shown as a woman in jeweled robes or as a woman crowned with fruits and flowers, wearing an embroidered gown and holding branches of cassia, pepper, and cloves in one hand, and a smoking censor in the other; a camel on its knees is beside her. (2) In Greek mythology one of the Oceanides, usually said to be the wife of Iapetus and mother of Prometheus. (3) In the Koran the wife of the Pharaoh who brought up Moses. She was tortured for believing in Moses and was taken alive to Paradise. Mohammed places her among the four perfect women.

ASIANI (ASII) A legendary fair-haired people who dwelt in the land between Oghuzland (land of plunderers and destroyers) and Airyano Vaejo (earthly paradise). Also called Wusuns.

ASINARII Worshipers of the ass. A nickname originally given to the Jews, later to early Christians.

ASITA In Buddhism an old man who hears of the birth of a child and worships it. He realizes he must die before things he foresees will come to pass. His story parallels that of Simon.

ASKEFRUER Literally, ask-nymphs. Danish forest spirits endowed with occult powers. In beneficent aspect they cure diseases.

ASKENAZIM Northern Jews, Jews of Germany, Poland, and Russia, as distinguished from the Sephardim, Jews of Portugal and Spain. Said to be descendants of Japheth.

ASKR (ASK) In Norse mythology the first man, created from an ash tree. Odin gave him a soul, Hoenir gave him motion and the senses, Loki gave him blood. His wife, the first woman, was Embla. Askr and Embla compare with Adam and Eve. Askr resolves into as-ak-ur, yielding light or essence of the great light.

Askr Yggdrasil. Same as Yggdrasil; the ash which was the steed of Ygg (Odin).

ASLOG (ASLAUG) In Norse mythology the daughter of Sigurd and Brynhild. The last of the Volsungs to descend from Odin. By Brynhild she was placed in the care of Heimer, the husband of Baenkhild, Brynhild's sister. After the killing of Sigurd and the death of Brynhild, Heimer, fearing vengeance, fled to Norway with his charge, hiding her and her treasure in a harp, indicating he was a wind or air spirit. Peasants discovered his secret, killed him, and made a menial of Aslog, calling her Krake (Crow). She was rescued by Ragnar Lodbrog, who married her. By him she had two sons Ingvar and Ubbe, said to be historic persons. She thus was the link between the gods and Norse kings.

ASMEGIR In Norse mythology spirits of Hela with whom Balder dwelt.

ASMODEUS (ASMODAEUS) In Jewish demonology: (1) an evil spirit who caused men to be unfaithful, who plotted against the newly married, and who wasted the beauty of virgins. (2) Female spirit of lust, born of the fallen angels Shamdon and Naamah. Beautiful sister of Tubal-Cain.

ASMUND AND ASVITUS In Norse legend two friends who vowed to die together. Asvitus died first and Asmund was buried alive with him. Soon after the barrow was broken open and Asmund emerged bleeding for the spirit of Asvitus had attacked him. A light myth; the sun bleeds as it rises.

ASOGWE In Dahomean (West African) cult the rattle used to summon the gods.

ASOKA Buddhist non-tantric symbol; a red flower with small jagged leaves. Emblem of Kurukulla and Marici.

ASP Solar emblem; that which kills the moment it strikes. Word resolving into as-pe, i.e. light father. Typifies Christian faith. In Egyptian mythology power and royalty. Emblem of solar gods, symbolizing the hissing, seething sun heat. Described as the sun's eye, also the moon's. In Greek antiquity revered as a protective or benevolent power.

Asp's head. Ready to strike, defense.

ASPASIA (PASIA) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning welcome, winsome. (2) In 5th century B.C. Athens a courtesan, mistress of Pericles, noted for her beauty, learning, and wit. Her house was a great intellectual and literary center; hence a cultured and fascinating courtesan.

ASPEN Excessive sensibility, fear, alluding to the quivering of

its leaves. Lamentation, scandal. In Christian tradition a tree of mourning, pride, and sinful arrogance. According to a legend the cross was made of aspen wood and thereafter the aspen trembled.

ASPERGES In Roman Catholic rites the sprinkling of the altar, clergy, and people with holy water before mass on Sunday. The anthem sung by priests performing this rite. The vessel used for sprinkling the holy water. Symbolic of holiness, purity. Exorcism, expulsion of evil. Emblem of Saint Aignan.

Aspergill (Aspergillum). Brush used for sprinkling holy water, symbolic of holiness, purification.

ASPHODEL July 13 birthday flower with the sentiment memorial sorrow. In the language of flowers: My regrets follow you to the grave. Symbol of death, eternity. Dedicated to Virgin Mary. In Greek mythology a flower which formed a couch for Zeus and Hera; also a flower of death which grew in Hades.

Asphodel meadows. In Greek mythology, meadows in Hades, where those, who during their lives had been neither distinguished by virtue nor vice, were sentenced to a monotonous joyless existence.

ASPHYXIA Dream significance: warning of asthma.

ASPIRATES (OR BREATHINGS) The creative element, the soul or spirit. Wind deities.

ASROFIL In Islam the angel who will announce the last judgement.

ASS Hatred, humility, ignobility, ignorance, lack of dignity, lowliness, lust, patience, power to serve, stubbornness, sobriety, sure-footedness. Animal governing the zodiacal sign Leo. In Buddhism austerity and humiliation. Sacred animal of Christ. In Egyptian mythology a form of the sun god (growth); also a form of Set or Typhon (destroyer). Symbolic of material life, stupidity, and violence. Among Hebrews of antiquity typified peace and salvation. Sacred animal of judges, kings, and prophets.

Ass ears. Ears of a fool. Anciently a symbol of wisdom; see Midas. In Italy typifies a cuckold.

Ass feast. Feast of fools, Saturnalia. In middle ages festival honoring the ass on which Jesus made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. The rites became a travesty with the ass an essential feature. Imitation braying replaced 'Amen.'

Ass god. Animal connected with the mid-winter Saturnalia. At the conclusion of the festival the ass god, later the Christmas fool, was killed by his rival. A fertility god. See dying god.

Ass hide. In Cinderella stories a mantle of humility.

Ass of Balaam. In Old Testament animal endowed with human speech; voice of Jehovah. One of the ten animals in Moslem heaven.

Ass of Silenus. Ass which carried the beverage of eternal youth and exchanged it for a few mouthfuls of water, i.e. preferred knowledge of the world to divine springs.

Ass, ox, and sheep. Christmas festivities, nativity.

Ass rider. Soul, spirit.

Brown ass. Vicious ignorance.

White ass. Ignorance united to candor and goodness.

Wild ass. Jealousy, from the belief the male will cut off the organs of any male foal born. A

father who dominates or stifles his family. At the time of the equinox it supposedly brays twelve times at noon and twelve times at midnight and devours those around him, thus day and night which devours time.

ASSARAC Assyrian deity worshiped in the Temple of Seven Spheres built on the summit of a pyramidal mound called Birs.

ASSASSIN One of an order of Mohammedan fanatics, whose chief object was to murder crusaders. Thus one who murders from fanaticism or for reward. Represented in art by a dagger, stiletto, or poison.

ASSEGAI A slender throwing-spear of the Kaffirs. See spear for symbolism.

ASSEMBLY OF MEN Dream significance: trickery.

Assembly of women. Dream significance: gossip.

ASSHUR (ASHIR, ASHSHUR, ASHUR, ASSUR, ASUR, AZUR) (1) Principal city of Assyrians, named after their principal deity. Situated on the Tigris, it was a military city, the first to employ cavalry, horse-drawn chariots, and siege machinery, and the first to equip soldiers with iron weapons. (2) Chief deity of the Assyrians. Creator-preserver-destroyer, self-power, world soul. Solar deity, dragon fighter, warrior. He appears also to have been a god of commerce, culture, fertility, and law. He was a polar god and monarch of the Empyrean. He came closest to crystallizing the principle of a single-god concept, taking over the feasts and festivals of Anu, Enlil, and Marduk. He may have been derived from the Babylonian Anu. He had many points in common with Yahveh. In one aspect he was consortless; in another his mate was Ashuritu (or Belit) the Lady. He was a god of four faces, bull (or ox), eagle, lion, and man, signifying he was lord of the four cardinal points. The animals are the same as the four holy Christian animals. His emblems are the bow and arrow, fir cone, winged disk. In art he wears a horned cap, one hand is extended, the other holds a bow; all surrounded by a winged disk. He also appears as an eagle-headed winged deity of immense height and of muscular body wearing bracelets displaying the solar emblem of a many-petaled flower or wheel, and carrying arrows and a basket. He sometimes stands above a bull or simply appears as a winged circle. His name is related to Aesir, Asar (Osiris), azure, Esar, Sire. Correlative of Ahura Mazda.

ASSIAH In cabalistic system world of action corresponding to the number ten; world into which Adam descended in the fall; world of manifestation above the abode of evil spirits.

ASSIDEAN A sect of Jews zealous for the law; the 'pious ones.'

ASSIDUITY In an Italian icon personified by an old woman holding an hour glass with both hands. At her side is a rock surrounded with an ivy branch.

ASSISTANCE In an Italian icon personified by an old man in a white robe over which is a purple cape. He is crowned with olives, a halo is above his head. Around his neck is a chain from which hangs a heart-shaped pendant. His right hand is open; his left extended with a stork standing under it. In his left hand

he holds a staff around which a vine is entwined.

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF Christian feast celebrated August 15 in honor of Virgin Mary who supposedly was taken to heaven that day in her corporeal form at the age of 75.

ASSYRIANS First people to employ cavalry and horse-drawn chariots in war, to equip soldiers with iron weapons and battering rams, to use fighting towers and various metal machines.

ASTA-MANGALA The eight glorious emblems of Buddhism.

ASTAROTH In cabala, an archdemon.

ASTARTE (ASHTART, ASHTORETH, ASTORETH) Phoenician great mother. Goddess of fertility and water. Some say she has been erroneously identified as a moon goddess, that her horns are not those of a crescent moon, but of a cow, indicating fruitfulness, generation, productiveness. She was identical with Ishtar as the evening and morning star; as evening star, goddess of love and harlotry; as morning star, goddess of war. As a deity of sexual love her rites were orgiastic, and public prostitutes of both sexes were consecrated to her. She became the center of the Phoenician cult of Adonis, for whom women wept at the winter festival and for whom they rejoiced in the spring when he rose again. Hot cross buns were eaten in her honor. In Old Testament she appears as Asharah, Asharoth, Asherah, translated in Septuagint and Latin Vulgate as a tree or grove. Thus she may have been worshiped as a tree or nourisher or the reference may have been to a wooden statue which became a burnt offering. Her name yields resplendent tower of light or splendid lasting light, and is an amplified form of Ast, Egyptian name for the goddess worshiped by the Greeks as Isis. At Memphis in Egypt she was worshiped as Ah, a nature goddess. First born children, first fruits, newborn animals, and the virginity of maidens were sacrificed to her for the increase of fertility. Sacred to her were the dove, gazelle, and myrtle. Usually shown with the head of a bull or cow. At Arabela she appeared as robed in flames, armed with a sword and bow. In Assyrian-Babylonian art she was pictured as blessing or caressing a child which she holds. She parallels Anahita, Aphrodite, Atargatis Baalath, Bau, Cybele, Hathor, Mylitta, Ninhurag, Nintud.

ASTER Daintiness, light, truth. It signifies star and is a symbol of the solar wheel. The word yields as-tur, i.e. enduring light. In China its sentiment is afterthoughts. In Japan it is an emblem of autumn.

ASTERIA Gem symbolizing maternal love.

ASTERODIA In Greek mythology a title of Selene, the moon, as queen of the heavens, because her path is among the stars.

ASTOLPHO In medieval romances one of Charlemagne's twelve paladins. He was an English duke known to be a great boaster, but courteous, gay, generous, and handsome. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso he is carried to Alcina's Isle on the back of a whale. When she tires of him she turns him into a myrtle tree, but Melissa disenchants him (suggesting the Circe legend). He also makes a trip to the moon

to bring back Orlando's lost wits.

Astolpho's book. A gift of the fairy Logistilla, who directed Astolpho on his magic journeys.

Astolpho's horn. A gift of Logistilla. Any man or beast that heard it was seized with panic and became an easy captive.

ASTO-VIDHOTU Iranian plague demon.

ASTRAEA (ASTERIA) In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus and Themis. Virgin goddess of justice, personification of innocence and purity. In the Golden Age she refused to unite with the Titans against Zeus and came to dwell on earth. In the Silver Age, she left her mountain home only in the evening, and in the Bronze Age left the abodes of men forever. She was the last of the immortals to linger on earth, and Zeus placed her in the heavens as Virgo. Sometimes identified with the Horae. In another version she was the daughter of Astraeus and Eos, and in a third account her parents were Coeus and Phoebe. To escape the attentions of Zeus she fled in the form of a quail, first bird of spring, and was transformed into the island of Ortygia (Quail), where Leto sometimes is said to have given birth to the twin deities of light. Her name, meaning starry night, was applied to Queen Elizabeth I. A 17th century woman dramatist, Aphra Behn, noted for her lax morals, assumed the name.

ASTRAEUS Literally, star-like or starry heavens. In Greek mythology son of the Titan Crios and Eurybia, a Nereide. First husband of Eos, by whom he was the father of the winds Argestes, Boreas, Notus, and Zephyrus.

ASTRID Feminine name from the Scandinavian meaning beauty and grace.

ASTRILD Norse god of love; a northern Cupid.

ASTROID In heraldry a star of more than five points.

ASTRONOE Phoenician great mother. Reputed to have turned Eshmun into a god by generative heat.

ASTRONOMY Symbolized by a compass, globe of the heavens, stars. Personified by the nine Muses and by Urania. In an Italian icon typified by a woman in a star-studded garment. Her eyes look to heaven. In her left hand she holds a table of astronomical figures and in her right an astrolabe.

ASTVAT-ERETA In Zoroastrianism one of the three future sons of Zarathushtra. The Saoshyat par excellence. Coming savior, messiah.

ASTYANAX In Greek mythology son of Hector and Andromache. In one version he was hurled from the walls of Troy that he might not restore the kingdom as had been prophesied. In another version he was carried away from Troy by his mother and became king of Epirus. Also known as Scamandrius.

ASTYDAMIA In Greek mythology wife of Acastus. She fell in love with Peleus and falsely accused him to her husband. In the duel which followed Acastus was killed. A light myth. She resembles Phaedra and Potiphar's wife.

ASUANG Philippine Islands demon which supposedly attacks parturient women and sucks the

fetus from them at the moment of birth; degenerate god of fertility.

ASUNITI In the Vedas goddess besought to prolong life. Name meaning spirit life.

ASURA (ASSURA) In Hinduism originally a title of Varuna meaning deity; later one of a class of demons or evil spirits; an enemy of the gods. The Asuras sacrificed to themselves whereas the gods sacrificed to one another; the Asuras resorted to falsehood, whereas the gods spoke only truth. Resemble afrit or Titan. Adopted by the Buddhists as a region of demi-gods or demon giants. See Gati. In Tibetan Buddhism called Lha-ma-yin. In Persian mythology an angel or heavenly spirit paralleling a deva. Word equating with Aesir, Ahura-Mazda.

ASURALOKA Region of demi-gods in Tibetan Bardo Thodol.

ASU-SU-NAMIR In Babylonian mythology a beautiful eunuch created by Ea to dazzle Ereshkigal and rescue Ishtar from Arallu (lower world) to restore growth to the earth's crust. Name signifying his coming forth is brilliant.

ASVAGHOSA A deified human being. In some Buddhist sects he is regarded as the founder of the Mahayanist system in the first century. Shown in monk's garments.

ASVAMEDHA (ASWA-MEDHA) Vedic horse sacrifice. Originally a fertility rite in which the king's wives passed the night with the sacrificial horse and performed certain sexual rites. Later a ritual statement of the sovereignty and aspirations of great kings. In the spring a horse was selected, symbolically tethered to a sacrificial post, and then released to roam at will for a year. If the horse traveled into the territory of another king, that king might submit to invasion and thus acknowledge the horse's owner as his superior, or he might fight. After another year the horse was sacrificed. During the ceremonies the chief queen performed the ritual act under the horse's robe, thus taking to herself the animal's fertility power. The horse was then offered to Prajapati. An additional idea of atonement or expiation was involved in the sacrifice.

ASVID In Norse mythology a maker of runes for giants.

ASVINS (AHANS) Vedic deities of light, dawn and gloaming, morning and evening star. Twin sons of Pusan (or Vivasvant), the sun, and the celestial mare Saranyu. They are beautiful young horsemen, one light, one dark, who drive the sun's chariot; they also are the swift steeds of the chariot. Their cart or chariot has three seats and three wheels. They are said to be married to the daughter of the sun, and probably the third seat and wheel are for her. Their color is red and their path is red or golden. They are heavenly physicians, benefactors of mankind, and confer honey on their worshipers. They cause barren cows to yield milk, give a eunuch's wife children, grant husbands to old maids, ward off death. They are invoked in the marriage rite to conduct the bride home on their chariot and make her fertile. They are called Dasra (wonder workers), after the name of the elder; the younger twin is Nasatya. Their name also are Nakula and Sahadeva. In later legends they appear degenerated into a demon called Naonghaithya. They are symbolized by two circles, two eyes (spectacles), two wheels, and two mountain peaks. Asvin is derived from asva, a word for mare. They are identical with the Harits and aparallel the Dioscuri and zodiacal Gemini. As healers they resemble Asclepius. See Chyavana.

ASVORA Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning divine prudence.

ASVOTHA A tree of life in India.

ASWICULAPA Hindu health and life restorer. Chief of the race of horses. Parallels the Asvins.

ASYNJUR Norse goddesses of Asgard. Feminine counterpart of the Aesir. Although included in the Aesir their specific term is Asynjur. Asynja (Asynje) is the singular form.

ASZ Lithuanian sky deity. Word yields 'I myself,' or 'light of the strong light.' Compare I, Je, O.

A-T Aelph-Tau (first and last letters of the Hebrew alphabet). Beginning and end.

AT Word root signifying father (tat); identical with ad (dad). Source of Attis, eternal, Ethir (vowels being interchangeable); basis of Arthur, author, etc.; occurs persistently in words relative to heat or things hot.

ATA Japanese legendary woman warrior. Wife of a rebellious prince, she led the left wing of his army.

ATABYRIUS In Greek mythology a son of Althea, and a god who had the power of shape-changing. A skilled worker in metal, useful arts, and the soil. Probably originally a Kassite god whose cult spread to Egypt and Greece. Israelities worshiped him as the golden calf (sun), which they credited with bringing them out of Egypt. As a sun hero with shape-changing powers he equates with Gwydion, Llew Llaw, Periclymenus, Proteus. As a white bull god he equates with Dionysus.

ATAENTSIC (ATAENSIC, ATAEUSIC) In Huron tradition sky woman, first mother. Grandmother, mother, and wife of Ioskeha, the sun. Her daughter was breath-of-life (gust of wind). She was worshiped as the dawn, moon, or earth, and to her were ascribed the care of souls and the cutting off of human existence. As a death goddess she was regarded as malevolent. The Seneca Indians called her Eagentci. Generally she was worshiped as Ataentsic, the great mother, by the Iroquois.

ATAGO-SAMA Japanese fire deity. Sama is akin to Samas, Babylonish sun deity. Atago is akin to Utuki, another name of Samas.

ATAGUJU (ATAGUCHU) Creator of all things of the Huamachuco Peruvian Indians.

ATAHOCAN Algonquin Great Spirit. Maker of all things.

ATAHUALPA Son of Huayna Capac, chief who brought Inca power to its zenith. Under Atahualpa the empire fell to the Spanish, thus the last king of a great civilization. He was killed by strangulation by Pizarro on refusing to become a Christian.

ATALA Borneo supreme divinity.

ATALANTA (ATALANTE)
(1) Feminine name from the Greek meaning equal. It contains the same root as Atlas and Tantalus and denotes power of endurance. (2) In Greek dawn myth the daughter of Schoeneus, who left her to perish on the Parthenian Hill at her birth because he desired a son. She was nursed by a she-bear until found by hunters who reared her. Swift of foot and famous for her courage, she became a heroine of the Calydonian boar hunt as the first to wound the boar. Thus hunt symbolizes the overcoming of the destructive forces of nature (darkness or winter) by the productive forces (light or spring), the dawn light being the first to break through. With her fame her father acknowledged her to be his daughter. She refused the suitors he chose for her, stating she would marry only one who could defeat her in a foot race. Hippomenes (sun) vanquished her when she stooped to pick up three golden apples from the garden of Hesperides, given to him by Aphrodite, and which he dropped as he ran. Thus she typifies one who cannot resist temptation. In some legends her father is said to be Iasus or Zeus; her suitor Milanion.

ATALANTIS A scandalous narrative. From the title of a romance published in 1709 by Mrs. Manley.

ATALAYA Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning watchtower.

AT'AM Mordvin thunder god. A derivative of at'a, meaning grandfather or old man. Source of At'amjonks, the rainbow.

ATAMAN A Cossack chief; a hetman (headman).

ATANUA In Society Islands mythology primeval deity. Dawn, evolved from the struggles of Atea, and Ono, she became the wife of Atea (light). Together they created heaven and earth and a host of deities.

ATAPATRA A parasol; non-tantric Buddhist symbol.

ATAR (ADAR, ATARSH)
In Zoroastrianism a fire god, son of Ahura Mazda and conqueror of the evil dragon Azi Dahaka. Chief of the Yazatas or Venerable Ones serving Ahura Mazda. Sometimes classed as an Amesha Spenta, archangel.

ATARGATIS (ATARATE, ATARGATE, ATHARATE) Mother goddess of Hittite origin. Fertility deity, sometimes worshiped as a moon goddess or as bisexual. Probably a fusion of the god Athar and the goddess Ate. She was born of an egg which the sacred fish found in the Euphrates and thrust ashore. A defender of cities, she fixed the fates of mankind and nations, in which role she wore a turreted crown. As fertility queen she was shown as a mother nursing a child and with a cornucopia. Doves and fish were sacred to her; at Hierapolis, her principal seat of worship, her temple included a pond of sacred fish. Sometimes confused with Astarte. Originally Derketo, but the Greeks corrupted to Tar-ata, which led to Atargatis. Worshiped in Rome as Dea Syria. In inscriptions her name has been translated Venus, whom as sea-born she resembles. See Androgynous Deities.

ATARHASIS (ATRAMHASIS)
Babylonian-Assyrian name meaning 'he who knows exceedingly much.' The god or person who

appealed to the god Ea to allay the wrath of the gods. He survived each of the five world catastrophes of drought, famine, fire, flood, and pestilence.

ATATARHO Onondaga Indian mighty warrior. Demigod, wizard in snake form and provider of snake bravery for warriors.

ATE (1) Aramaic and Cilician great mother goddess. Identified with Atargatis. Her steed was a lion; the dove was sacred to her. Also known as Ata, Atheh, Atta. (2) In Greek mythology a daughter of Zeus and Eris. Like her mother she was a goddess of mischief and vengeance. Personification of the fatal blindness or recklessness which produces crime and the divine punishment which follows it. Zeus expelled her from heaven because she caused Eurystheus to be born before Heracles, and she wandered among men inciting them to infatuation and quarrels. (3) In Spenser's Faerie Queene a misshapen lying and scandalous hag.

ATEA Society Islands primeval deity. Light. Evolved from Tanaoa (darkness), which he destroyed. In time Ono (sound) evolved from Atea and destroyed Mutuhei (silence). Atanua (dawn) became Atea's wife, and they created heaven, earth, and a host of deities. In Marquesan mythology Tii descended from Atea and Atanua. Identical with Vatea, Wakea.

ATEN (ADON, ATON, ETON)
In Egyptian mythology the solar disk, the one and only god. First cause, father of all mankind, provider, manifested by the sun. Forerunner of later monotheist religions. Represented as a sun disk with ten rays terminating in fingers, an ankh below the disk. It became the white crown with plumes, the visible emblem of Ra, and the crown of Osiris as god of death. Word equating with Odin. It originally meant hot one.

ATESH-GA Literally, place of fire. A place of pilgrimage for fire-worshipers located west of the Caspian Sea, where flames issue from the bituminous soil.

ATET Egyptian mother goddess, worshiped at Heracleopolis. Consort of Her-shef. Slayer of the demon serpent Apep, a myth later absorbed by Ra. She had a cat form, in which aspect she was called Maau. Also called Mersekhnet.

ATHALIAH In Old Testament daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and wife of Jephoram, king of Judah. Her influence drew her husband and son into crime and idolatry. After their premature death she usurped the throne and massacred all who were left of the house of Judah except her grandson Joash, who escaped. Six years later he returned, was proclaimed king, and she was put to death by the mob.

ATHAMAS In a Greek sun myth king of Thessaly. His first wife was Nephele, the mist, by whom he had two children, Phrixos and Helle. When Nephele discovered her husband was in love with Ino, dawn, she disappeared. By Ino, Athamas also had two children, Learchus and Melicertes. Ino mistreated her stepchildren and sought their deith. To save them Nephele sent the ram with the golden fleece (sun-drenched cloud) to carry them away. Athamas went mad, killed Learchus and pursued Ino until, with Melicertes, she threw herself into the sea. In another legend, on

the death of Semele, Ino's sister, Athamas and Ino undertook the raising of Dionysus. In a jealous rage Hera struck Athamas with madness, which caused him to chase his wife and son into the sea. The marriage of Athamas and Nephele symbolizes the sun absorbing or dispelling the mists; when they disappear the sun marries the glaring day or dawn (Ino).

ATHANASIUS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning deathless, immortal.

ATHAR In Syrian mythology lover-son of Ate. Parallels Adonis, Tammuz. See Atargatis.

ATHARNA Legendary Irish king whose son was slain by the people of the Liffey Valley. He continued denouncing them from Ben Edar for a full year until all the crops and cattle of Leinster became blighted and diseased. Fertility lord of a time myth.

ATHARVAN Member of an ancient Iranian priestly family, sometimes regarded as the basis of the present Brahman caste. A churner of fire or fire priest.

ATHARVA VEDA Sanscrit Veda of charms, hymns, prayers, spells. Fourth and last of the Vedas. Its verses are used as invocations and magic spells. It denotes emotion and bestows salvation.

ATHELSTAN (ATHELSTANE) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning noble stone.

ATHELWOLD Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning noble power.

ATHENA (ATHENAIA, ATHENE) In Greek mythology one of the twelve Olympian deities. The river goddess Metis was made pregnant by Zeus. Upon receiving a prophecy that the child would be greater than himself, Zeus swallowed Metis, that is absorbed her into himself, and Athena, fully grown, burst from his head with a mighty cry. Thus the virgin dawn sprang from the sky's forehead, the seat of knowledge. To wake is to know, and she became the goddess of wisdom. She also is spoken of as the daughter of Hephaestus, Poseidon, and the Titan Pallas. As the daugher of Hephaestus she became the mistress of Prometheus and the mother of the sun god Phoebus Apollo, who usually is said to be the son of Leto, night, rather than Athena, dawn. Another legend makes her the mother of Lychnus, who reappears elsewhere as Phaethon, son of Helios. Although Zeus loved the child of his brain more than his other children, she conspired against him and aided Prometheus in stealing fire from heaven to give to man. With Perseus she was the inventor of the lute which imitated the dirge-like song of the snakes on Medusa's head, which Perseus had placed on her aegis. She was called all-bedewing, indicating she was a goddess of moisture, and her festivals were celebrated in damp months. When Zeus ceased visiting earth she acted as his deputy. She encouraged law and order, presided over agricultural inventions, and showed mankind how to use the ox for farming. When Prometheus fashioned people out of clay, she breathed a soul into them. She was brave, chaste, dauntless, and the essence of all that is noble. She was born in armor to signify her purity and virtue were unassailable. Some of her titles are: Akria, topmost; At-

this, earth's fertility; Ergane, industry; Glaukopis, gleaming countenance (other titles denoting her brightness are Ophthalmitis, Oxyderkes); Koryphasia, summit; Pallas, interpreted 'I swing' from the swinging of her aegis, and also as a man's name, suggesting she had an androgynous aspect; Parthenos, the maiden; Polias, protectress of the state; Tritogeneia, lady of the winds. The first of her duties was to arouse men from slumber; for this reason the cock and owl, birds of morning and night, were sacred to her; as earth mother, the snake was sacred. Oxen that never had been yoked were sacrificed to her, also cattle, lamb, ram, sheep. Her attributes were the aegis, anointing oil, distaff, helmet, lamp, laurel, olive, palladium, scroll. In art usually shown fully draped, majestic, slightly masculine in appearance, or in armor with a helmet from which a large plume waves. She carries her aegis and a golden staff which possessed the gifts of dignity and youth. The Medusa head on her aegis typifies the starlit night, fearful in beauty, doomed to die with the arrival of dawn. When in danger she swung around and around with her aegis, that is dawn battled storms in the dark. As guardian of Athens her most celebrated temple was the Parthenon; her principal festival was the Panathenaea. In owl form she is the counterpart of Annis, Blodeuwedd, Lilith. Her Roman counterpart is Minerva. She also resembles Anatha, Nana, Neith, Ushas.

ATHENS City in Greece renowned for its beauty and ancient schools of art and philosophy. In legendary account Athena and Poseidon disputed as to which should rename the city, then called Cecropia. The gods decided the honor was to go to the one which gave mankind the most useful gift. Athena created the olive tree, Poseidon the horse. The award was given to Athena as the deity who had given mankind a gift of plenty and a symbol of peace. The horse was deemed symbolic of war and bloodshed. The name has been applied as an honorary title on several cities: Athens of Germany, Saxe Weimar; of Ireland, Belfast; of the New World, Boston; of the North, Copenhagen; of Switzerland, Zurich; of the West, Cordova, Spain; modern Athens, Edinburgh; Mohammedan Athens, Bagdad.

ATHI Burmese equivalent of Hindu Brahma.

ATHIR Celtic for father, related to Arthur, author.

ATHRA (AETHRA) In Greek mythology mother of Theseus; probably a dawn goddess.

ATHTAR (ASTAR) (1) Abyssinian queen of heaven, the morning star. (2) Male form of Ashtoreth worshiped by Pagan Arabs as a god of love and fecundity. In a triad with Shahar and Shamshu.

ATHWYA Primeval Iranian hero. Priest of the haoma sacrifices. Second man to prepare haoma.

ATIRA (H'URARU) Pawnee earth mother. Spouse of Tirawa, sky-vault.

ATISA (JOBO-ATISA) An historical person deified. Indian Buddhist priest who founded the Ka-dampa, reformed Red Cap sect, in Tibet. He stressed meditation and discipline. Shown in monk's garments and high-peaked cap. His mudra is the dharma-

cakra, his emblem the caitya.

ATIUS TIRAWA See under Tirawa.

ATLACAMANI Aztec sea storm deity, an aspect of Chalchiuhtlicue.

ATLANTEANS In Greek mythology a people supposedly instructed in the secret powers of nature.

ATLANTES Figures of men used in Greek architecture as pillars, so called from Atlas. Female figures are called Caryatides.

ATLANTIDES In Greek mythology: (1) celestial nymphs, children of Atlas and Pleione, the Pleiades; (2) inhabitants of Atlantis; (3) another name for the Hesperides.

ATLANTIS In Greek mythology a mythical land in the Atlantic ocean, where men and civilization mysteriously originated. A happier place of man's existence, which is said to have sunk into the sea. Also called Mu.

ATLAS (HYAS) In Greek mythology son of Iapetus and Clymene or of Uranus and Gaea; brother of Prometheus; father of the Hesperides, Hyades, and Pleiades; grandfather of Hermes. Because of the part Atlas played in the Titanomachia he was condemned to stand forever supporting the heavens on his shoulders; hence the endurer, a mainstay, a sufferer, one who supports a heavy burden. As axis god, a pillar, thus a phallus. He was also the father of Calypso, who dwelt on the island of Ogygia or navel of the sea. In later legends identified with mountains as supporting the heavens, and in one version he was a teacher of astronomy and navigation. As he supposedly stood at the extreme west of the world, probably northwest Africa, the Atlantic Ocean was named after him.

ATLI (ATLE, ATTILA) In Norse mythology king of Hunaland. Son of Budli, brother of Brynhild. A fierce, grim, greedy king, he forces Gudrun, widow of Sigurd, to become his wife that he may claim her fortune as his. Because her brothers Gunnar and Hogni had kept the greater part of the Andvari hoard which Sigurd had willed to Gudrun, Atli slays them. With the murder he avenges the death of Brynhild and his uncles killed by them. Gudrun to avenge the death of her two brothers slays her two sons by Atli and then kills Atli. Thus one who lives by the sword dies by the sword. The marriage of Gudrun and Atli is that of fertility and autumn (or gloaming). The slaying of the kinsmen of Atli by the kinfolk of Gudrun represents the slaying of dark forces by light. Atli, a character probably developed from the historic Attila, king of the Huns, corresponds to Etzel in the Niebelungenlied.

ATMAN (ATMA) Sanscrit spirit of highest principle of the universe. Brahma, the supreme Self or Ego. Having created the world he entered into it as the soul from which all individual souls derive and to which they return as the supreme goal of existence. Atman became the Greek atmos, root of atmosphere and German athem.

ATNATU Australian self-created deity in the heavens. Angry at some of his children, he threw them down to earth through a hole in the sky, and they became

the ancestors of a northern tribe.

ATOAKWATJE Australian water men; demigods who control the supply of water from clouds in which they dwell.

ATON Aztec sun god. Cognate with Aten, which see.

ATOTARHO Iroquois magician. He frustrated Hiawatha's dream for a union between Iroquois and Algonquin Indians to insure peace.

ATRA-CHASIS In Babylonian mythology the man saved from the flood. Also called Pir-na-pishtim, which see.

ATRAIOMAN In Carib Indian tradition the reincarnation of Kalinago in the form of a fish pursued by the slayers of Kalinago. See pursuit.

ATREUS Legendary king of Mycenae. Grandson of Tantalus, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, husband of Aerope, father of Pleisthenes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. He promised to sacrifice the most beautiful animal in his flock to Artemis. When he discovered a golden lamb (sunlit cloud) he strangled it but greedily hid the fleece in a chest. Aerope, seduced by Thyestes, gave the fleece to her lover, who then usurped the throne. (He who controlled the sunlit cloud was sun king.) Atreus made a pact with his brother that he was to regain the throne when the sun reversed itself. One morning the sun was in total eclipse. Interpreted as the sun setting in the east, Atreus regained his throne. Thyestes aroused Pleisthenes against his father, and the youth set out to kill Atreus. Unwittingly Atreus slew his son. Feigning reconciliation with Thyestes, Atreus killed three of his brother's sons and served them at a banquet to their father, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus, who finally was slain by Aegisthus, son of Thyestes. This legend deals with the various phases of light which destroy the phases of light they succeed; it also typifies fraternal hatred. As slayer of his son he resembles Cuchulainn, as server of human flesh he resembles Tantalus.

ATRI Vedic sage and seer saved from burning in a deep pit by the Asvins, who restored him with a refreshing draught. He rescued the sun hidden by the demon Svarbhanu and replaced it in the sky (reappearance of the sun after an eclipse), a deed also ascribed to the Atris as a family. The name denotes eater.

ATROPOS One of the three Fates or Moira in Greek mythology. Bearer of the shears, she is the inflexible one who cuts the thread of human life, which is prepared by her sister Clotho and spun by Lachesis. Identified with the Roman Morta.

ATSE HASTIN (ATSEATSINE) In Navaho legend the first man, created from an ear of white maize in the lower world by the four winds. With his spouse Atse Estsan he led the human race up from below. He and his wife had five pairs of twins, the first of which were hermaphrodites and were the inventors of pottery and wicker water bottles. The others all intermarried with mirage people, who dwelt in this world, and with Kisani, underworld people, and populated the earth. Atse Hastin and his wife were accompanied by the coyote.

Atse Estsan (Atseatsan). First woman, wife of Atse Hastin. Created from an ear of yellow

maize of by the four winds. A fertility mother.

ATTABEIRA (ATABEI) Mother of Iocauna, supreme and eternal being of Taino Indians. First in being. Mother earth. Also called Guacarapita, Guimazoa, Iella, Mamona.

ATTACONI A legendary people dwelling beyond the Himalayas, resembling the Hyperboreans.

ATTALICA A cloth of gold which supposedly was introduced by Attalus, king of Pergamum. Hence the wealth of Attalus.

ATTHIS An aspect of Athena as dawn goddess in Greek mythology. On a visit to Hephaestus, Erichthonios is born to her. She places her son in a casket which she gives to the Agraulid with instructions it is not to be opened. They disobey and find the coils of a snake or a snake-bodied infant (an aspect of earth's fertility).

ATTIC (1) Delicate wit, incisive intelligence, simple elegance. From the people of Attica in ancient Greece. (2) The head, alluding to the highest story in a house. Rats in the attic is to be queer, to have something exotic in the head.

Attic bird. Nightingale.

Attic boy. Cephalus, beloved by Aurora and passionately fond of hunting.

Attic faith. Inviolable faith; opposite of Punic faith.

Attic Muse. Xenophon, 4th century B.C. historian, so called because of the excellence of his style of composition.

Attic salt. Delicate and elegant wit; a sparkling thought well expressed.

Attic school. In sculpture the Athenean school noted for refinement and sensuous delicacy of form.

ATTILA (AZZILO, EZZILA) (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fatherlike. (2) Fifth century A.D. king of the Huns. Known as the scourge of God. An invader who exacted large tributes and caused great destruction and devastation. He was slain by his bride Ildico on the night of their marriage. He appears in the Volsung Saga as Atli and in the Nibelungenlied as Etzel.

ATTIS (ATYS) A Phrygian deity of vegetation, his myth appears in countless versions. He is a youth of great beauty conceived when Cybele puts in her bosom a pomegranate sprung from the genitals of the man-monster Agdistis, a sort of double of Attis. He is born of the daughter of the River Sangarius, who descended from the hermaphroditic Agdistis. Agdistis became enamoured of Attis and when Attis was about to marry a king's daughter, in his frenzy he deprived Attis of his manhood with the result Attis dies. In repentance Agdistis prevails upon Zeus to grant that the body shall never decay. Zeus grants the petition, and permits the hair (foliage) of Adonis to grow and the little finger (phallus) to move. A princess is the mother and carnal lover of Attis, and when the king, her father, discovers her fault, he kills Attis and she roams over the earth in wild grief. A legend paralleling that of Isis and Osiris. He is born of an almond tree, and thus resembles Adonis. He is the impotent son of the Phrygian Calaus, and he goes to Lydia to institute the worship of the Great Mother. There he is slain by a boar (famine) sent by Zeus. His mother Cybele is inspired with chaste love for her

son, which he pledges to reciprocate. On his proving unfaithful, the Great Mother kills the nymph with whom he has sinned, whereupon he in madness mutilates himself. In another version he is unfaithful to his mother-lover and when he is about to marry the beautiful nymph Sagaris, Cybele bursts in on the feast, causing him to go mad. He runs off into the mountains, maims himself, and dies. In all versions he appears as young and handsome, beloved by a great goddess, usually his mother, and is the victim of a brutal and untimely death which brings disaster into the world because things cease to grow with his death. In several versions he dies beside a pine tree; his spirit enters the tree and from his blood violets grow. Because of the barrenness which falls upon earth with his death, the gods resurrect him each spring to save the world. In one rite, priests unmanned themselves beside a pine and then hung a wreath of violets on the sacred tree. This was an act of sympathetic magic, aimed at stimulating growth. In another rite an effigy was hung on a pine tree where it was kept for one year and then burned. This was intended to maintain the spirit of vegetation, perhaps that of a corn or tree spirit, in life throughout the year. In self-mutilation, death, and resurrection, he represents the cycle of the year, which is cut in the autumn (harvest), dies in the winter, and is reborn in the spring. Much mourning attended his death; women lamented, accompanied by the shrill wailing notes of the flute; disconsolate believers shaved their heads; women who could not bring themselves to sacrifice their beautiful hair gave themselves to strange men at the festival and dedicated to Cybele and Attis any money they received. In the spring his rebirth was celebrated with song. His sacred tree, the pine, was bled (for turpentine) at the Vernal equinox. The boar was his sacred animal. The self-castration of Attis explains the eunuchised priests of Cybele. He is the analogue of Adonis, Christ, Mithra, and Tammuz. See Agdistis, dying god.

Attis mysteries. Feast at which drink and food of life were served in the sacred cymbal and tympanum. It was influenced by earlier Mithra ceremonies and in turn influenced Christian ceremonies.

ATUA NOTO-WHARE Polynesian house-dwelling spirits. Deities of the germs of unborn human children.

ATUM (ATMU, ATUM-RA, ATUM-RE, ATUMU, TEM, TUM) Egyptian deity of the setting sun. A creator god. In some accounts self created, in others created by four frogs and four snakes, which existed in the abyss or primeval sea. By masturbating or spitting he created Shu and Tefnut. He is portrayed as a bearded man wearing the double crown of Lower and Upper Egypt. Mentu was the rising sun and Ra the noonday sun.

ATZILOTH Archetypal world in the cabala. World of unity where the union of God and His Shekinah takes place; world of emanation without sepration. Also called world of Sephira.

AU-AA Semitic deity identifying Jau (Au) with Ea (Aa).

AUBREY Masculine name from the French; a variation of the Old High German Alberich, meaning elf and ruler.

AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE In

medieval romances lovers who suffer many hardships and separations before they are finally united.

AUCHTHON Phoenician sky deity. By Greeks called Uranus.

AUD (AUDR) Literally, bounteous riches. In Norse mythology son of Nagelfare of the stars and Nat (night). A name paralleling Aether and Authr (Arthur). Feminine form is Auda.

AUDHUMLA Literally, nourisher. Cosmic cow of Norse mythology. Great mother formed from the frozen mists of Niflheim melted by the heat of Muspellsheim in Ginnungagap (primeval abyss). From her teats ran four streams of milk, the four primordial rivers of the cardinal points, and with these she fed Ymir, who was created at the same time as Audhumla, and out of whom the earth was shaped. She fed herself from the salty hoar frost, licking it until it formed Buri, whose son Bor was the father of the gods Odin, Ve, and Vili. In some versions she was created by Surtr. The parallelism of Audhumla and Ymir exists in Iranian cosmogony with the primeval ox Geush Urvan and the primeval man Gaya Maretan.

AUDREY Feminine name from Old High English Etheldreth, meaning noble, strength, and from the Celtic, meaning golden.

AUDWIN Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning rich friend.

AUGE In Greek mythology an Arcadian princess and priestess of Athena. She became the mother of Telephus by Heracles. Because Telephus was born to a priestess who was required to remain a virgin, Athena sent a plague to afflict the land. Auge and her son were set adrift in a chest, and were washed ashore at Mysia, where King Theuthras made Auge his queen. A myth which resembles that of Danae. In another version Auge (dawn) was the mother of Telephus (sun) by Aleos (night). Telephus was left on Mount Parthenion and suckled by a doe. When he grew to manhood his mother was promised to him as a wife. She refused to marry him, and he was about to slay her when Heracles revealed her identity and Telephus led her back to her own land. This version resembles the Antiope legend.

AUGEAN STABLES In Greek mythology the stables in which King Augeas of Ellis kept 3,000 oxen. The stalls had not been cleaned for thirty years and, as his fifth labor, Heracles (sun) was ordered to clean them. He accomplished the task in one day by diverting the river Alpheus through them. Thus, to clear away an accumulated mass of corruption by one stroke. Heracles accomplished his task in the month governed by Leo.

AUGMUND Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning awful protection.

AUGUR One of a body of Roman officials charged with observing and interpreting omens for guidance in public affairs, hence a diviner, prognosticator, soothsayer.

AUGUST Eighth month of the year, a period or state of candor. Its name is derived from Augustus, and so called because it is the crowned period of the year, month in which grains are ripe enough for harvesting. Its birthstone is the peridot or sardonyx,

its colors are crimson and yellow, itz zodiacal sign is Virgo, the Virgin. In China its emblems are the cock and pear blossom. In Greek antiquity sacred to Demeter. In the West generally personified by harvesters, reapers in cornfields, and symbolized by goldenrod and humming bird.

AUGUSTUS (AUGUST, AUGUSTINE, AUSTIN, GUS, GUSTUS) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning exalted, majestic, venerable. Feminine form, Augusta (Gus, Gussie, Gusta). (2) Acknowledged to be the most peaceful emperor of Rome. Patron of arts and literature, an Augustan Age has become the term for an age that is the highest point in the literature of any nation; reformer. He instituted the enrollment which obliged Joseph and Mary to go to Bethlehem, where Jesus was born.

AULD HORNIE (AULD ANE, AULD CLOOTIE, AULD HANGIE, AULD NICK) In Scotland a devil. Pan with crooked nose, goat's beard and feet, horns, and pointed ears, transformed into Satan. The use of auld implies that Satan is always old.

AULNE A German devil.

AUM In Brahmanism and Buddhism monosyllable which is potent because it is a symbol of Supreme Deity. Lord of created beings. The Sun. All oblations, rites, and sacrifices will pass away, but Aum will not. Mystical utterance cognate with amen or aye. Used as a talisman. A represents the viga-mantra of the male Buddha, the male generative power, the state of waking consciousness together with its world of gross experience; U represents the female productive power, the state of dreaming consciousness together with its experience of subtle shapes of dreams; M represents the conjunction or union of the essences of both, the state of dreamless sleep, natural condition of quiescent undifferentiated consciousness wherein every experience is dissolved into a blissful non-experience. Aum stands for the three precious triratna (jewels): Buddha, intelligence, soul; Dharma, body, matter; Shangha, union of the two. In Hinduism the trinity: Aditi, Varuna, Mitra. Dweller in the Infinite, symbolized by the equilateral triangle and by A. In the Malay Peninsula, mystery name permutations: A-U-M, i.e. thy Mother's Son; M-U-A, Maker of these Waters; U-A-M, I am the Male Creator. Egyptian, Hebrew, and Moslem secret name for God. Used as a password. Among Moslems an omnific syllable whose efficacy cures serpent bites and restored the blind, lame, and maimed. It eroded into âme, French for soul. Compare Aun, Jao, Om.

Aum-na-ni-padme-hum. Jewel in the lotus. In Buddhism talisman for the greatest happiness, prosperity, knowledge, and the means of deliverance from enemies and all evil on earth.

AUN (AN, ON) (1) Ancient Semitic fish god. The Phoenician Sidon (Sid-on) was the ship of On (Aun). Aun is found again in Dagon (Dag-aun), the great fish enlightener and teacher. It also is the root of Oannes. In Syrian mythology Aun is the husband of the fish goddess Derketo. (2) In ancient Egypt, like Aunan, a name for Heliopolis, city of the sun; thus a title for the sun. (3) In Coptic tradition the city where Mary washed the swaddling of the infant Jesus in the spring Ain-esh-Shems, which formerly

had been sacred to Ra, Egyptian sun deity. The sacred Balsam tree sprang from the string drippings.

AUR Hebrew for light. Root from which Romans took their noun aurum (gold).

AURA (AURAE) (1) One of the Greek nymphs of the air personifying gentle wind. A sylph. (2) An emanation or influence supposedly issuing from the human body; invisible to ordinary eyes, it is believed to be a pervasive psychic force which conveys or receives mesmeric impressions or messages.

AURANGZEB Mogul emperor of India who was a religious bigot. He usurped the throne by rebelling against his father, whom he kept in prison; he caused the death of three brothers; he assumed the title Alamgir (conquerer of the world).

AURBODA (ANGERBODA, GULVEIG-HODER, ORBODA) In Norse mythology the hag of Iarnvid, a mountain wind giantess. Wife of Gymer, likewise of Loki; mother of Beli, howler, and Gerd, illuminator. Also mother of the wolves that pursued the sun and moon, and as such the hag of eastern winds. In a disguise which hid her angry aspect she dwelt among the Aesir as lady-in-waiting to Freyja and lured Freyja away from her seat under the Yggdrasil tree. When beneficent she was the crow which conferred fertility, thus an aspect of gentle winds.

AUREA VIRGA In Roman mythology the golden-leaved rod given by Apollo to Mercury. Caduceus, phallic symbol.

AURELIA Feminine name derived from a Roman family name, probably from the Latin aurum (gold).

AURELIUS Semi-mythical king of Britain. He supposedly instructed Merlin to construct Stonehenge with boulders of miraculous virtue brought from Ireland.

AUREROLE Symbol of glory, the solar disk. In Christianity, divinity, field of radiance and splendor, supreme power. A blue aureole suggests celestial glory. In Hebrew tradition the aureole of Moses was double rayed, representing justice and truth.

AURGELMIR A name of Ymir, which see.

AURICULA Symbolic of avarice. In the language of flowers: Wealth is not always happiness.

AURIGA Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Charioteer or Wagoner. Identified with Erichthonius who, being crippled and unable to walk, invented the chariot. This achievement entitled him to a place in heaven.

AURORA (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beginning, freshness. (2) Roman goddess of dawn. The rosy-fingered deity who leads the way for the rising sun. Herald of day. Usually shown flying before the horse-drawn chariot of the sun surrounded by dew and carrying flowers and a torch. Word derived from Hindu Ushas, which became Ausera in Lithuania, Aarvak in Norse mythology, and Eos in Greek mythology. Parallels Chinese Chih Nu and Japanese Ori-hime.

Aurora Australis. Southern

lights. In American Indian tradition dance of the gods across the star-lit Southern Sky.

Aurora Borealis. Northern lights. By American Indians called the merry dancers; dance of the gods across the star-lit Northern Sky. Among the Chukchee the home of those who died a violent death. Eskimos called it the dance of the dead; the spirits of ancestors disporting in white raiment while the sun is away. Among Esthonians it was a heavenly war. To the Finns it was the fire of the Arctic Ocean associated with Rutja's Rapids, the flaming river of the dead. Finno-Lapps who had died in battle and continued fighting one another in the air. Russian-Lapps declared it to be the spirits of the murdered, who continued to stab one another and spill blood and were afraid of the sun. In Norse mythology the Valkyrie. In northern Siberia the track of the White horse of Earth-watching Man.

AUSERA Lithuanian dawn goddess. See Aurora 2.

AUSTER In Roman mythology personification of the south wind.

AUSTERITY Typified by an ascetic or by a straight upright line. In India represented by an ass.

AUSTRALIA Emblems: Emu, kangaroo, Mimosa (yellow wattle tree), Southern Cross. A black man symbolizes western Australia.

AUSTRIAN LIP The thick underlip of the Hapsburg family.

AUTEB (AUTYEB) In Egyptian mythology female personification of joy.

AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT Appears on charms which serve against dangers of travel, especially against robbers. Means Jesus passing through their midst went His way.

AUTHOR The Great Tor or Eternal Creator of the universe. Deity, god. When used to indicate a literary person symbolized by a goose quill, pen, typewriter. Word derived from Latin auctor (one who makes things to grow), and related to actor (which in Greek antiquity signified chief), and to athir (Celtic for father), ether (all pervading), Hathor, and Hector.

AUTHORITY Symbolized by crown, ecclesiastical crosier, fasces, hastate, key, mace, military standard, scepter. In Italian an icon personified by a mature woman seated on a throne. Her garment is gold, richly embroidered. She holds a sword. Books and weapons are at her side.

AUTODAFE Literally, act of faith. The public declaration of judgement passed on persons in the trials of the Spanish Inquisition, followed by execution of the sentences imposed.

AUTOLYCUS (1) In Greek mythology son of Hermes, father of Anticlea, grandfather of Odysseus. The craftiest of thieves, Autolycus appears to have been a wind deity, but he may have been a drought aspect of the sun. He stole the flocks of his neighbors and changed their marks or rendered them invisible. Sisyphus outwitted him by marking his sheep under their feet. He was a great boxer and wrestler and taught Heracles these arts as well as stealing. (2) In Shakespeare's Winter's Tale a light-fingered rogue who snaps

up trifles.

AUTOMEDON In Homer the charioteer and companion of Achilles; in Virgil the brother-in-arms of Achilles' son Pyrrhus. A coachman.

AUTOMOBILE Symbolic of the city of Detroit; travel.

AUTUMN In Europe and the United States understood to be from September 22 to December 20 inclusive, and comprising the zodiacal signs Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius. Period of chill, of fruitfulness, and harvest, of incipient decay, maturity, middle-age (some say old-age), of perpetuation, of ripeness. The passing into decline, as the autumn of life. The twilight of the year, hence afternoon. Occultists state the organs most strongly acted upon are the lungs; its action is the cooling off; its color is white; its direction west and the left half of the body; its element is metal; its principal flavor is acrid; its musical tone is G. Its symbols are: autumn grains and leaves; the colors brown, dark red, reddish brown; harvests; ripe fruits. Its female representation: a mature woman clothed except for her arms and carrying fruit, grain, or a vine branch. She rides a bull. Also personified by Ceres, Demeter, Pomona, Vertumnus. Male representations: mature man reaping, his sickle in his girdle; or binding a sheaf of wheat. Also a mature man wearing a star-studded girdle, in one hand fruits and grapes, in the other a pair of scales equally poised with a globe on each side. In Buddhism, with winter, the white season, the season of Zen. In China presided over by the White Tiger, indicated by the Western Quadrant, symbolized by the chrysanthemum. In Japan symbolized by maple leaves and wild geese.

Autumn equinox. Hunters' and reapers' festivals.

AUUENAU Australian ghoulish storm spirits. They are thin and hairy; from their wrists, elbows, knees, and ankles hang human bones, taken from the dead they devour. A tail hangs from their backs, which is the summer lightning and which warns when they are present.

AUXO Literally, increaser. Worshiped by early Athenians as one of the Graces.

AV (AF) Word root signifying life. Equates with Eve and is found in Aphrodite, Avon, ivy.

AVA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning bird.

AVAGDDU (AFAGDDU) In Celtic mythology ill-fated son of Tegid the Bald. The ugliest boy in the world; brother of Creirwy, the most beautiful girl in the world. A storm deity and spirit of decay. Compare Morvran.

AVAIKI Polynesian underworld, abode of Miru.

AVALLON (AVALLACH, AVILION) British god of the underworld, whose paradise was called Avallon's Island. It was a land of perpetual spring or summer identical with Avalon.

AVALOKITESVARA (AVALOKITA) Fourth Celestial Bodhisattva; Buddhist Lord of Mercy. Lord-who-sees-sound; one whose essence is perfect knowledge. A Buddha-elect, future savior of the world, a messiah. Sage who decided to remain a Bodhisattva (Buddha-to-be) until such time as he obtained deliverance for all mankind. His face is turned in every direction in order to see everyone. Lover of mankind. Patron of those who are attacked by robbers and those who are shipwrecked. Fetters drop when he is invoked; the sword of the executioner is arrested by those who call his name; a woman who desires a fair daughter or son need only pray to him to have her desires fulfilled. First minister and spiritual son of Amitabha. He is believed to have built the present world and his special mission is to look after the welfare of Buddhists. Most popular of the Lamaist deities, patron saint of Tibet. Dalai Lamas are believed to be incarnations of him. He manifests himself in 108 different forms, usually shown four-armed. His emblems are the khadga, mala, padma, patra, simhasana. His expression is one of benevolence; he bears the lotus in his hand. Also called Amoghapasa, Sadaksari. In China called Kwanyin, in Japan, Kwannon. In Tibet known as S'Pyan-ras-gzigs-pyag-bshipa. Compare Chenresi.

AVALON (AVILION) Gaelic terrestrial paradise. Land of concord, peace, and eternal spring, where people are forever young, and grief and disease are unknown. An island of apples (avalls), where nature is so abundant the labor of cultivating the soil is unnecessary. Abode and burial place of King Arthur, Oberon, and Morgan Le Fay. Nine sisters, of whom Morgan is chief and who can take the shape of birds, rule. In some legends Morgan is described as the daughter of Avallon (see), in others she is Arthur's sister, and she and Arthur dwell together happily in Avalon. Also known as Isle of Souls, Island of Apples, Land of the Blessed. Parallels Annwfn, Boiuca, Elysium, Hesperides, San Hsien Shan, Tir-nan-og.

AVARICE Personified by a man with a muck rake; an old man holding a money bag; a woman storing her money in a safe. In an Italian icon personified by a pale-faced woman, lean and melancholy. Pain causes her to keep one hand on her belly; at the same time she devours a purse with her eyes closed. She is accompanied by a starved wolf.

AVATAR (AVATARA) (1) In Hinduism the descent of a deity to earth and his incarnation as an animal or man to save the world. The ten avatars of Vishnu are the most celebrated: 1- Matsya in fish form; 2- Kurma in tortoise form; 3- Varaha as a boar; 4- Narasinha, half lion, half man; 5- Vamana, a dwarf; 6- Parashurama, human form as Rama with an ax; 7-Ramachandra, also as Rama; 8- Krishna; 9- Buddha; all forms in the past; 10- Kalki, the white horse with wings to appear at the end of the four ages to destroy the earth. (2) In Tibetan Buddhism a monk of the highest grade. Incarnate Lamas. See Dalai Lama, Tasi Lama. (3) Used metaphorically to denote an embodiment or manifestation of some idea.

AVE (1) Latin wish of good health. Literally, hail, it is used as welcome, farewell. Probably originally a beatific shout to the Great God. Akin to av, bravo, Eva. (2) In Christian tradition time for the recitation of the Angelus. So called because Ave Maria is thrice repeated in it.

Ave Maria (Ave Mary, Av Mary, Av Maria). 'Hail Mary,'

prayer in the Roman Catholic church based on the salutation of the angel Gabriel to Virgin Mary.

AVEBURY In Britain site of Silbury, an ancient barrow or burying ground. Resolves into bury of A or Awe (Ave), the chief god or sun.

AVELINE (AV'VIE) Feminine name from the French, meaning hazel, and from Old French, meaning charming, pleasant.

AVENUE A means of access for attainment or escape. Dream significance: easy and happy life.

AVERIL (AVERY) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning boar and favor. Also a feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning battle maid, wild boar.

AVERNUS Roman infernal regions. Sometimes identified as Lake Averno because of the belief its sulphurous vapors were deadly to the birds which inhaled them. Ancients also believed the lake was the entrance to the infernal regions. Any pestilential bog, an underworld.

Avernal. An inhabitant of Avernus; a fiend; underworld nymph.

AVERUNCUS The averter in Roman mythology. Title under which Robigus, in opposition to Flora, was a worker of evil and destroyer of tender herbs by mildew. He was invoked by those who wished to avert his wrath.

AVESTA Book of wisdom; sacred book of Zoroastrianism.

AVEZUHA Rumanian demoness who sought to harm Virgin Mary before the birth of Jesus.

AVICI Buddhist hell.

AVIDYA In Hinduism the primary cause of all that seems to exist. Spirit of ignorance, non-knowledge. Equivalent of the Magician in the tarot deck.

AVIS (AVICE, AVICIA) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning war refuge. A word meaning bird, yielding essence of life (av). In French signifies judgement.

AVO Norse great elfin archer. Another name for Orvandel, which see.

AVON Generic term for river. All rivers are regarded as manifestations of Av (life) + on (one), thus the regenerative one life or great one.

AWAJI Island where the original Japanese twin deities descended upon earth. Akin to Havilah, Hawaii.

AWAR In Mohammedanism son of Eblis. Demon of evasion and shiftiness.

AWITELIN TSITA Zuni great mother. Earth goddess created by Shiwanokia from spittle. With her mate Apoyan Tachu, sky, she formed terrestrial life. Also said to be created by Awonawilona.

AWONAWILONA Zuni primeval deity, supreme life giver. In the beginning he created himself and thought outward in space, thus the blue vault of heaven. Also worshiped as the sun father who fecundated the sea by scattering his own flesh on the waters. From the scum he formed the sky father Apoyan Tachu and the earth mother Awitelin Tsita before they were separated. With his breath he created clouds. His color is that of smoke; he

sometimes takes bird form. Referred to as He-She, the initiator. See androgynous deities.

AX (AXE) Chastisement, execution, retribution, suffering. As a deity weapon, lightning, thunder; as blazer of the trail, cleaver (clever-one) of the way, symbolic of the sun. Self-motivation, thus the expression, 'have an ax to grind.' Dream significance: strength of character. Talisman for strength. Hieroglyph for god. In various mythologies implement on whose edge the sky rests. Emblem of the serpent-destroying bird. Equates with ash (fraxinus), a sacred tree. Anglo-Saxon for ax is acus, which yields great light. Breton name is bouc'hal, and a phallic symbol. In Brittany stone axes are built in chimneys to ward off lightning. Buddhist tantric symbol, instrument with which the gods attack non-believers. Sanscrit name is parasu. In China emblem of the god of carpenters and a marriage go-between. Christian emblem of martyrdom. Among gnostics a power of light. The Dinkas of Africa have a Great Chief of the Hammer and a House of the Ax. In Egyptian mythology Ptah, cleaver of the way, is represented by an ax, which symbolizes power, rank, war. The Mayans worship a God of the Ax, who also is known as Great Seer of the Hammer.

Battle ax. Divinity attribute, sacred weapon. Symbolic of fertility, guardianship, power, protection, war. Cognate with cross, fish, tail, hammer, sword.

Double ax. Divinity, fertility, lightning, power, sacrifice, sun, thunder, war, word of god.

Ax, erect. Divinity, phallus.

Ax and trident. Fire (sun) and water.

AXEL Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning divine reward.

AXIEROS A name of the Dioscuri when invoked as four; yields great fire Eros.

AXINITE Gem typifying mystery of life.

AXIOCERSA (AXIOCERSUS, AXIOKERSA) A name of the Dioscuri when invoked as four; yields great fire or great Ursa. See anakes.

AXIS (AXLE) Phallus, pivot of life, tree of life, trunk of universe tree. That which separates heaven and earth. Polaris. Shafts on which Caer Sidi revolved. The universal axis is variously conceived as an axle tree, a backbone, fiery column, nail, pal, pike, pillar, pole, pole star, rod, spear, spike, spindle, spine, staff, tree trunk, torso. Axle is from the Icelandic oxl meaning shoulder.

Axle tree. Axis of the universe. See cista.

AYAH Hindu lady's maid or nurse.

AYA-KASHIKO-NE-NO-KAMI In Japanese mythology Oh-Awful (or Venerable)-Lady-Deity. Younger sister and wife of Omodaru-no-kami. Together they were a pair of the seven divine generations. They signify the completion of the august persons of the deities and represent the gradual progress of creation.

AYAR CACHI In Inca mythology one of the Tahuantin-Suyu-Kapac (Lords of the Four Quarters). Oldest of the four sons of Sun, and with his brothers born at Paccari-tampu. Ruler of the east. His name signifies he who causes or he who gives being. He was buried by his

brothers but reappeared in the form of a brilliantly plumed bird (dawn), whose ears were pierced and who wore round gold earrings which became a sign of his worshipers. Thus he was a dying and resurrected god. He was an aspect of Viracocha and also called Tokay.

Ayar Aucca. Brother of Ayar Cachi. Ruler of the south. His name signifies enemy. Also called Colla.

Ayar Manco. Youngest brother of Ayar Cachi. Lord of the North. He married his four sisters and founded the Inca race.

Ayar Uchu. Brother of Ayar Cachi. Ruler of the West. Also called Pinahua.

AYESHA (AISHA) Mohammed's favorite wife, hence favorite of a harem. She was the daughter of Abu Bekr, merchant who became a prophet, and she is revered as the virgin of Mohammedanism.

AYIN Same as Ain, which see.

AYLLU Among the Incas soul or essence of the descendants of the pacarina (dead ancestors); lineage. Also descendants in the male line of Incas, which formed a special hereditary kinship group and were responsible for the upkeep of their royal ancestor's palace and maintenance of his cult.

AYLMER Masculine name from Old English, meaning noble and famous.

A-Z Beginning and end, from first to last. Parallels Greek alpha-omega, Hebrew aleph-tau.

AZA Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning noble.

AZA AND AZAEL In the cabala pair who became enamored of Cain's daughter or sister Naamah. They were among the angels cast from heaven for falling in love with the daughters of men, and imprisoned on earth where they still teach the forbidden art of magic. In another account sons of Cain. In Hebrew tradition Azael was one of the last angels to rebel, and he is to be chained up until the Last Judgement.

AZAG-BAU In Sumerian legendary history the keeper of a wine shop who became the founder and queen of Kish. She supposedly enjoyed a prosperous reign for 100 years. Appears to have been a spouse of Sargon I.

AZALEA Fragile and ephemeral passion, living fire. Barren regrets, fatal gift. Dream significance: expensive flattery. Word cognate with the last of Yggdrasil. In China emblematic of a beautiful but deadly woman. In Japan herald of spring and used in ceremonies celebrating Buddha's birthday, eighth day of the fourth month. In Korea the fly-catcher, because the sticky substance which exudes from the plant is used to catch flies.

AZALIAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning ennobled by God.

AZAM Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning greatest.

AZAN Mohammedan call to prayer. Proclaimed by the muezzin from the minaret of a mosque five times daily.

AZARIAH (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning helped by Jehovah. (2) King of Judah who began his reign at sixteen years of age. At first the land was

happy and prosperous. After he offered incense to God conditions changed and he was smitten with leprosy. The change was attributed to idolatrous worship. (3) Name by which Abednego, companion of Daniel, was known originally. One unhurt by fire.

AZARIEL Hebrew angel of the waters of earth; invoked by fishermen.

AZAZEL (1) Scapegoat which the Hebrews sent into the wilderness and pushed off a chalk cliff, representing the purging of sins in ritual for Day of Atonement. Probably originally a primitive Semitic genius or satyr of flocks, leader of the hairy race to which propitiation was made with a goat. The offsprings of this race were the giants who became demons of the wilderness. (2) Leader of the rebellious sons of God who entered into sexual relations with the daughters of men and were cast out of heaven. These fallen angels taught men personal adornment, warfare, and witchcraft, and at God's command were chained by Raphael in the wilderness. (3) In Mohammedanism angel cast out of heaven when he refused to worship Adam. His name was changed to Eblis (Iblis), meaning despair. He became a demon of the elements or a jinn of the desert. Probably a degraded Babylonian deity. (4) In Milton's Paradise Lost a standard bearer of Satan.

AZDAHAH In Armenian mythology husband of Tigranuki. He intended to kill her brother Tigranes, whom she warned, so Azdahah killed her. A demon of darkness. See Tigranes.

AZE Literally, trail or my dear. In Japanese legend the devoted wife of Nase, which see. Also known as Unakami-aze (trail on the sea).

AZHI DAHAKA (AZHDAK, ZAHHAK DAHHAK) In the Avesta three-headed, six-eyed destructive dragon which ruled the second millenium of human history. In the Bundahesh the son of Angra Mainyu by Autak with whom he had committed incest. In the Shahnamah he is a man with two serpents growing from his shoulders, created by Angra Mainyu to destroy those faithful to Ahura Mazda. Throughout Iranian mythology he appeared as the destroying serpent (drought and storm demon) which overcame Yima and brought about an end to the golden age. Cold, disease, and death were the products of his evil. After replacing Yima as king, with demons to assist him, he ruled for 1,000 years; then he was conquered by Thraetaona and bound on Mount Demavand. He will break his fetters before the coming of Keresaspa at the end of the world, but will be destroyed by Keresaspa. He is a coward who lives in constant terror because his death has been predicted. Barbarous and tyrannical, he perhaps is a personification of a thousand years of Iranian oppression by the Babylonian empire. Azhi yields blazing A, suggesting the gnawing or scorching sun; Dahaka means man with a sarcastic laugh. Parallels Ahi, Fenrir.

AZI Persian demon who ravished beautiful women. Demon of age or time.

AZIEL Masculine Hebrew name meaning God strengthens.

AZILUTH Cabalistic term for universe.

AZIZA Among African Ewes, chimpanzee-like hunter gods or forest demons. Spirits who give magic and the knowledge or worship of the gods to men. Name signifies little people of the forest.

AZIZOS (AZIZU) In Arabian lore the powerful morning star, companion of the sun. The evening star is Monimos.

AZRAEL Hebrew and Mohammedan angel of death; angel who watches over the dying and separates the soul from the body at the moment of death. At Judgement Day he will be the last to die, but will do so at the second blast of the Archangel. Name signifying help of God

Azrael's wings. Signs of approaching death.

AZTEC Sun worshiper. Member of an American Indian people noted as astute traders.

AZTLAN Mythical land from which the Aztecs believed they had migrated. It was a bright or white land of seven cities where the seven sons of Iztac Mixcoatl, who had founded the seven tribes, emerged from seven caves. It was located in the north or northwest and in its midst was a sacred mountain, Colhuacan or Teoculhuacan, in which Chimomoztoc (Seven Caves) was located.

AZUCENA An old gypsy who steals an infant; from the character in Verdi's opera Il Trovatore.

AZUNMA In Japanese legend the dance of the swan-maiden in her plea for the recovery of her robe of feathers.

AZURE Sky. See blue for symbolism. Word derived from the name Ashur. In Chinese art color of rain. Worn by emperor when worshiping heaven. In Greek mythology the color of Zeus. In Roman mythology the color of Jupiter.

Azure Dragon. Ch'ing Lung, one of the supernatural creatures of China produced when P'an Ku called to Chaos for assistance in putting the universe in order. With tortoise and phoenix a progenitor of the animal kingdom. Guardian of the east, home of rain. Symbolizes spring rain and growing warmth. In China and Japan one of the four good spirits. See Ssu Ling.

AZYM (AZYME) Jewish paschal loaf. Unleavened bread; unfermented.

B

B Inferior to the best, second in any series, secondary. Among gnostics, Brahma, being of beings, breath of life, feeder, gem of the sky, lord of stars, savior. Occult significance: dominates spiritual condition of body and mind; its period is two years. Character traits: dreamer, falls in love easily, gentle, idealistic, introspective, quick thinking, willing to cooperate. Numerical value: two. Physical weakspot: head. Planetary correspondence: moon. Symbolic correspondence: science. Tarot correspondence: High Priestess or Door to the Temple.

In music seventh note or tone in scale of C Major or second note in scale of A minor. In old law badge of a convicted blasphemer, on whose head B was stamped.

Among Hebrew cabalists character traits: agreeable, passion for the opposite sex, scientific, wise. In low form conceited, ignorant, superficial, unskilled. Symbol of Chac, Mayan long-

nosed (elephant or tapir-nosed) rain god. Roman notation for 300; with a dash over it 300,000.

Parallels Arabic ba, Celtic beithe or beorc (birch tree), Egyptian hieroglyph crane, Greek beta, Hebrew beth (house or mouth). Interchangeable with P. See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical Letter.

BA (1) In Egyptian mythology the soul, depicted as a bird which sometimes is shown with a human head. It abandons the body at death and hovers over the sahu (mummy) until able to reenter the body and protect it from decay. After the body is buried it flits about the cemetery at night. Cakes are left for it, and it is cared for by the goddess of the sycamore tree (tree of life). In some accounts the ba is a star lit by its own flame. Some say the ba is formed when the ka and khu are united. The distinction between ba, haibet (shadow), ka (second self), and khu (luminous ba) has not been clearly deciphered. (2) Mayan for father. (3) Pa, 'B' being interchangeable with 'P.'

BAAL (BAL, BEL, BELU) Any of the numerous local deities among ancient Semitic peoples, typifying the productive forces of nature and worshiped with orgiastic rites. Nameless deities are oldest, and Baal simply meant lord. An atmosphere or wind deity, also a heaven or sun deity. His worshipers believed he was the originator of life, the soul of the world. He brought earthquakes, fire, and storms; he was the generative principle in nature, originator of good and evil, provider of food. Among Egyptian sects worshiped as a god of the burning destroying sun. The Hebrews applied the name to any false god. As a Phoenician sun deity he was the male productive power. In Syria worshiped as a lunar god, lord of heaven, creator. Controlling fertility, rain, and thunder, he ultimately acquired solar attributes. He was accompanied by Baalath. Probable source of ball, Beal, Blaise.

Baalath. In Semitic worship the female reflection of Baal; lady or spouse of Baal. Female energy identified with earth. Identical with Baalti, Beltu.

Baalbec (Baalbek). Ancient city in East Lebanon where a temple of the sun was located. Now in ruins.

Baalim. Secondary divinities into which the great god Baal was subdivided. Plural form of Baal. Usually refers to the idols of Baal.

BAALBERITH In Old Testament Shechemite god who aided Abimelech to become king.

BAAL CHANAN Cabalistic arch demon. Compare Hareb Serap.

BAAL-LEBANON Ancient Semitic god of lightning, rain, and thunder.

BAAL-PEOR A Moabite deity; so called from Mount Peor, the seat of worship. A double-sexed deity of the generative and productive powers. Worshiped under the form of a phallus; sometimes a cone, ornamented pillar, or tree stem represented the deity's image. Maidens and youths of high birth prostituted themselves in his service. Men wore women's garments and women wore men's garments and brandished weapons. Each of the deity's male names had a female counterpart. As a male usually addressed as Baal, meaning Lord, or as Asherim, referring to his generative powers. His

female counterpart was addressed as Ashtaroth, Ashtarte, Baalath, Beltu, etc. When in male form usually worshiped as a sun deity; when in female form worshiped as a moon goddess. See androgynous deities, Belphegor.

BAAL SHAMIN In Armenian mythology one of the seven chief deities. Lord of heaven. A giant noted for his valorous deeds. Imported from Phoenicia he became a god in conflict with the local Vahagn. In one myth Vahagn stole straw from him on a cold winter night, and the straws that dropped as he hurried away formed the Milky Way. In another myth he is identified as a Syrian god vanquished by the Armenian god Aram.

BAAL TAMAR Phoenician lord of the palm tree of life. Tamar yields resplendent sun fire. Compare Tamara Pua.

BAALTI (BELTI) Phoenician mother goddess. Name signifying my lady and used in addressing Astarte, Ishtar, and Zarbanit, etc. Identical with Baalath, Beltu.

BAALZEBUB Philistine deity. Lord of flies. A devil.

BAAU (BAU) Phoenician and Sumerican great mother. Virgin goddess of watery depths. Also an earth and fate goddess, and a war deity with solar attributes. Consort of Ningirsu. As creatrix identified with Gula, the healer, who cured all diseases and prolonged life. She superseded Tiamat, serpent mother, in beneficent form. Also worshiped in heifer shape. As queen of heaven, wife-mother of her dying son, absorbed by Ishtar, wife-mother of Tammuz. In Phoenician tradition she was mother of the first man. Her festival opened the New Year. Identical with Aruru, Belit-ilani, Ma, Nintu.

BAB (BAL, BALA, BELA) Literally, gate. In Persia signifies father, house or temple, top. Title of the founder of Babism, a Persian sect which recognizes the equality of the sexes and forbids polygamy.

BABA Literally, parent of parents, father. An Eastern title of respect; a royal name in Egypt. Cognate with Khambaba, pope; source of baby.

BABA, ALI In the Arabian Nights tales a poor woodcutter who uses the magic words, 'Open Sesame,' and opens the door to fabulous wealth in the cave of the forty thieves. He typifies the spring sun who releases wealth from the underworld.

Baba, Cassim. Like his brother Ali he enters the cave of the forty thieves, but forgets the magic password, and is trapped inside, where he is found by the robbers, who cut him into four pieces, which they disburse in the four directions. He probably typifies a light or wind spirit. Compare Agamedes, Rhampsinitus.

Baba, Mustapha. Cobbler who sewed together the four pieces of the body of Cassim Baba and made him whole again (for his morning appearance).

BABA YAGA (BABA JAGA) Russian death or storm witch. Cannibalistic ogress who kidnaps and cooks her victims, preferring children. The fence pickets around her abode are tipped with skulls. She rides abroad in a mortar steered by a pestle and sweeps away all traces of her flight with her broom. Grandmother of the devil. Analogous to the German Berchta.

BABBAR Literally, shining one. Sumerian sun god. A name of Shamash, which see. Also identical with Utu.

BABBITT A narrow, self-important person who conforms to middle-class ideals and ideas, especially those relating to business. One bound by the conventions of his class. A character created by Sinclair Lewis.

BABEL Literally, gate of God. According to Old Testament the children of men attempted to build a tower that would reach to heaven. Jehovah, to prevent its completion, confounded their language so they were unable to understand one another. Thus a building impossibly high, a confusion, an impractical dream, the incomprehensible, noise, tumult. Source of babble. In Christian Science a symbol of the false knowledge and self-destructive errors founded on the deceptions of the corporeal senses.

BABES IN THE WOODS (1) Characters in old ballads and nursery tales who symbolize the light lost during an eclipse. A fairytale version of the Celestial Twins, Castor and Pollux, Gemini, etc. In some accounts the boy grows up to play the role of Perseus or Siegfried, sun heroes. (2) a term applied humorously to easily gulled, never suspicious folks; the insurrectionary hordes which infested the mountains of Wicklow and the woods of Enniscorthy, Ireland, late in the 18th century; men in the pillory or stocks.

BABINA Feminine name from old Italian, meaning stammerer.

BABOO (BABU) A Hindu gentleman; a polite form of address, such as sir or mister, often applied disparagingly to native clerks or merchants who write English or to those who affect English culture, especially with a ludicrous effect.

BABOON A stupid person. Totem of several African tribes. Ancestor of the Wachaga tribe of the Bantu people. A messenger of witches. In Egyptian mythology typifies wisdom because of its serious expression and human ways. Sacred to Thoth, god of learning. In judgement scene sits on the standard of the scales and warns Thoth when the pointer reaches the middle of the beam. Also an aspect of Thoth. Its habit of chattering at sunrise led to its being reverenced as the hailer of dawn. Compare dog-faced and ibis-faced ape. In Europe animal governing Capricornus.

Baboon with uplifted paws. In Egyptian art, wisdom saluting dawn.

BABY (BABE) Diminutive, infantile, New Year, spring season. Dream significance: luck in home. Word derived from baba, i.e. parent of parents. In Roman mythology protected by: Cuba, goddess who looked after infants as they lay in their cots; Domiduca, who guarded them when they were out of their parents' sight; Fabulinus, who presided over their speech; Vagtanus, who caused them to utter their first cry.

Baby blue eyes. Innocence.

BABYLON (BABILU) One of the great metropolises of the ancient world. A luxury-loving city of great wealth; hence any city regarded as a seat of luxury and vice; also a place of captivity, exile, idolatry, perseuction, tyranny, usurpation, in allusion to the Israelitish captivity. The Israelites also called it a city of

lamentation. In Christian tradition the scarlet woman of the Apocalypse, the city of Antichrist. Puritans called the papacy Whore of Babylon.

BACA Place of tears or weeping, alluding to the valley mentioned in the Psalms, the name probably being used metaphorically. Baca trees are either balsam or mulberry trees.

BACAB In Mayan mythology son of Itzamna and Ixchel. He was slain at birth, and after three days rose to heaven as a rain god. In plural form, Bacabab or Bacabs, four giant sons of Itzamna and Ixchel, and the directions who supported the four corners of the firmament. They blew the four winds, provided fertilizing waters, presided over the calendar, and protected the jars containing the internal organs of mummies. Each season one Bacab died and another was reborn. The first, of blue color, was lord of the south and guardian of the belly. The augury of his year was propitious and he never sinned against his brothers. The next, red, was lord of the east, and guardian of the phallus, the serpent organ. The third, king of the north, was guardian of the white being. The fourth, black, assigned to the west, guarded the disembowled. The Bacabab were also gods of wine; see Acantum. They are identical with the Chacs and Tlalocs, and resemble to Maruts, Rudras, and four sons of Horus.

BACBUC An Assyrian or Chaldean word for an earthenware jar or pitcher. Used by Rabelais as the name of the Oracle of the Holy Bottle and of its priestess, to which Pantagruel and his companions make a famous voyage to enquire whether Panurge ought to marry. The Holy Bottle answers with a click like the noise made when glass is snapped. Bacbuc tells Panurge the click means drink, and this is the most direct response ever given by the oracle. Panurge may interpret it as he likes; obscurity always saving the oracle.

BACCHANALIA Ancient Greek and Roman mysteries held in the spring. Naked women, wrought into a frenzy by music and dance, were driven across fields and through forests by priests in rites which endeavored to awaken the dead fertility god into action. In Greece usually called Dionysia. Degenerated to mean a drunken revel, licentious orgy, an unbridled indulgence of passions.

Bacchant. A priest of Bacchus. A drunken reveler.

Bacchantes (Bacchae). Originally the priestesses of Bacchus, wanton, wild and free. Also storm spirits; Maenads. Degenerated to mean women given to debauchery and drunken revels; women beside themselves with frenzy.

BACCHUS (BAKCHOS, LAKCHOS) Greek and Roman god of fertility and wine. Personification of the blessings of nature. In Greece his worship merged with that of Dionysus. In Rome he was identical with Liber. Probably originally adopted by the Greeks from a Phoenician or Semitic fertility god. He frequently appeared as a goat, and choral odes sung in his honor were called tragodiai (goat songs). His rites were orgiastic. Sacred to him were the dragon, goat, grape, ivy, leopard, magpie, ox, palm tree, panther, thyrsus. In peace his robes were purple and in war he was covered by a panther skin and panthers drew his chariot. He was attended by

bacchantes and satyrs. His name is related to bacca (berry), and one of his titles was Evan, a name related to heaven. Another title was Bromius. An Egyptian bull known as Bacis, i.e. great light, appears to be related to him.

Priest of Bacchus. A drunk, a toper.

Son of Bacchus. A drunk, a toper.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON February 27 birthday flower with the sentiment celibacy. In the language of flowers: I have often made sport with love. Symbolic of hope in love, single wretchedness.

BACH-MA Indo-Chinese despot deified as a protector deity. Name signifies white horse. Identical with Ma-vien, which see.

BACIS (BAKH) The Egyptian sun god Ra incarnate as a bull.

BACK The symbolism is: if broad, a concilating mind; if humped, intelligence, jealousy; if medium, good balance; if narrow, quibbling, small mind.

Back door. Clandestine, secret.

Back stairs. Indirect, underhanded.

Backwater. A place or state of stagnant backwardness; to retreat from an opinion.

BACK BAY A fashionable residential section of Boston; used satirically as a place of snobs.

BACKBONE Universal axis. Courage, firmness, preservation, stability, strength of character.

Backbone of Osiris. In Egyptian mythology universal axis or pillar.

BACON Profit, prize, wealth.

BADB Irish storm goddess. Lady of the battle cry. She prophesied the destruction of the world because of evil. With Ana and Macha (or Macha and Morrigan) she produced fogs, a rain of fire, and streams of blood for the Tuatha De Danann in the war against the Firbolgs. With Ana and Macha she composed a fate trinity known as Morrigan. A name meaning boiling probably referring to the caldron of life. Badb also means furies and is used as a joint title of Badb, Fea, Macha, and Nemon. In later mythology she deteriorated into a banshee who wailed over death not necessarily found in battle. Her spirit supposedly survived for centuries in crow form.

BADEBEC In Rabelais Gargantua and Pantagruel wife of Gargantua and mother of Pantagruel. In giving birth she dies, owing to the fact that she gives birth at the same time to 7 camels laden with eels, 9 dromedaries laden with hams and smoked tongue, 68 mules and their drivers, and 25 wagons full of garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots. Rabelais alludes to mother earth, who dies each year after supplying the world with provisions.

BADGE Emblem or token of achievement, allegiance, authority, membership.

BADGER One who burrows, harasses, torments; one who is clumsy or offensive. Emblem of Wisconsin. In China represents Ti in eastern quadrant, the spring season. In Japan called tanuki and regarded a practical joker and a man-eater with a malicious supernatural power. It symbolizes deceit and witchcraft.

Badger tooth. Talisman for good luck at card playing.

BADOURA In the Arabian Nights a Chinese princess, "the most beautiful woman ever seen on earth." By fairy influence she falls in love and exchanges rings with a prince in a dream; eventually she marries the prince.

BADUHENNA (1) Ancient northern European storm goddess; the war-mad one. The first part of her name connects with Anglo-Saxon beadu and Old High German batu (war); the second part with Gothic and Middle High German winno (to rage) and Old High German winna (quarrel). (2) Sacred Teutonic grove where, in 28 A. D., the Romans met defeat and 900 of them were slain.

BAETYLUS (BAITULOS, BETYLUS) Sacred pillar or stone serving in place of a statue of a divinity. Stone in which a deity resides. Originally a meteorite or rude stone worshiped as of divine origin. It seems to be connected with the Semitic Bethel (House of God); also related to beetle.

BAG Fertility, riches, travel, winds. Dream significance: (empty) care, laziness; (full) abundance, produce. Compare purse. In China called k'i-mu, holder of essences of life. In Greek mythology holder of winds. In Japanese mythology holds wealth and winds; attribute of Daikoku, Fu-jin, Hotei.

Bag of bones. Death, emaciation.

BAGATTEL (BAGATTO) The Juggler or Magician in the tarot deck. Name means cobbler. See Magician.

BAGAVAN Armenian 'town of gods,' where priests were buried.

BAGGAGE A contemptuous term for women, either because soldiers once sent their wives in baggage wagons or from the Italian bagascia (harlot).

BAGH Islamic magic knot which prevents consummation of marriage.

BAGISTANE (BEHISTOON) Persian peaked rock which was the Holy of Holies.

BAG-MASHTU (BAG-MAZDA) Iranian sky god; an older form of Ahura Mazda. Identified with Khaldi.

BAGOS PAPAIOS Phrygian sky god.

BAGPIPES Breath, wind. Attribute of Pan, a wind deity. Compare pipes, crossed.

BAGRADA Valley of defeat (or victory), from the valley where Hannibal was defeated by Scipio.

BAGWYN Literally, big one or holy buck. Welsh for yale, which see.

BAHAMUT Arabic fabulous whale or fish on which stands the bull Kuyuta supporting the rock on which stands the angel who holds the earth steady.

BAHET Egyptian female personification of abundance.

BAHRAM (BEREZISAVANH) Sacred fire of Iran, which shoots up before Ahura Mazda. The essence or soul of all fires, it is composed of sixteen different kinds of fire. Earthly representative of the divine essence, it appears in great temples in a vase in the sacred room which is vaulted like a dome (heaven), and maintained by six logs of sandalwood. Five times a day a mobed

(priest), his face covered by a veil, to prevent his breath from polluting the fire, and wearing gloves, places a log as he recites words to repel evil thoughts, evil words, and evil deeds. Resembles Vestal fires.

BAHRAM YASHT In Varenjana legend a miraculous bird. One feather of the bird had so great an effect on demons, Zarathursta, to render himself invincible to the powers of darkness, stroked his body with it. A bird of fire or light. Comparable to the phoenix.

BAIAME Australian great spirit. A beneficient deity who rules everything and lives in eternal brightness up in the sky. In some tribes he is worshiped as an old man in the east or north, sitting with legs under him. From his shoulders extend two great quartz crystals which hold up the sky. In other tribes he is asleep. Once he awakened, turned over, and thus caused the flood. He will awake again and eat up the world.

BAIDRAMA (VAYBRAMA) Taino Indian deity; strength giver.

BAILE In Irish legend lover who died from false tidings. Heir to Ulster, he was called Baile of honeyed speech. He set out to meet Ailinn, and on the way was approached by a stranger who informed him she had been held back by the men of Leinster and as a result had died of grief. On receiving this news Baile died on the spot. The stranger, a ghostly enemy of Baile, then went to Ailinn and told her Baile was dead, and she in turn died on receiving the news. A yew, which bore the appearance of Ailinn, grew from the grave of Baile; an apple tree, bearing the likeness of Baile, grew on Ailinn's grave. Wands made from the trees sprang together and could not be separated. Their legends resemble that of Romeo and Juliet and of Shite and Tsure.

BAILEY Masculine name from the Latin, meaning deliverer, keeper.

BAILOS AND XANTHOS In Greek mythology horses which Poseidon gave to Pelops to drive his chariot over land and sea. Probably winds.

BAI-ULGON (BAI-YLGON, KUD-AI BAI-ULGON) Literally, great and rich. Altai-Tatar over god. His abode is in the sixteenth heaven on a golden mountain. He and his three sons, Pyrshak-khan, Tos-khan, and Suilap, and two grandsons, Kyrgys-khan and Sary-khan bring happiness to men. White horses are sacrificed to him as sky god, brown horses to the others as earth deities. Grain is sacrificed to all. His sons and grandsons inhabit storeys in heaven below his, his messengers inhabit the second storey, men live in the bottom or first storey. One son, Kara-khan, the black prince, deserted him for the underworld.

BAIYUHIBI Indonesian father of Cloud and Fog, which he caused to rain for three days. From the rushing waters he created mountains and valleys.

BAJANAI Yakut forest master. He calls and weeps (wind and rain) as he goes through the forest, and he leads wanderers astray. Sometimes he takes human or animal form, and he is the owner of valuable game called Bai-Bajanai (rich Bajani), which he provides for hunters.

BAJANG (BADJANG) Malayan malignant spirit whose presence

foretells disaster. It takes the form of a polecat and is especially dangerous to children.

BAKE (INANGI-I-BAKE) Ogress in Indonesian tales.

BAKEMONO Goblin in Japanese folklore.

BAKHU (1) In ancient Egypt the mountain of sunrise. (2) Japanese eater of dreams. A fabulous animal whose picture is hung at the bedside so that it will eat bad dreams and the dreamer will escape their evil effects. Corresponds to the bagwyn (yale).

BAKULA Ninth Buddhist arhat. He holds a mongoose vomiting jewels (fertility).

BAL Appears frequently in Irish place names. Identical with Baal and Bel.

BALAAM A celebrated diviner of the city of Pethor on the Euphrates. He was bribed by Balak, king of Moab, to prophesy against the Israelites. On the way to utter the curse his ass stopped short in a narrow pass and could not be forced to move; instead it reproached him. The miracle of an ass speaking he interpreted as the voice of Jehovah, and he blessed the Israelites, who became victorious.

BALAGAN ISHITA Yakut dwelling master. Usually the spirit of a home's original occupant or builder, and he appears in the shape of a former dweller.

BALAHA Buddhist winged horse; magic steed. Typifies light ray or sunlit cloud. Parallels Pegasus.

BALAN In medieval romances a dangerous and strong knight. In the Arthurian cycle he is a personification of darkness and a brother of Balin, whom he kills. In the Sowdan of Babylon he is the father of Fierabras, ultimately conquered by Charlemagne. See Balin and Balan.

BALANCE Fair dealing, justice. Emblem of the zodiacal sign Libra. In Egyptian mythology, death. Souls are weighed in the underworld of Osiris. In Greek tradition attribute of Nemesis. In Old Testament, famine, scarcity; a period when the need for measuring food stuff arises.

BALARAMA Literally, Rama the strong. In Hinduism the convivial fair-skinned elder brother of Krishna or, according to the Vaishnavas, Krishna's avatar. In other accounts incarnation of Vishnu. He was torn from his mother in the form of a single hair, explained by the fact that in the transition of the moon from dark to light phases, a thin arc of light, which may be likened to a white hair, appears to the right. A drunkard.

BALAWN Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the strong.

BALBO Masculine name from the Latin, meaning stammerer.

BALCONY Love, serenade; also authority, rule, totalitarianism. Dream significance: ephemeral honors, (if collapsing) catastrophe.

BALDEMAR Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning of princely fame.

BALDER (BAELDAEG, BALDAG, BALDR, BALDUR, BELDEG, PALTAR) In Norse mythology son of Odin and Frigga. God of summer sunlight, incarnation of

the life principle. Mild and wise, he is called The Good. Runes engraved on his tongue provide him with great eloquence. By order of Odin everything that springs from air, earth, fire, and water is asked to promise not to injure Balder. Only the mistletoe is not asked because it seems too insignificant. At the winter solstice he is slain by the blind Hoder (darkness or winter) at the instigation of Loki, who supplies Hoder with an arrow made of the mistletoe. Thus light is overcome by darkness, summer by winter, good by evil. In the Saxo version he is slain by Hotherus in a quarrel for the hand of the virgin moon Nanna, by whom Balder becomes the father of Forseti (justice). His legends suggest he also is a tree god, his soul being in the mistletoe, and as a tree-will he courts Nanna. Likewise he is associated with well worship. Wells spring up from his horse's hoofmarks; he finds water for his soldiers; water defends his burial mound or ship; it reflects Nanna's image. His death is avenged by his half-brother Vali, the sun's scorching heat. The ring Draupnir (fertility) is placed on his ship and burial pyre Hringhorn (sunlit clouds or the fiery sun as it sets), which carries him to Hela, where he gives Hermod Draupnir to take back to earth's surface. The conflict with Loki suggests the death of love by learning; Loki being a form of logos. Balder's death portends the approach of Ragnarok, when he and Hoder are reborn and live together in the battlehall of Hropt (Odin). With his resurrection comes the golden age of man. He is portrayed as a beautiful youth with a mistletoe sprig. His name is interpreted to mean shining or white one; it also yields bold prince. Some identify him as Odin's horse. He resembles Adonis, Bjelbog, Lugh, Sarpedon. His conflict with Loki parallels that of Cain and Abel, Set and Horus, Typhon and Osiris.

Baldershage. Sacred grove of Balder.

BALDNESS Open, plain, undisguised. Among ancient Jews and Romans a form of deformity. A form of self-mutilation practiced by ancient Semites as a means of lamenting for the dead. See hair-shearing.

BALDWIN (1) Masculine name from the German, meaning bold friend. (2) In Charlemagne romances nephew of Roland and the handsomest and youngest of Charlemagne's paladins. (3) In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered he figures as the restless and ambitious Duke of Bologna, a victorious warrior.

BALEARIDES Three islands, Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, off the east coast of Spain, which in Greek mythology were ruled by Geryon, giant with three bodies and one soul.

BALI (BALY) In Hinduism an asura. Originally a righteous spirit who became proud and wicked and attained sovereignty of the three worlds, earth, air, and sky. Indra appealed to Vishnu who, in dwarf form, approached Bali and asked for a boon of as much land as he could measure in three strides. When Bali granted the boon, Vishnu resumed his giant form, and his three steps encompassed the three worlds, which he gave to Indra to rule, banishing Bali to the underworld, where he became lord.

BALIN AND BALAN In Malory's Morte d'Arthur, two brothers,

Northumberland knights, who meet without recognizing each other and joust until both are killed. Balin appears to be identical with the Gallo-British sun god Belinus; Balan with Bran, deity of darkness. Geoffrey of Monmouth also refers to the brothers under the names Belinus (sun) and Brennius (darkness). When mortally wounded they discover their relationship and request to be buried in one grave, thus both light and darkness rest in the afterworld.

BALISARDA In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a miraculous sword made by the sorceress Falerina in the garden of Orgagna. It was able to cut through enchanted substances and was given to Rogero for the purpose of dealing Orlando his death blow.

BALKIS Mohammedan name for the Queen of Sheba.

BALL Celestial body, earth, eternity, perfection. War, alluding to a cannon ball or projectile. A ballot or vote. Dream significance: (playing) opportunity to seize; (rolling) success delayed. Word related to Baal. Compare circle, globe, orb. In Buddhism called tama and represents the pearl, symbolic of sacred emanations of the deities. Sometimes surmounted by a flame and called the flaming jewel, i.e. sun. Third eye of Buddha; transcendent wisdom. In Greek mythology chance, fickleness. An attribute of Nike and Tyche. In Japan denotes ether, wisdom.

Ball and chain. Imprisonment, restraint.

Ball and compass. Measure, proportion.

Ball and cross. In Christianity gradual enlightenment spreading to the four quarters of the world.

Black ball. An adverse vote, rejection.

Three golden balls. Triple perfection: good thought, good word, good deed. In the coat of arms of the Lombard family of the Medici. Inasmuch as they were noted money lenders, pawnbrokers adopted the design. Emblem of Saint Nicholas of Myra.

BALMARCODES Phoenician lord of dance and revelry. Identical with Hadad.

BALM OF GILEAD December 26 birthday flower with the sentiment cure, relief. It symbolizes social intercourse, sympathy.

BALMUNG Literally, grief. In Norse mythology sword of Siegfried. Obtained from the dwarfs of the land of the Nibelungs (land of mist), and with which he slays them. Thus the sun obtains his rays from the mist and with the rays slays the mist. Identical with Gram.

BALOO In mythology of New South Wales, the moon. When two men refused to carry his dogs (snakes) across a stream he punished mankind with death, taking away the immortality they enjoyed.

BALOR Celtic demon of night, whose abode was under the sea. Grandson of Net, son of Buarainech, husband of Cathlionn, who prophesied that his grandson Lugh would kill him. He secretly looked into the window of his father's house where sorcerers were preparing a magic potion. Poisonous fumes infected his eye with their own deadly nature, causing the instantaneous death of anyone on whom it glanced. Neither gods nor men were exempt, and Balor was permitted to live on condition he kept his evil eye closed. However in the

battle of Mag Tured he was placed opposite the Tuatha De Danann, and the lid was raised by his four attendants (winds) to cause the death of those who faced him. The sun deity Lugh threw Tathlum, a magic round stone (sun), it pierced Balor's evil eye, fell out the back of his head, and destroyed three times nine of the Fomors behind him as well as Balor himself. His battle account with his grandson is classified as a conflict of the Old Year or Winter against the New Year or Spring. In a ballad Lugh beheads Balor, who advises Lugh to set the severed head on his own and earn Balor's blessing. Lugh sets it on a hazel tree which splits in two and becomes the abode of ravens and vultures. He resembles Acrisius, Hawthorn, Laius; his name is related to Baal.

Balor's eye. Evil eye; vulnerability.

BALSAM April 9 birthday flower with the sentiment ardent love. In the language of flowers: You are cold or You have offended me. Symbol of impatience.

BALSHAMEME (BAALSAMAME, BALSAMEM, BALSHAMIN, BELSHIM) Semitic beneficent lord of heavens. Thunder deity. Parallels Zeus. Probably originally a title for Adad or Shamash.

BALTHAZAR Masculine name meaning lord of treasure. One of the three Magi. See Balthazar under saints.

BALUNGWANA Among the Baronga of Africa, small apparitions which descend from the sky during thunderstorms. Slaves of Mulungu.

BALWHIDDER, REV. MICAH A pious clergyman with old fashioned prejudices, yet kindhearted and sincere. From the pastor in Galt's Annals of the Parish, one of the most famous pastors in fiction.

BAMBETSU In Japanese tradition foreign clans; families represented by the mass of people. Those without deity ancestors.

BAMBOO In China and Japan abundant life, culture, fastidiousness, fidelity, gentleness, gracefulness, long life, modesty, open-mindedness, peace, refinement, straightforwardness, tranquility, uprighteousness, winter, yielding but enduring strength. Bearer of adversity, protector against defilement. In China called chu, one of the three friends. See bamboo, pine, and plum. In art associated with the tiger. In Japan called sho and used in New Year decorations. When used at wedding feasts the cut must be hidden by leaves as the sight of it suggests severed love. Associated with the sparrow.

Bamboo and crane. In Japan longevity and happiness.

Bamboo culms. In China thrown into open fires to explode and drive away evil spirits.

Bamboo grove. In Japan symbolizes a family of princes; also the everyday world.

Bamboo musical instruments. In China symbolizes gathering of people; the sounds typify the rush of flowing water.

Bamboo, pine and plum. The three friends of the cold season, suggesting that those who encounter hardships should never falter for these three flourish despite adverse conditions. Emblematic of Buddha-Confucius-Lao Tze. In Japan auspicious New Year's decoration, expressing enduring happiness and long life.

Bamboo, plum. In China hus-

band and wife, two-fold happiness.

Bamboo sprig. Used for purposes of divination in China; in Japan signifies madness.

Bamboo staff. In China carried when in mourning for a father.

Bamboo, tiger. In China and India signifies safety.

Bamboo tube drum. In China emblem of Chang Kuo-lao.

BANA Hindu evil giant. Father of Usha. Krishna cut off his thousand arms to liberate Aniruddha. Storm demon.

BANANA Bountifulness, endogeny, phallus, prolificness. In Japan, where the plant is fruitless, evanescence, frailty, shyness.

Banana bud. Life out of death, the bud emerging from a poisonous flower.

Banana leaf. Symbol of all that is in a Buddhist sutra text.

Banana tree. Self-propagation, ever-continuing life.

BANBA (BANBHA) In Irish legend a queen of the Tuatha De Danann; goddess of death. Her name, as well as those of her sisters Eriu and Fotla, was anciently applied to the country. Together they formed a triple goddess.

BANDAGE OVER EYES Blindness, ignorance, slavery. Also impartiality, justice. Themis is portrayed blind, as justice is not swayed by appearance.

BANDICOOT In Austrial mythology the sole owner of fire until it was stolen from him by the pigeon and the hawk.

BANDWAGON Procession, parade. In United States connected with elections, and "to climb the bandwagon," is to shift one's vote to aid an apparently succesful candidate or cause, to travel with the crowd.

BANEB-DED (BANEB-TETTU) Egyptian great father deity. Pillar and ruler of the sky and wind of life, he caused fertilizing Nile floods, made the earth fertile, and originated the passion of love. As a fertility deity the ram was sacred to him. Later linked with Her-shef, Khnufu, Osiris, Ptah, and Ra.

BANGMA A marvelous bird in India which uttered oracular speech. Its feminine counterpart was Bangmi.

BANIAN A Hindu merchant or trader of a caste which abstains from eating flesh. The English navy is said to have one banian day each week, a day of poor fare, when no meat is served.

BANISHING EVIL THOUGHT Personified in an Italian icon by a man holding a baby by its legs as if about to dash it against a rock. Dead babies are on the ground, as evil thoughts should be killed when they are young.

dBAN-MGON (WANG-GON) In Tibetan Buddhism Lord of Night.

BANNER Triumph, victory. When waving, disperser of evil spirits. Dream significance: good luck, glory, honors. Word identical with bonheur, which means happiness. In Buddhism one of the eight glorious emblems and symbolic of breath of life. See dhvaja, lang-po-top-gye, lung-ta. In Christian tradition the body of Christ. Triumph over persecution and death. Frequently shown with the cross.

Banneret. A knight who was permitted to bring a company into the field under his own banner.

BANNIK Russian household spirit that lives in the bathroom.

BANQUO In Shakespeare's Macbeth a thane and general who is killed by order of Macbeth because witches prophesied that Banquo's descendants would reign over Scotland. Macbeth's plans to kill the seed of Banquo are frustrated when Fleance, son of Banquo, escapes. The ghost of Banquo appears to taunt Macbeth.

BANSCHI In Irish mythology the white lady, queen of elves.

BANSHEE (BANSHIE, BANSITH) Irish fairy, a bean-sidhe (woman of the hill). Priestess of the great dead, she wailed in prophetic anticipation when one of royal blood was about to die. Later a family spirit which, by its wails, warned of an approaching death in a family. A spirit of the wind.

BANTAM A small plucky fowl, hence a small resolute or quarrelsome person.

BANTU A feuding African tribe. Also called Bechuana, which see.

BANZAI Literally, ten thousand years. Japanese salutation or patriotic shout meaning long life, to the emperor. A fanatical battle cry expressing recklessness, suicide.

BAOBAB African tree sacred to the sun deity. Cognate with Hebrew word hobab, meaning beloved.

BAPHOMET (BAP) An idol, spiritual illumination, or symbol connected with the mystic rites of medieval Templars. Frequently represented as a small human figure with two heads, one male and one female, the body being female. Medieval French form of Mahomet.

BAPTES Priests of the mysteries of the Thracian mother goddess Cotytto, whose rites were orgiastic. The name derived from the Greek verb bapto, to wash, because of the so called ceremonies of purification connected with her rites.

BAPTISM A ceremonial immersion, usually in water, or a sprinkling of water, symbolizing admission to a religious sect, cleansing of the soul, dedication, purification, rebirth, regeneration, sanctification, washing away of sin. A longevity rite. A symbol of primeval waters. In some societies the initiate runs through fire. Dream significance: desire fulfilled. Compare circumcision, drunkenness of children, initiation. In Christianity admission to a church, usually a name-giving ceremony. Redemption from original sin; spiritual cleansing. Represented by a baptismal font, cross, escallop shell, fish, head of Christ and two fish, two fish crossed, water. In the Near East, an ancient fertility ritual in which immersion was an enactment of a symbolic death and resurrection. In medieval Europe an exorcism causing the devil to go out of a person and permitting the holy spirit to enter. In Old Testament coincides with the passage of the Red Sea, thus death and resurrection. In Zoroastrianism remission of sins by water. Compare Baptes.

Baptism by fire. A crucial test, any severe ordeal. The first battle in which a soldier participates.

BAPTIST (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning purifier. (2) A member of a Christian denomination maintaining that baptism should follow upon a profession of faith.

BAQUAINA A Bechuanaland feuding tribe. The name resolves into children of the quaina (crocodile). The tribes siboko or tribal object of veneration is the crocodile, an animal they never touch or kill. Compare Bechuana.

BAR In heraldry same as fess except narrower. The bearing of one who sets the 'bar' of conscience, honor, and religion against evil passions and temptations. In still narrower form called barrulet.

Bar sinister. In heraldry popularly a mark of illegitimate birth, probably confused with bend sinister. See baton.

BARA (BARAGULLA) In Babylonian mythology son of Ea. An oracular or revealer god.

BARABBAS (1) Masculine name from the Aramaic meaning son of the Abbas or son of the father. (2) In New Testament a condemned insurrectionist or robber who was released by the mob in place of Jesus. According to custom one prisoner was released by popular demand at the spring festival.

BARAK Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning lightning.

BARATARIA City in which one gets nothing to eat, alluding to the island city in Cervantes' Don Quixote, over which Sancho Panza was appointed governor. Every dish set before the governor was whisked away without being tasted, some because the blood was heated, others because the blood was cold, so that Sancho was allowed to eat nothing. Compare Barmecide feast.

BARBAGIA A wild district in Sardinia, notorious because of its dissolute women.

BARBARA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning barbarian, foreign, strange.

BARBAROSSA (1) Masculine name from the Italian meaning red beard. (2) Surname of Frederick I, 12th century German emperor. According to legend he sleeps in a cave at Berchtesgaden or in the Kyffhauser in Thuringia, sitting around a stone table with his six knights, awaiting the "fullness of time," when he will emerge to rescue Germany from bondage and lead her to rule the world. His beard has grown through the table slab, but it must wind itself thrice around the table before he appears again. His sleep resembles that of Arthur, Charlemagne, Tannhauser, and other sleeping heroes. See Sleepers.

BARBARY COAST A district notorious for its dance halls and gambling resorts, from a once widely known district in San Francisco.

BARBER Originally a butcher-priest at the sacrificial post, who cut the hair (strength) of victims whose blood he let in expiatory rites. Later a hair cutter and surgeon. Typified by a shaving basin. In ancient Rome, as in modern times, the barber's shop was a center for the dissemination of scandal and gossip, hence, "every barber knows that."

Barber's pole. In 19th century United States a barber's trade mark was a pole of red and white peppermint stripes topped

by a gilt knob. The pole represented the bandage with blood on it, the white stripes clean bandage. Blue sometimes was substituted for red, because venous blood is somewhat bluish. The knob typified the basin that protected the patient's clothes from being soiled.

BARBERO (BARBELO) Christian gnostic name meaning wisdom.

BARBERRY April 10 birthday plant with the sentiment ill-temper, sharpness of temper, sourness.

BARBMO-AKKA Lapp old woman who brings back the birds in the spring. Also known as Loddis-edne (bird-mother).

BARCHIEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God's blessed one.

BARD In druidic order master of wisdom, depositary of noble knowledge. Second step in the initiation of a druid. The color blue was assigned to a bard inasmuch as they supposedly had the power of obtaining great truths from the blue or heaven. The triad of the bard was: 1- make the country habitable; 2- civilize the people; 3- promote science. They recited druidic precepts that were unlawful to set down; they lauded the deeds of gods and heroes, acted as heralds, sang at royal and other celebrations, and incited men to battle. Bard is now applied to any poet. See druid, troubador.

BARDO Tibetan Buddhism after-death state; transition between death and rebirth.

Bardo goddesses. In Tibetan Buddhism the four female Doorkeepers, the eight Htamenmas, the eight Kerimas, the twenty-eight Wang-chug-ma.

Bardo Thodol. In Tibetan Buddhism liberation by hearing on the after-death plane. It lasts forty-nine days. The first period, Chikha, lasts three to four days and is the transitional state at the moment of death; the second period, Chonyid, lasts fourteen days and is the transitional state of experiencing reality; the third state, Sidpa Bardo, is the transitional state of seeking rebirth and ends when the deceased has found rebirth in one of the six regions or lokas.

BARDOLF Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning fierce boar.

BARDSEY ISLAND In Brythonic legend island on which Merlin disappeared with nine bards and thirteen treasures of Britain, which thus were lost to mankind. In another account he was imprisoned on the island, where sleep was the chain by which he was bound.

BAREFEET Hardship, poverty, rusticity, self-denial.

BARGE Word which yields great bear or pere (father). Its symbolism is identical with that of ark, which see.

BARGHEST (BARQUEST) A goblin of frightful appearance portending misfortune. It often appears as a large dog. A word sometimes confused with barfly.

BARIEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God's pure one.

BARK (of a dog) In Icelandic tradition voice of the protecting barkja, i.e. great father, ever-existent one. Dream significance: beware.

Barker. Anciently the guardian or watcher at the door of

heaven during the night, protector against evil. Usually portrayed as a dog, which barked at daybreak. Popularly understood as the guardian of a house against thieves. Also used to describe one who advertises a circus or outdoor show. In some mythologies the animal is a cock, which crows.

BARLEY KING In ancient fertility rites, like the oak and other vegetation kings, castrated and ritually murdered at the end of office, or the harvest feast. The bearded firelike spike is the cause of the name barley, originally baerlic, i.e. bear-like or burlike (father-of-fire like). Thus the barley was a sun emblem or source of life. To dream of barley was interpreted as a sign of health and joy. Compare dying god, reaping, resurrection myth.

Sir John Barleycorn. Humorous personification of barley for its use in intoxicating liquors. In a song by Robert Burns, Sir John is buried by his neighbors, but he rises again. He bears no malice toward those who attempted to kill him; instead he tries to cheer them. A legend which echoes Dionysus. Because Sir John tries to cheer people with liquor his name is applied to bar and innkeepers; also to those who overdrink intoxicants.

BARMECIDE FEAST An illusion, especially one involving disappointment, alluding to a story in Arabian Nights, in which a member of a noble Persian family of Bagdad gives a beggar an imaginary feast on magnificent dishes. See Barataria.

BAR MITZVAH Literally, son of command. Jewish initiation rite, acknowledgement of sexual maturity, a puberty celebration. The thirteenth birthday of a boy, when he is acknowledged to be a man and acquires religious duties and responsibilities. Mitzvah signifies command of God, thus the fulfillment of a religious function regarded as a special privilege in God's service. Parallels shiocka.

BARN Battle, farming, rural life. Dream significance: poverty.

Barndoor fowl. In Japanese mythology the long-singing bird of eternal night. See cock.

BARNABAS (BARNABY, BARNEY) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning son of exhortation.

BARNACLE A person or thing that clings tenaciously, a hanger-on, a persistent follower.

BARNETT Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning commander.

BARON In English history, a feudal vassal who held his lands directly from the king. In Britain and elsewhere the lowest grade of nobility. In United States applied sarcastically to a powerful banker, financier, or industrialist.

Baronet. A member of a British hereditary order of honor, ranking below barons and made up of commoners who are designated by 'sir' before the name.

BARREL Beer, the poor man's drink. To illustrate poverty or one victimized by politicians, a man is shown to be nude except for the covering of a barrel. Dream significance: (full) abundance, prosperity; (empty) poverty.

Barrel-house. A cheap drinking establishment, where barrels are in evidence.

Cracker-barrel. Free speech, gossip, idleness. Alluding to rural areas in the United States, where men formerly met at the country store to exchange opinions, often dipping their hands in the store's cracker-barrel as they talked.

BARRETT Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bear rule.

BARRI (BARI) In Norse mythology, forest in which the earth goddess Gerd married the sun deity Frey.

BARROW Ancient burial mound, abode where the dead feasted and occupied themselves with the affairs of their kindred. A heap of sacred stones, a pyramid, a sacred hill; also a beacon shrine, judgement seat, stronghold. In some parts of England termed howe or low, corruption of Hew or El Hu, and symbolic of immutable Father Hu, sky deity. In medieval times spelled berw, thus related to bear or pero, probably once meant bear or pere Hu. In Mexico a group of seven pyramids are arranged in the form of the Seven Stars or Great Bear. Fires were lit on the summits of barrows (hills), and in lieu of fires, fir trees were planted in sun worship. In present day common usage a castrated mule; also a pushcart used by hawkers. A word related to burrough. Also known as mottes. See burial, cairn, hill, Stonehenge.

Barrow wight. In Norse mythology a barrow dweller, ghost of the dead, frequently troublesome to the living.

BARRY (BARRIE) Masculine Irish name meaning spear.

BARRY WAVE OF SIX In heraldry waves of the sea corresponding to the six attributes of deity: justice, love, majesty, mercy, power, wisdom.

BARTHOLOMEW (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning warrior son or son of furrows. (2) One of the twelve Christian disciples. Guardian of the zodiacal house Libra. His day is August 24 (at Rome, August 25) in western churches and June 11 in eastern churches. He seems to be the same person John calls Nathaniel, which may be his real name, Bar-tholomew (son of Tolmai) his patronymic name, and one identical to the Celtic Partholan. See also under saints.

Bartholomew doll. An overdressed woman, alluding to the bespangled doll offered for sale at the Bartholomew Fair.

Bartholomew Fair. Held for centuries in England to celebrate Saint Bartholomew's Day. Gradually it degenerated into orgies and riots, until it finally was abolished in 1855. Ben Jonson, in a comedy, satirized the Puritans under this name.

Bartholomew Massacre. Instigated by Catherine de Medici on the day dedicated to Saint Bartholomew. Thirty thousand French Protestants are said to have been slaughtered.

Bartholomew pig. A fat person, alluding to one of the chief attractions at the Bartholomew Fair, which was a pig, roasted whole and sold piping hot.

BARTRAM (BARTHRAM) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fortunate farmer, also barn.

BARU An occult magician.

BARUCH Hebrew masculine name meaning blessed. According to the Old Testament he was the faithful friend and scribe of

Jeremiah. He shared the persecutions of the prophet, was imprisoned with him, and forced into exile in Egypt. An apocryphal book is ascribed to him. In art he is shown with a knotted staff and script.

BASEMENT Dream significance: anguish, torment.

BASHAN A fertile region east of the Jordan in ancient Palestine, famous for its cattle and sheep.

BASHAW In Turkey a bigwig, a personage. Variant of pasha.

BASHFULNESS In art personified as a virgin in white, veiled, holding a lily, a tortoise at her feet. In an Italian icon represented as a modest-looking girl with her eyes cast down, her cheeks cherry color. Her robe is red and she wears an elephant's head as a headdress. In her right hand is a falcon, in her left a scroll inscribed with 'Dysapia Procul.'

BASHIBAZOUK An irregular soldier, from the irregular mounted troops in Turkish service.

BASIL (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning kingly, royal. (2) July 12th birthday flower with the sentiment hatred for the other sex. Symbolic of poverty.

Sweet basil. Carries the sentiment, good wishes.

BASILISK In classical and medieval tradition a fabulous dragon or lizard which killed with its breath or look, and whose hissing drove away all other creatures. In some accounts born of an egg laid by a toad. Shown with the body and wings of a dragon, the head of a serpent, its tail in its mouth. Sometimes shown as half cock, half snake. Although only a foot long, it was king of all dragons and serpents. Ancients believed it had a white mark on its head, but medieval mystics elaborated this into a gold crown. A brave man could dispose of one by backing up to it, holding his breath, and placing a mirror in front of its horrible face so that, confronted by its own hideous image, the creature would expire; hence evil devouring or recognizing itself. The tail in its serpent mouth suggests the cycle of the year or time devouring itself. In Christian tradition typifies Antichrist, the Devil, evil. Name from the Greek, meaning little king. Identified with the cockatrice. Old-fashioned cannons, decorated with serpents, were called basilisks.

BASIN Celestial reservoir, clouds. Cleanliness, barber.

BASKET Fertility, scrotum, vulva. Typifies the seasons, the contents of the basket indicating the season. The coracle in which ancient sun gods made their New Year voyage to their virgin mothers, dawn, earth, or moon goddesses, who greeted them on a bank, that is received them as they left the horizon. Usually shown as a shovel-shaped basket of rush and osier, anciently used as a harvest cradle, manger, or winnowing-fan for tossing grain up in the air against the wind to separate it from the chaff. As the crib of the sacred human infant an instrument of rebirth or preventer of massacre, and as such the cradle of Hirugo, Kuknos, Moses, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin, etc. Compares with ark, cista. Dream significance: (empty) passing worries, warning; (full) economy, pleasant visitation, success. Among American Indians a conveyance in

which escape is made to heaven.

Braided basket. In ancient Egypt indicated a lord or master.

Basket with flowers or fruit. Fertility, gift, opportunity, reward. Also a deity offering. In China a basket of flowers is an emblem of Hua Hsien and of Ts'si-ho. A basket of peaches is the emblem of Hsi Wang Mu.

BASMU Sumerian chaos viper; ally of Tiamat. Compare Mushussu.

BASSARID (BASARID) Literally, fox. In Greek mythology a bacchant, a reveler. Companion of Dionysus and carrier of the budding thyrsus, symbol of revivification. Resembles the Maenad.

BAST Egyptian goddess who watched over childbirth. Personification of life and fruitfulness. Although essentially mild, she also was worshiped as a war goddess, protector of cities. She was represented: as a cat-headed woman bearing a sistrum, in which form she also was called Pasht; as a lion-headed woman with solar disk and uraeus, the ureaus identifying her as an earth mother. Her chief seats of worship were Babastis (Pa-Bast or Pi-beseth) and Memphis. Sometimes confounded with Mut, sometimes with Sekhet.

BASTARD An illegitimate child; hence that which is false, irregular, not genuine. Word resolves into bast (middle English for packsaddle) + ard (through), meaning of a mule.

BASTILLE Prison, especially one conducted tyrannically, alluding to the notorious fortress of Paris.

BAT (1) Ancient Egyptian mother deity of Diospolis Parva, assimilated by Hathor. (2) Winged mammal symbolizing black magic, darkness, madness, rapacity. Dream significance: peril and torment. Babylonian evil spirit; a ghost. In Bohemia the right eye of a bat carried on a person supposedly makes one invisible. In China called pien fu and represents Nu. Courier of heavenly blessings; bringer of good fortune and long life, as it supposedly lives to be 1,000 years of age. Symbolic of nocturnal activities and transmigrations. It flies with its head down because its brain is heavy. In art shown with the peach. In Egyptian mythology the power of the sun. Sebek has his abode in the east on the Hill of Bat, on which the heaven rests. In medieval Europe typified death, misfortune, witchcraft. In Finno-Ugric belief one of the forms the soul takes during sleep. They are not seen during the day because people are awake and their souls have returned to them. A bat which approaches anyone is accepted as the soul of an acquaintance or kinsman. In Japan called komori; symbolic of happiness and prosperity.

Bat and coins. In China suggests, May you always see good fortune.

Bat flying about a house. Death warning.

Bat, peach, chrysanthemum, and endless knot. In China suggests, May good fortune and a long life be everlasting.

Bat wings. Power of darkness.

Five bats. In China and Japan the five blessings: health and peace, love of virtue, natural death, old age, riches.

Two bats. In China good wishes.

BATA Literally, young inferior person, servant. In Egyptian

legend a servant who became king. Younger brother and shepherd of Anpu he was falsely accused by Anpu's wife. Warned by the bulls he tended, he fled. To prove his innocence he mutilated himself and his soul took shelter in a tree. The gods provided him with a beautiful wife (moon or dawn goddess), whom the king desired. She revealed where Bata's soul was hidden, and the king had the tree cut down, causing Bata to die. Anpu, who had learned the truth about his brother, nourished the seed containing Bata's soul and thus restored his life. In bull form Bata was accepted as the sacred palace animal, where his wife caused him to be slain. His blood turned into two trees which she had cut down. During the cutting a chip of wood entered her mouth, creating within her a son called Bata (lover-son theme). The reborn Bata revealed his history and the queen was executed. Thus the sun finally was victor in his contest with the moon. Bata was made king and reigned until sacrificed at the Sed festival. To early Egyptians each king was an Osiris, whose symbols of power were the flail and shepherd's staff. The bull, mutilation, resurrection, and tree were attributes of the fertility-sun god. Bata resembles Adonis, Heracles, Hippolytus.

BATARA GURU (BHATTARA GURU) Sky god, creator of the Dairi Battak (Sumatra).

BATH Initiation, purification. Many religions provide bathing or washing facilities outside a temple for ceremonial use before worship. In mythology the bath in which sacred sun kings, such as Agamemnon, Minos, meet their death typifies the sun setting in water and also refers to a lustral bath or bath of anointment before sacrifice. The bath given to a king at coronation has the same significance.

Knight of the Bath. Order created from the ceremony of bathing, which was practiced by a knight at inauguration as a symbol of purity.

BATH CHORIM (BAT HORIN) Ancient Semitic evil spirit of night. It brought disease, especially to those who failed to wash their hands after meals.

BATHSHEBA (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning daughter of an oath. (2) In Old Testament wife of Uriah with whom David committed adultery. David then caused her husband to be slain and took her as his wife. She was the mother of Solomon, whose succession to the throne she maneuvered. Because of his love for her David was punished by Jehovah. (3) In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, Bathsheba alludes to Louise de Kéroualle, duchess of Portsmouth, a favorite of Charles II.

BATMAN Soldier servant to a British army officer.

BATO-KWANNON In Japanese mythology protector of the horses of peasants.

BATON Authority, leadership. Compares with wand, which see. In heraldry a sinisterwise bar cut off at each end; in England a mark of bastardy. When of royal descent bars from succession to the throne. Compare bar sinister, bend sinister.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA The Battle of Frogs and Mice, an ancient parody on the Iliad.

BATTLEFIELD Death. Dream

significance: illness. In Bhagavad Gita the soul, where man has his struggle.

Battle ax. See under ax.

BATTLE OF TREES In Brythonic mythology a war also called Battle of Cath Godeau or of Achren, both names for the underworld. It was started by Gwydion, a light deity, to obtain three boons for mankind, the deer, dog, and lapwing, all creatures possessed by the underworld gods. Gwydion was aided by his brother Amaethon, god of agriculture, and his son Llew Llaw, sun deity. The magic of Gwydion turned trees and grasses into fighting battalions. The underworld army was composed of serpents and monsters which fought the plants. The outcome of the battle could not be decided until a fighter in the ranks of one side guessed the name of a fighter in the ranks of the other side; to possess the name of another was to control him. Amaethon revealed the name of Bran, king of the underworld, to Gwydion. Thus the power of the dark gods was broken and they were forced to surrender the precious animals. The conflict typifies the cycle of the seasons. The battle is also one of letters, each letter representing a sacred tree. The alphabet was the secret of the druids who used it for purposes of divination as well as for writing. See druidic alphabet under alphabet.

BAUBO In Greek mythology an Eleusian slave woman to whom Demeter went while seeking Persephone. Baubo, sometimes represented as Demeter's nurse, tried to cheer up her guest with ribaldry. In other accounts a male who, by exposing himself, cured the grief-stricken Demeter. Analogue of Ame-no-uzume.

BAUCIS See under Philemon and Baucis.

BAUGE (BAUGI) In Norse mythology brother of Suttung. Under the name of Bolverk, Odin once toiled for him, doing the work of nine men. For his wages Bolverk asked for a draught of Suttung's poetic mead. Suttung refused the drink and Bauge helped Bolverk to gain admission into Suttung's domain. A fertility legend.

BAUR German surname meaning ever existent. Cognate with French berger (shepherd) and Sanscrit payu (shepherd).

BAXTER Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning baker.

BAY July 14 birthday flower with the sentiment fadeless affection. In medieval churches hung as a sign of welcome to elves and fairies at Christmas. Name equating with that of the Bo tree.

Bay berry. Discipline, instruction.

Bay leaf. In the language of flowers: I change only in death. Used in crowns and garlands bestowed for poetic elegance or victory in battle, hence fame, renown. Attribute of Apollo. Crushed by lovers because its crackling sound supposedly reveals the truth.

Bay wreath. Reward of merit.

BAYARD (BAJARDO, BAYARDO) (1) Masculine name from a French family name, signifying brown plus the suffix ard, probably meaning ruddy or red-haired. (2) In medieval chivalric romances a magical norse of incredible speed. He belonged to Amadis de Gaul and was captured by Maugis, wizard and paladin of Charlemagne, in a

cave guarded by a dragon. Maugis gave Bayard to Renaud, who gave the horse to Charlemagne, who gave it to the four sons of Aymon (name equating with Ammon). If only one son mounted, the horse was of ordinary size; if all four mounted, it elongated to accommodate them. One of its footprints supposedly can still be seen in the forest of Soignes and another on a rock near Dinant. It also is said to be still alive and heard neighing in the Ardennes on Midsummer Day. The horse typifies a cloud, the four sons of Aymon being the four winds. (3) A mock-heroic name for any horse or person, and applied to those who are ignorant and presumptuous. Also used to designate a man of heroic courage and unstained honor, as the Bayard of the Confederate Army was Robert E. Lee. This use alludes to Chevalier Pierre du Terrail de Bayard, French knight and national hero.

B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K. Mystic letters associated with the nine qualities: glorious, good, great, lasting, powerful, ready, true, virtuous, wise.

BEACON Any person or thing, especially a light, that serves as a guide or warning.

BEAD CHAIN Memory, prayer, rosary. Also children, female principle, sexual intercourse. See Amaterasu. In an old superstition beads are a charm against malevolent spirits; blue beads especially potent against the evil eye. Malayans place beads in the mouth of a woman who has died in childbirth to prevent her from returning as a lansuyar (ghost). To prevent her from shrinking hen's eggs are placed under her arm pits and needles in her hand. Beads frequently simulate gems, for the symbolism see under the gem imitated.

Beadhouse (Bedehouse). Almshouse whose beneficiaries are required to pray for the founder.

Beadman. One who prays for another when paid for doing so; an inmate of a poorhouse.

Beadroll. In Roman Catholic Church a list or roll of persons to be prayed for.

BE'AL Early British supreme deity; a fire god. Name cognate with Baal.

BEAN Universally associated with ghosts, supernatural spirits, and witches. Dream significance: (black) grave danger imminent; (white) hateful omen. Chinese symbol of good luck and calendar indicator. In legendary times a bean was said to have grown to indicate the day of the month. Ancient Egyptians looked upon it as an unclean food. The name was a term of contempt applied to nomads and shepherds, who were regarded an abomination, and who depended on their flocks, which were fed beans. The Hebrew name 'gre' also meant to become furious or to make war. In spite of being a people largely dependent upon flocks, the Hebrews carried over from the Egyptians the terms expressive of contempt for beans and for nomads. In Europe bean radically means good, being related to the Latin bonus; thus the beanstalk which saved Jack in the fairytale. An ancient Greek and Roman homeopathic remedy against ghosts was to spit beans at them. Pliny recorded the souls of the dead resided in beans. At the Roman festival Lemuria, each householder threw beans behind his back for the ghost, saying, "With these I redeem myself and my family." In Japan beans also were used to

dispel evil spirits, and scattered around the house on the last day of winter. Roasted beans were buried to prevent toothaches and smallpox. If they sprouted the diseases would occur. In Scotland a belief prevailed that witches rode on beanstalks to their sabbaths.

Beano. Celtic bean feast honoring fairies, forerunner of the modern fair.

Beansidhe. An Irish banshee, a fairy woman. Abode or hill of a fairy.

Beanstalk. Universe tree of fairytales; ladder or road to the heavens. It appears in stories in all parts of the world. In Jack and the Beanstalk, tale of Teutonic origin, Jack climbs the stalk and steals three treasures of a giant (All-Father), a bag of riches (rain), a hen that lays the golden egg (sun), and a harp (wind maker). Jack typifies man who avails himself of the treasures of the supreme deity. In a New Guinea myth a man and his mother climb the beanstalk to destroy Tauni-kapi-kapi, a man-eating giant (storms). The rope trick of India is related to the belief in a stairway to heaven. Analogue of Jacob's ladder, Lug's chain, stem of Jesse.

BEAR Bravery, endurance, strength; also brutality, clumsiness, gruffness, ill-temper, misanthropy, moroseness, uncouthness. In business affairs one who sells short, expecting to recover at lower prices, especially on the stock exchange; opposed to bull. Dream significance: awkward friend. In heraldry signifies ferocity in protection of kindred. In astronomy either of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, Great Bear or Little Bear. A word cognate with boar. Ainu mountain deity. Among American Indians, immortality, the self-existent, as it supposedly dies and rises again, a belief which arose from the fact it hibernates during the winter and subsists on its own fat. Owasse Indian underworld chief, and Seneca Indian spirit of the north wind called Ya-o-gah or Ga-oh. In China represents Shih. A yang symbol, bringer of blessings, universal preserver. In Christian tradition typifies evil; on Norman churches represent Satan. By Finno-Ugrics called master-of-the-forest, holy hound of God, honey-paw, wise man, fur man. They never call the animal by its name for fear it will become insulted. See name. Hunters give their equipment holy titles, and before the sacred animal, which allows itself to provide food, is killed, its forgiveness is asked, and after the killing it is thanked for the little trouble it gave the hunters. One does not laugh even near a dead bear, and its eyes are covered to keep it from seeing and casting a spell on those around his body. At bear feasts masks are worn to keep the bear from recognizing those present, prayers are offered to honor the race of bears, and after the feast the bones are buried that the animal may come to life again for the next hunting season. See skeleton. Finns call a bear feast a wedding; everyone dresses in festive colors. Because it is holy, women must eat their portion away from the men, and may not eat all parts of the animal. Considered more intelligent and stronger than man it sometimes is offered as a sacrifice to the forest god. Oaths are sworn by the bear. In Greece sacred to Artemis; Atalanta was nursed by a she-bear. To Aristotle however it symbolized greed and silliness. In the Old Testament the bear typifies the

kingdom of Persia, which brought death and destruction into the world. In Persia the bear symbolized a foolhardy, powerful, and rich enemy. Emblem of Russia, and in Russia a friend of man. Zuni beast god; supernatural patron of the medicine society.

Bear breech. December 23 birthday flower with the sentiment misery.

Bear dance. Mimetic dance in imitation of the bear, usually performed for curative purposes among North American Indians.

Bear Driver. The constellation Bootes.

Bear garden. In Elizabethan and Stuart England, gardens where bears were kept and baited for public amusement were famous as places of riotous disorder; hence a place full of confusion, noise, quarrels, tumult.

Bear leader. In the 18th century nickname of the traveling companion or tutor to a wealthy youth on the 'Grand Tour,' alluding to the custom of leading a muzzled bear about the streets and showing him off in order to attract attention and money.

Bear state. Nickname of Arkansas.

BEARD Deity, rays of light, supreme spirit. Age, manly dignity, perfection, ripe experience, venerability, wisdom. In the cabala the vestment of Macroprosopus, God. In China the beard of P'an Ku became the light of the stars.

Bearded crepis. Protection.

Beardlessness. Inexperience, youth.

Black beard. Dream significance: betrayal.

Blue beard. Evil; see Bluebeard. Attribute of the moon god Sin.

Cut beard. Dream significance: danger of illness. A token of disgrace among ancient Japanese.

Fair beard. Dream significance: good counsel. Attribute of sun deities.

Gold beard. Rays of the sun.

Gray beard. Old age, venerability. Rays of the moon.

Red beard. In Norse mythology, Thor.

BEAST Brutality, carnality, coarseness, excessive indulgence, filth, lack of spirituality, repulsiveness, sexual perversity. In Freemasonry the lower nature each Freemason goes forth to master. In Christianity the blasphemous beast with seven heads and ten horns. Its mystical number is 666, and it is identified with Antichrist in the person of Nero. In Old Testament destroyer, enemy, malice, monarchy, persecution, savagery, tyranny. In the United States a name applied to the members of the entering class at West Point.

Beast marriage. A ballad and folktale motif. In primitive tales a human being is married to a beast; in later versions the beast transforms into a mortal; its original shape, upon receiving the love of a human. Probably developed from fertility myths in which virgins and youths were sacrificed to appease the appetite and win the favor of a drought monster, such as the Minotaur. See Beauty and the Beast.

Beast of burden. Ass, camel, donkey, horse, ox, or any animal employed for carrying loads and primitive transportation; hence commerce. Also applied to humans engaged in carrying loads.

Beast region. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Tiryak, and in Tibetan, Dud-hgro.

Four beasts. See four animals under four.

Wild beast. Angry theologian, evil, human depravity, untamed

power.

BEATING A procedure to produce fruitfulness in fertility rites. Burns in his poem John Barleycorn gives a jocular account of the custom. An old observance, still practiced in some British parishes, is called beating the bounds. Children, accompanied by parish officers, walk from end to end of their parish on Ascension Day. The boys are switched with willow wands along the lines of the boundary. This has been interpreted to be a lesson in teaching them to know the bounds of their parish, but probably developed from some ancient fertility rite. In England the day is called gang-day; in Scotland it is called riding the marches (bounds).

BEATITUDE Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

BEATRICE (BEA, BEATRIX, BEATTIE, BEE, TRIXIE) (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning one who makes happy, blesses. (2) One of Dante's guides, and a symbolic figure in the Divine Comedy and in Vita Nuova drawn from Dante's love of Beatrice Portinari during her short lifetime, thus representing a transformation from physical to spiritual love, and symbolic of divine revelation, heavenly wisdom. (3) The beautiful and high-spirited heroine in Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing.

BEAU BRUMMEL An exquisite who sets fashions in men's dress; a dandy, a fop. From George Bryan Brummel, friend of the English King George IV. He died insane and in poverty.

BEAU FEILDING A notorious rake. From Robert Feilding, who died in Scotland Yard, London, in 1712, after having been convicted of bigamously marrying the Duchess of Cleveland, a former mistress of Charles II. He figures as Orlando in Steele's Tatler.

BEAU NASH A notorious diner-out. From Richard Nash, an impoverished Welsh gentleman. He was finally given the management of the bathrooms at Bath, and in the 18th century he conducted the public baths with such decorum and splendor, he was known as King of Bath. Also inventor of games of chance which evaded gambling laws.

BEAU TIBBS One noted for his finery, poverty, and vanity. From the character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.

BEAUTY Aristocracy, art, charity, charm, knowledge, nobility, virtue. Typified by a chrysanthemum, lily, rose, maiden, or woman. In an Italian icon represented by a nude woman with her head in the clouds, light rays radiating from her body. Her hands reach into the light, and in one hand she holds a lily, in the other a ball and compass.

Line of beauty. The curve, personified by Aphrodite.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST A world-wide cohabitation or marriage motif, in which a handsome prince in the guise of a beast or monster can be delivered from the spell cast upon him only by the love and devotion of a woman. Sometimes the handsome prince is a supernatural being metamorphosed into an animal, bird, or monster. In many stories the beast typifies the sun, an unsightly monster at night, who, in the morning, appears to his love, the dawn maid, as a dazzling youth. The marriage

usually is temporary and the goal of the mortal is to achieve immortality, typifying the striving for something higher or finer than one possesses. Swan maiden stories fall into this category. The theme accounts for the divine heritage of man, and it probably developed from fertility rites in which virgins and youths were sacrificed to appease the appetite and win the favor of a drought dragon or serpent, such as in the Ina and Minotaur legends. Compare Dawn.

BEAVER Engineering, industriousness, ingenuity, inventiveness, perseverance. Also gentleness, wisdom. In art frequently represented in the act of self-mutilation, thus self-sacrifice. According to legend, when about to be captured by hunters for the medicinal qualities believed to be in its genitals, it bites off those members and tosses them to the hunter, thus in Christian tradition, represents those who will toss to the devil (hunter) the sins of adultery and fornication. In middle ages associated with Germany. Emblem of the state of Oregon, also of the Astor family, alluding to the original member of the family, who was a trapper.

BEBHIONN In Celtic mythology dawn or gloaming. She came from Maiden's Land, a paradise in the west, and sought protection from Fionn (sun). Her giant husband (storm or wind), who lived on the Isle of Men (Isle of Man), traced and killed her. When Fionn pursued him he fled in a boat (cloud) and vanished.

BECHARD Occult demon of tempests.

BECHUANA A Bantu feuding tribe, which worships the crocodile. A corruption of the name Baquaina. 'Huana' equates with the South American iguana and the West Indian yuana, meaning crocodile or lizard. 'Bech' is identical with Bauk (Father Great Hu or One A) and with Obek (Great Eye or Sun).

BECKY SHARP An amiable, good-looking, unprincipled young woman, who by cunning, hypocrisy, and scheming, raises herself from obscurity and poverty to a position in higher society, alluding to the principal character in Thackery's Vanity Fair.

BECUMA In Irish mythology the wife of Labraid (sun). Discovered in an intrigue with Gaiar (underworld sea), she is banished from the Land of Promise (sky). In the land of mortals she cast a spell over Conn, high king of Ireland. While in dalliance with him she became jealous of his son Art and demanded his banishment. Art and she played a game of chess to see which one must go, and she lost. The year she remained away from the sky, Ireland was without corn and milk, signifying she was a moon or dawn goddess, with whom fertilizing dews were associated. The legend is said to illustrate that divine punishment for an evil king's reign is marked by destruction and famine. Becuma resembles Phaedra and Potiphar's wife.

BED Cohabitation, rest, sleep; also grief, illness. Dream significance: (empty) appointment, disappointment; (occupied) indisposition, illness; (unmade) disorder, mistake; (well made) cleanliness, rest. In Old Testament when used as an instrument for punishment symbolizes anguish of body and mind, torment, tribulation.

Bed of Procrustes. Bed of

torture.

BEDE Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning a prayer.

BEDIKAT CHAMETZ The search for leavened bread made by the master of a Jewish home the night before the first Seder (Passover feast). Any leavened food discovered during the search is put aside until morning and burned (biur chametz). In this manner the home is purified and made ready for the feast.

BEDIVERE (BEDVER, BEDWYR) In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. Known as The Accomplished and swiftest of men. A spirit of wind. Butler and staunch adherent of King Arthur. At the request of the dying king, he threw Excalibur, Arthur's sword, into the lake and then bore Arthur's body to the three ladies of the barge waiting to take Arthur to Avalon. Excalibur was thrown into water, because it stands for the sun's rays, which sink into the sea when the sun sets.

BEDLAM Confusion, hysteria, or wild uproar; a place where the crazy are kept, alluding to the nickname of the insane asylum of Saint Mary of Bethlehem in southeast London. A corruption of Bethelehm and, ironically, Christ was called mad by his contemporaries.

BEDREDDIN HASSAN In the Arabian Nights a prince who is kidnaped by a gnome and becomes a pastry cook.

BEE Assiduity, cenobitic chastity, communistic industry, eloquence, fertilization, happiness, nourishment, obedience, prosperity, sweetness, wisdom. Also immortality, alluding to the smearing of dead bodies with honey, and a form of the soul. Dream significance: successful work, thoughtfulness; (dead) loss of money; (stinging) disturbance. In heraldry well-governed industry. The word is equal to beo, byw, etc. (to be living), and Apis is the name of a bee as well as that of the Egyptian bull or fertility deity. Bumble of bumble bee is equal to beadle (herald or noise), and the German for beadle is betel, equal to beetle, a sun symbol. In China emblem of thrift. In Christian art appears in the catacombs to typify Christ risen, hence resurrection or immortality. In Egypt it symbolizes regal power. In Europe bees are not permitted to be made the means of barter; the bees supposedly will take offense and crops and flocks will suffer. The superstitious invite bees to funerals in the families to which they are attached and their hives are decorated with crepe. In primitive Greece the form of the priestess of Delphi; emblem of Aphrodite and Mylitta. In Hebrew tradition to govern, to put in order. In Hinduism Krishna, in the form of a bee, hovers over the head of Vishnu. Symbolic of ether and of blue (sky). In Italy signifies flattery, i.e. honey-carrier with a secret sting. In Japan, gratitude.

Bee carrying honey. Falseness, flattery, temptation.

Beehive. Eloquence, industry, orderliness, a place bustling with activity and people, thrift, wisdom. Emblem of Utah. Attribute of Saints Ambrose and Bernard.

Bee in one's bonnet (or head). An obsession; a slightly crazy attitude; fad, idea, notion.

Bee queen. Sovereignty. Fertility and mother goddess. Emblem of Virgin Mary.

Bee swarming in a house.

Prosperity.

BEECH April 11 birthday plant with the sentiment grandeur, prosperity. Symbolic of literature for the reason that the earliest runes of Northern Europe were written on a beechen board, whence the Anglo-Saxon boc or book. Also a symbol of honor and victory; beech, laurel, or palm branches were awarded at Pythian games.

Beech nymphs. In Greek mythology the dryades wedded to the beech tree. Represented as sturdy, full of joyous vitality.

BEELPEOR (BAAL-PEOR) Old Testament Moabite deity, thus a demon or devil.

BEELZEBUB (BAALZEBUB, BEELZEBUL) Any person or creature of diabolical nature, alluding to Beelzebub in the Old Testament. Originally a Philistine deity worshiped as a destroyer of flies. His name Baalzebul meant lord of the high house, which the Jews interpreted to be Solomon's Temple. Misunderstanding his name, they called him Beelzebub, i.e. fly lord, and looking upon him as the chief representative of false gods, he was placed among the demons. In the New Testament he is referred to as the prince of devils. He appears in Mumming plays, and in Milton's works is next in rank to Satan.

BEE-ORCHIS Error, industry.

BEER Literally, well. A station in Moab, where God gave the Jews water.

BEERSHEBA In Old Testament land of promise, town at the southern extremity of Biblical Palestine. Dan being at the northern extremity, the phrase from Dan to Beersheba signifies from beginning to end, from one end of the world to the other.

BEETLE Androgyneity, sun. As male and female, union of opposing forces; internal conflict. A stupid person, one who is blind. To kill one brings unwanted rain. One flying through the house is an omen of unexpected news. To hear the deathwatch (wood-boring) beetle portends death. To turn one over on its feet that has fallen on its back prevents toothaches. Among American Indians: The Hopi brewed in emetic drinks, and carried as a war talisman, as they are helpful spirits, covering up one's tracks. In Sia legends Utset, mother of the Indians, gave Ishits (beetle) a sack of stars to carry from the underworld to the world above. Tired under the weight he stopped to rest, and the stars flew out. For this offense Utset blinded him, and arranged the few stars left to suit herself, placing seven to make the Great Bear, etc. In legends of South American Indians the beetle created the world and from the grains of earth left over he created man and woman. In Zuni legend, when Coyote marked off a strip of restricted land between clans, he buried a beetle and a poisonous spider. Whoever tried to cultivate the restricted land for himself went blind like the beetle or died of poison. When anyone had been struck by lightning the Zunis fed him a beetle as an antidote against drying up. A Christian drama of initiation. The excrement ball from which the new beetle is to emerge represents the body of corruption buried in the earth which comes to life and rebirth in baptismal waters, hence death and rebirth. The dung ball typifies the world, the beetle typifies man, a symbolism borrowed from the Egyptians. In their accounts, the bettle has no female and to reproduce forms a ball (image of the world) of ox-dung, which it rolls from east to west while looking eastward. It buries the ball in earth for 28 days, and on the 29th throws it into water, from which it emerges as a beetle. Sacred to Khepera and Ptah, symbolic of generation and the sun. Among Finno Ugrics believed to be the soul of one dead, which maidens consult to learn when they may expect to marry. If it flies into a graveyard the omen is death. Like the Egyptians, ancient Hebrews believed it procreated as it walked backwards toward the west, the region of darkness, thus symbolic of darkness, obscurity, shadows. In Ireland a symbol of corruption. In Mexico the hieroglyph for the letter L.

Beetle-browed. Scowling, sullen.

Beetlehead. A blockhead, fool, stupid person; one who is hard-headed.

Beetle with spread wings. New birth, sun.

BEFANA The ugly but good fairy of Italian children. She fills their stockings with toys when they go to bed on Twelfth Night. In a Christian legend she was too busy with household affairs to look after the Magi when they went to offer their gifts to the Christ Child, saying she would see them on their return. However, they went another way, and Befana watches every Twelfth Night for them. The name is a corruption of Epiphania, and she is a personification of Epiphany. Also called Saint Befana, la Strega, or la Vecchia. Compare Berchta.

BEFIND In Celtic folklore one of the three fairies present at the birth of every child, predicting its future and endowing it with good or evil gifts. Cognate with Roman Parcae.

BEGGAR Care, human misery, indigence, sorrow. When used playfully, a mischievous person, a rogue or wretch. In Christianity typifies Saints Edith, Elizabeth of Hungary, Elizabeth of Portugal, Lorenzo, Martin of Tours.

Beggar on horseback. Social upstart, one suddenly rich.

Beggar's wash day. Rainy weather.

Haughty beggar. In an Italian icon portrayed as a blind young woman with a lofty countenance in a red tunic adorned with jewels under which is a ragged petticoat. She carries a peacock in her right arm, her left she holds up. With one foot on a ball, she balances herself with the other, revealing her precarious position. The ragged petticoat indicates, though haughty, at bottom she has nothing worthy of esteem.

BEGHARD A member of one of the Christian religious communities of men which rose in Flanders in the 13th century and lived in the manner of the Beguines.

BEGINNING In an Italian icon portrayed with rays from a starry sky lighting the earth on which an almost naked youth is standing. He holds the figure of nature and a square marked with the letter alpha.

BEGOE (BERGOIA) Nymph who revealed the Etruscan sacred laws to the people.

BEGONIA Symbolizes cordiality, deformity.

BEGTSE In Buddhism a Dharmapala of red color; brother-sister; a war deity. Emblems are a sword (khadya) and a man and prostrate horse. In Tibet called Cam-Srin.

BEGUINE (1) One of various communities of Roman Catholic women who devote themselves to religious life but retain private properties. They may withdraw from their orders at any time. The name is said to come from the middle English begyne through middle Flemish, meaning mendicant (friar), or from Lambert la Begue (Lambert the Stammerer), 12th century priest of Liege who founded the order. (2) A South American dance in bolero rhythm. Probably derived from a fertility rite.

BEGUM In India a Mohammedan woman ruler, a woman of high rank, a princess or queen, frequently a widow.

BEHEMOTH A huge and powerfu beast or man or institution, alluding to the land monster mentioned in the Old Testament, which battled the sea monster Leviathan. In Hebrew tradition the flesh of both are to be distributed by the Messiah to the faithful. Corresponds to Persian Hadhayosh.

BEHR (MEDR) Ancient South Arabian earth god.

BE-JE See Gopaka.

BEKOTSHIDI In Navaho legend an old man who created domestic animals and large game. Another name is Klehanoai, the moon carrier.

BEL (1) One of the three supreme deities of Assyrian-Babylonian mythology. In a triad with Anu and Ea. Son of Ea and Damkina. Mate of Belit. God of light, creator, counsellor and warrior of the gods, sender of the deluge. A dragon slayer, having battled Tiamat the chaos monster. Bel was tried, condemned, mutilated, slain, and imprisoned in a tomb in the underworld, from which he rose in the spring, thus a fertility god resembling Tammuz. See dying god. Sometimes identified as Enlil (Bel Enlil), the elder Bel; sometimes as Marduk (Bel-Marduk), the younger Bel. As Bel-Marduk lord of the planet Jupiter, which in astrol-mythology is associated with the productive powers of nature. The story of Bel and the dragon, in which Daniel convinces the Babylonian king that Bel is not a living god but only an image, appears in the Old Testament. Bel parallels Jehovah, Jupiter, and Zeus, and is the source of ball, bell, Blaise, Blase, blitz. (2) Chalden supreme god, a form of Baal, and like Baal a name which means lord or owner.

BELA (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning destruction. (2) An evil city destined to be consumed by fire until Lot interceded, calling attention to the smallness of the place, and asking God's permission to take refuge in it. The city was saved, and its name changed to Zoar, signifying small.

BELBOGH Slavic god of light. Name means white god.

BELDAM (BELDAME) A hag, an ugly old woman. Etymologically the sense of the word is fair lady.

BELEEK Irish place name meaning great sun; probably originally a shrine dedicated to Belenus.

BEL ENLIL Chief god at Nippur in Babylonia. Lord of heaven and earth, deity of tempests and war. A giant. His name is said to mean lord of demons, lord of mists, or lord of night. He had a bull form, and as such was worshiped as a fertility deity. Sometimes called older Bel (Lord); also known as Enlil or Illillos. He resembles Ramman.

BELENUS (BELENOS, BELINUS) Gaulish sun and health deity, whose culture passed over to Britain, where he appears as a legendary king and brother of Brennius, mortal form of the underworld Bran. Together they conquered Rome. Belenus supposedly built the gate along the Thames which is still in his honor called Billingsgate. After his death Gurgiunt Brabtruc (Gargantua) became king. His name, inscribed by druids on the left horizontal branch of their sacred oak, is a Latinized form of Beli, whose mortal form he represents. It is identical with Baal and Balin. Deity resembling Apollo, Balder, Belbogh.

BELGRAVIA An exclusive section in London's West End, thus a type name for aristocratic fashion.

BELI (BEL, HELI) (1) Brythonic sun god and legendary king of England. Son of Ana; husband of Don; father of Caswallawn, Llevelys, Lludd, and Nynnyaw. Mortalized as Belenus. He has characteristics in common with the Gaelic Bile, god of the dead to whom human sacrifices were made. (2) In Norse mythology the howler. Storm giant. Son of Gymir and Aurboda; brother of Gerd; father of Grep to whom he carried Freyja. During the winter war between the gods and the frost giants, Beli held Frey, harvest god, prisoner. Frey finally killed Beli with his fist, i.e. growth forced its way through the frozen ground.

BELIAL (1) Hebrew personification of the devil. Enemy of God, chief of fallen angels. (2) In the cabala an archdemon identical with Beelzebub. (3) In Milton a very high and distinguished prince of darkness.
Sons of Belial. Evil, lawless, rebellious people.

BELILI Sumerian moon and love goddess, also a goddess of springs, wells, and the willow. In the Babylonian pantheon mistress and sister of Du'uzu (Tammuz) and, inasmuch as she descends into the lower world to bring Du'uzu (growth) back to earth, a goddess of the underworld identical with Ishtar. From her name the expression sons of Belial (Beliy ya'al, i.e. from which one comes up not again), signifying sons of destruction or of the devil, may have been derived. Her name is the source of English billet (firewood), Latin bellus (beautiful), Slavonic beli (white).

BELINDA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning uncertain, and from the Italian, meaning serpent.

BELISAMA Gaelic river goddess, identified by the Romans with Minerva.

BELIT (BELTIS) In Assyrian-Babylonian mythology consort of Assur or of Bel. A mother goddess, she probably is the same as Astarte, Belili, or Ishtar. Belit is an honorary title of many goddesses meaning lady as Bel means lord.

BELIT-ILANI (BALTHI) Sumerian queen of the gods, virgin

goddess of procreation. Identical with Aruru, Bau, Gula, Ninhursag, Nintud, Venus.

BELIT-ITANI Assyrian-Babylonian queen of the gods, virgin goddess of fecundity. Identical with Makh.

BELIT-SHERI Assyrian goddess, sister-lover of Tammuz in the abyss. Scribe of the underworld, keeper of the records of men's deeds. Two sisters may have lamented for Tammuz, Belit-sheri and Ishtar. Probably a form of Nina.

BELL Alarm, freedom, invitation, joy, preacher, warning. Male and female principle, seed vessel. Acute and insistent preaching. Call to worship, and used by ancients to summon the Supreme Spirit. Talisman to terrify demons and drive away plagues, spells, thunder, and lightning. Dream significance: good news; (alarm) fears justified. In heraldry invocation of guardian angels and saints. Buddhist ritual object, the ghanta. Among Celts emblem of godhead. In China called chung, object of respect and veneration, signifies obedience. Worn by children to avert the evil eye and preserve the teeth. Christian significance is call of Christ. Whenever the faith was in jeopardy a bell supposedly rang in the temple of Sangraal; at the sounding a knight set out with his sword. Emblem of Saint Anthony, who went among ruined Pagan temples and rang a bell to rout out the devils infesting them. Used to announce the age of a deceased; a toll of the bell signifying a year. The Incas sounded a bell to accompany rites of human sacrifice. In Japan bell ringing is symbolic of wind. In the Orient and in Biblical times an emblem of virginity worn by unmarried women. Word akin to Bel (Baal) and ball.

Ban (or curse) by bell, book, and candle. A form of excommunication in the medieval church.

Bear the bell. Be the first, be the winner. Before cups were presented to contest winners a small gold or silver bell was the prize.

Bell rubbed by a priest. In Japan symbolic of perseverance and yearning after improvement.

Bell the cat. Risk one's life for others, encounter great personal hazard for the sake of others, alluding to the fable of the cunning old mouse who suggested that one mouse volunteer to hang a bell on the cat's neck so that all mice might be warned when the cat approached.

Liberty Bell. Freedom, independence, alluding to the bell rung in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776 to announce the independence of the American colonies.

Passing bell. Church bell tolled to announce a death; formerly tolled when a person was dying to drive away the evil spirits waiting for the soul.

BELLAC French place name meaning great sun, probably originally a shrine dedicated to Baal or Belenus.

BELLADONNA (1) In Eliot's Waste Land, the Lady of the Rocks, personification of lack of fertility and at the same time the Madonna, carrying out a principle of the mother earth-goddess, as a giver and taker of life. (2) July 15th birthday flower with the sentiment fatal gift. Symbol of loneliness and silence.

BELLAMY Masculine name from the Latin, meaning beautiful friend.

BELLASTON, LADY A dissolute and fashionable woman; type of 18th century court beauty. In Fielding's Tom Jones, a woman with whom Tom has an intrigue and from whom he accepts support.

BELLE Feminine name from the French, meaning beautiful, fair.

BELLEAU WOOD Scene of a costly victory, alluding to the forest tract where American troops stopped the German offensive in 1918. The American men, killed, missing, or wounded numbered 7,870.

BELLEFONTAINE, BENEDICT A wealthy farmer and father of Evangeline in Longfellow's poem. When the inhabitants of his village are driven to exile he dies of a broken heart as he is about to leave.

BELLEROPHON Greek sun hero. Grandson of Sisyphus, son of Glaucus or of Poseidon and Eurynome. Having accidentally committed murder he was obliged to be purified from the blood stain and entered the service of King Proetus. When he scorned the love of Antaea (or Stheneboea), wife of Proetus, she accused him of attempting to seduce her, whereupon Proetus sent Bellerophon to Iobates, father of his wife and king of Lycia, with a letter in which he praised the hero as a valiant warrior, but concluded with a prayer that Bellerophon might be put to death. Iobates did not wish to kill Bellerophon for the same reason Proetus had avoided such a killing; Zeus became hostile to anyone who broke the bond between host and guest, and Bellerophon had eaten at Iobates' table. To fulfil his son-in-law's request without jeopardizing his own position Iobates sent Bellerophon to kill the Chimaera, to battle the Solymi and the Amazons, and on other dangerous missions. With the aid of the winged horse Pegasus, a gift from Athena, he accomplished each mission. As a reward he was given a daughter of Iobates as his wife and made Iobates' heir. Intoxicated with success, he tried to ride Pegasus to heaven, but Zeus sent a gadfly to sting the horse and Bellerophon was tossed to earth. Broken in spirit he wandered alone on the Aleian plain, and finally died. The false accusation places him with Hippolytus and Joseph. Lycia was a land of light; thus a light king could not kill a sun hero. The tasks imposed on Bellerophon parallel those of Heracles, Perseus, Theseus, and other sun heroes, and like them, he wins a wife after battling deadly and fierce monsters. His attempt to ride into high heaven compares with that of Phaethon. The gadfly which stings Pegasus appears in the Io myth. The fall of Bellerophon is the rapid late afternoon descent of the sun on the plain or broad expanse of somber twilight. As a culture hero, with the bridling of Pegasus, Bellerophon taught the art of governing horses with the bridle. Also called Deophontes, Leophontes, or Hipponoos. Bellerphon means bane or slayer of Belleros. See Belleros.

Bellerophontic letter. A death warrant; a letter which asks for the bearer's death, but instead makes him famous. See letter of death.

BELLEROS (BELLERUS) (1) Celtic giant, tutelar divinity of Land's End, England. (2) In Greek mythology a Corinthian noble. Hairy monster, demon of winter, slain by Bellerophon. Name akin to Vrtra, and both spring from the root var, i.e.

to cover or hide. As Vrtra was Indra's enemy, Belleros was Bellerophon's enemy.

BELLFLOWER July 16 birthday flower with the sentiment constancy, gratitude. Japanese symbol of autumn.

BELLIN In the tale Reynard the Fox, the ram. His wife is Olewey.

BELLONA Roman war goddess, sister and wife of Mars. Portrayed in full armor with dishevelled hair, bearing a lance in one hand, a scourge in the other. Parallels Enyo.

Bellona's bridegroom. Mars, hence war.

Bellona's handmaids. Blood, famine, fire.

BELLOWS Symbolic of the heavenly fire-blower. Emblem of Cinderella. In Italy symbolizes loud speech, praise.

BELLWETHER A person others follow blindly; a term applied facetiously to the leader of a movement or party, alluding to the wether which leads the flock with a bell hanging from its neck.

BELLWORT Symbolizes hopelessness.

BELLY Gluttony, gormandizing. Physical body, that which is destructible. According to the ancients seat of carnal affections, seat of sensuality and sin. According to mystics anatomical part governed by Virgo. In Christian tradition typifies the family and riches of man. In Mayan mythology denotes life, subsistence. In Old Testament, as in the Book of Job, expressive of mind and understanding.

Belly of brass. Alexander the Great. See Alexander.

BEL-MARDUK (BEL-MERODACH) Bel and Marduk merged into one deity or name. See Bel, also Marduk.

BELPHEGOR (1) Assyrian form of Baal-Peor, a double-sexed Moabite deity of the generative and productive powers, worshiped under the form of a phallus. (2) In cabalism the archdemon of the Togarini (Wranglers). (3) In a medieval legend the demon sent from the infernal regions to investigate rumors concerning the happiness and unhappiness of married persons on earth. After imitating all the intimacies experienced by men Belphegor fled in horror and returned to the lower regions quite content that female companionship did not exist there. Thus the term is applied to licentious, obscene men, and to misanthropes.

BELPHOEBE In Spenser's Faerie Queene sister of Amoret, with whom she is contrasted. Belphoebe, a huntress goddess, is brought up by Diana. She is like a moonbeam, has light without warmth, and is passionless.

BELT Power, strength, virtue. An attribute of Thor. Dream significance: faithful love.

Belt of skulls. In Buddhism, princely or Dharmapala garment.

BELTANE (BALTEIN, BEALTUINN, BELTAINE, BELTAN) An anceint Celtic festival marking the opening of summer and honoring the sun. One of the quarter days. Celebrated on May 1 of the old calendar with bonfires and other rites. Druids drove cattle between two needfires to which miraculous virtues were ascribed to prevent the murrain; dances were performed, and the day was filled with gaiety,

which culminated in the sacrifice by fire of a man representing the oak king. Parallels the fire-cleansing ceremonies of ancient Babylonians. In Celtic legendary history Partholon and his people arrived in Ireland on a Beltane or May Day and on a May Day three hundred years later returned whence they came. On a Beltane Day the Tuatha De Danann and, after them, the Gaelic men first set foot on Irish soil. Pryderi was lost and found on this day; on this day Gwyn fought Gwyrthur for Creudylad, and Sir Meliagraunce captured Guinevere. On Isle of Man called Shennda Boaldyn, in Wales called Galan-Mai (Calends of May). Beltane also is the name of the fire itself. Tane is fundamentally shining and is identical with the Chinese tien, meaning day, god, sky.

BELTIS (BELIT, BELTU) Babylonian mother goddess, who shared dignity and power equally with her consort Bel or Bel-Enlil. A harlot goddess, whose rites were orgiastic. Name signifies lady. As the wife of Marduk called Zarbanit. Identical with Ashuritu, Astarte, Ishtar, Nana, Nin-harsag, Zer-panitum.

BELTRAM Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fortune and handsome.

BELUN A White Russian field spirit who guides those who have lost their way. He helps reapers and bestows presents upon them.

BELUS (1) Babylonian deity identical with Baal. His great temple at Babylon, dedicated to the sun, moon, and planets, had no statue. It contained only a golden couch, upon which a chosen female was visited nightly by the god. (2) In Greek mythology one of great power. Son of Poseidon and Libya, twin brother of Agenor, with whom he sometimes is confused, father of Aegyptus, Cepheus, Danaus, and Phineus. (3) A term widely used among Eastern people, applied to persons of high rank.

Belus Temple. Temple of light. It had a hundred brazen gates which, like the hundred gates of the holy city of Thebes, were passageways to heaven. One of the wonders of Babylon.

BELVEDERE Summer cypress with the sentiment, I declare against you.

BENASSIS, DR. Kindly country doctor. From the hero of Balzac's Country Doctor.

BEND In heraldry a diagonal band extending from dexter chief to sinister base. It represents the scarf or shield-suspender or sword-belt of a knight. Signifies defense, protection.

Bend dexter. A diminutive bend. In still narrower size called cost or cottise. Badge of honor for a commander.

Bend sinister. A diagonal band running across the shield from sinister chief to dexter base. A badge of honor for a commander; erroneously identified as a mark of illegitimacy. The popular belief that it is an indication of bastardy has led to the phrase "He has a bend sinister." See abatement.

BENDEGEIT VRAN Literally, Blessed Vran. Bran, Brythonic sea and underworld god, as a Christian saint. Supposedly one of the three kings of Prydein who brought Christianity to the Cymric people.

BENDIS Thracian goddess identified by the Greeks as a counter-

part of Artemis.

BEN EDAR Early name of Hill of Howth in Dublin. Sacred burial ground of Irish kings and queens.

BENEDICT (BENNETT) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning blessed. Feminine form Benedicta. (2) A bachelor of marriageable age, not necessarily pledged to celibacy, from Saint Benedict, an uncompromising stickler for celibacy. Also a confirmed bachelor caught in the snares of matrimony. By Shakespeare spelled Benedick.

BENEVOLENCE Symbolized by a fire on the hearth; hand with a gift; orange-yellow color. In an Italian icon typified by a cheerful young man, almost naked, holding the three graces in his uplifted right hand. On the wrist of his left hand, in which he holds a gold chain (fertility provider) are two wings. The chain also is interpreted to mean that benevolence (charity) ties as well as obliges.

Benevolent trickster. A character common in folklore. He deceives those who would destroy, rob from, or otherwise do ill to man, especially the demon forces of nature. He aids mankind in general or certain individuals. Frequently the trickster is an animal, as in American Indian and African tales. See escaping one's fate.

BENJAMIN (BEN, BENNETT, BENNY) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning son of my right hand. (2) A favorite, pet, or youngest child, alluding to Benjamin, the son of Jacob and Rachel. Rachel died immediately after his birth; with her last breath she called him Ben-oni, i.e. son of my sorrow, but Jacob renamed him Benjamin, as the child comforted him for the loss of Joseph. Feeling too old to leave Canaan, Jacob sent his sons to buy wheat, but he refused to permit Benjamin to accompany them, fearful lest harm befall him. Thus Benjamin was the most helpless as well as the most beloved son. Joseph, Jacob's long lost son, was in charge of graneries in Egypt, and when his brothers appeared, without revealing his identity, he demanded that Benjamin join them. When they all left for home, Joseph sent word to them that his silver cup was missing. It was found in Benjamin's sack, where Joseph had placed it. Jacob came to Egypt to ransom his son, thus he and Joseph were united before he died. Benjamin was the eponymous ancestor of one of the twelve tribes of Israel, he was ruler of the zodiacal house Cancer, and was symbolized by a wolf.

BENKEI Japanese legendary monk who attacked the boy Yoshitsune. When he could not overcome him he became the boy's faithful retainer, fighting at his side until he died. Typifies cloud or wind.

BENNU (BENU) (1) Babylonian plague deity, probably a scorching sun. (2) Arabian and Egyptian bright bird of the sun. In Egyptian tradition the size of an eagle with gold and red wings. He appeared once in about every five hundred years, at which time he deposited at the temple of the sun at Heliopolis the body of Osiris embalmed in an egg-shaped ball of myrrh. Symbolic of regeneration, resurrection. Resembles feng-huang, phoenix.

BENONI Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning son of my

sorrow.

BENTEN (BENZAI-TEN) One of the Shichi Fukujin, seven Japanese deities of happiness. Goddess of love, amiability, eloquence, music, and beauty. Giver of fruitfulness to women. Also noted for her jealousy. Daughter of Ryu-wo, sea-king, she rose from the waves. As Zeniarai Benten (coin washing Benten), she increases the wealth of those who toss coins into her well. She carries a biwa and her messenger is a white snake. Her image is worn as a talisman. Anciently called Ichiki-Shima-hime. Identical with Sarasvati, resembles Aphrodite.

BENZAIBEN Occult god of beauty and grace, a good-luck talisman.

BEOR Hebrew masculine name meaning a torch.

BEOWULF (1) Masculine Teutonic name, meaning harvest wolf, wolf tamer. (2) Sun hero of an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic. Son of Ecgtheow, he was the bravest and strongest of the Swedish tribe, and when Heorot, palace of the Danish king Hrothgar, was raided nightly by Grendel (darkness), which destroyed those sleeping (knights of light) in the palace hall, Beowulf undertook the beast's destruction. When Grendel's dam attempted to avenge her son's death, Beowulf pursued her to her cave under the sea, and killed her with the magic sword Hrunting (sun rays on water), which he found there. He then returned to his own people and ruled as king for fifty years, at the end of which time he was attacked by a dragon (winter), which possessed an immense hoard of wealth (riches underground). With his magic sword Naegling (rays) Beowulf killed the dragon, but was sprayed with its poisonous venom. He was deserted by all his tribe, except Wiglaf (gloaming), and in his death agony, he gazed upon the treasures he had won for his people (budding verdure). He resembles Bellerophon, Heracles, Indra. See sun deity.

BER (BIR, BIRQU) A title of Mer, Assyrian fire god.

BERACHAH (BERAKAH) (1) A benediction, blessing, or grace, recited by the Hebrews during divine service. (2) A follower of David; also a valley where the Jews were victorious and where they blessed God for victory.

BERCHTA (BERKTA, BERTHA, FRAU BERCHTA, PERCHT, PERCHTA, PRECHT) Literally, white lady. In South German folklore the spirit who wore a genial mantle of snow and watched over spinners. In Christian lore she became an ugly, unkempt cannibalistic ogress who kidnaps naughty children and lazy youths; a hag or hobgobblin. Her feast is Twelfth Night (Epiphany), when food must be set out for her. Her feet are large and she has an iron nose. Her North German counterpart is Holde. Identified with the Russian Baba Yaga. Compare Befana.

BERCHTESGADEN In German folklore mountain on which is located the cave in which the emperor Frederick Barbarossa awaits the day when he is destined to awake and leave his resting place to restore peace, power, and unity to Germany. See Barbarossa.

BERECINTHIA (BERECYNTHIA) A variant of Cybele or Ops. Name suggesting fire or light.

BEREJYA Iranian spirit who sends the bird Camrosh to save the people when they are attacked.

BERENICE (BERENIKE, BERENISE, BERNICE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bringer of victory. (2) Sister-wife of Ptolemy Euergetes or Ptolemy Soter. She vowed to sacrifice her hair to the goddess of beauty if her husband were brought home safely from the war against the Assyrians. Upon his return she suspended her hair in the temple of Arsinoë at Zephyrium, and when the locks disappeared from the temple, the king was informed winds had lifted them to heaven, where they form the Coma Berenices. (3) A ruined city in Egypt on the Red Sea. (4) Fabled site of the Garden of Hesperides, alternately called Pherenice. (5) In Hebrew legend daughter of Agrippa I, wife of her uncle Herod of Chalcis, mistress of her brother, the younger Agrippa. Later mistress of Titus and Vespasian.

Berenice's Locks. The constellation Coma Berenices.

BERGAMASK One who is clownish, uncultured, alluding to a rustic dance, which is so named in ridicule of the natives of Bergano, an Italian mountain village.

BERGBUI Teutonic evil giant. The root 'berg' means an eminence, high pointed rock, mountain; also tower.

BERGELMIR (BERGELMER) In Norse mythology son of Ymir and one of the Hrimthursar. With his wife he took refuge in the World Mill, and when Ymir was slain these two were the only members of the frost giant race to escape being drowned in Ymir's blood. He became the progenitor of the second dynasty of giants, from whom the Jotuns descended.

BERKSHIRE Name derived from barruc or berroc, meaning polled oak, under which shire motes once were held.

BERLIC Swiss mischievous spirit.

BERLIN Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning of the bear.

BERMOOTHES In Shakespeare's Tempest in enchanted island, inhabited by devils and witches. Shakespeare is said to have had in mind the then recently discovered island of Bermuda or the island Lampedusa near Malta.

BERMUDAS Old English term for a London district of narrow alleys in the neighborhood of Convent Garden, where residents had certain privileges against arrest. Thus, "to live in the Bermudas" was to skulk in some out-of-the-way place which was cheap and safe. See Alsatia.

BERNARD (BARNARD, BARNEY) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bear and hardy, bold as a bear. Feminine equivalent is Bernardette, Bernardine.

BERROC (BARRUC) Anglo-Saxon sacred tree, the polled oak, symbol of Pere Ok, i.e. Great Father. See Berkshire.

BERRY Fruit of marriage. Cognate with dewdrop and seed, which see.

BERSERKER (BARESARK, BERSERK) Norse warrior of great courage and strength. The origin of the term is doubtful; in one interpretation it was applied to fierce warriors who were

able to assume animal form, especially that of the bear or wolf, in the frenzy of battles, i.e. personifications of wild aspects of nature. In another interpretation, a nickname of the grandson of Starkath and Alfhilde was boerserce (bare of mail) because he went into battle without armor. Popularly applied to a bold, furious fighter, one given to fits of wild violence.

BERTHA (BERCHTA, BERTIE, BERTY) (1) Feminine name from Old High German, meaning modest, and from the Germanic, meaning beautiful, bright. Originally Perchta. (2) German fairy corresponding to the Italian Befana. See Berchta. (3) Mother of Charlemagne, called Berthe au grand pied, i.e. Berthe with the big foot, so called because of her club foot. Her thriftiness was proverbial. (4) Frankish princess, first English Christian queen. Wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent, she converted him to Christianity. Sainted. (5) A type of collar, so called because it protects a woman's modesty.

BERTOLDO Famous 16th century Italian clown, whose son and grandson succeeded to his post of court jester. He became the source of the expression, "Imperturbable as Bertoldo," i.e. never to be disconcerted or thrown off guard.

BERTRAM (BERT, BERTIE, BERTRAND) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bright raven.

BERUTH Phoenician queen-mother goddess. Wife of Elioun or Hypsistus; mother of Epigeus or Aucthon.

BERYL Gem symbolizing everlasting youth, happiness, hope. Worn as an amulet to protect owner from death and to prevent seasickness, eye ailments, and swelling of the throat. Talisman of warriors. Dream significance: happiness in store. Highly prized by crystal gazers for foretelling the future. Held to have the power to call up the dead and receive answers to puzzling questions. Its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under Scorpic, the zodiacal sign it governs. In Hebrew lore endows the wearer with amiability and good fortune. Gem of the High Priests; adornment of King Tyrus. In the Orient a bridal gift assuring congeniality and symbolizing purity.

BERZAKH In Mohammedanism state of soul between death and resurrection.

BES Egyptian merry-maker, player of the harp, fond of drinking and laughter, he was deity of feasting and love, patron of cosmetics, of the dance and of music. Protector of children and women in childbirth. Also a god of war, and as such a strangler of antelopes, bears, lions, and serpents, thus a deity who destroyed primal powers hostile to man. In early myths he was a lord of the underworld who threatened to cut out the hearts of the wicked. When absorbed by sun worshipers he became a nurse of Horus, whom he amused and nourished; also said to be a primary form of Horus. He was a dwarf or embryo-like god with a tail, a broad flat nose and ears like those of a cat; his arms were long, his legs crooked, symbolizing the beginning of all things. His image was a talisman against sorcery and was hung on headrests to keep evil spirits away from sleepers. He probably was imported from Nu-

bia or Punt and worshiped by the common people. Later he was given a handsome body and powerful face and called Sepd. His wife usually is called Beset, but sometimes said to be Epet. Prototype of Gorgo, Satyr, and Silenus; resembles Xototl.

BESSIE (BETSEY) Feminine name, diminutive of Elizabeth.

BESTLA (BETTLA) Norse primeval goddess, mother of deities. Daughter of the giant Bolthorn, wife of Bor, mother of Odin, Vili, and Ve. According to another tradition born of Ymir and twin sister of Mimir. Resembles Rhea.

BETA Second letter of the Greek alphabet. In astronomy the second brightest star in a constellation. See B.

BETEIGEUSE A giant reddish star of first magnitude in the constellation Orion. Arabic name meaning giant's shoulder.

BETE NOIRE Someone or something one dislikes or dreads. A bugbear, goblin, believed to bear the devil's mark. From the French meaning black beast.

BETH (1) Second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, meaning house. Its numerical value is two, and it symbolizes the mouth or tongue, first step in a series of creative activities. According to mystics its symbolic correspondence is science; its tarot deck correspondence is the Magician (or the Priestess); its direction on the cube of space is above, signifying superior term of human consciousness; its intelligence is transparency, letting light shine through, and associated with creation. As one of the seven double letters (letters with both hard and soft pronunciation), symbolic of the opposites life and death. In white magic the divine name which corresponds to Bachour. It is the sign of the Ophanim, who are the angels of the second order, the Cherubim of exoteric theology. By their ministry Jehovah unfolded and cleared primordial chaos. The attribute of Bachour is Hocmah or Divine Wisdom. (2) In the Irish Beth-Luis-Nion alphabet the birth or inception letter with a numerical value of five. It represents the birch tree and is guardian of the period December 24 to January 21. Also spelled beithe. See Alphabet, Druidic.

BETHEL (BETHUL) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning house of God. (2) A hallowed spot, a church. A chapel for seamen, frequently afloat in a harbor. A dissenter's chapel or meeting place. In ancient Semitic tradition a deity-box or magnet or sacred stone instinct with divinity, thus abode of a god or living stone. See baetylus, stone.

BETHESDA A pool or spring in Jerusalem which supposedly possessed healing powers to cure the sinner as well as the ill. Here Jesus is said to have cured a sick man who had waited thirty-eight years, because during that time he always had been set aside by others. Bethesda, which means house of mercy, had five porches around the pool, five being the number associated with healing.

BETH-HOGLAH Place mentioned in Old Testament; name probably meaning house or shrine of the hobbler, and may have been a shrine dedicated to Jacob (Jah Aceb) as heel-deity. A famous grove and threshing floor

were located at Beth-Hoglah, where a round dance was performed in honor of the sun. See hobbling, Jacob.

BETHLEHEM Literally, house of bread. Holy city, town in Judea famous as the birthplace of Christ and David. Its ancient name was Ephrath, meaning fruitful.

BETH-SHEMESH Literally, house of the sun. An ancient city in Judea. Also one of the names of the Egyptian city Heliopolis, which in the Bible is called On.

BETONY Flower symbolizing surprise.

BETZAH Roasted egg served at the Passover feast or Seder to symbolize the haggish or Hebrew festival sacrifice which always was brought to the Temple on festive occasions and which on Pesach (Passover) supplemented the paschel lamb.

BEULAH Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning married. Applied to Israel as married to God. Also an Irish name, meaning land of fay. Cognate with Bali.

BEVAN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning a young archer.

BEVERLY Feminine and masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the beaver's lea.

BEVIS OF HAMPTON Hero of medieval English chivalric romance. His father was slain by his mother and, when Bevis tried to avenge the murder, his mother sold him to Eastern merchants as a slave. He was the victim of a treacherous letter which ordered his death, he was subjected by the man he served to the most terrible dangers, and he escaped from an ambuscade set up for his destruction. With the aid of the magic word Morglay and the horse Arundel, given to him by Josian, daughter of the king of Armenia, he became a match for all who assailed him. He slayed a dragon and other demons and, with Josian as his wife, he returned to England, where he conquered the giant Ascapart and got his revenge. An effigy of the giant may still be seen on the city gates of Southampton. A sun hero, his legend resembles that of Bellerophon, Jason and Odysseus.

BEYLA Norse earth goddess, wife of Byggvir.

BEZOAR In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight objects used in Man-la ritual.

BHADRA (1) In Hinduism daughter of Soma, wife of Utathya. Varuna abducted her, and Utathya dried up the rivers and caused the earth to become a desert, whereupon Varuna repented of his action and restored Bhadra to her husband. A fertility legend, in which Bhadra typifies spring growth. (2) Month of the Hindu calendar in the rainy season; month in which Krishna was born. (3) Sixth Buddhist arhat. The thoroughly good, the noble. His emblem is a book, his mudras are the dhyana and vitarka. In Tibet called Zen-po or bZan-po.

BHADRAKALI Hindu death goddess.

BHAGA In Hinduism one of the Aditya. Younger brother of Varuna. He was the bountiful, the liberal friend, revered as a god of good-luck, a giver of fortune and ruler of marriages. Asso-

ciated with Purandhi, goddess of plenty. His eyes were destroyed by Siva, thus the sun was blinded by storms.

BHAGAVAD-GITA From the Sanscrit meaning celestial song or song of the blessed one. Hindu sacred book.

BHAGAVAN From the Sanscrit meaning blessed lord. In India, Supreme Being, epithet for the Buddha.

BHAIRAVA From the Sanscrit, meaning the terrible. An epithet for Siva.

BHAISAJYAGURU The fifth Buddha, supreme physician. Also a Bodhisattva. His worshipers rub the parts of their bodies afflicted by disease against his effigy. His right hand, in varada mudra, holds myrobalan (medicinal plant or fruit), and his left hand, in dhyana mudra, holds a patra. His color is blue, his asana is dhyana. Commonly known as king of Beryl; also called Man-la. In Tibet called Sang-gyeman-gyila-bedu-rye-o-chi-gyal-po.

BHALU Sanscrit masculine name meaning bear.

BHARADVAJA Hindu sage. When Vishnu disturbed him at prayer, he threw water at the god; as a result Vishnu bears the vatsa (calf) mark on his breast.

BHARATA (BHARATHA, BHARATI) (1) Literally, the cherisher. (2) In Ramayana one of the four sons of King Dasaratha; elder brother of Rama. Bharata's mother brought about the exile of Rama, who had been appointed heir to the throne, but Bharata sought out Rama to induce him to return. Rama refused until the period of his exile had ended. A light myth in which Rama, the sun, permits Bharata, darkness, to rule for a period without a contest. (3) Legendary ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. Son of the Rajah Dushyanta and Sakuntala, he established his first kingdom in India, and India still is known as Bharata-varsha (country of Bharata). See Lasya, Thandava.

BHARUNDAS In Hinduism birds which carry away the dead.

BHAVA Literally, the existent. Hindu lord of cattle. A name of Rudra and Siva.

BHAVA AND BHAVANI Hindu life and producing powers of nature. Becoming as distinguished from being.

BHAVACAKRAMUDRA Buddhist wheel of life, wheel of transmigration. Painting representing the samsara or transmigratory existence. In Tibet called Srid-paikor-loi-pyags-rgya.

BHAVANI In Nepal wife of Siva; identical with Vajravarahi. Resembles the Greek Eileithyia.

BHEKI In Hinduism the sun resting on the horizon. Sometimes shown as a frog which squats by the waterside. In a legend Bheki is a miaden who marries a king on condition he will never show her a drop of water. The sun sets in water, thus water would cause her death. A Frog Prince has become popular in German folk literature.

BHIKKU Buddhist monk to whom food is supplied by the people. His only possessions are the begging bowl, rosary of 108 beads, and in Ceylon an umbrella against the sun and a fan against the heat.

BHIMA In Hindu mythology one of the Pandavas. Giant son of Vayu, wind deity. Celebrated for his coarse appetite, fiery temper, and strength. In one adventure he journeys to the northeastern celestial region in search of Lake Kubera, where the life-giving lotus grows. He slays the Yakshas which guard the lotuses and drinks of the waters of the lake, which give him strength and youth.

BHRAMA Sanscrit word meaning whirling, leaping flame; identical with the divine name Brahma and Brahm.

BHRIGU (BHRGU) Literally, the bright. In Vedic mythology one of the maharshis or rishis (seers). Founder of the race of Bhrigus or Bhargavas. Bhrigu (dawn) was generated from the heart of Brahma or from the seed of Prajapati, which had been cast into the fire by the gods. He was adopted by Varuna. According to the Puranas the rishis were undecided about which god to worship so they sent Bhrigu to test their characters. Bhrigu found Brahma too much engrossed in himself and Siva too much engrossed in his wife. Vishnu was asleep so Bhrigu kicked his sole. Upon awaking Vishnu stroked his foot (rays) and thanked the sage for the unusual method of awaking him. Bhrigu chose Vishnu for worship. In another account Bhrigu with Matarisvan (wind deity) found Agni (fire) in water(light rays seem to float on water or to be part of water); together they kindled Agni by friction, diffused and established his use on earth, and prayed to him. With Matarisvan, Bhrigu also overcame Makha, demon of darkness.

BHRKUTI In Buddhism the Yellow Tara, she who frowns. She is four handed, one right hand is in varada mudra, one holds a mala; one left hand holds a danda, the other holds a padma. Her asana is standing. In Tibet called Khro-gner-can-ma.

BHUMIDEVI Hindu earth goddess. Wife of Vishnu. The avatar Vahara rescued her from the ocean depths.

BHUMISPARSA Earth-touching mudra, signifying witness, earth bear witness, as when Buddha called on earth to witness that he had attained Buddhahood. Mudra of Aksobhya and Gautama. An alms bowl usually accompanies this mudra.

BHUMIYA Earth deity of aborigines in India. Later incorporated into the Hindu pantheon.

BHURANYU Hindu fire god. Equates with Phoroneus.

BHUT (BHUTA) Hindu malignant ghost of the dead, especially the spirit of one who has died by accident, capital punishment, suicide, or other violent means, and had been denied funeral rite. A spirit left without a body. Compare jinn.

B - I First and last. Boibel-Jaichim of the ancient Irish alphabet and Beth-Idho of the Irish tree alphabet. Dedicated to inception and death respectively, also to the birch and yew trees.

BIA Literally, force of strength. In Greek mythology offspring of the Titan Pallas and the river goddess Styx.

BIANCA (1) In Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew, the gentle and meek sister of Katherine, the shrew. (2) In Thomas Middleton's A Game of Chess a woman moved by vanity. She is a

Venetian noblewoman, wife of the clerk Leantio, and while her mother-in-law engages in a game of chess, she is seduced by the Duke of Florence.

BIAS One of the seven sages of the 6th century B.C. Greece, famous for his justice.

BIBLE Symbol of salvation. Sacred writings of the Hebrews (Old Testament) and Christians (New Testament). Often called the Good Book. Term used to denote the sacred writings of any religion or any book accepted as authoritative. In Freemasonry a guide of faith and one of the three great lights.

BICORNE In Old French satire a fabulous beast that became fat by eating patient husbands. See Chichivache.

BICYCLE Adventure, travel. Dream significance: early success.

BIDDULPH Masculine namé from the Teutonic, meaning commanding wolf.

BIDENT Divine quality, life force, male and female principles.

BI'DI Word element meaning my help, which frequently appears in Semitic deity names.

BIDUCHT Persian goddess of love. Resembles Aphrodite.

BIFROST (BILROST) Literally, tremble-path. In Norse mythology bridge connecting Asgard (heaven) and Midgard (earth). Probably the rainbow, its various colors the reflection of its precious stones. It is guarded by Heimdall, who prevents it from falling into the hands of frost and mountain giants. The gods ride over it daily to their tribunal at Urd's well under the Yggdrasil tree. The Valkyrie ride over it to choose slain heroes for Valhalla, thus a bridge over which dead heroes travel. At Ragnarok it will collapse under the weight of the onrushing sons of Muspelheim or it will be destroyed by Surt's fire. Also called Asbru (Aesir bridge) and Vindhjalmsbru (wind-helmet bridge).

BIG BEAR (GREAT BEAR) Constellation also called Big Dipper and Ursa Major. See Ursa Major.

BIG BEN Famous clock in Saint Stephen's Tower at the House of Parliament, London. Named after Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Works when it was cast. Big Ben has become a trade name for alarm clocks.

BIG BERTHA A large gun used by the Germans in World War I. So called from Frau Berta of the Krupp family which manufactured it.

BIG DIPPER Constellation also called Big Bear and Ursa Major. See Ursa Major.

BIG-ENDIANS In Swift's Gulliver's Travels a party in the empire of the Lilliput, who consider it a matter of conscience to break their eggs at the big end. They are looked upon as heretics by the orthodox party, whose members break their eggs at the little end. Big-endians typify Catholics, Little-endians typify Protestants.

BIGGARROO Great Australian snake coiled around a mountainous quarts ledge. Through his body the souls of men reach happy spirit-land. The alternative choice is Goonnear, evil

snake. Resembles Apep.

BIGOT Typified by a lobster.

BIGWIG A nob, an important person, one in authority. The term arises from the large wigs worn by bishops, judges, and others.

BI-HAR (PE-HAR) King of deeds, one of the five great kings of Buddhism, a Mahapancaraja. His color is white, his vahana is a white lion or red tiger. He has three heads, six eyes in each, and six arms. His emblems are the capa (bow), churi (knife), danda (staff), gada (elephant), khada (sword), sara (arrow). In Tibet called hPhrin-las-rgyal-po or Tin-le-gyal-po.

BIJA In Sanscrit seed. See Gahu.

BIKKI In German legend when scorned by Svanhild, he falsely accuses her of misconduct with her stepson, the son of King Jormunrek, and the prince and Svanhild are both condemned to death by the king. This story is the theme of Phaedra and Hippolytus and Potiphar's wife and Joseph in reverse. Bikki is also called Sibech.

BIL In Norse mythology a little girl, who with Hyuki (Jack) accompanies Mani as he drives the chariot of the moon. A sweetheart. Called Jill in nursery rhymes. The Milky Way is given her name and called Bil's Way (another name is Irmin's Way). See Hyuki and Bil.

BILBERRY July 17 birthday flower with the sentiment deceit, treachery.

BILDAD (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning son of contention. (2) In Old Testament the Shuhite who entered into controversy with Job. His chief topics were the suddenness, swiftness, and terribleness of God's wrath upon hypocrites and oppressors.

BILE (1) Ill nature, peevishness. (2) In Irish mythology husband of Danu, father of Miled. A first man, thus Bile is the father of the human race. His abode is the underworld, where he rules as a death deity. His rites consisted of human sacrifices. The Britains adopted him as Beli and transformed him into a sun deity. Resembles Dis Pater.

BILLIKEN In the United States a grotesque figure used as a talisman; god of things as they ought to be.

BILLING Norse elf-guardian of the west; god of twilight. Father of Rind and guardian of the forest of the Varns.

BILLINGSGATE Abusive, coarse, vulgar language, in allusion to the language heard at Billingsgate fishmarket in London, where the fishwomen are notorious for scurrility.

BILL SIKES Outlaw, thief.

BILSKIRNER In Norse mythology Thor's heavenly abode, a mansion of 540 halls and a roof of silver. Name signifies moment serene or shining moment.

BILU A Burmese ogre which feeds on human flesh and may be recognized by the fact that he casts no shadow.

BIMBOGAMI Japanese god of poverty. The glowing bamboo tube used to blow the household fire is thrown away to exorcise him.

BIMINI A legendary island believed to be in the Bahamas and said to contain the fountain of youth sought by Ponce de Leon. The name has been assigned to an actual island. Also called Boicua.

BINAH In the cabala the third Sephira. Heavenly intelligence and understanding which pervades, animates, and governs the boundless universe.

BINDWEED April 12 birthday flower with the sentiment obstinacy.

Great bindweed. Insinuation.

Small bindweed. Humility.

BINOCULARS Dream significance: You are being deceived.

BINZURU First Japanese disciple of Buddha. Talisman against illness. Devotees seek cures by rubbing diseased parts against a corresponding part of his statue.

BIR (BER, BIRQU) Title of the Assyrian Mer, the father, great feeder, fire. Also known as Adad, Addu, Dadu, Rammanu. Root of birk, Gypsy term for breasts.

BIRCH April 14 birthday plant with the sentiment grace and meekness. In the language of flowers: You may begin. Given by a young girl to a young man as a sign of encouragement. Compare hazel. Symbol of self-propagation. Tree of inception, its rods were used ritualistically to drive out the spirits of the old year, hence a tree of cradles. Used for flogging of delinquents and of lunatics to drive out evil spirits. In the druidic tree alphabet tree of the first consonant, beth (B). The first or birch month in the druidic calendar extended from December 24 to January 21. Used by Romans during the installation of the consuls as a tree of inception. In Scotland associated with the dead, more especially with the wraiths of those who appear to the living after death. Siberian tree of life.

Birch nymphs. In Greek mythology the dryads or wood nymphs wedded to the birch were represented as melancholy fragile young women with floating hair.

Birch rod. Inception, punishment, purification.

BIRD Aspiration, child, cloud, divine essence, fecundity, freedom, growth, haste, immortality, inspiration, prophecy, sky, spirit of air, spirit of life, sun, wind. Transmigration of the soul. Proclaimer of omens, revealer of secrets of deities, hence, "A little bird told me." Guardian of the tree of knowledge and of life; serpent (rain withholder) slayer. Dream significance: good news. Originally brid, i.e. a thing bred; cognate with breed. In American Indian lore represents soul in paradise; also rain and thunder and lightning. Carrier of the dead to paradise. Inasmuch as water as well as air had to be traversed by the dead, the burial object sometimes was a bird-shaped boat. In Australia natives believe that birds were the original gods. In a Baining of New Britain legend a bird and stone were offsprings of the sun and moon. The stone turned into a man and the bird transformed into a woman, and the pair became the parents of the human race. In Buddhism, the garuda, which see. In China a wind deity. Typifies red, south, summer, yang principle. In Celtic, Finno-Ugric, and Greek Paganism a form in which the dead appear. In Iran, as transmitters of revelation, identified with supreme wisdom. Incarnations of clouds, fire, sun,

thunderbolt. In Polynesian mythology form in which the deity descended onto the water and laid the egg from which Hawaii emerged. Also sent out from heaven by the creator god to locate land after the deluge, a legend which resembles that of Noah. In other Pacific Island myths the bird has a prominent place in creation, acting as the supreme deity's messenger for fructifying a stone or tree from which beings emerge. Siberian thunder god; also a form of the virtuous dead who live in the cosmic tree. In some cosmological myths a diver bird goes to the bottom of the primordial sea and returns with mud in its beak from which the great father or great mother shapes the world. In other Siberian myths a raven or other bird is sent out to see how large the earth that has been created has grown. In Sumerian mythology the form in which the dead exist in the underworld.

Arabian bird. Phoenix.

Birdcage. Imprisonment. Dream significance: serious slander.

Bird claw or leg. In heraldry an eagle and signifies one who will prey.

Bird eating grapes. In ancient Greek and Hebrew tradition a devotee obtaining mystic union with the saving god; eternal life.

Bird feather. Light, literature, writing.

Bird flying. Flight of soul to heaven; source of omens. In China phallic symbol. Erection.

Bird footprint. Source of alphabet and of omens.

Bird foot trefoil. Revenge.

Bird in bush. That which is desired but still uncaught.

Bird in hand. Possession.

Bird in vine. Soul partaking of celestial food.

Bird language. A folklore motif; medium of advice, prophecy, warning.

Bird of Aengus. Kiss.

Bird of Athene. Owl.

Bird of Diomedes. Swan.

Bird of freedom. Eagle.

Bird of France. Cock.

Bird of Holland and Japan. Stork.

Bird of ill omen. Raven.

Bird of Juno. Peacock.

Bird of paradise. Constellation Apus.

Bird of passage. Carrier pigeon, swallow, wild goose, etc.

Bird of United States. Eagle.

Bird on pedestal. Union of spirit and matter; sun supported by the universal axis. Authority, royalty, scepter.

Bird released from cage. Soul taking flight to heaven.

Bird-serpent (or dragon). Good and evil, air and earth, sky and underworld. Forces that control the elements in conflict, resulting in the slaying of the serpent by the bird to release the fertilizing moisture (jewel) or waters of life. A world-wide legend relates to a sacred tree or tree of life in the branches of which sits a bird, the source of supernatural hearing and vision. The tree is located along the edge of a pool in which dwells a dragon, fish, serpent, or toad withholding the water for which the bird from time to time battles. Sun battling storm clouds. See winged serpent.

Bird-shaped boat. Carrier of the dead. Compare water burial.

Bird-tipped staff. Authority, royalty. Emblematic of the holy one.

Bird and tortoise. Union of opposing forces.

Bird wings. Wind.

Black bird. Wicked soul.

Blue bird. Happiness.

Brilliantly plumed bird. Devouring flame shot from the sun; rays.

Caged bird. One overly sheltered. Deity in womb of mother goddess.

Golden-eyed bird. Deity.

Human-headed bird. Soul.

Long-legged bird. Longevity.

Love-bird. Dove.

Vermilion bird. In China and Japan one of the four good spirits. See under Vermilion.

White bird. Soul of the righteous.

Wild bird. Indoors regarded as an omen of ill-luck.

BIRD CHERRY Flower symbolizing hope.

BIRTHDAY FLOWERS

January
1 oak geranium
2 multiflora rose
3 cactus
4 aloe
5 hydrangea
6 ice plant
7 Japanese rose
8 laburnum
9 lavender
10 withered leaf
11 lemon
12 lemon blossom
13 imperial lily
14 hyssop
15 marigold
16 yarrow plant
17 rosemary
18 rue
19 sage
20 snowdrop
21 southern wood
22 mullen
23 nightshade
24 oak leaf
25 motherwort
26 orange blossom
27 burning nettle
28 narcissus
29 liverwort
30 mignonette
31 periwinkle

February
1 sweetpea
2 yellow rose
3 saffron
4 pansy
5 marsh mallow
6 mistletoe
7 linden
8 pineapple
9 leek
10 hawthorn
11 cypress
12 dew plant
13 clematis
14 gillyflower
15 hemlock
16 moss
17 pea
18 rye grass
19 spruce
20 yew
21 veronica
22 amaryllis
23 tansy
24 straw
25 spearmint
26 lady's delight
27 bachelor's button
28 calla lily
29 grass

March
1 heliotrope
2 thorn
3 red pink
4 rose geranium
5 holly
6 dogbane
7 hyacinth
8 olive
9 anemone
10 kingcup
11 blue violet
12 maple
13 ivy
14 white violet
15 walnut
16 valerian
17 sorrel
18 shamrock
19 snake's root
20 lettuce
21 pine
22 maidenhair
23 woodbine
24 fern

Birthday flowers (cont.)
March
25 allspice
26 pitch pine
27 fir
28 sweet briar
29 elder
30 hoarhound
31 love-lies-bleeding

April
1 columbine
2 rush
3 meadow saffron
4 reed
5 mouse-ear chickweed
6 myrrh
7 hop
8 almond tree
9 balsam
10 barberry
11 beech
12 bindweed
13 cinquefoil
14 birch
15 china aster
16 crocus blossom
17 daisy
18 wild grape
19 honey flower
20 withered rose
21 wild honeysuckle
22 yellow jasmine
23 lady's slipper
24 musk plant
25 peach blossom
26 bridal rose
27 broken straw
28 yellow violet
29 wormwood plant
30 vernal grass

May
1 American starwort
2 chickweed
3 May rose
4 myrtle
5 ophrys
6 quince
7 primrose
8 white poppy
9 snowball
10 red poppy
11 sensitive plant
12 Star of Bethlehem
13 strawberry
14 sumac
15 sweet William
16 syringa
17 thistle
18 vervain
19 wake robin
20 wallflower
21 weeping willow
22 willow
23 water lily
24 wolf's bane
25 rhubarb
26 phlox
27 meadow sweet
28 oleander
29 French marigold
30 Carolina rose
31 pink

June
1 marjoram
2 double red pink
3 yellow pink
4 daily rose
5 Lancaster rose
6 thorn apple
7 red tulip
8 varigated tulip
9 thyme
10 pomegranate
11 black poplar
12 prickly pear
13 potato blossom
14 mountain pink
15 wild plum
16 fly orchis
17 palm
18 mustard seed
19 mulberry tree
20 black mulberry
21 peony
22 passion flower
23 pasque flower
24 hemp
25 hollyhock
26 sweet scabious
27 schinus
28 snapdragon
29 St. John's wort
30 sunflower

Birthday flowers (cont.)

July
1 sycamore
2 xanthium
3 wood sorrel
4 water willow
5 crown of roses
6 white rose bud
7 red rose bud
8 white rose
9 dog rose
10 fig tree
11 angelica
12 basil
13 asphodel
14 bay
15 belladonna
16 bell flower
17 bilberry
18 bittersweet
19 bramble
20 bulrush
21 canterbury bell
22 celandine
23 Indian plum
24 white lilac
25 lilac
26 magnolia
27 London pride
28 moonwort
29 verbena
30 patagonian mint
31 osier

August
1 Burgandy rose
2 damask rose
3 moss rose
4 morning glory
5 hundred-leaved rose
6 sardony
7 saintfoin
8 scabious
9 witch hazel
10 whortleberry
11 willow herb
12 vine
13 vetch
14 thrift
15 throatwort
16 butterfly orchis
17 pear
18 blue periwinkle
19 pimpernel
20 crow foot
21 cuckoo flower
22 bunch of currants
23 daffodil
24 dahlia
25 sweet flag
26 live everlasting
27 filbert
28 flax
29 flower-of-an-hour
30 flowering reed
31 fox glove

September
1 fumitory
2 helenium
3 hepatica
4 hoya
5 humble plant
6 iris
7 lily-of-the-valley
8 madder
9 monkshood
10 tear drop
11 cranberry
12 jonquil
13 love-in-a-snail
14 acacia
15 rose acacia
16 adonis
17 box
18 buttercup
19 cabbage
20 China pink
21 corn
22 cowslip
23 ivy sprig
24 cress
25 crocus
26 dock
27 dandelion
28 gooseberry
29 guelder rose
30 blue bell

October
1 horse chestnut
2 juniper
3 wheat
4 Venus's looking glass
5 turnip
6 tuberose
7 traveler's joy
8 tamerisk

Brithday flowers (cont.)

October
9 swallow wort
10 stock
11 rudbeckia
12 mundi rose
13 red rose
14 China rose
15 raspberry
16 split reed
17 single reed
18 rhododendron
19 Austrian rose
20 rose campion
21 ranunculus
22 red primrose
23 polyanthus
24 plane tree
25 Indian pink
26 larch
27 peppermint
28 osmunda
29 oxeyedaisy
30 parsley
31 common nettle

November
1 nasturtium
2 mountain ash
3 mugwort
4 mushroom
5 mimosa
6 mandrake
7 marvel of Peru
8 lupine
9 lotus flower
10 lotus
11 lotus tree
12 linchen
13 field lily
14 yellow lily
15 laurestine
16 mountain laurel
17 laurel
18 houstania
19 hornbeam tree
20 honeysuckle
21 hawkweed
22 gourd
23 fushia
24 dark geranium
25 nutmeg geranium
26 silver leaf geranium
27 gentian
28 gorse
29 goldylocks
30 goldenrod

December
1 scarlet geranium
2 teazel
3 French willow
4 flower de luce
5 fennel
6 dragon plant
7 diomosa
8 althea
9 creeper
10 coronella
11 cockle
12 coreander
13 citron
14 coxcomb
15 coreopsis
16 rock rose
17 chamomile
18 cedar of Lebanon
19 carnation
20 cardinal flower
21 japonica
22 petunia
23 bear's breach
24 chrysanthemum
25 Christmas rose
26 balm of Gilead
27 ash tree
28 arbor vitae
29 amaranth
30 ambrosia
31 apple blossom

For symbolism, see under individual flower names.

BIRTHSTONES

The gem identified with a particular month supposedly brings good-luck when worn by a person whose birthday falls in that month. For further symbolism on the stones, see under gems or under the name of each jewel.

Month	1912 Jewelers' Convention	18th to 20th Century	Arabian
Jan.	garnet	garnet or hyacinth	garnet
Feb.	amethyst	amethyst or pearl	amethyst
Mar.	aquamarine or bloodstone	bloodstone or jasper	bloodstone
Apr.	diamond	diamond or sapphire	sapphire
May	emerald	agate or emerald	emerald
June	moonstone or pearl	cats' eye or turquoise	chalcedony or or agate
July	carnelian or ruby	onyx or turquoise	carnelian
Aug.	peridot or sardonyx	carnelian, moonstone, topaz or sardonyx	sardonyx
Sept.	sapphire	chrysolite or beryl	chrysolite
Oct.	opal or tourmaline	aquamarine, beryl or pearl	aquamarine or beryl
Nov.	topaz	pearl or topaz	topaz
Dec.	lapis lazuli or turquoise	bloodstone or ruby	ruby

Month	Babylonian	Hebrew	Hindu	Isidorus, Bishop of Seville
Jan.	crystal or onyx	garnet	serpent stone	hyacinth
Feb.	amber, coral	amethyst	chandrakanta	amethyst
Mar.	amethyst or bloodstone	jasper	gold Siva linga	jasper
Apr.	carnelian or emerald	sapphire	diamond	sapphire
May	aquamarine or hematite	agate, carnelian or chalcedony	emerald	agate
June	moonstone or pearl	emerald	pearl	emerald
July	jade or ruby	onyx	sapphire	onyx
Aug.	beryl or tourmaline	carnelian	ruby	carnelian
Sept.	opal or sapphire	chrysolite	zircon	chrysolite
Oct.	agate or malachite	aquamarine or beryl	coral	aquamarine or beryl
Nov.	lapis lazuli or topaz	topaz	cat's eye	topaz
Dec.	garnet or turquoise	ruby	topaz	ruby

Birthstones (cont.)

Month	Italian	Polish	Roman	Russian
Jan.	garnet or jacinth	garnet	garnet	garnet or hyacinth
Feb.	amethyst	amethyst	amethyst	amethyst
Mar.	jasper	bloodstone	bloodstone	jasper
Apr.	sapphire	diamond	sapphire	sapphire
May	agate	emerald	agate	emerald
June	emerald	agate or chalcedony	emerald	agate or chalcedony
July	onyx	ruby	onyx	ruby or sardonyx
Aug.	carnelian	sardonyx	carnelian	alexandrite
Sept.	chrysolite	sapphire	sardonyx	chrysolite
Oct.	beryl	aquamarine or beryl	aquamarine or beryl	beryl
Nov.	topaz	topaz	topaz	topaz
Dec.	ruby	turquoise	ruby	chrysoprase or turquoise

Note: anciently the stones related to signs of the zodiac, thus the crystal or onyx was a birthstone in ancient Babylon for Aquarius, the period beginning January 20th and ending February 19th.

sired to express sympathy for a fallen political leader.

Black angels. Fallen angels.

Black animals. In ancient Egypt the power of darkness, devourer of the sun and moon. In most cultures the sacrifice of black animals pointed to worship of the dead, as they were sacrificed to underworld deities.

Black Annis of Leicester. In British folklore a wind hag. Witch with a bower in the Dane or Danu hills, where she devoured children. Identified with Ana, also with the Blue hag in Milton's Paradise Lost.

Black Arky. Celtic demon of of darkness; slayer of Finn's father Coul.

Black art. Magical assistance of evil powers. Witchcraft.

Blackball. Exclusion, ostracism, rejection.

Black beast. Bugbear; any object or person one dislikes intensely.

Blackberry. Celtic fairy fruit. In the tree alphabet substituted for the grape of southern Europe, and for this reason a taboo food.

Blackbird. Bad luck, evil, temptation. Typifies the devil or an underworld deity.

Black and blue. Bruised.

Black book. Previously symbolized disgrace or to be out of favor; the names of those who merited punishment were kept in a black book. In modern times typifies harlotry; the book in which a record of the addresses of a prostitute's customers are kept.

Black cap. Emblem of a judge who condemns murderers.

Black cat. Necromancer, witch.

Black cloak. Ignorance.

Black cloth on head. In Italy, senseless thought.

Black clouds. In Chinese art floods.

Black death. Boubonic plague which swept Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

Black deuce. Playing card under which there is luck, thus the proverb, "There's luck under the black deuce."

Black dog. Melancholy; the 'blues.

Black eye. Shame, dishonor, slander.

Black face. In Chinese drama represents a rough, honest person. In modern western drama one who entertains with songs, jokes, buffoonery, etc., originally a minstrel, a singer of Negro melodies.

Black-faced Madonna. In Byzantium art sadness, sorrow, sympathy for men.

Black-faced virgin and child. Design on old coins representing night, when the creatrix is most attentive to her duties.

Black fast. Fasting against a person; fasting for the purpose of compelling a stronger or superior person to grant a request, pay a debt, yield a point. Believed to be potent in casting spells.

Black flag. Piracy, decorated with skull and crossbones. In Greek mythology death, sacrifice.

Black Friday. Day of ill-luck. Several financial panics occurred on Fridays. Also a name for Good Friday on account of the black vestments worn in the Roman Catholic Church.

Black and gold. In heraldry wealth.

Black gown. A collegian, judge, parson, in allusion to their uniforms.

Blackguard. In England a menial, a scullion in the kitchen clothed in black. Also a scoundrel.

Blackhand. Death, the supernatural, winter. See Brangemore. Emblem of a secret Italian society whose members

engaged in blackmail and other criminal activities. In the 19th century a Black Hand society flourished in Spain which had anarchistic aims.

Black hats. Sorcerers; priests of Pon, a primitive Tibetan religion.

Black Hawk. An American Indian chief who led the Fox and Sac Indians in a war against the United States.

Black heart. Evil person.

Black hen (or rooster). Used for purposes of divination.

Black hole. In military barracks, the lock-up, alluding to the Black Hole of Calcutta, a dark, small, suffocating cell into which 146 British prisoners were thrown by Suraja Dowlah in 1756, and from which only 23 emerged alive.

Blackjack. Pirate's black flag. The card game also called Twenty-one. A short leather-covered wooden club used by gangsters.

Black lambs. Sacrificed in witchcraft. Sacrificed to Hecate at crossroads.

Blackleg. A gambling or racing swindler. A scab, strikebreaker.

Black-letter day. A day to be recalled with regret, an unlucky day, referring to the Roman habit of marking unlucky days with black charcoal; lucky days were marked with white chalk.

Black lie. Lie with malignant purpose; opposed to a white or harmless lie.

Black list. A list of bankrupts for the private guidance of those in a mercantile community; a list of persons in disfavor or under suspicion. A list of those to be ostracized.

Black magic. Necromancy practiced to raise the dead; witchcraft practiced for evil purposes.

Black man. Deity of darkness or of the underworld; Satan.

Black Maria. Police van. According to an unsupported legend Maria Lee, a woman of great size and strength, kept a boarding house in Boston for sailors. When she was unable to control them the constables came in a wagon, which they nicknamed Black Maria, to take the men to the lockup. The name was attached to the first motion picture stage in the United States, and to German shells in World War I, which sent up a dense black smoke.

Black Monday. Monday after Easter. So called because of the defeat suffered by Edward III, who was leading English forces against Paris.

Black Mountains. In Navaho Indian mythology northern mountains which covered the earth nightly in darkness.

Black poodle. Evil. An aspect of Mephistopheles in Faust.

Black Roger. A pirate.

Black rose. Silence. Symbolic of the silence of an initiate.

Black sails. In Greek mythology death, hopelessness, sacrifice. The vessel which carried maidens and youths destined to be offered as a tribute to the Minotaur had black sails.

Black School. In Moslem tradition the school in which the Sufis pondered on the mysteries of God and "learnt wisdom thereby."

Black serpent. In China, north.

Black sheep. A disreputable member of a family or of a society, inasmuch as a black sheep does not conform to the conventional color of the flock.

Black shirt. Fascistic followers of Mussolini in Italy.

Black swan. Something rare.

Black tortoise. In Chinese mythology the Somber Warrior, guardian of the North and of water. Presided over divination. Called Kuei Shen, which see.

Black and white. Evil and

goodness, pollution and purity. Darkness and light, night and day. Sleep and wakefulness. Also something clearly written, the black representing ink and the white, paper. In Christian tradition humility and purity, colors of Good Friday. In heraldry fairness, fame.

BLACKEYED SUSAN Flower emblem of the state of Maryland.

BLACKSMITH, HAMMERING Thought. This symbolism is perpetuated in metaphors such as 'flash of genius,' 'scorching wit,' 'striking thought.' An anvil or forge symbolizes the brain.

BLACKTHORN Symbolic of difficulty and ill luck. In Britain its rod, carried by witches, was believed to cause miscarriages. When witches were burned, blackthorn staffs were burned with them as their chief instrument of sorcery. When the Celtic alphabet was increased to fifteen consonants, the blackthorn was the tree of the sixth consonant, straif (S), and it shared the month of the willow from April 16 to May 13, month in which Good Friday falls. The crown of thorns sometimes was said to have been the blackthorn, and a reason given by monks for the unluckiness of the tree.

BLADDER SENNA Blossom symbolizing frivolous amusements.

BLADE OF A KNIFE Dream significance: betrayal.

BLADUD Legendary king of Britain. Father of King Lear. Reputed founder of Bath. Like Icarus, he perished as a result of an accident with a flying machine of his own invention.

BLAEBERRY Typifies ingenuous simplicity.

BLAI In Celtic legend a deer. A fertility goddess, mother of Oisin. Also called Saar or Sabia.

BLAISE (1) Masculine proper name derived from Baal or Bel. Signifies blaze or brand. (2) In Arthurian romances monk who baptised Merlin and transformed him into a Christian saint.

BLAKE Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning to bleach or whiten.

BLANAID Ancient Irish enchantress. No one was able to enter her magic fortress because it turned round and round, suggesting it was a cosmological omphalos (revolving or windswept skies) resembling the Caer Sidi of Arthurian legend and the spinning wheel at which Heracles labored.

BLANCHE (BIANCA) Feminine name from the French and Italian, meaning pure, shining, white.

BLANK Name of a mare belonging to Cinderella in one version of her story. It means white and signifies loss of memory.

BLANKETEERS Bodies of unemployed. The allusion is to the 5,000 unemployed men who started to march from Manchester to London in 1817, and were provided with blankets.

BLARNEY STONE A stone in Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland, said to give those who kiss it a cajoling tongue.

BLASTIE A dwarf in Scotish lore.

BLATANT BEAST In Spenser's Faerie Queene a monster with a hundred tongues and a sting. Personification of calumny or slander. Spenser appears to have derived the word from blate, meaning to bellow or roar. Blatant now is understood to mean noisy.

BLATHNAT (BLATHINE) Literally, little flower. In Gaelic mythology the beautiful daughter of Midir; wife of Curoi Mac Daire, by whom she is the mother of Lugaid. For love of Cuchulainn she extracted from her husband the secret of his vulnerability and gave the information to Cuchulainn, who killed Curoi. In time Lugaid avenged his father's murder by killing Cuchulainn. This is a time myth: Blathnat, daughter of darkness, is a May fertility goddess, who betrays her storm demon husband to the sun hero. She is the analogue of Blodeuwedd, Clytemnestra, Deianeira, Delilah, Guinevere, etc.

BLAZE See flame for symbolism.

BLAZON Heraldic banner or shield; a coat of arms; hence outward show, pompous display.

BLEFUSCU In Swift's Gulliver's Travels, an island inhabited by pigmies; it supposedly represents France.

BLEMMYES (BLEMMYAE) In Greek mythology a warlike tribe which supposedly inhabited Ethiopia. Pliny described them as a race of headless people with eyes and mouth in their breasts, a description sometimes applied to storm demons.

BLID In Norse mythology handmaid of Freyja. Name meaning blithe one.

BLIFIL A hypocritical villain who pretends to be a friend. From the character in Fielding's Tom Jones.

BLIHOS-BLIHERIS Story-teller at the court of King Arthur. See Amangons.

BLINDFOLD Darkness, defeat, error, lost understanding, secrecy. Heedlessness, rashness, as blindfold fury. Typifies both justice and injustice. Goddesses of justice are portrayed with a blindfold to indicate that justice is impartial, not swayed by what they seem to see.

Blind alley. A position or situation offering no hope of improvement.

Blind boy. Cupid, Eros, inasmuch as love supposedly is blind.

Blindman's buff. A game in which a blindfolded player tries to catch and identify others; hence one who tries to solve something without sufficient knowledge.

Blindman's holiday. Hour of dusk, which is too late for work and too early for artificial lighting.

Blindness. Dream significance: betrayal, deceit. In an Italian icon typified by a woman in green in a meadow covered with fading flowers. Her head is inclined toward the flowers, a mole is at her side. In Japan the meeting of a blind person is an unlucky omen for travelers.

Blind woman. In Buddhism typifies ignorance. Unconscious will, representing the dual play of the mind; the active consciousness at work during wakefulness, the passive during sleepfulness; while the subconscious is always at work. See Sipa Khorlo, outer circle.

BLISSFUL ISLE American Indi-

an land of the dead. Land without danger, hunger, pain, sorrow, or want. Parallels Annwfn, Avalon. See island.

BLODEUWEDD (BLODENWEDD) Literally, flower-aspect or flower-maiden. In Cymric mythology maiden created out of flowers by Gwydion and Math as a wife for the sun deity Llew Llaw Gyffe. A May bride, a love goddess. A great beauty without a soul, she wormed out of Llew Llaw the secret of his vulnerability and exposed him at the right moment to her lover Gronw Pebyr, prince of darkness, who hurled a spear at Llew's foot, which transformed him into an eagle. Gwydion, Llew's father, by magic, turned Llew back into his natural shape, turned Blodeuwedd into an owl, the bird that hates the day, and killed Gronw. As that of Cybele, the creation of the spring maid Blodeuwedd is independent of cohabitation. She also parallels Blathnat, Deianeira, Delilah and Ishtar. In owl form, called Twyll Huan, she is a counterpart of Annis, Athena, and Lilith. See mass drowning of women.

BLODUGHOFI In Norse mythology horse of Frey, which could travel through the dark and through flickering flames. Typifies rays of the sun. Compare Pegasus.

BLOEDEL In Nibelungenlied brother of Etzel. For part of the Nibelungian treasure (earth's fertility), promised to him by Kriemhild, widow of Siegfried and wife of Etzel, he agrees to kill Hagen, Siegfried's slayer. Bloedel kills a great number of Hagen's men, but before he kills Hagen he is slain. This myth relates the tragedy of time. Kriemhild, widow of the sun-hero Siegfried, persuades Bloedel, a light hero, to kill Hagen, mist or darkness, for the treasures he had taken from Siegfried. Bloedel, however, is slain before he is able to completely destroy the mist.

BLOOD A covenant, deity offering imploring protection, family descent or connection, purification, race, sacrifice, salvation, wine (liquor of life). Guilt, mortality, murder, war. In primitive societies believed to contain the soul and explains why the liver, thought to be a mass of coagulated blood, became synonymous with life. Animal or human blood was smeared on sacred posts, shrines, trees, etc., as a deity offering. After the abolition of blood sacrifices red paint was substituted. Dream significance: illness, wound. In Babylon drunk for prophetic inspiration. In Christian tradition martyrdom, Christ. Ancient Hebrews believed it was the seat of life sacred to God, and for this reason taboo as food. In India goat blood was drunk by magicians to enable them to prophecy. In Melanesian creation myth after drawing the figures of two men upon the ground, the creator covered the figures with leaves, cut himself with a knife, and let his blood flow down, and in this manner gave life to To-Kabinana and To-Karvuvu. Among Mexican Indians the jewel-water or precious moisture that drops from heaven; life substance offered in sacrifice to bring rain. Human blood, with seeds, gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones, offered to Mexican gods, who in turn were expected to give large crops, riches, and victory. In Norse mythology waters of earth were created from the blood of Ymir. The coloring of runes with the blood of slaughtered victims supposedly increased the power of the runes.

Bad blood. Inferior family background, long-standing enmity.

Blood-bag shooting. Ritualistically the shooting of a deity to subdue him. The ceremony may also have been connected with animal sacrifices.

Blood and iron policy. Relentlessness, usually applied to war. Otto von Bismarck, who popularized the phrase, has been known as the man of blood and iron.

Bloodless. Cold-hearted, free from blodshed, spiritless.

Blood letting. Atonement, brotherhood, expiation. When drawn from ears and tongue signifies penance for having heard and said evil things. An expression of love for a deity or for another person. In funeral rites a covenant between the mourner and the dead. By allowing some of his blood to flow over a dead body a mourner is vivifying it for life in the afterworld or for rebirth. Substitute for animal or human sacrifice. In Arabia a man entreats the protection of another by drawing his blood and wiping it on the doorpost of the man whose favor he seeks.

Blood money. Compensation paid to the survivors of one who is murdered. Fee paid to a hired murderer.

Blood of beheaded criminals. Anciently in China gathered on a cloth as a charm against evil influences or drunk to provide courage.

Blood of the Grograms. Pretended aristocratic blood, alluding to grogram, a coarse silk taffeta stiffened with gum. Sometimes called taffeta gentility.

Blood of a murderer. In the middle ages the tasting of the blood of a murderer was believed to act as a cure in cases of epilepsy.

Blood of warriors. Drunk by victors that their bravery and skill might be imparted to the drinkers. See cannibalism.

Blood sucking. In primitive societies a form of blood brothers. In Gaelic mythology Cuchulainn was not able to marry Devorgilla because he had drunk her blood while sucking a wound. An extortioner is called a blood sucker.

Blood thirsty. Eager for blood.

Blood and thunder. Cheap sensationalism and violence, such as is seen in melodrama.

Bloody Mary. Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Argon. So called because of her bloody persecution of Protestants.

Blue blood. See under blue.

Cold blooded. Act deliberately without excitement.

Field of blood. Battlefield.

Royal blood. Denotes those who have descended from kings. Haemophilia, because so many descendants of Queen Victoria carried this germ in their blood.

White blood. In Taoism the elixir of life. See ginseng.

BLOODHOUND A dog or person with an acute sense of smell; one who tracks fugitives or game.

BLOODSTONE March birthstone with the virtue of endowing courage, wisdom, and vitality. Stone of the zodiacal house Aries, its occult powers believed to be intensified if worn by one born under its sign, and those born under its sign supposedly are audacious, brilliant, courageous, generous, obedient, have a capacity for commanding, unaffected simple manners, but suffer sudden and short-lived love affairs. Wearer assured mental and physical health. In medieval times a favorite talisman of agriculturists and cattle breeders. Also called heliotrope. American Indians wore to ward off the evil

eye. In Hebrew tradition assigned to the tribe of Ephraim and to twelfth position on the Breastplate. Favorite stone of Roman athletes, who ascribed to it the power to stop bleeding. According to Pliny it has the power to bring success to the wearer who maintains a calm mind when engaged in hard combat, to give the wearer the good will of companions, make the wearer invisible, reveal the plots of an enemy.

BLOOM, LEOPOLD Hero of Ulysses by James Joyce. An advertising solictor of Jewish origin living in Dublin, he is half-educated, sensual, sentimental, but possessed of a questing, searching intelligence, and a deep-rooted love for a son who died in infancy, whom he believes he has refound in the person of Stephen Dedalus, who rejects him. Like Ulysses he is a stranger among people, i.e. the sun which wanders throughout the course of a day. The rejection of Stephen is that of the young for the old. The infidelity of his wife matches that suffered by other sun heroes, such as Llew Llaw, Samson. Bloom resembles Christ and the Wandering Jew as well as Ulysses.

Molly Bloom. Wife of Leopold, to whom she is unfaithful. She is an elemental, sardonic, sensual counterpart of Penelope, who was surrounded by lovers in the absence of Ulysses.

BLOSSOM In Japan a blossom fully opened is classified as masculine, whereas a bud is classified as a female virgin, and an overblown blossom as a mature woman.

BLUDGEON Weapon of peasants; opposed to sword, the weapon of chivalry.

BLUE All Father; air, heaven, sea, thus abode of gods, eternity, illusion, immensity. Aristocracy, candor, contemplation, constancy, coolness, courage, fairness, freedom, glory, happiness, hope, love, meditation, moisture, philosophy (color of ancient gowns of philosophy), piety, serenity, sublimity, tenderness, tranquility, truth, unrestraint, youth. Contrariwise: coldness, cruelty, despair, destruction, inconstancy (inasmuch as it resembles the changing sea and skies), merciless justice. The circle has been assigned to blue because the great expanse is without corners. In art the garment of angels for faith and fidelity and the garment of virgin goddesses for modesty. In astrology assigned to Jupiter and Venus. In Freemasonry typifies benevolence and universal friendship and is one of the four symbolic colors. In heraldry called azure and symbolic of chastity, loyalty, and a spotless reputation. Represented by horizontal lines. Merchants have designated blue to signify the birth of a boy. In metals represented by tin. As a mortuary color used in covering the coffins of young persons. Its musical tone correspondence is G natural. In precious stones represented by the beryl, diamond, iolite, lapis lazuli, sapphire, topaz, tourmaline, turquoise. In symbology a negative color, assigned to the moon. The personality traits of those who lean toward blue are: conservativeness, introversion, money-making abilities, sober-mindedness, opinionated. It represents subconciousness as opposed to red which represents consciousness. In therapeutics sedatives often are blue in color, alluding to the color's ability to sooth the spirit. Color of Amon, Celtic bards, Hathor, Hebrew high priests,

Isis, Kneph, Moses, Odin, Osiris, Pallas Athena, Virgin Mary, Zeus. Early Britons were tattooed in blue as are present day Maoris; both considered it a sacrificial color, and Britons daubed themselves with blue (woad) as a war paint (to go to war was to sacrifice oneself). The word resolves into bel Hu, beautiful Hu or Bel hue. Arabs place blue beads around the necks of their children and donkeys to ward off the evil eye. Buddhist color of religious devotion sacred to the moon and dispeller of evil thoughts. Chaldean mourning color typifying the joy in the Fields of Peace. In China emblematic of east and of the dragon. With green influenced the gall and liver. Half-mourning. In Christian art God the Father in the Trinity. In church decoration blue and green are used interchangeably for ordinary Sundays, and blue for all weekdays after Trinity Sunday. Symbolic of divine contemplation, expiation, humility, piety. Egyptian gods were painted blue to indicate their heavenly origin, and mummies were shrouded in blue to indicate they had been united with the soul of Truth. The Great Serpent, eternal wisdom, was blue with yellow stripes. By Hebrews color assigned to Eden, paradise of the forever young. Color of the two stones on which the Commandments were written, thus Divine Word. As a mystic power one of the colors of Urim and Thummin. In Japan the wind. Mexican and Navaho Indian color of the south; North Dakota Indian color of the moon, thunder, water, and the west.

Blue beard. Rays of the moon. The Assyrian moon god Sin, honored for his wisdom and worshiped as a friend of man, was portrayed with a blue beard. Occultists erroneously attribute the blue beard to his sinfulness. See Bluebeard below.

Blue blood. Aristocracy, hereditary exclusiveness. The idea originated from the belief that divine blood is blue and, the nearer one's kinship to the divine, the bluer the blood.

Blue cap. Sea.

Blue devils. Delirium tremens, low spirits.

Blue eyes and light hair. The bringer of light and sight, of knowledge and life. Attributes of daylight sky deities and of the good fairy or heroine in folk tales.

Blue flame of a candle. In Old English tradition sign that a devil or ghost is in the room and responsible either for illness or fits of despondency, hence having the blues.

Blue flower. Spiritual happiness.

Blue gentian. Flower governing Scorpio.

Blue lotus. Celestial love. Egyptian symbol of the ocean in which the sun grows, the vessel of the sun's primeval and daily bath.

Blue Monday. The Monday before Lent, spent in dissipation. The day back to work after a weekend devoted to pleasure.

Blue moon. Rarity, something exceptional.

Blue Mountains. In Navaho Indian tradition the southern celestial mountains which create dawn. Compare Black Mountains.

Blue pencil. Abridge, delete.

Blue ribbon. Badge of honor and worth. First prize, highest award. Badge indicating a pledge of abstinence from alcohol. Order of the Garter of British knighthood.

Blue sedan chairs. In China high officials used blue sedan chairs; lower officials used green.

Blue stocking. Aristrocrat, snob. Originally the badge of a literary society, later used humorously to indicate a woman of too bookish taste.

Blue streak. Something moving exceedingly fast.

Blues. Despondency, melancholy. A type of jazz song, usually for a lost sweetheart.

Blue woman. A woman whose presence chills or dismays men.

Dark blue. Discouragement. Emblem of husbandmen. In Tibetan Buddhism ferocious deity aspect, destroyer of enemies of the faith.

Out of the blue. Of unknown source, unforeseen.

BLUEBEARD A murderous polygamist, alluding to the famous ogre in Charles Perrault's Contes du Temps. The Chevalier Raoul left the keys of his castle with his young wife Fatima, forbidding her to open the door of a certain room. Curiosity led her to disobey, and she found the remains of six of Bluebeard's former wives. Terrified, she dropped the key, which became blood-stained. When she rubbed one side, blood appeared on the other. Upon his return Bluebeard commanded her to prepare for death. Fatima's sister Anne kept watch and, upon seeing a cloud of dust, knew her brothers were arriving in time to save Fatima's life. Bluebeard was slain by the brothers. A perversion of the blue-bearded god Sin. Bluebeard represents the scorching death-dealing sun, his wife, the moon, is saved by darkness (dust). The wives slain represent dawns killed by the sun.

Bluebeard's key. Extravagance overcome will appear in the form of meanness, or over fond friends may become enemies.

BLUEBELL September 30 birthday flower symbolizing constancy, solitude, sorrowful regret.

BLUEBIRD Happiness, spiritual truth. Chinook Indian trickster totem bird. Brother of Ioi.

BLUEBONNET Emblem of the state of Texas.

BLUEBOTTLE Symbol of delicacy.

BLUEGRASS STATE Nickname for the state of Kentucky.

BLUET Blossom symbolizing timidity.

BO (BODHI) Buddhist tree of enlightenment under which Sakyamuni meditated and attained spiritual awakening. Usually pictured as a fig tree; symbolized by a canopy. A branch of the original tree supposedly was planted by King Tissi in the 3rd Century B. C. in Ceylon and is said to still flourish as the oldest tree in the world. Hosts of pilgrims visit it. Bo equates with bay and with byw, and is the probable source of Bous.

BOA A serpent noted for its size and power to crush to death. A snake-shaped scarf of feathers, worn by women. Portuguese word for good. Resolves into bo-a, i.e. Father A. See serpent.

BOADICEA Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning queenly, regal.

BOAHJE-NASTE Among Finno-Ugrics the North Star or nail of the sky around which the heavens move. When Arcturus, the archer of the heavens, shoots it down, the heavens will fall and bring about the end of the world. Compare Veralden Tshuold, Veraldan Nagli.

BOANERGES Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning son of thunder, and applied by Jesus to his disciples James and John. Applied to a loud-voiced, passionate orator or preacher.

BOANN Irish river nymph. Wife of Nechtan (or Ecmar). After adultery with Dagda, an oak-god, she endeavored to prove her chastity by walking around Nechtan's well (or Connla's well). Three waves rose and attacked her and when she fled she was drowned in the pursuing waters, which became the river Boyne. Aengus, the son born as a result of her union with Dagda was given to Midir, underworld-king, who raised him.

BOAR Brutality, hunting, impetuosity, rudeness, sensuality, vulgarity. A phallic symbol. A fire symbol, on account of its bristly and prickly hide, which typifies flame flashes or rays of the sun. In spring, at sowing, when it renders service by clearing the soil of weeds, symbolizes growth; at harvest, when it routs or destroyes the corn, a symbol of decay. Eaten to give man strength and courage. Typifies October, the boar-hunting season and beginning of autumn, which ushers in death. Slayer of Adonis, Ancaeus, Diarmuid, and Osiris. As ravisher of crops and slayer of the sun typifies winter. Disguise of Apollo, Finn MacCool, and Set; i.e. sun's scorching aspect. Sacred to Ares, Artemis, Diana, Mercury, Neptune, Poseidon. Dream significance: violent enemies. In heraldry, signifies a fierce combatant who will fight to the bitter end. In Assyrian and Babylonian mythology a divine messenger called Nin-shakh or Papsukal. Sacred to Nebo. Its flesh was taboo on certain days; the probable source of the taboo among the Jews. In Brythonic mythology Twrch Trwyth and in Celtic mythology Gulban's boar typify winter, the death season. In China called shih. It carries the sun through Pisces, the twelfth mansion of the zodiac, and through the hours 9:00 to 11:00 P. M. each day, and is guardian of the direction north-northwest-west. In churches in Normandy symbolizes sin. In Hinduism cosmogonic power. In the form of a black boar with a hundred arms Prajapati raised the earth. An incarnation of Brahma, Marut, Rudra, Vishnu, and Vritra. In Norse mythology the steed of Frey, god of plenty, was a boar called Gullinbursti. At Frey's festival, held at the winter solstice, a boar was sacrificed to him for the purpose of asking him to be favorable to the New Year. The head, an apple in its mouth, was carried into the banqueting hall, decked with bays and rosemary on a gold or silver dish, to the sound of trumpets and the songs of the minstrels. The custom survives in the serving of boar at Christmas feasts and in Yuletide boar-shaped cakes. The boar was a form of Ottarr as lover of Freya; heroes in Valhalla feasted on boar's meat. Zend for boar is hu, and Hu is the name of a sun-deity.

Black Boar. Decay, night, winter. A form of Set.

Boar Bristles. Light rays. A yuletide Norse custom was to lead a boar into the hall of the king, where men laid their hands upon its bristles and made their vows; then the boar was sacrificed for atonement.

Boar's head. Hospitality and, as such, used as a tavern sign. In middle-ages fee to a king or lord. Christmas festivities; Norse Yuletide holidays.

Boar's tusk. Placed in ancient British graves as a symbol of immortality; a prehistoric sign of the cross.

White boar. In Japanese mythology sacrificed to Mi-Tosh-no-kami for a good harvest.

Wild boar. In China symbol of wealth of the forest. Japanese talisman against snakes. The mere mention of the word, especially that of Inoshishi (lady boar) is a charm that drives a snake away.

BOASTING In an Italian icon typified by a woman covered with peacock feathers, her right hand in the air, a trumpet in her left hand.

BOAT Adventure, difficulty, misfortune, venture. Cradle, haven, home, nest. Womb of the mother-goddess. Sun or moon sailing through the skies. Used by those who escaped the flood. Transporter of souls across the river of death, hence eternity (alluding to a deity), immortality (alluding to a human). Primitive peoples send the dead adrift in a boat. Vessel of Charon, Styx, and the saints Athanasius, Julian, Maccald, Marcella, Torpe. Dream significance: (entering harbor) fruitful labor; (sailing) fortunate journey; (stationary) good news, joy; (upset) serious worries. Word originally meant stem of a tree, akin to bat. A bateau is akin to the Latin beatus, meaning happy. In China symbolizes heredity; in Japan transitoriness.

Boatman. Carrier of spirits destined for the other world.

BOAZ (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning manly or strong. (2) In Old Testament a descendant of Judah and a man of integrity. A wealthy Bethlehemite, when Ruth, a poor gleamer, as a kinswoman, placed a claim upon him under Levitical law, he admitted the claim and became her second husband. By her he became the ancestor of the regular succession of Jewish kings. (3) The left-hand pillar of Solomon's Temple, dedicated to growth and the waxing sun. It was one of two pillars, the other being called Jachin. In some accounts Boaz is identified as the right hand pillar. See Jachin and Boaz.

BOBETTE Feminine equivalent of Bob, diminutive of masculine Robert.

BOCHE An insulting name for a German which came into use in World War I. A contemptuous nickname given by French printers to Germans in the same trade in the 1860's. A worthless person, a blockhead.

BOCHICA In the myths of Muyscas (Bogata Indians). Son of the sun. A dawn-god, hence enlightener. He came from the East and wandered across Columbia instructing the people in essential arts and morals. He cut a chasm in the mountains with his golden scepter and thus opened a passage for waters to flow into the valley below. He regulated the calendar, established festivals, and vanished. He is portrayed as a white bearded man. Also called Chimizapagua and Zuhe. Sometimes he was referred to as Sua, the sun, a supreme male deity whose consort was Cuchaviva.

BOCHIM Literally, weepings. In Old Testament, a place near Gilgal, where the angel of the Lord reproved the Israelites for their remissness.

BODB (BODB DEARG, BODB DERG, BOV) In Irish mythology son or brother of Dagda. After Dagda retired as commander of the Tautha De Danann, Bodb became warrior-king of the gods. He punished his daughter Aoife for turning her stepchildren into swans by transforming her into a wind demon. As fairy-king of Munster he was corn or oak god, and his famous underground palace was at Lough Dearg; Dearg meaning red. His devoted swineherd Friuch, who constantly fought the swineherd of Bodb's enemy Ochall Ochne, was finally transformed into the Brown Bull, which see.

BODHIDHARMA In Chinese Buddhism blue-eyed Brahmin. Reputed Discoverer of tea plant.

BODHISATTVA (BODHISAT, BODISAT, BODISATVA) A future or potential Buddha; one whose essence is perfect knowledge and who will in a future birth, not necessarily the next, attain to Buddhahood. One self-created and self-existent, supported by a lotus to typify divine birth. Spiritual son of the Dhyani-Buddha. One who has supreme qualities which give him supreme power, and whose five virtues are: Dana, giving or donating; Ksanti, forbearance, tolerance; Sila, proper conduct; Upaya, skillful means; Virya, no revulsion toward any. The task assigned to a Bodhisattva is the saving of people after the death of a Buddha until another Buddha appears. The symbol of the Bodhisattva state is an elephant fording a river. Princely garments and ornaments are worn; the manifestations usually are mild. Non-tantric forms have one head and two arms; Tantric forms have one head and more than two arms; also shown in Yab-Yum (father-mother embrace). In China called Pu-sa.

Bodhisattva garments and ornaments. Anklets, armlets, bracelets, earrings, five-leaved crown, garland to navel, garland to thigh, girdle, necklace, sash, scarf for upper body, shawl for lower limbs, wristlets. These are also garments and ornaments of Buddhist princely nature.

Bodhisattva trinity. Avalokitesvara, Manjusri, Vajrapani. See Dhyanibodhisattvas.

BODILIS Breton fountain of virginity.

BODN AND SON Literally, offering and expiation. The two cups which contained Odin's poetic mead, hence poetry. Compare Odrerer.

BODY In poetry and theology symbolizes a garden over which the human will is the gardener. In Vedantic doctrine, called kaya, and is the sheath of food, the realm of matter.

Body marks. Scratches, tooth-bites, etc. on a human body, typify brutality, fighting, illicit love.

Body passing through a serpent. Universally typifies the purifying transit of the soul through wisdom, the progress of the soul from the bondage of ignorance to the liberty of knowledge, passage from darkness to light, rebirth, resurrection. Story of Jonah a garbled account of this idea. Ra passed through a serpent nightly.

BOEOTIAN A dull, rude, uneducated person. A blockhead. An allusion to the shepherds of ancient Boeotia as seen by the Athenians.

Boeotian ears. Ears unable to appreciate music, poetry, or rhetoric.

BOER A peasant, a rustic, alluding to the South Africans of

Dutch extraction. Cognate with boar, boor.

BOGART Masculine name from the Danish, meaning a bowman, archer.

BOGEY (BOGEYMAN, BOGGART, BOGIE, BOGY) Evil spirit, hobgoblin. In golf originally a term which meant standard score or par for each hole, assumed to be the score of an imaginary skillful player named Colonel Bogey, against whom the players competed instead of against each other. In recent years the term has changed to mean one over par on each hole.

BOG TROTTER A rural Irishman.

BOHEMIAN A gypsy; also a person with artistic or intellectual tendencies free from the conventions of social life.

Bohemian diamond. Carries the sentiment: forever yours.

Bohemian garnet. Carries the sentiment: energy in adversity.

Bohemian topaz. Carries the sentiment: mysterious memories.

BOILED SHIRT United States expression for a white dress-shirt; the shirt of a snob.

BOIUCA (BIMINI) Caribbean Indians Island of the Blest, believed to contain the Fountain of Youth. Compares Avalon.

BOJABI African tree of life.

BOL BENDO Character who represents Saint George in English version of the Mumming Play. He fights with Golishan.

BOLLUX Expression meaning disarrange, mix up. Derived from Pollux.

BOLOGNA An old Italian city. Dante, in the Inferno, identifies it as a city notorious for panders.

BOLTHORN Norse primeval giant, father of Bestla, grandfather of Odin.

BOLVERKIN (BOLVERK, BOLVERKR) In Norse mythology name given to Odin by the giants in Muspelheim, Surtur's realm, when Odin stole the song mead from Suttung, Surtur's son, and returned it to the moon. The name Bolverkin means he who is capable of working terrible things. Gunlad aided Bolverkin as Ariadne aided Theseus and Medea aided Jason.

BON (1) One of the ritualistic religions of Tibet; coexistent with Llamaism, a mixture of Buddhism and Shamanism. (2) A festival observed by the Buddhists of Japan.

BONA DEA Literally, the good goddess. Roman virgin who, out of modesty, never left her bower. She guarded the chastity of women, provided fertility and fruitfulness, and was a deity of prophecy, revealing her oracles only to women. Wife-sister-daughter of Faunus, and identified as Fauna, Maia, or Ops. Her festival was celebrated on May 1st. Usually represented with a coronal of grapevine leaves, a black cock, and a serpent under foot. Resembles Cybele.

BONE Contention, death. Act without flattery or hesitation, hence make no bones about a situation. Gambling, alluding to dice. Among American Indians bones of the dead were powerful fetishes; in Iroquois tradition, the soul is within the bones. Human bones are ferocious manifestations of Buddhist deities and are a Buddhist tantric symbol used for purposes of divination.

Bone of an old cow or old horse. In Japanese legend the goblin fox supposedly transforms an old cow or old horse bone into a pretty woman to deceive men, hence a wanton witch.

BONFIRE Fertility, purification, resurrection, warning. Used for purposes of divination and fortune telling. In fertility rites a straw figure placed on fire represents the fertility god or an offering to the god, probably associated with the girdle of straw belief. See girdle of straw. As a resurrection rite, the figure represents the old king (sun) losing his old age (life) and in exchange receiving youth (rebirth). To pass through fire is to be purified or resurrected or to revive the life of the dying world. Animals are passed between two fires in a mock offering. In many parts of the world children and adults pass through fire in initiation and other ceremonies, hence baptism by fire. In Europe, bonfires were burned on Mayday Eve (Beltane festival), Midsummer's Eve (festival of Saint John or Saint Vitus), and on All Hallow E'en (harvest or witches' festival). The burning of the yule log is the winter equivalent of a bonfire. Bonfires are also burned as a means of indicating a position in a wilderness. In Japan a bonfire is a welcome to divine spirit or kami.

BONGABONG Indonesian supreme god.

BONIFACE (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning good face. (2) Landlord or inn keeper in Farqhar's Beaux Stratagem. He is a jolly publican in league with highwaymen. A common term for a publican or tavern keeper.

BONNY (BONNIE) Feminine name, special use of adjective, meaning comely.

BON-ODORI Japanese dances of the Festival of the Dead.

BONTURO DATI Notorious grafter; boss of Lucca. Mentioned in Dante's Inferno.

BOOK Arts, consultation, enquiry, fate, gospel, law, learning, power, records, wisdom. Also escape from actuality, melancholy (from the belief, melancholy men are addicted to study). A Buddhist ritual object; in Sanscrit called pustaka. Emblem of Manjusri. A non-tantric symbol typifying transcendental wisdom. Two books constitute one of the eight precious things, symbolizing learning and wisdom. In China called shu. One of the eight ordinary symbols typifying scholarship and representing one of the four elegant accomplishments. Indicates a life of leisure enjoyed in peace and tranquility. A talisman which wards off evil spirits. In Christian tradition divine knowledge and gospel. Emblem of saints Ambrose, Boniface, Confessor, Creadda, Edgar, Edward, Matthew, Modwenna, Othilia, Paul, Philip Neri. In catacombs, symbol of the apostles to denote their fuller knowledge. Typifies the New Testament, symbolic of divine knowledge, and the Old Testament, symbolic of destiny, dignity, and law. Emblem of Clio, Greek muse of history.

Book of Books. The Bible, also called the Good Book.

Book of the Dead. Ancient Egyptian collection of magic incantations which were believed to serve as a guide to the life here-

after. Reproduced and worn as a talisman.

Book of Thoth. The tarot deck, which see. Words of wisdom supposedly written by Thoth or Thoth Hermes, Trismegistus, the three times great, who enclosed the book in a box of gold, which he placed in a box of silver, which then went into a box of ivory and ebony that was placed in a box of bronze, which went into one of iron, that was tossed into the Nile. The finder of the box became the possessor of vast knowledge and power, able to charm heaven and earth, but in the end it brought misfortune to the possessor. Also called Book of the Writer.

Open Book. Intellectual attainment.

BOORALA Australian good spirit who created all, and to whom the spirits of good men go after death.

BOOTES (BOUTES) Literally, ploughman. (1) In Greek mythology son of Pandion, brother of Erechtheus, secular founder of a priestly line at Athens. He supposedly invented the plough, to which he yoked two oxen, and at death he was lifted into the heavens as the constellation. In other versions, Arcas or Icarius became the constellation Bootes which also is known as the Herdsman.

BOOTY Anciently spoils taken in war shared equally by those who fought and those who guarded the camp after the deity's portion was first deducted from the whole. Later the king or leader appropriated the deity's part to himself.

BOR (BORR) Primeval Norse deity. Son of Bure. By Bestla father of the Triad Odin, Vili, and Ve. Priests claimed descent from him.

BORAGE Blossom symbolizing bluntness, talent. Its sentiment is roughness of manner.

BORAK See Al Borak.

BORDER In Freemasonry an indented or tessellated border represents the border design in Solomon's Temple, and symbolizes the blessings and comforts which surround people and which await people in Paradise. In heraldry called bordure; used to signify a difference between relatives bearing the same arms.

BOREAS Greek god of the north wind. Son of Astraeus, starry-night, and Eos, morning; brother of Eurus, east wind, Notus, south wind, and Zephyrus, west wind. He lived in a cave on Mount Haemus in Thrace. Blustering, cold, cruel, lustful, thievish and uncouth, he fell in love with Orithyia, whom he beheld on the banks of a river. When he tried to be gentle with her, he had difficulty breathing, whereupon he mustered his full strength and carried her off. Their sons were Calais and Zetes, winged warriors who accompanied the Argonauts. Jealous of Pan, the soft breeze of summer and lover of Pitys, gentle pine nymph, Boreas hurled her from a rock and transformed her into a pine tree. In the form of a horse he begat the Boreadae. Usually portrayed as heavy-browed and shaggy-haired with wings on shoulders and feet. Equivalent of the Roman Aquilo; his name is akin to Ares.

Boreadae. Offspring of Boreas by the mares of Erichthonius. Twelve foals (winds) that raced over the sea without sinking and over the land without leaving a footprint. Resemble the Maruts.

BORGHILD In Volsung Saga wife of Signmund by whom she is the mother of Hamund and Helgi. She is later cast out by Sigmund for poisoning his son Sinfjotle. The murder of Sinfjotle is a sun myth, in which Borghild, evening mist or perhaps the moon, kills a light of the sun.

BORGIA, CESARE A 15th century Italian cardinal and military leader. Son of Pope Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia). Notorious for his crimes and his ruthlessness, he is believed to be the model of the leader depicted by Machiavelli in The Prince (Il Principe).

Borgia, Lucrezia. Daughter of Pope Alexander VI and, like her brother, notorious for her crimes. The dupe of her father and brother, she married three times to serve them politically. Her first marriage was annulled; her second husband was murdered, probably by her brother Cesare. She had a son, Gennaro, out of marriage. He was brought up by a fisherman, and when he became an adult, he declaimed freely against the vices of Lucrezia di Borgia. On one occasion he mutilated her escutcheon, knocking off the B, converting Borgio to Orgio. She insisted that the perpetrator of this insult suffer death by poison, but when she discovered Gennaro was her son, she had him liberated. However, he was poisoned at a banquet given by the Princess Negroni soon after his release from prison.

BORIS Masculine name from the Russian, meaning fighter.

BORS In Byrthonic mythology: (1) A king of Gaul, uncle of Sir Lancelot. He supported King Arthur on his accession to the throne of Britain. (2) A knight of the Round Table, a nephew of Sir Lancelot, and one of the few permitted to see the vision of the Grail. Also called Sir Bohort. (3) Another name for Emrys or Myrddin, a local British sun-god.

BORTO Buriat household image of Khorton, a shaman, said to be the forefather of the Khangin clan.

BOSATSU In Japanese Buddhism a future or potential Buddha, a Bodhisattva.

BOSHINTOI Siberian god of blacksmiths living in the sky. He taught men how to prepare iron and he and his nine sons made a horse post of the North Star. Thus an axis deity.

BOSWELL Masculine name from the Latin and Anglo-Saxon, meaning cow's well.

BOTOCUDO Overly aggresive, self-destructive tribe of Brazilian highlands. Also called Kaingang.

BOTTLE Refreshment, salvation. Intemperance. Various industries use bottles as trademarks, a golden bottle is used as a banker's or goldsmith's sign; one containing colored liquids originally was a pharmaceutical sign, later adopted by confectioners and grocers; beer, whiskey, and wine bottles are used as tavern signs. Pilgrims usually carry a gourd-shaped bottle, which formerly was called waterbug or bug, and the word bottle is cognate with beetle. Dream significance: (broken) great quarrel; (empty) disappointment, illness; (full) joy, pleasure.

Bottle gourd. In Japanese tradition glory of the evening, symbolizing magic and mystery. Supposedly filled with the secret elixir of immortality and purity.

See gourd.

Bottle-shaped vase. In China the female form.

Bottlestone. Gem carrying the sentiment suspicion.

BOTTOM In Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream an ignorant but conceited weaver. He fancies he can do anything better than anyone else and Puck places an ass's head on his neck. Titania, queen of the fairies, under a spell, caresses him as an Adonis.

BOUGH For symbolism see branch.

BOUNTY In an Italian icon represented by a woman in a sky-colored gown studded with stars of gold. She presses her breasts, from which flows milk, which several animals drink. At her side is an altar in which a fire is burning.

BOUQUET OF FLOWERS Expression of admiration or love; tribute. Dream significance: disappointment.

BOUS (BOE) In Beowulf son of Odin and Rinda. Avenger of the death of his half-brother Balder, but wounded to death by his antagonist Hother (Hoder). Personification of spring. Identical with Vali.

BOW (GESTURE) Humility, Obeisance, submission, yielding.

BOW (WEAPON) Conquest, hunting, war, worldly power. The female principle. When carried by deities of light, a dispeller of darkness and evil; as a divine weapon, the rainbow, which clears away storms. Frequently the bow is typified by the horns of a buffalo, bull, or ox to signify fertility, strength, vitality. In Buddhism, called capa; a dispeller of demons. Christian emblem of Saint George.

Bow and Arrow. Acuteness and inquisitiveness. Fire and lightning. The male and female principles, love, and as such the weapon of Cupid and Eros. Used for purposes of divination, and as such an attribute of Apollo. As an emblem of hunters, an attribute of the Archer of the Zodiac, and of the goddesses Artemis and Diana. In Buddhism carried by the deities to attack human passions.

Broken bow. Defeat.

Draw a bow. In Chinese mythology, the five stars in the second coil of Hydra in southern quadrant, summer season. Unlucky period for enterprise. Called chang.

BOWA Tibetan demons. Fearsome looking creatures which appear in a dance around the spirits of the dead.

BOWELS In astronomy anatomical part governed by Virgo. In ancient Hebrew tradition seat of compassion, mercy, and tenderness.

BOWIE KNIFE Emblem of the state of Arkansas.

BOWL Begging, charity, fruitfulness, plenty. Also sacrifice. Universally an emblem of the earth or world mother. Compare cauldron, water pot. Probably derived from the fish basin, emblem of old Assyrian fish god. To American Indians a wooden bowl symbolized heaven. In Buddhism called patra, a begging bowl; emblem of Sakyamuni and an altar ritual object. In Egyptian hieroglyphics a water bowl stands for the female principle.

Bowl of water. Among Northeastern Europeans and Northwestern Asians a bowl of water is

placed on the windowsill of a death chamber so that the soul of the dead person will be able to cleanse itself.

BOX Death, rebirth, secrets, stoicism, treasure. Carries the same symbolism as ark and boat. In China typifies concord and harmony. In Christian tradition attribute of Mary Magdelene and Saint Gasper, symbolizing anointing. Formerly in Britain, a box or vessel (wassail) containing two dolls, representing the Virgin and Child, and decorated with apples, evergreens, flowers, and ribbons, was carried about from house to house at Christmas time, accompanied by the singing of carols. It resembled the chest or ark in which sacred sun or fertility children have been saved. In Greek mythology an attribute of Pandora, symbolizing curiosity, woe.

BOXING In ancient Greece a feature of mystic worship.

BOX TREE September 17 birthday plant with the sentiment tattling. Its tell-tale leaves, when crushed in the hand, will, with its crackling sound, reveal the truth to a lover. Symbol of grace, prosperity, and stoicism. In ancient Greece a funeral and shrine tree. In ancient Rome sacred to Mercury.

BOY In China typifies the rishis, Taoist sages who discovered the secret of perpetual youth. In India the Kumaras, mind-born sons of Brahma, intelligence and knowledge remaining immortal, forever fresh and young. In Roman mythology typifies Cupid.

Boy judge. A folktale motif; a hero who renders wise decisions made by the boy while acting as judge in a children's game based on an actual problem the king faces. Usually related to a fertility or time myth as in the Chandragupta story.

Boy's day. Japanese spring festival celebrated May 5th. Also called Boy's Doll Day. Warrior dolls are displayed as well as toy spears, swords, and other weapons, and myrtle branches. These are charms against poisonous bites and evil spirits for the year.

BOYD Masculine name from a family name from the Celtic, meaning light.

BOYG An invisible, mysterious, and powerful animistic force which appears in Norwegian folklore. Found in Ibsen's Peer Gynt.

BOYNNE In Celtic mythology river formed by the river-nymph Boann. A magic hazel tree dropped nuts of knowledge into the water for a salmon. Finn MacCoul fished in the waters, caught, and ate the salmon of knowledge. See Connla's Well.

BOZALOSHTSH Slav messenger of death. She is a little woman with long hair who wails like a child under the window of a house in which someone is about to die. A wind spirit.

BRACAN In Celtic mythology warrior of the Tuatha DeDanann. Grandfather of Finn MacCoul.

BRACELET A bracelet carries the same symbolism as a circle or ring, which see. A Buddhist Bodhisattva ornament. Among ancient Semites worn as a badge of royalty. Women of Syria and Arabia wore them on their legs, sometimes with small bells attached, to serve as a warning that they were approaching.

BRACIACA Gaelic goddess of braccat or cuirm (ale).

BRAGGADOCHIO A braggart, swaggerer, a vain boaster; one who is pretentious and who speaks of his valor but is a coward at heart, alluding to the character in Spenser's Faerie Queene. A name derived from Bragi, which in turn sprang from the root raj.

BRAGI (BRAGE) In Norse mythology son of Odin and Frigga, husband of Iduna. One of the original Aesir. Brilliant, gleaming lord of the sky and day. God of music and poetry, patron of bards. With Hermod welcomer to Valhalla of all heroes who fell in battle. Portrayed as an old man with a long white beard carrying a harp. Name from the Sanscrit root raj, denoting brilliance or light. It became the source of Bragr-Karla, denoting an eloquent man, and degenerated into braggart and braggadochio.

Bragi's apples. Magic apples which instantly cured ill health, ill temper, loss of strength, weariness. The supply was inexhaustible; immediately one was eaten another replaced it.

Bragi's cup. The cup by which each new king made his pledges; once the pledges were made, the king drained the cup.

Bragi's story. A long but interesting tale.

BRAHM In Hinduism the absolute divine primordial essence, supreme soul of the universe, self-existent and eternal, from which all things emanate and to which all return. The active force in creation. Abstract and impersonal conception of the vital fire (sun), the origin of all fire of which man is a spark; cloud of unknowing, invisible oversoul, mighty breath, all manifested in Brahma. Name resolving into bur-aum, i.e. fiery sun or solar fire; identical with Brahma and Abram; source of Abraham, Barker, Barr, Baruch, Bram, Brougham.

BRAHMA (1) In Buddhism the Sitabrahma or White Brahma, a Dharmapala. In Tibet called Ts'ana-pa. Emblems: dragon, horse. (2) In Hinduism, Supreme Deity. Atman, the world-soul; breath of life. Bliss, intelligence. His attributes, creation, preservation, and destruction, are represented in later Hinduism by three-fold personification under the names Brahma (creation), Vishnu (preservation), and Siva (destruction). First member of the Trimurti or Hindu trinity. Creator of the world, which endures for 2,160,000,000 years and then is destroyed by fire, to be rescued by Brahma after a period of like duration. These periods each constitute a day and a night of Brahma. After a hundred such days, he, like all things else, is absorbed into the Absolute. Of future or other universes there will be or are other Brahmas. The Buddhas, on the contrary, come into being only at irregular intervals, when a cause for their presence exists, and they depart when they have fulfilled the purpose for which they came. As deity of the later Brahmanas, assuming the creator role of the Vedic Hiranyagarbha and Prajapati, he sprang from the Golden Egg, the great mundane egg laid by the Supreme First Cause in which Brahma produced himself. In the Ramayana he rose self-existent and, becoming a boar, created the universe and raised the earth. According to the Mahabharata he sprang from the navel of Vishnu or from the lotus growing from Vishnu's navel. He had four faces, which are said to have

come into existence from his desire to behold his daughter Saravati, who sought in vain to escape his amorous gaze. He controlled a quarter of the universe with each face. Compare Janus. He also had four arms. Thus a sky deity controlling the four winds. The ancestor of all beings, his intercourse with Saravati was incestuous. He was the father of Daksha, the capable, and of the four Kumaras, the mind-born sons who remained forever boys. Compare birth of Athena. He was the inventor of Hindu letters, having taken the patterns mainly from seams in the human skull, and his consort, the goddess of speech, is called Brahmi. His chariot, swift as thought, was drawn by a goose or swan. He had a fish form, and frequently was portrayed as floating on waters supported by a lotus leaf. His assembly hall stood on Mount Meru and surpassed in splendor the sun, moon, and fire. His altar was called Samantapancaka, and from his sacrifice the sword Asi (sun's ray) was born. His emblem is a silver rose. In Tibet called Tshans-pa.

Brahman (Brahmin). The Hindu priestly caste, which lived on a vegetable diet; hence a vegetarian, also a person of great culture and intellect, satirically, one intellectually aloof, a snob. One of India's four original castes, the others being Kshatriya, Sudra, and Vaishya. Compares with druid and magi.

Brahmanda. The mundane egg, division of the infinite space and time. Egg of Brahma.

BRAIN Universally believed to be the seat of the animate spirit. In Norse mythology clouds were made from the brain of Ymir.

BRAITES A title of Dionysus derived from a cereal intoxicant. See Bromius.

BRAMBLE July 19 birthday flower. Symbol of death, envy, grief, lowliness, pain, remorse, weariness, wickedness. Riches which destroy the soul, that which holds the rose, beauty of soul, from answering the call of the deity. Emblem of Christ and the Virgin Mary. Hebrew symbol of divine love, the Voice of God. The burning bush in which the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses was a bramble bush.

BRAN (1) In Irish mythology one of Finn MacCoul's two wonderful dogs. The other dog was Sgeolan. Both were born to Tuiren, wife of Iollan, a Fianna chief. (2) In Norse mythology favorite dog of Frithiof. (3) In Welsh mythology son of Llyr, sea deity, and Iweridd (Ireland). A fertility god and lord of the dead, his abode was located under the sea, but it was not a gloomy place; it was a paradise in which was located his caldron of regeneration, which contained an endless supply of fruitfulness. Also a god of war, he delighted in battle and carnage, i.e. each winter he laid waste the earth. He was a patron of bards, minstrels and musicians, and by them called Bendigeid Vran, blessed Bran. At the feast celebrating the betrothal of his sister Branwen to Matholwych, Irish king, Bran's half-brother, the storm god Evnissyen, mutilated the steeds of Matholwych. Matholwych, incensed, left (the sun left when storm became active) and returned only after Bran gave him gifts, including a caldron which restored life to the dead. Matholwych took his bride to Ireland. Branwen sent a starling to Bran with a letter re-

lating that Matholwych caused her to receive a blow each day. Bran waded the strait between Great Britain and Ireland to rescue his sister. At his approach the swineherds (oracular priests) of Matholwych warned the king that Bran was coming. The Irish king built a house for his brother-in-law on alder piles, and in it hung bags in which warriors (winds) were concealed. Evnissyen felt the bags and crushed the men in them, but Bran, a giant was unable to fit in the house. At a feast the sovereignty of Ireland was conferred on Branwen's son Gwern. The mischievous Evnissyen again stirred up trouble by throwing the child in the fire. This led to a fierce struggle in which warriors of Ireland were renewed in Matholwych's caldron. Evnissyen seeing this and repenting of what he had done destroyed the caldron, losing his life in doing so. Only seven of Bran's followers escaped, and Branwen went with them. In the battle, Bran was wounded in his vulnerable heel by a poisoned dart. Before he died he instructed his men to cut off his head, called Uther Ben (Wonderful Head) and Urdawl Ben (Venerable Head), and bury it in the White Hills of London, facing France, that it might forever protect the country from invasion. The head was kept uninterred for almost a century, during which time it discoursed wisdom; then it was buried as Bran had bidden. King Arthur, who did not wish to owe the defense of Britain to the head had it disinterred, whereupon ensued the disastrous invasions by the Saxons.

Bran means crow or raven, also alder. As a crow deity he was a god of death; and an alder deity he was a god of fertility or grain. The meaning alder explains why he could not fit into the house Matholwych had built on alder pilings; i.e. a house cannot contain its pilings. As Gwern also means alder, his nephew, tossed into the fire by Evnissyen, is a namesake or form of Bran. Gwern may have been offered as a surrogate for Bran or for Matholwych. See child-killing, surrogate. After Bran's death his lands were usurped by Caswallawn, son of Beli, and as a result his brother Manawydden was left landless. See Manawydden. Bran became the mysterious helper of Arawn in his battle against Amaethon. Gwydion, brother of Amaethon was able to turn the course of the battle in Amaethon's favor when he discovered Bran's name. A mythic instance of the power of a hidden name. See Godeu, Name. Although Bran was a god of the underworld, some of the legends about him have been borrowed from sun myths. His killing amounts to a crucifixion; he is the prototype of the maimed-king; his vulnerability parallels that of Achilles, Chiron, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Math, Mopsus, Talus, etc. The prophesying of his dead head parallels that of Orpheus; its burial parallels that of the head of Adam and of Eurytheus. He is the Brythonic prototype of the Celtic Cernunnos. The wading by Bran of the strait between Great Britain and Ireland compares with Orion wading the Aegean. His cult may have been imported from the Aegean, and remarkable resemblances exist between Bran and Asclepios. Asclepios restored the dead to life and was destroyed by Zeus in a fit of jealousy; Bran likewise was destroyed by his jealous enemy, Matholwych, to whom he had given a caldron in which dead warriors were resurrected. Asclepios laid with fifty amorous women in one night; Bran had a similar jaunt on a visit to Tir

na m Ban. He was transfigured into a British king, confused with Brennius, and transformed into conqueror of Gaul and Rome. In Morte D'Arthur, he survives as King Brandegore or Brandegoris who opposed Arthur. He also appears as Sir Brandel or Brandiles, a valiant knight of the Round Table. He figures as a saint called Bran the Blessed, and with his son Caradawc (historic Caractacus) he was held as hostage at Rome for seven years. Finally he brought Christianity to the Cymry. As Uther Pendragon (Uther Ben or Bran) he is King Arthur's father, and as King Ban of Benwyck (Square Enclosure) he is a foreign monarch and ally of Arthur; as Ogyrvran he is Guinevere's father, and as Uriens of Gower (underworld) he is father of Mabon, a sun-god. He also appears as Balan, who fights with his brother Balin until they kill one another.

BRANCH Offspring of a great man or prince (tree). Phallus, scourge. See ashera.

Branch of thorns. Rigor, severity, tribulation. Christian emblem of martyrdom.

Branch with berries. Friendship.

Branch with green leaves. Friendship, hospitality, protection. Frequently used as a tavern sign. Christian emblem of Saints Alcantara, Bridget, Onofrio, Peter.

BRANDEGORE (BRANDEGORIS) In Malory's Morte d'Arthur a king, who with five thousand mounted men opposes Arthur. Name signifies Bran of Gower (Bran of the Underworld). A later form of the Brythonic god Bran.

BRANDEL, SIR (SIR BRANDILES) In Malory's Morte d'Arthur a valiant knight of the Round Table, who dies fighting in Arthur's service. His name signifies Bran of Gwales, and he is a later form of the Brythonic god Bran.

BRANGEMORE In the Grail Legend queen of Cornwall. She built a chapel and was later murdered by her son Espinogres, who buried her beneath its altar. The chapel became Perilous Chapel where a mysterious Black Hand murders many knights until Percival overcomes the Black Hand and breaks the evil spell of the castle. This is a fertility myth, in which the Black Hand represents evil or winter.

BRANGWAINE In the Tristan legend waiting woman of Iseult and confident of Tristan and Iseult. A later form of Branwen, Welsh goddess of love.

BRANSTOCK In the Volsung Saga oak tree planted by Volsung. At the wedding of Siggeir and Signy, Sigmund's sister, Odin plunged the magic sword Gram into the tree. It was to become the gift of the man who could remove it from the tree. It defied all men except Sigmund. Sigmund thus assured victory in his undertakings aroused the envy of King Siggeir, who became his mortal enemy.

BRANWEN Daughter of Llyr, Welsh sea-god, and Iweridd (Ireland); sister of Bran. A moon goddess and goddess of love and, like the Greek Aphrodite, a child of the sea. Wife of Matholwych and mother of Gwern. After the death of Bran, she died of a broken heart. See Bran for the myth. Her name signifies white crow, or white-breast, or fair-bosom. In later legends called Brangwaine, the confident of Tristan and Iseult. Under the

name Brynwyn or Dwynwen, she was sainted by the Christians and made a patron saint of lovers. Love draughts were sold by the monks at her sacred well.

BRASS Boldness, effrontery, shamelessness, strength. Ancient Greeks sounded to drive away keres or evil spirits. In Hebrew tradition invented by Tubal-Cain, first worker in metals, and symbolized baseness, drought, insensibility, sin. In the United States nickname of high-ranking military officer.

Brazen age. Period of violence and war when Neptune reigned; distinguished from bronze age.

Brazen head. In Eastern and in European legend a wonderful head of brass which could speak. In English legend the great Roger Bacon was said to have made such a head. It spoke three times, saying, "Time is," "Time was," and "Time's past," and fell down and broke into atoms.

Brazen serpent. Erected in the wilderness by Moses after a visitation by fiery serpents. On looking upon it those Israelites who had been bitten were healed. Thus a talisman against disease and evil. When the serpent became an object of sun worship, it was destroyed.

BRAVE-SWIFT-IMPETUOUS-MALE Japanese mischievous sea, storm, and underworld deity. Susa-no-wo, which see.

BRAWLEY Masculine name from Middle English, meaning he who quarrels.

BRAZIL Masculine name from Old French, meaning the glowing.

BREA Irish culture hero. The first man to make a caldron or build a house.

BREAD Deity offering, a form of ceremonial cake used as a burial gift, mystic food for participating in divine power. Food for the poor, hospitality, staff of life. Dream significance: (brown or stale) fatigue, worry; (white) good-luck coming. See cake, round objects. Christian symbol of the sacrifice of Christ on the cross, also the hermit's life, solitude. With fish and wine, an element of the sacramental meal. In ancient Greece and Rome communion, gods eating with sacrifants, and in Greece the first loaf of newly harvested crop was dedicated to Demeter. In Hebrew tradition the eating brings divine life or salvation, consisting of escape from the body or sharing divine nature. Miraculous food which the Israelites were fed in the wilderness. The feast of Unleavened Bread in the month of Abib, ultimately merged into the Passover feast, at which a sheaf of wheat of the new grain or a loaf made from it was offered to the Lord.

Bread breaking. Hospitality, a custom which evolved from the ancient funeral rite of breaking bread for the dead as an offering to the lord of death.

Bread and butter. Actuated by need, to be mercenary, as bread and butter candidates; immature, uninformed, youthful, as a bread and butter miss; means of support, as how does he earn his bread and butter.

Bread and salt. Russian symbol of hospitality.

Bread and wine. Gift to the dead, which lead to the custom of breaking bread and drinking wine as a consolation. In Christian tradition the body and blood of Christ.

Heavenly bread. Fruit of the tree of life.

Show bread. In Hebrew tradition bread of presence. Twelve

round cakes of unleavened bread, representing the twelve tribes, were placed in a holy place and offered with frankincense and salt every Sabbath. Only priests ate the old bread in the holy place. See round objects.

BREADTH Action, dynamics, quantity, value. Compare length.

BREAKING OBJECTS A burial practice among Finno-Ugrics is the breaking of articles which belonged to the dead, such as spoons. They are 'killed' to release their souls to follow the soul of the deceased into the world of shadows.

BREASTS Abundance, communication, love, maturity, motherhood, protection, sustenance. Anatomical denomination governed by Cancer. Dream significance: abundance, wealth. To the ancient Greeks a seat of wisdom. In Hebrew tradition prudence. Persian symbol of long life, riches, and victory.

Bare breasts. Candidness, frankness.

Breast beating. Despair, extreme grief.

Breastplates. Courage, heroism; also destruction, terror, war. Hebrew symbol of judgement, reason which holds together and regulates the universe. Worn anciently by high priests. A piece of embroidery having a front and a lining forming a kind of bag in which the Urim and Thummin (Light and Perfection) were enclosed. On the front were twelve precious stones, each engraved with the name of one of the tribes, placed in four rows of three and divided by gold squares or partitions. At each corner was a gold ring, answering to the four rings on the ephod. The rings, holding the strings with which the breastplate was tied around the priest, symbolized the four quarters of the world. The arrangement of four rows represented the seasons. By Philo called, "Logic," and by Josephus called, "Essence" or "One Light." See under gems for the stones of the breastplate.

Breasts on a platter. Typifies Saint Agatha, who in martyrdom had her breasts torn off.

Breasts and serpent. Worldly troubles and vexations gnawing at the heart.

Flagging breasts. Lack of vigor, old age, scarcity.

Numerous breasts. Abundance, fertility.

Squeezing breasts. Bounty, generosity.

BREATH Creator deity, divine and immortal element in man, life force, soul, spirit. In China cloud and wind were created from the breath of P'an Ku. In Egypt symbolized Kneph, spirit or wind of life. In Finno-Ugric belief a soul which can release itself from the body. "Breath's departure," is a common synonym for death. In India in death supposedly goes to the wind, whereas the eyes go to the sun. Maori priests have a hymn called haha (breath), which invokes the mystic wind on the initiation of young men into the tribal mysteries.

BREDI (BREDE) In Volsung Saga thrall of Skadi, slain and buried in a snow drift by Sigi, who was jealous of Bredi's skill as a hunter. For this reason snow drifts are called Bredi's Drifts. Bredi was a river or water god buried under snow by the winter sky.

BREECHES Symbolic of the supremacy that supposedly is represented by male characteristics. For this reason worn by feminists.

BREEZE Fertility, messenger or voice of the gods.

BREGON Legendary Irish ancestor; descendant of Scythian nobles who were expelled from Egypt and settled in Spain. From his watch tower, his sons Bile and Ith saw a land never seen before. Ith sailed and reached Ireland. When he praised its climate and riches, he was killed by the people, who feared he would rob them of their wealth. Miled, son of Bile, set out to avenge his uncle's death and captured the land.

BREIDABLIK Literally, wide-shining splendor. Norse heavenly abode of Balder. It had golden pillars and a silver roof, nothing unclean was able to enter it. A place free of all crimes.

BREIT-HUT Literally, broad hat. In Norse mythology a name of Odin, and signifying the broad-hat (cloud) which blinded or covered one of his eyes.

BRENDA Feminine name from the Scandinavian, meaning flame or sword.

BRENNIUS Mythical British king, mortal form of Bran, god of the underworld. He and his elder brother Belenus, mortal form of the sun-god Beli, had divided Britain between them and together conquered Rome.

BRER RABBIT (BER RABBIT) Principal animal character in Uncle Remus stories who, with witty trickery overcomes the superior strength of Brer Fox and Brer Wolf and other stronger animals. The rabbit as a symbol of trickery appears in African, American Indian, and Negro folklore. Brer Fox probably developed from the hyena of African tales. Brer B'ar (Bear) probably is a substitute for the African elephant.

BRES (BRESS) Literally, beautiful. Irish sun deity, son of the Fomor sea king Elatha and his sister Eri, air goddess, who counted of the Tuatha De Danann. In a war against the Firbolgs, Bres was maimed and killed by Eochaid, thereafter he was called Eochaid Bres. The Tuatha De Danann, who thought he might be useful to them offered him Brigit, a light-goddess, as a bride. He was made king to replace the maimed Nuada, inasmuch as no one with a blemish was permitted to rule. They hoped he would win the good-will of the Firbolgs, giants with whom they were constantly at war. Instead he oppressed his subjects with excessive taxes. He asked for the produce of those cows which were brown and hairless; then he passed all cattle in Ireland between two fires so that their hair was singed off and they became brown. A legend probably inspired by the fertility rite in which animals passed between fires. See bonfire. Thus Bres obtained monopoly of the main source of food and all the gods were now reduced to working for him, and he failed to provide them with ale. When he insulted Caibre, the poet, Caibre recited a satire relating that Bres was mean and stingy. Anciently a satire was recited to cast an evil spell over an enemy as well as to insult him. Thus Bres was considered to have a blemish and he was forced to abdicate. He incited his father to lead the Fomors in a war against the gods, who once again were led by Nuada, who had been healed. Bres typifies the sun which scorches, burns up cattle and does not permit the flow of rain (ale).

BRHASPATI Hindu primeval deity. Son of Dyaus and Prthivi. Also said to have been created by Tvastr and to have been born of a great light in the highest heavens. He drives away darkness, i.e. is the dawn, and is the father of the gods. Closely connect with Agni, with whom he at times appears to be identical. He also appropriated deeds of Indra, for he opened cow stalls and let waters loose (dawn releases mist). In some versions a teacher of Indra. He is 'Lord of Devotion,' protects his worshipers, prolongs life, and removes disease. He is portrayed as seven-mouthed, seven-rayed, and hundred-winged (clouds), with a beautiful tongue, a blue back (heavens), and sharp horns (rays).

BRIAH Cabalistic world of creation where Shekinah is the sacrifice. The other three worlds are: Assiah, Atziluth, Yetzirah.

BRIAN (BRYAN, BRYANT) (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning strong. (2) In Irish mythology grandson of Ogma, son of Tuirenn and Danu or Buan-ann. His father also is said to be Dagda. Brother of Iuchar and Iuchurba. The three brothers, wind deities, are called the three fates or three gods of Danu. They married the three princesses Banbha, Eire, and Fodhla, who together owned Ireland, and became rulers of the land. The three brothers were at enmity with Cian, Cethe, and Cu. See Cian for their conflict.

BRIAR Death, grief, major sin, rejection, tribulation. See thistle, thorn.

Briar Rose. In fairytales the sleeping beauty. A beautiful maiden (light or dawn), who is imprisoned in a fastness and released by a brave warrior (sun), who with a spear (ray) penetrates the fortress in which the maiden is imprisoned.

BRIAREUS (BRIAREOS) In Greek mythology son of Uranus and Gaea. Also said to be the son of Pontus and Gaea. He was a hurricane deity, one of the Hecatoncheires, a monstrous giant with fifty heads and a hundred hands. His wife was Cymopoleia. According to Homer, he was called Aegeon by men, Briareus by the gods. The name Aegeon suggests the violent sea. He was an ally of Zeus in the sky-god's war against the Titans. In Homer Briareus appears as an enemy of Zeus, and he was punished by being hurled under Mount Etna, where he fumes as a volcano.

BRICE Masculine name, probably a variant of Price, from the Welsh, signifying son of Rhys.

BRICK Hardened physical nature, that which is dependable, permanent, substantial. Man, alluding to Adam who, like a brick, was made of clay; thus to be 'a regular brick' is to be a jolly or reliable man. Intoxicating liquor, hence to have 'a brick under one's hat,' is to be under the influence of liquor. Babylonian emblem of Mami, goddess who created mankind from clay. Talisman for women in childbirth. Egyptian emblem of Meskhenet, and typified a birth-bed, as women bore children on bricks. Hebrew symbol of bondage, cruelty, transitoriness, alluding to the labor into which Hebrews were forced while in Egypt. Anciently bricks were made with straw mixed in the clay, and from the demands made upon the Hebrews by their taskmasters, came "make bricks without straw,"

i.e. attempt to do something without having the necessary materials or tools.

BRICRIU In Irish mythology warrior and mischief-maker. Storm deity. He incited the first three champions of Ulster, Conall, Cuchulainn, and Loegaire, into a quarrel to determine which was the champion, and incited the wives of the men by telling each in turn to claim the right of first entry into a room where a feast was to be given, hence Bricriu's Feast. He then bade the heroes to go to Curoi mac Daire, renowned for his justice, to have the question settled. On the way Conall and Loegaire encountered a repulsive giant who beat them and forced them to return without their horses. Cuchulainn alone overcame the giant, Bricriu, and Cuchulainn thereupon became champion. However, he refused the honor of first place, preferring the goodwill of his companions. This is a sun myth in which Cuchulainn is the only sun strong enough to overcome a storm giant. Also called Bricrius Nemtenga, i.e. Bricriu of the bitter tongue.

BRIDE The Christian church, a nun, as bride of Christ. In Hebrew tradition symbolic of fertility and wisdom. In the Song of Solomon, Shulamite, she is the counterpart, double, image, sister, and echo of the bridegroom; she is despised, smitten, wounded, yet the daughter of a prince and beautifully shod (thus resembling Cinderella); she is awakener of those who sleep, keeper of the vineyard, shepherdess, and giver of peace. She appears as an apple tree, a lily among thorns, a lily of the valley, the rose of Sharon, as an enclosed garden, a fountain, a spring, a well; all fertility emblems.

Bride imprisoned. Summer-child of the great earth-mother, shut up in the abode of winter. Examples in Greek mythology are Danae, imprisoned in a tower, and Persephone, abducted by Hades. The incident is quite a popular one in Eastern legends.

Bride's knot. According to an old superstition, a knot anywhere in a bride's clothes makes her barren.

BRIDEGROOM In Hebrew tradition personifies fertility. In the Song of Solomon, probably alludes to Solomon himself as well as to a mythological hero. The counterpart of the bride, which see. He is a shepherd and feeds among the lilies.

Bridegroom's knot. A knot anywhere in a bridegroom's clothes supposedly will make him impotent.

Bridegroom unseen. See under marriage with unseen groom.

BRIDGE Medium for spanning a difficulty or time. In mythology usually typifies the rainbow; sometimes the Milky Way. Dream significance: (broken) difficult position; (crossed) happy solution. In heraldry, signifies assault, cares, patience, stability.

Bridge of the dead. Among some American Indians believed to be formed by a tree or by a snake. Among Christians, Moslems, Persians, in fact almost universally in Asia and Europe, a bridge no broader than a thread, as sharp as the edge of a blade, over which the dead must pass. The good will be able to walk over it with ease, the wicked will fall into the abyss below. Al Sirat, Gjolbridge, and Pul Chinavad are such bridges.

Bridge of sighs. Bridge which connects the palace of the doge with the state prisons of Venice. Prisoners pass across

it from the judgement hall to the execution place. Nickname of Waterloo Bridge in London because suicides frequently jump from it.

BRIDGET (BIDDY, BRIDIE, BRIGET) Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning strength.

BRIDLE Wisdom. In folklore article with magical properties. It has medical powers that obviate sterility, it holds a person in a prescribed state until removed, and it aids metamorphosis.

BRIGHT COLORED SILKS AND GAUDY JEWELS In Chinese drama, gay women.

Bright light. In Malay and Indonesian tales, a beautiful woman.

BRIGHU Son of Brahma, discoverer of fire.

BRIGIT (BRID, BRIDE, BRIDGET, BRIGANTIA, BRIGHIT, BRIGINDO) In Irish mythology daughter of Dagda of the Tuatha De Danann; wife of Bres. Her name signifies High One, and she was a sky goddess or deity of light or fire. A culture goddess, she was referred to as the Presiding Care, and worshiped as protectress of cattle, crops, fertility, household arts, knowledge, poetry, and wisdom. When her son Rusdan was killed, she bewailed him with the first keening heard in Ireland. She invented a whistle for night signaling. As goddess of the hearth she resembles the Roman Vesta, and in some aspects resembles Minerva. In one account, identified as Danu and wife of Dagda. She was adopted by the Christians, canonized as Saint Bridget, and called the patroness of Ireland or the Mary of Gael.

Brigit's fire (Saint Brigit's fire). At Kildare a sacred eternally burning fire. Nineteen nuns attended it for nineteen consecutive days; on the twentieth day it was attended by the dead saint. The fire was tabu to males.

Brigit and Patrick. Two legendary pillars supporting Ireland.

BRIHASPATI Hindu divine mediator. Developed into Brahma of the later triad. Name resolves into Brihas (fire light) and pati (shining father).

BRIMER Norse giant who has an ale-hall in Okolner, a realm where no frost exists.

BRIMO A Scythic and Tauric virgin-mother goddess. She carried the mighty Brimos, the holy child; perhaps an aspect of Dionysus. She also was a destroyer appeased by human sacrifice. Resembles Astarte, Ishtar.

BRIMSTONE In Hebrew tradition, catastrophe, destruction, perpetual torment.

BRISAYA Vedic deity of darkness, a moon goddess. She is captured by the solar hero Aharyu, who must capture her before he is able to recover the treasures (morning dew) stolen by the Panis. The name Brisaya corresponds with that of Briseis, and the name of Aharyu with that of Achilles.

BRISEIS In Greek mythology captive of the Trojan war allotted to Achilles. When Agamemnon was forced to give up his prize, Chryseis, who had been ransomed by her father, the Achaian general demanded Briseis. This conduct on the part of Agamemnon caused Achilles to withdraw for a time from active service in the war. A moon goddess over whom two aspects of the sun, Achilles and Agamemnon, quarreled. Name related to Vedic

Brisaya.

BRISINGAMEN In Norse mythology the splendid necklace made by the dwarfs of Svartalfaheim, for which Freyja paid the price of surrendering herself to them. It sparkled like fire and was Freyja's most precious possession. Loki stole it and Heimdall recovered it for Freyja. Variously explained as dawn, fruitfulness, moon, the morning or evening star setting in the sea, the rainbow. Some hold the necklace originally belonged to Frigg. 'Brisingr,' means fire, 'men' means necklace. Compare Amaterasu's necklace under Amaterasu.

BRISTLES Sun's rays, fire. Compare boar bristles, Muntalog.

BRITANNIA Personification of the British Empire. A female figure sitting on a globe, leaning on a shield with one hand and grasping a spear with the other.

BRITOMART In Spenser's Faerie Queene a female knight, personifying chastity. Name from the Greek, meaning sweet maid.

BRITOMARTIS In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus and Karme or Zeus and Leto. Chaste Cretan goddess of fishers, hunters, and sailors. A moon and great-mother goddess, sometimes identified with Artemis or Dictyanna. In one legend she was pursued by Minos for nine months, from the early flood season to the winnowing season; she finally threw herself into a fisherman's net in the sea, was rescued and made a deity by Artemis. The myth, explaining the fish or mermaid form of the moon goddess in Crete, resembles those of Arethusa fleeing from Alpheios and Daphne fleeing from Apollo.

BRITTIA Mythical island described by Procopius, a Byzantine historian. It was divided by a wall running north and south. West of the wall the air was so foul only vipers and evil could survive. In its inhabited east, the Angles, Britons, and Frisians lived. Fishermen on the European continent were exempt from taxes because it was their duty to ferry souls of the dead over to Brittia. Although the fishermen never saw their passengers or those who received them, they heard the questions put on arrival and the answers in which the souls gave their names and that of their native countries. Procopius undoubtedly referred to Britain and the Roman wall.

BRIZO Aegean moon goddess, an enchantress.

BROADBLINK Literally, vast splendor. In Norse mythology the mansion of Balder.

BROBDINGNAG A country of giants to whom Gulliver appears as a pigmy in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Hence the adjective, brobdingnagian, meaning colossal, gigantic, strong.

BROCADE In Japan typifies splendor.

BROCELIANDE Enchanted forest in Britanny where Merlin lived. Vivian bewitched Merlin in the forest.

BROCH (BERK, BUROK) In Scotland the remains of a round tower. Stronghold, sanctuary from wandering marauders. Believed to have connection with sun worship. Ancient name for badger, Cornish for yew-tree. Word identical with Bark, Berk, or burg as they appear in names.

Also called Pictish tower.

BROCKEN (BLOCKSBERG, BRUCTERUS) Highest peak in the Harz mountains. Meeting place of German witches and site of Walpurgis Night festivals.

Brocken specter. An optical illusion, alluding to the natural phenomenon observed on the Brocken in which shadows of those on the mountain are greatly magnified when projected on the mists about the summit of the mountain opposite.

BROIEFORT Marvelous horse of Ogier in medieval legends.

BROK In Norse mythology brother of Sindre. He blew the bellows for Sindre's artisan elf-sons while Loki, in fly form, tormented him. Hence one who does not succumb to hardship or inconvenience.

BROMIUS A title of Dionysus, meaning roarer or he who makes a confused sound. He was a Greek thunder-god, a god of mysterious voices and orgiastic music, and his name, derived from a cereal intoxicant, seems to have sprung from brahma. See Braites.

BRONS In Grail legends brother-in-law of Joseph of Arimathea. While wandering with Joseph and companions in the wilderness certain of the company fell into sin. Brons, commanded by God, caught a fish, which with the Grail provided a mystic meal of which the unworthy were not permitted to partake, thus sinners were separated from the righteous. Afterward Brons was known as the Rich Fisher or Fisher King, who suffered not from death but from extreme old age. When the proper questions were asked his youth was restored, but he lived only three days after the restoration. A resurrection myth.

BRONTE (BRONTES) Literally, thunder. One of the Cyclops, which see.

BRONZE Metal which ancients believed had the power to purify and drive off pollutions. In China used in altar articles, censers, libation cups, ritual vessels, etc. In ancient Greece a bronze gong was sounded at eclipses of the moon or when a king died.

Bronze age. Third age of man. Age of a powerful race of humans, who were cruel, hard, obdurate. Their tools and weapons were of metal, they lived in constant contention and strife. Like those of the silver age the people of the bronze age were condemned to wander in Hades. The wheel supposedly was invented in this period. See ages of man.

Bronze dish. Buddhist ritual altar object; symbol of Mount Meru.

BROOCH If received as a gift, an omen of broken friendship or love unless a coin is given with it to dispel bad luck.

BROOM (1) Shrub symbolizing humility, neatness, servility. From the root bhram, and so named because of its flame-like flowers. In heraldry insignia of knighthood; emblem of the Plantagenet family. (2) Instrument of cleanliness and housewifery. Symbol of insight and wisdom. Steed of witches. Dream significance: (sweeping) bother discovered. Among Central American Indians, inasmuch as it sweeps away, typifies that which is evanescent, lost, transitory. In China the power to brush away evil spirits and trouble. Japanese emblem of Fugen, deity of compassion, sweeper of pine needles.

BROTHER JONATHAN Generic name for a shrewd Yankee or New Englander which developed into a familiar name for the United States and resolved into Uncle Sam. Personified by a middle-aged man with chin whiskers, wearing a high silk hat, a formal coat and pantaloons with stars and stripes, in the style of the 19th century.

BROTHERS, COUPLINGS, OR TWINS A universal folklore motif in which correlative deities sometimes are in close harmony, representing culture or light heroes beneficent to mankind; sometimes they are in conflict. When antagonistic they represent opposing forces of good and evil, light and darkness, love and reason, summer and winter, and one usually is killed by the other, or they kill each other. Almost always the dead deities are resurrected, thus the deity of darkness is reborn each evening, the deity of light is reborn each morning, or winter returns each year, and the conflict resumes. Some examples are Achilles and Patroclus, the Asvins, Balder and Loki, Cain and Abel, Castor and Pollux, dawn and evening breezes, Michael and Satan, Prometheus and Epimetheus, Romulus and Remus, Set and Horus, Typhon and Osiris. The Melanesian culture hero is hampered in his beneficent, creative, or tutelary activities by one or more antagonistic, lazy, or stupid brothers. Examples are Kabinana, Karvuvu, Qat, Tagaro, Warochunuga.

BROWN Autumn, earth, monasticism, penitence, sorrow; also barrenness, poverty, renunciation. In precious stones represented by andalusite, diamond, garnet, hyacinth, smoky quartz, and tourmaline. In symbology the personality traits of those who lean toward brown are: calmness, conventionalism, dependability, earthly, lacking in curiosity, law abiding, lazy, looked upon as wise by friends through actions rather than because of knowledge, as they are not impulsive or showy, but are oblivious to external facts, observant rather than a participant, satisfied, slow thinking but sure, views definite but unrevealed, worldly wise. The color so called after the skin of a bruin (bear). In Christianity typifies renunciation of the world, spiritual death.

BROWN BULL OF CUALGNE Celtic bull of fairy descent owned by Daire of Cualgne and coveted by Queen Medb, who was jealous of her husband, who owned the White-horned Bull. Determined to obtain the Brown Bull, which was able to carry 150 children and protect a hundred warriors from heat or by his shelter from cold, Medb sent her army against that of Daire. A bull-fertility cult replaced an earlier goat cult in Ireland, and the life of the sun hero Cuchulainn was tied to that of the Brown Bull, which was worshiped as Cuchulainn's external soul. In the war of the Bulls, the Brown Bull killed his rival the White-horned Bull; then going mad with pride, dashed out its brains against a rock. With the death of the Brown Bull the death of Cuchulainn becomes possible. The Brown Bull was succeeded by its calf, and so another sun hero appeared to take the place of the dead Cuchulainn in the march of the seasons. See Friuch.

BROWNIE German guardian spirit which usually lived in woods. In Scotland a homely good-natured sprite which haunted farmhouses and did useful work around a house at night, churning, sweeping, etc. A fairy or pixy. Identical with alfar, alvor, elf, tomte.

BRUCE Masculine name from the Norman family name de Bruce, after the name Brieuse, signifying of the brush.

BRUGH NA BOINNE (BRUG NA BOINNE) In Celtic mythology the neighborhood or region of the Boyne, famous as the dwelling or burial place of the Tuatha De Danann, ancient Irish gods, and of the kings of Tara. Site of a fairy palace; site of a royal cemetary. A tumulus, sidh or mound of Dagda, later of Oengus.

BRUMMAGEM A gaudy, inferior, or worthless article which imitates a better one. The word is derived from the name Birmingham, a great mart and manufacturing center in England of cheap jewelry, gilt toys, imitation gems, etc.

BRUN In Norse mythology counsellor to Harald. Said to be Odin disguised as a war god.

BRUNHILDE See Brynhild.

BRUNO Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning brown.

BRUSH Art, painting. In China called pi; emblem of a scholar.

Brush, gilded ink-cake, scepter. In China called pi, ting, ju I. A rebus signifying, May your wish be fulfilled.

Brush in thumb of a palette. Art, painting.

Brush pot. In China called pi t'ung or hsi chiao (horn cup); emblematic of scholarly attainment.

BRUTE (BRUT, BRUTUS) In a legendary history the grandson of Ascanius and great-grandson of Aeneas. Accidentally killing his father Sylvius he fled to Greece and from there went on to Britain, where he became the first British king, calling his capital Troynovant, in honor of his native city Troy. Subsequently the city was renamed London. He captured the giants Gog and Magog, and kept them chained at his palace, where they served him as porters.

BRUTUS (1) Disorderly hair. In fancied imitation of the hair of Lucius Junius Brutus, a semi-mythical Roman patriot. (2) An assassin, conspirator against a friend, a patriot, in allusion to Marcus Brutus, who joined conspirators to murder his friend Caesar. Shakespeare, in his drama Julius Caesar, endows Brutus with the qualities of a real patriot, saying, "He loves Caesar much, but he loves Rome more." "Et tu Brute," the cry of Julius Caesar when he saw his friend among the assassins, has become a popular exclamation of those whose friends have turned against them. The name Brutus in Latin means heavy or stupid.

Brutus, Lucius Junius. Legendary first Roman consul, fabled to have held office about 509 B.C. He condemned his two sons to death for joining a conspiracy to restore the throne to the banished Tarquin.

BRYNHILD (BRUNHILD, BRUNHILDA, BRUNHILDE) (1) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning breastplate and battle. (2) In Volsung Saga daughter of Budle. Chief of the Valkyrie or fire maidens. Her marvelous horse Vingskornir carried her to victory. When she disobeyed Odin, he pricked her with a thorn (winter), and she fell into an enchanted sleep on Hlymdale, surrounded by seven hedges of fire (coils of the dragon Fafnir,

demon of the underworld, who guarded her treasures, earth's verdure). Sigurd, the sun, killed the dragon, became possessed of the treasure, and aroused the sleeping dawn or spring maid. She plighted her troth to Sigurd and gave him magic runes. He gave her an Andvari-loom ring (ring of fertility), but Brynhild, a seer, predicted he would desert her. He rode off, and at the house of Giuki, the Niflung, he married Gudrun, gloaming or autumn. Brynhild bore their daughter Aslog. Gunnar, brother of Gudrun and prince of darkness, unable to penetrate the flames protecting Brynhild, prevailed upon Sigurd to assume his form and win Brynhild for him. Disguised as Gunnar, Sigurd gave her a ring from the Fafnir hoard, taking in exchange the Andvari ring, and Brynhild became the wife of Gunnar. When Brynhild saw the Andvari ring on Gudrun's finger she realized she had been deceived, and urged her husband to slay Sigurd. Gunnar had sworn not to lay hands on his brother-in-law, but desiring his wealth he prevailed upon his younger brother Guttorm to perform the deed. In remorse Brynhild threw herself on Sigurd's funeral pyre, thus verdure died with the sun, whose mistress she had been on his early journey. Her gift of prophecy and vengefulness resemble Medea's; as one deserted she resembles Ariadne.

Brynhild becomes Briar Rose or Sleeping Beauty in fairytales. As Brunhild her lover is Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied and her husband is King Gunther. As the wife of Gunther she is so obstreperous, Siegfried deprives her of her girdle and ring of strength (fertility), after which she becomes a submissive wife. When she discovers she has been deceived she persuades Gunther's brother Hagen to murder Siegfried, and then dies on Siegfried's grave. As an unmanageable wife Brunhild appears in the role of Katharina in Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew. In Wagner's Ring of the Nibelungen Brunhild is a Valkyrie who aids Siegmund against the will of Wotan. The god places her on a high rock surrounded by fire to sleep until awakened by Siegfried.

BRYONY Herb symbolizing prosperity.

BU In Melanesian mythology the man who shot and killed Metakorab, a female bogey. Star group known as the Dolphin.

BUAN-ANN Celtic Good-Mother, goddess of plenty. Mother of Brian, Iuchar, and Iuchurba. She nursed and suckled them so well her name became Ana (plenty) or Danu.

BUARAINECH Celtic cow-faced god. While his assistants were preparing a magic potion, the poisonous smoke from the caldron infected the eye of his son Balor. A fertility deity, providing nourishment and death; a sorcerer.

BUBASTIS Egyptian cat-headed or lion-headed goddess who watched over childbirth. Also called Bast, Pasht, Sekhet.

BUCKBEAN Herb symbolizing calmness, repose.

BUCKEYE The horse (Horus)-chestnut. Symbol of darting, piercing, radiating fire. Emblem of the state of Ohio, which is called the Buckeye State. As its wood is used for artificial limbs, symbolic of dependence and inferiority. The narcotic properties of the tree have been used

to intoxicate fish.

BUCKLE Aristocracy, eminence, fidelity in authority. Protective amulet or talisman. In heraldry a knight preparing for action. In ancient Egypt symbolized the good will and protection of Isis. A buckle, dipped in water in which ankham flowers had lain and which represented the goddess's blood or her power and strength, was hung around the mummy's neck to safeguard it in the nether world.

BUCKTHORN Cares, evil, sin, trial, tribulation. Christian symbol of martyrdom. The crown of thorns worn by Christ was formed of buckthorn. In ancient Greece a plant of purgative properties, which was chewed in the belief it had the power of keeping off evil spirits and ghosts.

BUCON Occult demon of hatred.

BUCU Among the Golde of Siberia a mystic bird which assists a shaman when he travels to the otherworld. Compare Koori.

BUD Latent or undeveloped power; virginity. In Japan classified as feminine. A blossom opened is classified as masculine, and a blossom overblown is classified as a mature woman.

BUDDHA (BOODH, BOODHA, BOUDDHA, BUDDH) Literally, the enlightened or wise. Buddhist incarnation of a divine intelligence or wisdom. Preacher of asceticism and karma, of the Eightfold Path, the Four Noble Truths, and the Six Cardinal Virtues. Deified human.

Gautama, called Sakyamuni (sage of the Sakya family) or Siddhartha (he who gains his ends), was a 6th Century B.C. prince whose putative father, Suddhodana, wishing him to become a sovereign, kept him guarded to prevent him from seeing the four sights: a dead man, a decrepit man, a diseased man, a religious ascetic. Despite his guards, Gautama saw the four sights, and realizing the impermanence of earthly things, in his 29th year, renounced a life of luxury and pleasure for a life of poverty as a religious ascetic. He was aided by the gods, who showed him the way in the dead of night and who prevented his horse's hoofs from touching the ground, so that his escape was noiseless. See magic steed. Accompanied by five ascetics, he entered a life of discipline, but at the end of six years he decided asceticism is not the road to truth, and he became a beggar. While sitting under a Bo Tree, Mara and his evil daughters tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but the darts and stones they threw transformed into flowers as they hit Gautama. Thus he attained Buddhahood, and the serpent king Mucalinda celebrated the victory by covering Buddha's head with his hood in the storm that followed. He wandered from place to place, basing his teachings on the principle that all is fleeting, impermanent, with the one exception, cause and effect, i.e. that all living things, god, man, beast, are what they are as the result of deeds done during a previous existence. When he realized he was about to die, he lay under two Sala trees, which blossomed out of season, and went into a series of trances from which he entered the realm of infinity, passing through perception and non-perception until he finally reached Nirvana; his divine character attested by the transfiguration by which his body became brilliant at death. Son of the Spirit (Holy Ghost) in the form of a white

elephant and of Maya, a human mother, thus miraculous. He had many earlier existences, and his final birth was accompanied by earthquakes, miracles, and the sweetening of the ocean. According to prophecy, he was to become either a Chakravartin (universal monarch) or a Buddha enlightened for the salvation of mankind. While in Tusita heaven, he chose the family, mother, and time of his birth. At birth he bore thirty-two primary and eighty secondary marks, which are called those of Mahapurusa (Great Male). Among his marks are those of Chakravartin, described as one of his aspects in an earlier birth. His feet are covered by wheels; his hands have fingers united by membranes; a circle of soft white hair (urna) emitting marvelous rays of light is between his eyebrows; his spine is so rigid, he cannot turn his head; he has a marvelous tongue which can reach into the world of Brahma (all sun or sun-ray symbols). Other of his emblems are the circle, elephant, footprint, lotus, naga (serpent), simhasana (lion throne), swastika, trikona (triangle), triratna (three jewels), urna (divine third eye), vajrasana (diamond throne), and white horse. In art shown with cropped curly hair, seated on a lotus. Sometimes wears a serpent's hood or appears as a pillar of fire, supernal sun, or tree of life. At the moment of his birth the Bo-Tree, his future wife, his charioteer, his elephant, and his horse were born. He passed through the world unaffected by the world. He was the Fisherman (an epithet of Christ) who drew fish from the ocean of Samsara to the light of salvation. In some accounts said to have been born eleven times as a deer and to have preached his first sermon in a deer park. He was supported by a lotus to attest his divine birth. His characteristics are those of a sun deity; Brahmanical believers regard him as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, and worship him in two aspects, preacher and omnipotent being. The four crucial moments of his life were: 1- Birth from the side of his mother. See caesarean section. 2- Instant of becoming a Buddha with the mudra calling earth to bear witness. 3- Holding discourse in a deer park. 4- Entering Nirvana, his right side facing south (lion position).

Buddhas number more than one, and each may have an earthly life, but not more than one may appear in the world at any time. A Buddha comes into existence at irregular intervals, when the cause for a Buddha exists. Brahma comes into the world at regular intervals. A Buddha is the Absolute, Essence of Fire and of Mind, Eternal Principle, the One Reality. As an ascetic called nirmanakaya; as an abstract body, dharmakaya; as a heavenly body, sambhogakaya; as a meditative body, dhyanibuddha; as a mortal, manusibuddha. Celestial Buddhas are five: 1- Dipamkara, enlightener; 2- Kasyapa, luminous protector; 3- Sakyamuni (Gautama), the enlightened; 4- Maitreya, loving one; 5- Bhaisajyaguru, master of healing. Usually they are shown without headdress. Confession Buddhas number thirty-five. Sakyamuni is the chief; usually the others are grouped around him, seated dhyanasana. They are of five different colors and wear monastic garments, most often without headdress. See Dhyanibuddhas for crowned Buddhas. See Adam's Peak.

Buddha paradises. Kshetra, abode of past Buddhas. Tusita, heaven of contentment of the future Buddha Maitreya, situated

high in the sky. Sukhavati, realm of bliss of Amitabha, Buddha of infinite light and life, situated in the west. Grdhra-kuta, world-to-be-realized, realm where Sakyamuni preached the Lotus of Truth, situated on Vulture Peak.

Buddha poses. The pointing finger is a necromantic or bewitching gesture. The chief mudras or poses are: 1- Best Bestowing, signifying charity. Arm fully extended, hand points downward with outstretched palm to the front. 2- Blessing or Fearlessness. Arm lifted and slightly bent, hand elevated with palm to front and fingers pointing upwards. 3- Earth-touching or Earth-bear-witness. It alludes to the time Sakyamuni called the earth as his witness. Earth bore fruit to show it had heard. Thus a fertility symbol. 4- Meditative or Imperial. The figure is seated with one hand resting on the other in the lap in the middle line of the body with palms upward. 5- Perfection. Index finger and thumb of each hand are joined and held almost in contact with the breast at the level of the heart. 6- Preaching. Same as Blessing, except thumb is bent. 7- Protecting or Refuge-giving. The arm is bent, palm to the front with fingers pointing downwards. 8- Triangular. Same as Preaching, except thumb touches the ring finger. 9- Turning the Wheel-of-the-Law. Dogmatic attitude with right index finger turning down the fingers of the left hand.

Buddhasaktis. Consorts of Buddhas; their emblems are kapala (skull cup) and karttrka (chopper).

BUDDHADAKINI Femal Buddhist deity of the air, capable of conferring supernatural powers. Her color is white, and her emblems are cakra (wheel), kapala (skull cup), khatvanga (ritual wand). Tibetan name Sans-rgyas-mkhah-hgro. See Dakinis.

BUDDHALOCANA (LOCANA) A Dhyanibuddhasakti; consort of Aksobhya.

BUDDHA'S HAND In China called fo shou; a citrus fruit symbolizing good fortune. Used as an offering at the lunar year and for scenting clothing and rooms. The ten or more finger-like segments of the fruit resemble a classic position of Buddha's hand. Also illustrates the gesture of grasping money. When pictured with a butterfly, expresses, "attain old age." When pictured with a peach and pomegranate, suggests good fortune, long life, and many sons.

BUDDHISM Originally a code of ethics. Founded by Gautama Siddartha. The introduction of deities entered later, and like Judaism, originally a religion which opposed images. It contains the doctrine of Four Truths (Realities) and the Eight-fold Path. Detachment from worldly things; spiritual life. Buddhism, based on karma, reincarnation, the transmigration of the soul, the delivery of the soul from torment, was the first universal religion. It embodies a future life with many heavens, including the Pure Land of the West, which holds eternal joy for the good, and a hell, filled with terrible punishments for those who deviated from the five precepts: 1- Slay not that which has life; 2- Steal not; 3- Be not lustful; 4- Be not light in conversation; 5- Drink not wine. The ritual of Buddhism has been borrowed by the principal religions of the world. Incorporated in Catholicism are its Goddess of Mercy, hell, incense, liturgy, use of

holy water, worship of idols, images, and relics. The pope resembles the Dalai Lama.

Buddhist cross. The swastika; Union of four phalli.

Buddhist form. Square broken on one side by a square alcove representing the flowing out from within, as opposed to the Christian form of dot in a circle, which takes in and is therefore enclosed.

Buddhist goddesses of the four seasons. Vasantadevi, spring; Grismadevi, summer; Saraddevi, autumn; Hemantadevi, winter. These are portrayed with animal heads and usually accompany Sridevi.

Buddhist transmigration. The six stages: 1- heavenly world, which is subject to decay; 2- human life, period of discipline, of virtue and vices; 3- bestial life, period of greed and base instincts; 4- hungry ghosts, life of never satiated appetite and constant agony; 5- furious spirits, realm of raging hatred and combat; 6- purgatories, where imperfect beings create their own punishment and are at last purged from their brutal vices.

BUFFALO In Pawnee Indian tradition great gift of heavenly powers.

Buffalo Bill. The nickname of a daredevil pony-express rider named William F. Cody, who attained fame in dime-novels and stories of the wild west.

BUFONITE Talisman for health, emblem of witchcraft. The word derives from bufon, Latin for toad.

BUG A bogey, ghost, hobgoblin. Also a term for insects, originally applied to the beetle because it is round-shaped like ob-ug, i.e. the mighty orb or sun; hence a sun emblem. Root of bugle and the name Bugge.

BUGA A Trans-Baikal heaven-god, creator of man from earth, fire, iron, and water collected from the four corners of the earth.

BUGAKU Japanese butterfly dance, signifying the fluttering from flower to flower. Performed at court and other sacred places on ceremonial occasions.

BUGAN Philippine Island perfect woman. Wife of Wigan, her brother, with whom she survived the deluge. Prayers for women are addressed to her, although no petitions are made to her images.

BUGBEAR A goblin that eats little children. A bugaboo, any object of dislike or dread.

BUGIMAMUSI In African Uganda legend place where heaven touches earth.

BUGLE Call to action. Horn of salvation. From the root bug.

BUGLOSS Plant symbolizing falsehood.

BUHUITIHU Taino name for medicine man or priest.

BUILDER'S SQUARE Truth.

BUILDING In China a two-story building, or any which overshadows its neighbor, is thought to deprive the smaller one of Heaven's guardianship. When the main beam of a new building is erected firecrackers are set off invoking the spirit of the ground for protection.

BUINNE In second or heroic cycle of Irish legend son of Fergus. The 'Ruthless Red,' he betrays Naeise to Conchubar and is given a large tract of land which

turns barren the very night he receives it in indignation at being owned by a traitor. Buinne typifies winter.

BUJURUKTSI Tatar god or fate of the heavens; commander or ruler of providence, decreer of birth. Compares with Dzajaga, Jajutsi, Kaba, Moira, Norns, Tien-ming, Zajan.

BUKE Japanese military house or military class. Also called monofufu, samurai, wasarau.

BULICAME Hot spring in central Italy mentioned by Dante in the Inferno. It was frequented as a bath, and its stream was divided so that prostitutes, who were compelled to stay away from others, had a section.

BULL Universally worshiped as the fecundity of nature, fertility of earth, generative and reproductive force, heat and light of the sun, luminous and impregnating father of all things. Symbolic of energy, fury, lasciviousness, life-power, lordship, virility, wealth. At one time, symbol of humid or passive power, while the lion symbolized the active generative power; later typified the sky and fecundating sun, portrayed with four horns to represent the cardinal points, the four legs typifying supporting pillars, and identified with the deity in his male aspect of creator. The celestial bow, with which sun deities shot their arrows or rays, was designed in the shape of the horns of a bull. As a generative force worshiped as a corn spirit. At sacrificial feasts, eaten to give men strength. Represents the zodiacal sign Taurus, which the sun enters about April 20, in the East, the season for plowing with a bull or ox. On the stock exchange one who favors a rising market; opposed to bear, which see. In heraldry typifies magnanimity and valor. In one version of the Cinderella story a bull butts an oak tree until it opens, and Cinderella finds within it everything she needs to satisfy her hunger. The 'oc' of bullock (bull) is radically the same as 'ac,' and the Anglo-Saxon ac-tree is an oak-tree. Bull is akin to Bel. In Assyrian mythology a winged beneficent genius, protector. In Buddhism Yama stands on a bull, a man, or a woman. In Christianity typifies brute strength. In Egypt, when a new bull was installed in the temple, women exposed their sexual parts to the sacred animal as a fertility rite. Princesses were buried with sacred bulls, a custom interpreted as a symbolic marriage for fertility. The north wind was portrayed as a bull, sometimes with four heads and usually winged. In Hebrew tradition emblem of a chief or prince, symbol of fruitfulness, and one of the principal forms by which the sun deity of early Israelites was worshiped. Typified an invader, i.e. a fierce foe which tramples under foot. A bull-shaped Prince of Death is mentioned. In early Semitic myths, mount or steed of the rain and thunder god; whereas the steed of the earth goddess was a lion, and that of the sun god a horse. In Indo-Iranian tradition a rain and storm deity, an allusion to the violence of storms and to the fertility which water brings to the world. In Ireland bulls were the reincarnation of divinities. See Brown Bull, White-horned Bull. Moslem earth support called Kuyuta. See Bahamut. In Japanese mythology breaker of the egg of chaos. The ancient Romans ornamented the pages of their books with a bull which they regarded a favorable

sign. In Siberian and Finno-Ugrian mythology a bull stands on a crab, fish, or stone in the cosmic ocean and supports the earth on his horns. When his horns break, the world will come to an end. See fish, frog, mammoth.

Brown Bull. See under Brown.

Bull's blood. Universally used for purposes of divination.

Bull deities. Fertility, sun, and thunder deities, among them: Agni, Apis, Athena, Bacis, Dionysus, Dyaus, Heracles, Indra, Jupiter, Kali, Marduk, Mentu, Minerva, Minotaur, Mithras, Mnevis, Nebo, Neptune, Osiris, Poseidon, Sin, Siva, Tantalus, Telamon, Thor, Zeus.

Bull-foot. (1) The reward of the victorious matador. (2) In ancient mysteries the foot of the sacred king, caused by the dislocation of the thigh, typifying the emasculation in fertility rites. See dance with a limp, foot, heel, hobbling, partride.

Bull horns. Male potency, sun's rays. In Babylonian art, deity emblem. On ancient Semitic steles the god of thunder and lightning has bull's horns. He also wears a conical crown with two flowing ribbons signifying rays of light.

Bull roarer. Probably the most ancient sacred symbol in the world. Used universally to evoke the Supreme Spirit. Typifies the voice of thunder and of the wind. Also called boomer, buzzer, rhombus, swish, tundun, whizzer, etc. In New Guinea called tipperu; used in initiation ceremonies to create weird noises in the jungle to acquaint the initiate with the voices of ancestors or ghosts and suggests a visit to the underworld and resurrection therefrom. Compare circumcision, initiation.

Bull tied to a wild fig tree. Lascivious fury appeased; a man cured of incontinence, the fig tree signifying marriage.

Sea-born bull. In Greek mythology the sun.

White bull. Sacred to Zeus; form in which Zeus appeared to Europa. The seed of Israel.

White-horned bull. See under White.

BULLA A heart-shaped amulet worn around the neck as a pendant in ancient Rome. Badge of free-born children; boys ceased to wear it on attaining manhood, girls on marriage. A decoration of victorious generals; also worn as a talisman against the evil-eye.

BULLDOG Pertinacity.

BULLFINCH In Japan called Uso-dori, a liar bird. See Fukuro.

BULRUSH July 20 birthday flower, symbolizing independence. In Christian tradition, symbol of the multitude of the faithful and humble. In Hebrew tradition, salvation. The infant Moses was found among the bulrushes.

BUMBA African Bushongo High God. The creator and first ancestor, who appointed the chief, assigned totems to men, and then rose into the air and disappeared. Portrayed as a gigantic white being in human shape. Also called Chembe, Jambi, Nyambe, Nzambi.

BUMBLE In Dickson's Oliver Twist, beadle of the workhouse in which Oliver Twist was born and raised. A fussy, hard-hearted official, impressed with his own importance. The word bumbledom, meaning arrogance, conceit, pomposity, and stupidity, especially when exhibited by petty officials, has sprung from the name.

BUN A round sacrificial cake, body of the deity. Compare pie, wafer. In Christian tradition body of Christ. The Egyptian word was boun; the Greek word was bous, which also meant ox, and sometimes the bun was made in the shape of an ox-head.

BUNINKA A Mongolian devil.

BUNJEL Primitive Australian deity who sliced earth into creeks and valleys with a knife.

BUNYIP Australian man-eating supernatural animal which lives in deep pools and streams.

BURBANK T.S. Eliot character; impotent embodiment of creative arts.

BURDOCK Weed carrying the sentiment importunity. In the language of flowers: Touch me not.

BURE (BURI) In Norse mythology the original All-Father, licked into life by Audhumla. Father of Bor, grandfather of Odin, Vili, and Ve, and thus first of the Aesir. His descendants slew the primeval giants and created celestial spheres. The root bur means fire and accounts for burn and burnished; also brass, brazier, breeze (cinders), bright, brilliant, burly, Burbank, and Burdock; it equates with bear and Brahm, and the shout bravo originally was buravo or Bur ave (Hail Bur).

BURIAL Consummation, honoring the dead, misery, resurrection, sorrow. Dream significance (another's burial) early marriage; (one's own) serious illness. Among most nations the idea of burial seems to have been to return the body to some primal parent. A barrow, grave, low, palisade, pile, pyramid, tomb, tor, tower, tumulus were all vehicles which carried the body on its way. To inter is to consign to terre (earth). Compare cremation, exposed dead. American Indians who were buried walked to paradise, crossing a river on the way; those who were cremated were transported by the fire god. In India ground burial was preferred by the Varuna cult, cremation by the Agni cult. Norsemen consigned their dead to Mother Sea.

Mock burial. In primitive societies initiation into adulthood, the initiate being placed in a coffin or grave pit and asked questions. The answers he gives supposedly come from a deity. The grip used in raising the initiate from the coffin is the grip of resurrection. In New Guinea rebirth into adulthood is a rite in which the boy or girl is swallowed by a mythical monster, i.e. house or tomb of initiation whose jaw is the doorway.

BURKE Masculine name from Teutonic, meaning of the castle.

BURKHAN (BURKHAN-BAKSHI) Siberian creator. Inasmuch as the devil Sholmo brought up the mud from the cosmic sea with which Burkhan created the world, he was given a piece large enough on which to plant his staff. As soon as Sholmo pushed his staff into the soil, snakes, reptiles and harmful creatures came into life. With mud he had secretly held out from Burkhan he made Burkhan's smooth earth mountainous. A god adopted from Buddha.

BURNING BUSH Oracular tree in which Jehovah appeared to Moses, thus presence of God, trial by fire, will and word of God. Epiphany by fire. Adopted by the Presbyterian Church of

Scotland as its emblem.

Burning cross. A symbol of battle. Clansmen of the Scottish Highlands used to be summoned to battle by means of a cross, the tips of which had been lighted (extinguished by being dipped in blood) and sent from village to village. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, borrowed the symbol to inform those the organization found obnoxious that they were to be expelled, murdered, tarred, or whipped; hence the emblem of a bloodthirsty lawless mob. Also called fiery cross.

Burning lamp and smoking furnace. Jehovah.

Burning seeds. Fecundity.

BURNUNTA-SA Literally broad-ear. Babylonian deity, son of the sea god Ea.

BURZHIN MITRO In Iranian legend fire on Mount Revand. One of the three fires that protected the land, the others being Frohbach and Gushasp.

BUSH CLOVER Japanese symbol of autumn.

BUSHEL Chinese name for the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, commonly called Big Dipper in English. See Ursa Major.

BUSHYASTA Zoroastrian yellow demon of laziness and plague. Evil demon which causes men to sleep and neglect their religious duties.

BUSIRANE In Spenser's Faerie Queene an enchanter typifying unrestrained amorous passion.

BUSIRIS Mythical king of Egypt. To avert famine he sacrificed all strangers who landed on his shores to the gods. He seized Heracles, who broke his chain, and killed the inhospitable king.

BUSK Among Muskhogean Creek Indians a festival at the maturing of the maize and beginning of the New Year, hence a rejuvenation or resurrection rite. First fruits are cast into the fire as offerings, old utensils are destroyed, dances and purificatory ceremonies are performed. All crimes, except murder, are forgiven. During the celebration the sexes are taboo to one another and all fast until the festival ends with a bathing, feast, and merry-making, the brewing of medicine, and the offering of tobacco to the four cardinal points, suggesting the death of the old year and the birth of the new throughout the world's quarters. A corruption of puskita, meaning fast.

BUSKIN Anciently worn by noblemen, thus denotes decency of behavior and gesture. Worn by classical Greek tragic actors with heels attached to elevate their stature, and called cothurnus; thus symbolic of drama and tragedy. In ancient Rome used in the sanctification of kings. Byzantine emperors wore purple buskins when crowned; the Celts wore gold; the Spanish wore crimson. To be crimson-stained was to be a sacred or oak king, i.e. maimed king as Adonis or Tammuz. The color crimson or scarlet came from the kern oak; gold symbolized the sun-deity; purple was emblematic of royalty. The buskin served to protect the sacred foot of a maimed-god, that is the god forced to limp because of emasculation. See emasculation, hobbling.

BUSO Philippine one-eyed evil spirit who eats the dead.

BUTES (1) In Greek mythology an Argonaut who could not resist the sirens and jumped from the

ship Argo into the water; thus a man who cannot resist an alluring woman. (2) Roman bee-master, son of the North Wind.

BUTO (BOUTO) (1) Egyptian deity of primal darkness. Nurse of Bubastis and of Horus. A serpent-goddess, chief goddess of the north; sometimes portrayed as a human figure with a hawk head. By the Greeks identified with Leto. (2) Japanese ox-headed king who passed through three cycles of existence. When ruler of the stars he traversed earth to descend to the undersea dragon palace in search of a wife. On his journey he asked shelter of Kotan, king of Southern India, who closed his gates to him. Returning from his marriage Buto made war on Kotan, cutting his body into five pieces and slaughtering his people. An aspect of Susa-no-wo, sea and storm god. As plague-protector called Gozu-Tenwo. Parallels Gava-Griva.

BUTSUDAN Japanese Buddhist household shrine containing the ihai or list of household dead. Parallels the Mitamaya.

BUTTER Dream significance, excellent omen for material success. Smeared on doors by the Lapps after the darkness of winter to honor the first rays of the sun as it appears on the horizon. A fertility rite.

BUTTERCUP September 18 birthday flower symbolizing childishness, ingratitude, mockery, riches, spite. In occult sciences the sun plant; supposedly acts against stomach troubles and calms frantic and melancholy persons.

BUTTERFLY Psyche, soul, in contrast to the worm, which typifies the body. Symbol of felicity, frivolity, gaiety, love, pleasure, resurrection. Ascent to immortality. Dream significance: inconstancy. Originally, flutter-by. Compare chrysalis, egg. Algonquin creator of the south wind. See Michabo. In Buddhism symbol of Sakyamuni, the all-wise. In China called hu tieh, symbol of conjugal felicity and joy. Expresses hope for an old age, as its name suggests that of one who has lived to be over eighty. Compare cat. Among Chippewa Indians signifies south. In Christianity typifies Easter Day, resurrection of Christ. In Japan typifies tiny fairies; emblematic of fragile beauty, gratitude, lover of flowers. Crest of the Taira clan. Compare Bugaku. In Mexico soul of the dead; emblem of the fluttering flame. Siberian form of witches. Ancient Scottish fire-god. Scotch names are teine-de (fire of god) and deadlan-de (brightness of god).

Black butterfly in flight. Flight of melancholy.

Gray butterfly. Finno-Ugric soul-fly. One of the forms the soul of a dead or sleeping person takes when it leaves the body. Compare bat.

BUTTERFLY- ORCHIS August 16 birthday flower with sentiment domestic quiet; gaiety.

BUTTERFLY-WEED In the language of flowers: Let me go.

BUZUR-KURGALA In Babylonian mythology sailor appointed by Pir-na-pishtim to be captain of the ark that weathered the deluge.

BUZZARD In American Indian lore death. See Hus brothers.

BWANA In African stories boss or master.

BWBACHOD Scotch household

sprites.

BYAMEE New South Wales creator deity. In a drought myth Byamee's benevolence is shown. Two water monsters swallowed his two wives and consumed all the water in the water hole (world-pool) in which the women had been bathing. Byamee spared the monsters when they released the water and the women.

BYAT TA Indo-Chinese royal runner famed for his speed. A wind spirit. Father of one of the deified Shwe Pyin Nyi-naung, which see.

BYBLIS Roman water nymph in love with her brother. After pursuing him unsuccessfully through many lands she hung herself. According to Ovid's Metamorphoses she transformed into a well.

BYBLUS (BYBLOS) Ancient Phoenician city; once principal center for the worship of Adonis, who supposedly was born there.

BYELBOG Slavic white or beneficent god; giver of light. He travels only by day, leads wanderers out of dark forests, bestows wealth and fertility, and helps the reapers at harvest.

BYGGVIR (BEYGGVIR) In Norse mythology servant of Frey. A barley god related to Pekko, Finno-Ugric barley god.

BYLEIPT (BYLEIPTER, BYLEIST) In Norse mythology brother of Lopter (Loki). Name meaning dwelling destroyer or raging flame.

BYRGIR (BYRGER) In Norse mythology well at which Hyuki and Bil (see) received the song mead.

BYRLE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning cup bearer.

BYRON Masculine name from a family and place name in Britain, and from the Celtic, meaning clear discerner.

BYRR In Norse mythology a name of Thjasse signifying wind.

C

C Third rate, third of a series. Among gnostics the crescent moon, the great sea-mother, and phonetically identical with sea. Occult significance: a vivifying force denoting intellectual qualities and self-expression; its period is for three years. Character traits: energetic, excellent mimics, inclined toward exaggeration, musical, visionary. Numerical value three. Physical weak spot: throat. Planetary correspondence: Venus or Earth. Symbolic correspondence: action. Tarot correspondence: Empress.

Musical tone of summer, first or key note of the natural or C major scale, third note in the A minor scale. In ancient Egypt emblem of Sin. Among Hebrew cabalists character trait is active. In low form traits are: inactive, lacking in concentration, vacillating. Roman notation 100; with a dash over it 100,000. Originally encircled dot; when changed to C regarded initial of Latin centum. Parallels Egyptian hieroglyph throne (also related to G), Greek gamma, Hebrew gimel (camel), Irish coll (hazel tree). See Alphabet Affiliations; Dominical Letters.

CABALL (CABAL, CAVALL) Hound which aided King Arthur in his capture of the boar Twrch Trwyth (Porcus Troit). The hound is said to have left a mark of its foot on a stone near Builth (probably Builth-Wells in Wales). The horse of King Arthur also

was called Cavall.

CABBAGE September 19 birthday flower symbolizing gain, profit. Emblem of the self-willed. Resolves into ac-ab-aj, i.e. mighty orb or sun. Also called cole, which resolves into ak-ol, i.e. great god.

CABHA Hebrew name for Cinderella, meaning Aurora.

CABIRI (CABEIRI, KABEIROI) Literally, mighty ones. Seven Phrygian deities corresponding to the seven heavenly bodies worshiped by ancients, i.e. sun, moon, and planets. The Cabiri were sons of Sydyk and brothers of Esmun, and worshiped as fertility deities. They were spared in the deluge, but separated from Esmun. The Greeks adopted them as agricultural gods, connecting their rites with fire and worshiping them as a group of three or four, identifying them as sons of Hephaestus and master workers in metal as well as nature deities. Mariners called upon them for protection at sea. Also identified with the Corybantes, Curetes, and Dioscuri, as well as with Demeter, Hecate, Persephone, and Rhea. The Cabiria or Cabiric mysteries at Samothrace were second only to the Eleusian mysteries. Roman antiquarians identify them with Penates. Probably a counterpart of Hindu Kubera.

CABLE TOW In Freemasonry band of affection uniting the whole fraternity. Equates with Lug's chain and the threefold cord worn by priests in the East and West.

CACCE-JIELLE Russo-Lapp water dweller. Evil spirit who drags people to death. Sometimes appears as a man, sometimes as a woman. Also called Vodyanoy.

CACCE-OLMAI Lapp water man; god of fishing who brings fish to the net or line. If he does not receive proper sacrifice, he harms the fisherman.

CACHIMANA Among Orinoco Indians great good spirit of harvest and seasons; opposes Iolokiamo, an evil deity.

CACHOLONG Gem with the sentiment: I am not ambitious.

CACIA Greek abstract divinity of vice; opposed to Areta, virtue.

CACIQUE A chief or king among Taino Indians.

CACODAEMON Occult evil spirit. A name given to the twelfth house of heaven, from which only evil prognostics proceed.

CACTUS January 3 birthday flower with the sentiment ardent love. In the language of flowers: I burn. Symbolizes grandeur, warmth. Emblem of the state of New Mexico.

Cactus beer. Used ceremonially by Mexican Indians to obtain the blessed state which to them was supremely religious.

Cactus and eagle. Emblem of modern Mexican republic.

Sahuaro cactus. Emblem of the state of Arizona.

CACUS (CAECIUS, KAKIOS, KAKOS) Roman robber giant, son of Vulcan. Three-headed and flame-breathing, he lived on the Aventine, where Rome now stands. When Heracles passed with the cattle of Geryon, Cacus stole several, dragging them down to his cave by their tails backwards. Heracles was unable to trace them and was about to

go on his way when he heard their lowing. He entered the cave and slew Cacus with his club. Thus the sun (Heracles) released clouds or fertile rain (cows) from the dark skies (cave). The flames sent off by Cacus were flashes of lightning preceding a storm. Contrary currents blow at different elevations, thus clouds (cows) appear to be going against the wind or backwards. Cacus and a sister Caca were a pair of aboriginal Italian fire gods worshiped somewhat like Vesta to whom a Greek story became attached. Dante made Cacus a centaur. Cacus resembles the Hindu Sarama.

CADELL Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning war defense.

CADI Eastern title meaning great A or aleph.

CADMUS (KADMOS) (1) Greek masculine name from the Semitic word Kedem (East), signifying man from the East, also who adorns. (2) In Greek mythology son of Agenor and Telephassa, brother of Cilix, Europê, and Phoenix. He went in search of his sister Europê, who had been abducted by Zeus, and discovered her at Delphi, but there an oracle instructed him to follow a heifer outside the shrine and establish a city on the spot where it lay down to rest. Thus Cadmus, a sun hero, must travel on across the sky. The cow chose the site of Thebes in Boeotia. Before Cadmus was able to sacrifice the animal to Athene, he was forced to fight a dragon offspring of Ares (drought). He killed the dragon and a storm followed. Cadmus sowed the earth with the dragon's teeth, and a harvest of armed men, the Spartoi (clouds of gloom), ancestors of the Spartans, sprang up. The men killed one another, leaving five to become the ancestors of the Thebans. For slaying the descendant of a god Cadmus was forced to become a bondman. After eight years of servitude Ares forgave him, and Cadmus became king of Thebes. He introduced the sixteen-letter Phoenician alphabet to his people, and married Harmonia, a daughter of Ares and Aphrodite. The jealous Hephaestus fashioned a beautiful necklace and veil, coveted by all who saw it, fatal to all who owned it, and presented it as a wedding gift to Harmonia. Cadmus and Harmonia had one son, Polydorous, and four daughters, Agave, Autonoe, Ino, Semele. Pentheus, a grandson, revolted and deprived Cadmus of his throne, whereupon he and Harmonia were changed into dragons (earth deities) and carried off to Elysian fields. The revolt of Pentheus fulfilled the prophecy connected with the wedding gifts, which typified the course of the seasons; the beautiful verdure forged by Hephaestus was doomed to decay and die. As a sun deity Cadmus was a giver of letters, giver of the light by which we see and learn. An inventor of letters he resembles Fuh-hi and Palamedes. A first man and founder of a people, he resembles Deucalion. A sower of dragon's teeth, he resembles Susa-no-wo.

Cadmean letters. Greek alphabet.

Cadmean victory. A costly victory; victory which ruins or is fatal to the victor.

CADUCEUS Herald's staff or wand, which magically aids or brings about birth, commerce, eloquence, good conduct, industry, healing, medicine, peace, power, speed, truce. A phallic symbol, comparable to the crux ansata and the lingyoni. An attribute of divine messengers,

emblematic of ambassadors. In middle ages instrument of the fool or jester. Developed from the scarab and associated with the trisula. Probably an early representation of serpent-tree-water symbolism. Commonly represented as a rod surmounted by wings with two serpent's twined about it. The two serpents represent the male and female in amatory mood, the posture of generation, thus a symbol of copulation and conception. The rod also is understood to symbolize power; the serpent, wisdom; the wings, activity and dispatch. As a bident typified divine duality, the male-female principles, the life force. Compare trident. In the tarot deck represented by the club suit. The word resolves into ca (great A) + duce (the leading light). In Assyria and Babylon symbol of fertility and life; emblem of Ea, Ishum, Ningishzidda. Attribute of the Egyptian Serapis and Thoth. In ancient Greece, the caduceus of Asclepius was a staff to symbolize the physician moving from house to house. That of Hermes was a wonder-working scepter or wand, as was that of Iris. Hermes' wand originally was an olive branch, the gift of Apollo, which he received in exchange for the seven-stringed lyre. Hermes' caduceus magically caused stones to move, produced wealth, made friends of enemies and lulled the tired to slumber or roused the sleeping. In Roman mythology, emblem of Mercury, god of commerce and thievery.

Caduceator. Mercury as messenger of the Roman gods with the caduceus or magician's rod.

CADWALLADER Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning arranger of battles.

CAEL In third of Finian cycle of Gaelic legends husband of Credhe, whose lament for the champion after his death in the battle of Ventry, is one of the most beautiful passages of ancient Irish literature.

CAELESTIS Roman tutelary goddess of Carthage, whose worship as Dea Caelestis, Septimius Severus introduced. Also worshiped as Juno Caelestis and Tanit.

CAELIAN One of the seven hills on which Rome is built.

CAELUM Constellation known as the Graving Tool or Sculptor's Tool.

CAENA-MAERGHA Persian monster of evil. Corresponds to Ziz.

CAER (1) In Irish legend a daughter of Ethal Ambuel of Uaman in Connaught. She appeared to Oengus in dreams until he became sick for love of her. He had the country searched, but when he found her home she had disappeared. Then the discovery was made that every year as soon as summer was over she became a swan maiden and with attendant swans she lived on a lake called Dragon Mouth. Oengus pursued her, and she agreed to marry him if he too would become a swan. They lived in his sid when in human shape and on Dragon-Mouth Lake when in swan form. Typifies the changing seasons. See swan maidens, also beast marriages. (2) In Britain a city or fortress; seat of a ruler. Word yields ak-ar, i.e. Great Fire.

CAER BEDOIN Brythonic sacred fire kept burning continually in a temple at Caer Bedoin (City or Seat of Bath), hence a site of

fire or sun worship.

CAER GWYDION Literally, Seat-of-Gwydion, i.e. the tracks he left in the heavens, the Milky Way.

CAERLEON (CAERLLEON) A town in what is now Monmouthshire, England, on the river Usk. The seat of King Arthur's Round Table. From the Latin, the name means Heart-of-Leon (Lion); from the Welsh, it means city or seat-of-Legions. Also known as Carduel (Cardoil), which resolves into care, heart, or hinge of God.

CAERLUD Seat of Lud; early Welsh name for London.

CAERMEMPHRIC Seat of Mem; original name of the city of Oxford.

CAER SIDI One of the names of the Brythonic otherworld. The wind-swirled heavens, a delightful realm of the dead and of gods. A strong-doored, four-square lofty castle or fortress of glass, manned by dumb, ghostly sentinels; abode of the Perfect One. It spun around so that no one might find its entrance, which was a dark door on the side of a slope. The castle was pitch dark except for the twilight made by the lamp burning before its circling gate. Feasting and revelry went on inside, and it contained the choicest of riches, the pearl-rimmed caldron of nine British pythonesses, so that oracles might be sent forth. The castle turned with greater speed than the swiftest wind, and its walls were lined by archers who shot so vigorously no armor could withstand their unfailing arrows (spikes or spokes of the zodiac, spears of kindling lights of the Sun). A region in Annwfn paralleling Avalon. Sometimes identified as an island paradise or as Corona Borealis, to which the souls of dead kings retired. In Grail legends, described as the Sacred Chalice or Holy Grail. A universal Axis or Omphalos equating with the Round Table. Caer Sidi resolves into ak-ar-si-di, i.e. seat of resplendent fire (sun). The word sidi compares with sidyll, i.e. spinning-wheel or omphalos. Caer Sidi or Revolving Castle survives in modern Britain in Easter maze dances. In England called Troy Town Dances; in Wales called caer-droia. Compare cherub, chakra, churning.

Other names of Caer Sidi (Revolving Castle) are: Caer Colur (Gloomy Castle); Caer Golud (Castle of Riches); Caer Ochren (Castle of Shelving Side, referring to its door); Caer Pedryvan (Four-cornered Castle or Four-times Revolving); Caer Rigor (Kingly Castle); Caer Vandwy (Castle-on-High); Caer Vedwyd (Castle of Revelry or Castle of Perfect Ones); Caer Wydyr or Wydr (Glass Castle). Arthur's soul was housed in a glass castle, and the glass castles of Irish, Manx, and Welsh legend are either island shrines surrounded by glassy water or star-island shrines in the night sky.

CAESAR (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning born with hair. (2) Roman general and administrator, assassinated by a group of nobles headed by his friend Brutus. The name survives in Czar and Kaiser.

Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. An expression alluding to the divorce by Caesar of his wife. The name of Pompeia became linked with that of P. Claudius, who was accused of treason. Caesar divorced her, not because he believed her guilty, but because the wife of Caesar must not have suspicion attached

to it.

Caesarean section. Children so born are said to possess great strength, the power to find hidden treasures, to see spirits, and the ability to accomplish great feats. Various deities and heroes have been born miraculously from a slit under the arm, in the head, side, or thigh. Among those born in this manner are Athena, Buddha, and Dionysus. The name alludes to the birth of Julius Caesar, who was said to have been cut out of his mother's abdomen.

Caesarine. In Brittany, a name variant of Cinderella.

CAGE Imprisonment. Dream significance (empty) broken marriage; (full) cares passed away.

CAGN (KANG) Bushman creator deity, who made all things. Sometimes he had the form of a mantis, sometimes that of a caterpillar.

CAGOT In the middle ages descendants of the Visigoths, shunned as loathsome; hence an outcast. In modern France a hypocrite or an ultra-devout person is called a cagot.

CAGOULARD A member of a French secret terroristic society. From cagoule, a sort of hood.

CAHORS A town in southern France notorious as a nest of usurers. Dante in Paradiso calls John XXII, whom he regarded an ambitious, avaricious and venal pope, Cahorsins.

CAILLEACH (CAILLIACH) Literally, hag, old wife. Scottish self-created virgin. Great-Mother goddess with a fatherless son. She let loose the rivers, shaped the hills, and waved her hammer over the growing grass. Personification of the corn spirit. The last sheaf of the harvest was regarded as an embodiment of the corn or field spirit, and was offered to her. With characteristics similar to those of Anu and Ma she imparted power and valuable secrets to men.

CAILLEACH MOR Literally, big old wife. In Scottish tradition ferocious mother-goddess. Sender of south-westerly gales. Storm brewer associated with the first week in April, which is called Cailleach, thus the April hag. Her sons were giants, but she was more powerful than they. Also called Cailleach Bheur, i.e. Old Woman of Beare or Black-faced Mother.

CAIN (1) In Arabic, Christian, and Hebrew tradition eldest son of Adam and Eve, first born of the human race; brother of Abel. In Old Testament account having no recognition of sin and therefore no need for atonement, he offered the fruits of the ground, or the fruits of his labors, to God. Enraged when the Lord accepted the offering of his younger brother, the shepherd Abel, in preference to his own, he murdered Abel, from whom he had learned the art of killing as he watched Abel prepare his sacrifice. Thus Abel was the first to kill, Cain was the first to kill a man. Their quarrel represents the eternal quarrel between husbandman and nomad, death of ignorance at the hands of learning. In the Koran, the brothers are called Kabil (Cain) and Habil (Abel). Kabil was born with a twin sister named Aclima; Habil's twin sister was Jumella. Adam proposed that Kabil marry Jumella and Habil marry Aclima. Kabil objected to this arrangement and Adam proposed the question be referred to God by means of a sacrifice. When

God rejected Kabil's sacrifice, He signified His disapproval of Kabil's marriage to his own twin sister, and in a jealous rage Kabil killed Habil.

For his crime Cain was banished from society; he suffered physical hardships and privation and became a fugitive. He withdrew to the land of Nod, East of Eden. There he eventually founded a city called Enoch, after his son. With the invention of boundaries and measures and the building of walls, the freedom of mankind was destroyed. The killing of Abel suggests the seasonal death of the fertility king; the soil is barren when the king is dead. Although Cain is variously described as the first jealous man, the first traitor to his kin, the first fratricide, the first fugitive, the first founder of a city, his legend incorporates the elements of a light or season myth. When told that he must wander across the earth, Cain's statement, "... it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me," suggests the recurring death of phases of light (or darkness) which are condemned to perpetual movement across the sky. The name Cain yields Great One A. A as primal cause may mean the abyss, darkness, or sun. Abel yields Ball A. Thus the conflict may have been between the morning and evening sun or the spring and winter sun, or it may have been between light and darkness. The descendants of Cain are acknowledged to be the first of a line of great culture heroes, including Jabal, Jubal, Tubal-Cain. As the builder of the first city, Cain resembles Romulus. See Abel, shepherd.

(2) In Christian history a 2nd Century gnostic sect which venerated Cain, who, they claimed derived his existence from the superior power, whereas Abel derived his from the inferior power. The sect interpreted the action of Judas as that of one who sacrificed that which was dear to himself (Jesus) for the benefit of mankind, one who recognized what had to be done if the world were to survive. Thus the crucifixion of Christ was necessary for the course of the seasons, the maiming of the fertility king, i.e. cutting of crops being necessary for rebirth.

Brand of Cain. The stigma of a fugitive or outlaw.

Caina. In Dante's Inferno, the abode of traitors to kindred. It is the first concentric ring of the Ninth Circle, and Dante places here those who have done violence to their kin, also called Cain's place.

Cain-colored beard. A dull yellow or sandy-red beard. In Christian art used to symbolize traitor, as the beards of Cain and Judas were supposedly of such a color. Shakespeare uses the expression, but sometimes it is printed cane-colored.

Curse of Cain. Eternal wandering.

CAINTIGERN Feminine name from the Erse, meaning fair lady.

CAIPORA Brazilian Indian gigantic spirit of the forests; bringer of ill-luck.

CAIRBE (CAIRPE) (1) In Irish legend son of Ogma. Bard of the Tuatha De Danann, he called on Bres, who insulted him by giving him lodgings in a small dark hut without fire and furniture, except for a mean table, on which he was supplied three cakes of dry bread for dinner. The next morning, instead of uttering a panegyric on his host, he recited a satire, the first written in Ireland, relating how he had been received. This constituted a

blemish, and Bres was forced to abdicate. In the war against the Fomors brought on by the abdication of Bres, Cairbe sang satires which had the effect of curses, and brought about the defeat of Bres. Probably a wind deity. (2) Son of Cormac mac Art. One of the great heroes of Irish legend. He exterminated the Fianna at the battle of Gabhra, where he killed Oscar, Fionn's grandson, and was killed by him. Like Arthur and other legendary heroes, he presumably will rise again.

CAIRIMA In Persian epic brother of Airya and Tura. Legendary progenitor of the Sarmatians, an ancient people of southern Russia from whom the modern Slavs have sprung. Also called Salm.

CAIRN (CARN, KARN) Literally, heap. In ancient Britain a heap of stones or mound erected as an altar for sun worship, to indicate a cache, or as a tomb. Sometimes chambered. Often found to contain implements, etc. Word yields ak-ar-en, i.e. great fire one. A generic term for a barrow or hill. Carnac, the ruins of a rock-temple in Brittany, appear to be older and more primitive than the temple of Karnac in Egypt.

Cairngorm. A stone popular in Scotland, usually set in silver. It carries the sentiment homesickness.

CAITYA Buddhist reliquary or shrine. The supa which contains sacred relics. A non-tantric symbol of Abheda, Kubera, Maitreya, Nagarjuna.

CAIUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning rejoiced in. In Shakespeare's King Lear, Caius is the assumed name of the Earl of Kent when attending King Lear, after Goneril and Regan refused to entertain their aged father, hence a faithful follower. In Merry Wives of Windsor, the French physician. Shakespeare probably alluded to John Caius, a noted 16th Century English physician, founder of Caius College, Cambridge.

CAKE Anciently a deity offering, a form of ceremonial food used as a burial gift, mystic food for participating in divine power. A sweet, a festive food, eaten at birthday, wedding and other celebrations. Compare bread. Dream significance: family festivity or pleasant surprise. A Buddhist holy food called torma. In Christian tradition, the host, the body of Christ, as hot-cross bun. Martyrdom, sacrifice. Among ancient Egyptians, Hebrews and others, a burial and deity offering. In Hebrew tradition, the eating brings divine life or salvation. See shewbread. In Lithuania, used for prophecy.

Bride cake. In medieval England, the bridegroom was not permitted to kiss the bride until after he had eaten a bride cake. A fertility rite.

Cakes and ales. Same as skittles and beer. Luxuries.

Cake idol. Substitution for human sacrifice. Eaten usually at rites celebrating fertility to signifying the eating of the body of the deity. Source of ginger and other cakes in the form of animals and humans eaten especially at yule festivals.

Land of cakes. Scotland, because of its oatmeal cakes.

Salt cake. Ancient Greek sacrificial food.

Take the cake. Carry off the award or prize. Anciently cakes were given as prizes, but the expression probably alludes to the cake-walk which originated in southern United States. Compares

with the expression bring home the bacon.

You can't eat your cake and have it too. You cannot serve God and Mammon; You cannot spend your money and keep it.

Your cake is dough. Your expectation or plans miscarried; your project failed.

CAKRA Buddhist disk or wheel representing the cycle of existence or time, the eternal law, the evolution of the year. A non-tantric symbol of Maitreya, San-dui, Sitatapatra, Tshans-pa, Vairocana, Yama. In Tibet called k-or-lo. See bhavackramudra.

CAKRASAMVARA In Buddhism, sublime happiness; he who adds luster to the cycle of existence. His sakti is Vajravahari. In Tibet called bDe-mch-og-dpal-kor-lo-dom-pa or Dem-chho-pal-khor-lo-dom-pa.

CAKRAVARTIN (CHAKRAVARTI) In Buddhism universal monarch, a description sometimes applied to Sakyamuni as an aspect of an earlier birth.

CALABASH A gourd symbolizing the creative power of nature; storage place for elixir of life.

CALADBOLG In Irish legend magic sword of Fergus; forged in fairyland. Name signifies hard-belly or that which is capable of consuming anything. Compares with Excalibur and with the sword of Susa-no-wo.

CALAIS AND ZETES Heroic twin sons of the wind deity Boreas, and the river nymph Oreithyia. They accompanied the Argonautic expedition, i.e. were the winds that helped the magic ship traverse the sky.

CALAKOMANAS Two Pueblo Indian corn-maids or goddesses.

CALAMITY In many parts of the world symbolized by a comet.

CALAMUS Anciently a reed used for arrows, for musical instruments, such as the Pipes of Pan, and for writing implements. In Uncle Remus stories frequently mentioned for its medicinal properties.

CALANDRINO In Boccaccio's Decameron a simpleton who is frequently fooled and made ridiculous.

CALAS One unjustly condemned, alluding to Jean Calas, an 18th Century Calvinist of Toulouse, who was cruelly executed by being broken on the wheel on false murder charges.

CALATHUS A lily-shaped work basket placed by ancient Greeks on monuments as a symbol of maidenhood.

CALATINE Irish legendary wizard who with his twenty-seven sons and all his grandchildren fought Cuchulainn at one time. All were killed. Spirits of darkness. The three sorceress daughters of Calatine avenged these deaths by luring Cuchulainn into battle with Lugaid, who killed Cuchulainn with his own sword.

CALCHAS Priest of Apollo who aided the Greeks in the Trojan war; a seer, a soothsayer, who advised Agamemnon to sacrifice his favorite daughter, Iphigenia to appease Artemis. In some versions of the Troilus legend the father of Cressida.

CALCULUS Literally, pebble. As a mathematical term alludes to the fact that reckoning once was done by means of pebbles. Used

as a medical term for stone, as in biliary calculi.

CALDER Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning stony river.

CALDRON (CAULDRON) Pot of the world-mother; container of earth's fertility, provider of rebirth. In middle ages, symbol of witchcraft. In Brythonic and Celtic mythology the caldron usually was located in a land surrounded by sea or in other ways difficult to reach, where wine was plentiful and inhabitants spent their time feasting, playing music, and singing. The caldron, a revealer of oracles, a source of poetic inspiration, as well as a source of regeneration and sacred foods and meads, frequently had a rim of pearls around its edge. The fire beneath it was fanned by the breaths of nine virgins, and it would not cook the food of a coward or a perjurer. Guarded by an underworld deity; a light deity tried to steal it. Thus growth has its inception underground and the sun draws it out. Some noted vessels are: Bran's caldron of renovation; Cerridwen's of knowledge; Gwyddneu's basket, which fed the world; Dagda's undry, giver of plenty; Ogyrvran's caldron, provider of poetic inspiration. Pryderi was the warder a caldron which in later legend became famous as the Grail. See Annwfn, Bran. In Christian tradition, symbol of martyrdom and emblem of Saint Vitus.

CALEB (CAL, CALE) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning bold, a dog. (2) In Old Testament son of Jephunneh, of the tribe of Judah, who was sent with one man from each of the tribes to investigate the land of Canaan. Of the twelve spies sent, only Caleb and Joshua reported favorably and therefore were the only two males of their generation permitted into the Promised Land, the others all perishing in the crossing of the Red Sea. Probably a personification of the Heavenly Dog (Sirius), and implies the necessity of intelligence to the successful quest of salvation. (3) Dryden in Absalom and Achitophel uses the name to stand for Lord Grey of Wark (Northumberland), one of the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth.

CALEDVWLCH The name in the Mabinogion for the sword of King Arthur. Symbolizes the rays of the sun.

CALENDAR A method of dividing time. The alternations of light and darkness gave the solar day, the moon's cyclic changes gave the lunar month, and the periodic motion of the earth around the sun, evidenced by the seasons, gave the solar year. Name derived from Latin kalends, i.e. the first day of every month.

Day: The day has been divided into 24 hours from the earliest times, but different nations adopted different methods both as regards starting and the counting of the hours. The Babylonians began the day at sunrise; the Egyptians and Romans at midnight, a method adopted by most modern peoples; the Jews at sunset. The civil day in most countries is divided into two portions, each of 12 hours, thus the abbreviations A.M. (ante meridiem) and P.M. (post meridiem) to denote the hours before and after noon.

Week: A period of 7 days, possibly due originally to the number of planets known to the ancients.

Month: Originally meant the time of one revolution of the moon, but has become an arbitrary division of the year, on account of the difference of about 11 days between lunations and the

solar year. Year: Time in which the seasons go through their changes or in which the earth completes a revolution around the sun. Length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. The Romans, during the reign of Julius Caesar, taking the astronomical year as 365-1/4 days, invented the Julian calendar, which was altered by Augustus, and the month Sextilis was renamed after him, i.e. August. The Julian calendar continued in use until 1582, when the cumulative error of approximately 11-1/4 minutes amounted to 10 days. The correction was made while Gregory XIII was pope, hence Gregorian calendar. If the present value of the solar year be correct, the error of the Gregorian calendar will amount to only one day in about 3320 years. Before 1752, in England, the legal year began March 25th, the historic year began January 1st. In 1751, Parliament enacted the legal year should begin with January 1, 1752. The astronomical (equinoctial, solar, or tropical) year is the period between two passages of the sun through the same equinox, determining the changing seasons. The Platonic year is a cycle imagined by early Greek and Hindu astronomers, at the end of which all the planets supposedly come into conjunction; identified by some as a complete revolution of the equinoxes, or about 26,000 years. The sidereal year is a period of 365 days, 6 hours, 19 minutes, 9 seconds, in which the sun apparently returns to the same stars. This is 20 minutes, 23 seconds longer than the astronomical (tropical) year, owing to the procession of the equinoxes among the stars. Sothic year was a fixed solar year of ancient Egyptians which consisted of 365 days; so called because it was determined by the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Wandering year; either the lunar or that of 365 days; so called because in the course of time, it will begin successively at each one of the seasons.

The ancient Assyrian calendar consisted of 365 days (366 in leap year), and was composed of 12 months, each of 30 days: Maskarram, the first day of which corresponds to about modern September 10th, Tekmet, Hadaz, Tahsas, Tarr, Yekatit, Magawit, Miaziat, Genbot, Sanni, Hamle, Nashi, with an additional 5 days known as Pagmen or Quaggimi, observed as holidays. In style, 7 years and 8 months behind the Gregorian, and Easter falls a week later.

For Celtic tree calendar see druidic alphabet under alphabet.

The Chinese calendar is a year composed of 12 months, each having about 29 or 30 days, with an intercalary month added every 30 years, and with New Year falling between January 21st and February 19th, or on the first moon after the sun enters Aquarius.

In the French Revolution, the National Convention began a new era with September 22, 1792, the date of the foundation of the Republic. The year was made of 12 months of thirty days each, Vendemiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floreal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor, with five festival days, called Sansculottedes, at the end, consecrated to Virtue, Genius, Labor, Opinion, Rewards. Revolutionary Day was added every fourth year. Napoleon restored the Gregorian calendar in 1806.

In ancient Greece, each state followed its own system, but the year generally was based on lunar notions and alterations were made from time to time to adjust

the lunar and solar year. The Attic months were:

Month	No. of days	Approximating to
Gamelion	30	January
Anthesterion	29	February
Elaphebolion	30	March
Munychion	29	April
Thargelion	30	May
Scirophorion	29	June
Hekatombaion	30	July
Metageitnion	29	August
Boedromion	30	September
Pyanepsion	29	October
Maimakterion	30	November
Poseideon	29	December

The Julian calendar is used in modern Greece, as it is in Russia.

The Gregorian calendar, now in use in all Christian countries, except Greece and Russia, consists of 12 months:

Month	Days
January	31
February*	28
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31

*In leap year, February has 29 days.

The Hebrew calendar is reckoned to start 3760 years and 3 months before the birth of Christ. It consists of 12 months, an additional month intercalated in embolismic years, containing 30 days intercalated, of which 29 belong to Ve-adar. The month Adar, which in ordinary years has 29 days, has 30 days in embolismic years. Each cycle contains 7 embolismic years. The comparison with the Gregorian calendar is only approximate:

No. of month taken in Babylonian Captivity	Month Name	Number of days: Ordinary Year	Number of days: Embolismic Year	Approximate Gregorian Calendar Correspondence
1	Nisan or Abib	30	30	April
2	Iyyar or Zif	29	29	May
3	Sivan	30	30	June
4	Tammuz or Tamuz	29	29	July
5	Ab	30	30	August
6	Elul	29	29	September
7	Tisri or Ethanim	30	30	October
8	Hesvan, Marchesvan, or Bul	29*	29*	November
9	Kisleu or Chisleu	30†	30†	December
10	Tebet or Tebeth	29	29	January
11	Sebat	30	30	February
12	Adar	29	30	March
--	Ve-adar **	--	29	--

*One day more if required; † One day fewer if required;
** Additional Adar or intercalary month.

The Hindu calendar divided the year into six seasons: Vasanta, spring or flowery; Grishna, hot; Varsha, rainy; Sarada, sultry, Hemanta, frosty; Sisira, dewy. In time, subdivided in honor of the Lunar and Solar Dynasties. The months begin with Baisakh, which corresponds to the latter part of April and the opening week of May. The others are: Jeth, Asarh, Sravana, Bhadra, Kuar, Kartika, Aghan, Pus, Magh, Phagun or Phalguna, and Chaitra. The intercalary month takes the name of the month after which it is inserted. Bhadra is the month of the birth of Krishna, to whom Sravana and Kartika are also sacred. Phagun is a month of rejoicing, and from Phag, its 8th day, to Poonini, its last day, the festivities resemble the Saturnalia of ancient Rome.

The Mexicans and Yucatans combined an astrological and solar calendar; the first consisting of 13 and the second of 18 periods of 20 days each, or 260 and 360 days respectively. To the latter were added 5 days, making a year of 365 days. Each of the 360 days was dedicated to a deity, the last 5 were not and consequently deemed unlucky. The days of the astrological calendar bore the names of objects. Probably used at votive offerings.

The Moslem calendar reckons time from June 16, 622 A.D., the day following Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina. The year consists of 12 lunar months of a mean duration of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. A cycle consists of 30 years of which 19 are ordinary years of 354 days each, and 11 are embolismic years with 355 days. The months are:

Month	Days
Muharram	30
Safar	29
Rabiul Awwal	30
Rabiziul Akhir	29
Jumadalula	30
Jumadal Ukhra	29
Rajab	30
Shaban	29
Ramadan	30
Shawwal	29
Zul Qadah	30
Zul Hijjah	29*

*In embolismic years, 30 days.

The earliest form of the Roman calendar is attributed to Romulus. It supposedly was a lunar calendar based on a year of 10 months, totaling 304 days: The ten months were adjusted by intercalation to correct differences between lunar and solar years. Numa intercalated with a month called Mercedinus, which consisted of 22 or 23 days alternately, and inserted every second year. Other changes were made by decemviral legislation. Numa also added two months, February and January, which were inserted between Decemvirs and Martius, but in 452 B.C., the Decemvirs reversed the position of the two months to January and February. That calendar is as follows:

Month	Days
Martius	31
Aprilis	30
Maius	31
Junius	30
Quintilis	31
Sextilis*	30
September	30
October	31
Nouember	30
Decemvirs	30
Januarius	31
Februarius	30

* Later called August.

In 46 B.C., Julius Caesar approved the Julian calendar, by which time was measured by

most western nations until the accumulation of error necessitated the establishment of the Gregorian calendar.

CALENDULA Herb symbolizing disquietude.

CALF Childhood, immaturity, innocence; also cowardice. Calf a contraction of ac-al-if, i.e. great lord of life, or ac-aleph, i.e. great or mighty or enduring A, is from the same root as Alps, caliph, calvary. Gothic for calf is kalbo, meaning great lord father. In Chinese New Year festival symbolic of the New Year, the cow symbolizing the Old Year. In Christian art the calf or ox is appropriate to Saint Luke. One of the four celestial animals. Ancient Hebrews looked upon the calf as a clean animal. It was much used in sacrifice. Hindu symbol of early spring, when the floodgates open and fruitful rains (celestial milk) pour down.

Calf love. Youthful fancy or attachment.

Calf skin. A fool, inasmuch as fools and jesters once wore calf-skin coats.

Fatted calf. The best of everything, the choicest animal food.

Golden calf. Worshiped by Jews at Mount Sinai, while Moses was absent on the mount. It had been cast by Aaron from the earrings of the people. Because the idol represented Mammon, a fertility and sun deity of the Syrians, and its worship was attended by orgiastic fertility rites forbidden to the Jews, Jehovah is said to have punished the Israelites with the death of three thousand men. Jeroboam erected two golden calves, sun symbols, one at each extreme of his kingdom, that the ten tribes of Israel might be prevented from going to Jerusalem to worship, and thus coalescing with the men of Judah. Jeroboam is mentioned in the Bible with the brand upon him, "who made Israel to sin."

CALHOUN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning warrior.

CALIBAN One who is fierce, ignorant, low, rude, uncouth, as Caliban in Shakespeare's The Tempest, the deformed, half-human son of the witch Sycorax and slave to Prospero. As ugliest boy in the world, parallels Avagddu.

CALIBURNUS In Brythonic legend sword of King Arthur which had been made in Ireland.

CALIDORE, SIR In Spenser's Faerie Queene the most courteous of all knights. He typifies Sir Philip Sidney. His adventure is against the Blatant Beast, whom he muzzles, chains, and drags to Faerie Land. The name is from the Greek and signifies beautiful, gifted.

CALIFORNIA Emblem: golden poppy; motto: Eureka; nicknames: El Dorado, Golden, Grizzly Bear. Name said to have been taken from the Spanish 'calida formax' (hot furnace).

CALIGA Roman hob-nailed boot worn by the common soldier. Also a bishop's stocking.

Caligate. A soldier wearing caligae; also a coward.

Caligula. The nickname of the Roman Emperor Gaius Caesar, who ruled from 37-41 A.D. In his youth he wore heavy military shoes called caligae, which brought about his nickname. He was a cruel and incestuous epileptic, and is said to have wished the Roman people had one head, that he might decapitate it at one blow. He was assassinated before

his thirtieth birthday.

CALIPH (CALEPH, CALIPHA, KHALIF) Eastern title meaning great chief. Word contracts into calf (see), and yields Great A or Aleph.

CALLA-LILY February 28 birthday flower with the sentiment magnificent beauty. Symbol of beauty and maidenly modesty. See lily for further symbolism.

CALLI Mexican for house; regarded as a symbol for fire, perhaps because a house or hut is warm. Resolves into ac-al-li, i.e. great god everlasting.

CALLIOPE (KALLIOPE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning beautiful voice. (2) Greek Muse loved by Apollo, and by him the mother of Orpheus. The most honored of the Muses she presided over epic poetry and heroic song. Usually represented holding a stylus with a slate or wax tablet on her knee. (3) One of the nine daughters of King Pieros, who challenged the Muses to a contest and were worsted. Caliope became so insolent the Pierides were changed to magpies. (4) A musical instrument consisting of a set of steam whistles played from a keyboard. It has a harsh sound.

CALLIRHOE, (KALLIRHOE) In Greek mythology wife of Chrysaor, mother of Geryon. A beautiful nymph who was the mother of a monster.

CALLISTO Literally, fairest. In Greek mythology daughter of Lycaon, King of Arcadia; huntress in the train of Artemis. As an attendant of the virgin-goddess she was forbidden to marry, but Zeus in the form of the huntress-goddess Artemis won her affection, and she became the mother of Arcas. Hera, jealous, changed Callisto into a bear and Artemis, not recognizing her, killed her. Zeus thereupon placed her among the stars as the Great Bear (Ursa Major). In another version Arcas, her son, grown into a huntsman, was about to slay her, when Zeus lifted them both into the sky as Arctos (collective name of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor). Probably an early or local form of Artemis.

CALPE Ancient name of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Heracles, the other being the promontory opposite in Africa, anciently called Abyla. In one legend, the two were originally one mountain, which Heracles tore in two; in another legend, Heracles piled up each mountain separately and poured the sea between them.

CALUMET North American Indians ceremonial pipe used for sacrificial tobacco in ritual directed to the four quarters, to heaven and to earth, and in other religious and magical ceremonies. Smoked in the ratification of solemn engagements and treaties; sometimes called peace pipe. A stranger was offered the pipe as a mark of hospitality and goodwill; to refuse it was an act of hostile defiance. Also smoked to symbolize war. Name applied by French Canadians, from the Latin calamus (reed).

CALVARY Latin translation of the Greek Golgotha, derived from the Hebrew Gulgoleth, meaning skull or place of a skull. The name given to the place of Jesus' crucifixion; hence a place of martyrdom. According to one legend, the skull of Adam was preserved here. The word calvary probably derives from the same root as Alps, calf, caliph.

CALVIN Masculine name from a Roman name Calvus, meaning bald.

CALYCANTHUS Shrub symbolizing benevolence, compassion.

CALYDONIAN BOAR HUNT In Greek mythology when Oeneus, king of Calydonia, failed to sacrifice to Artemis, the goddess punished him by sending a savage boar to destroy his crops and ravage his lands. A band of heroes collected to hunt the boar, which was wounded by Atalanta and killed by Meleager. The boar typifies drought killed by fertilizing sun.

CALYPSO (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning I conceal. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Atlas, goddess of the island Ogygia. Falling in love with Odysseus, she offered him immortality and eternal youth if he would remain with her. He stayed with her for seven years and then, yearning for home, left on a raft. The island represents a paradise on which Odysseus, the sun, was shipwrecked on his journey through the sky. Analogue of Avalon. Those who attempt to identify Ogygia as an actual island, say it is Gozo, near Malta. (3) In Ulysseus by James Joyce she is represented by Martha Clifford. (4) A rambling topical song, originated in Trinidad.

CAM (CAN, KEM) Gypsy for sun. Cognate with Kama, kami, khama, khan.

CAMACHO In Cervantes' Don Quixote the richest of men. He makes elaborate preparations for his wedding with Quiteria, the fairest of women, but as the bridal party is on its way, Basilius cheats him of his bride. Thus Camacho's wedding has become an aphorism for a vast but futile expenditure of money and time.

CAMAEAN SIBYL The most famous of all Greek prophetesses. Granted by Apollo a life of as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, she failed to ask for eternal youth and shrivelled to nothing. In her hideous agony, she prayed for death; thus one who wishes for death.

CAMARA Fly-whisk; Buddhist emblem of authority. Symbol of tantric manifestations. Emblem of arhats, Vajriputra, Vanavasi.

CAMARINA A lake in Sicily, which was a source of malaria to the inhabitants. When they consulted Apollo about draining it, they received the answer, "Do not disturb." In spite of this, the lake was drained, and the enemy marched over the bed of the lake and plundered the city. The proverb Don't meddle with Camarina (Ne moveas Camarinam), applies to those who remove one evil and, in doing so, give place to a greater evil. Compares with: let well enough alone; Don't kill the small birds or you will be devoured by insects; one pest may be a safeguard against a greater one. A similar Latin phrase is Anagyrin movere.

CAMAXTLI Mexican thunder, tornado, and war god. A name of Tezcatlipoca. In this form he is represented as the father of Quetzalcoatl by Chimalman. Also called Yoamaxtli, i.e. the garb or mantle of night.

CAMAZOTZ Mexican and Guate-

malian malignant deity. Dreaded and propitiated; worshiped in vampire form. A death-bat.

CAMBALO'S RING In Chaucer's Squire's Tale Cambalo was the second son of Cambuscan. The ring, a gift from his sister Canace, had the virtue of healing wounds. Typifies fertility.

CAMBEL In Spenser's Faerie Queene challenger of every suitor to his sister's hand. He overthrows all except Triamond, who marries her. Character adopted by Spenser from Cambalo in Chaucer's Squire's Tale.

CAMBER In British legend the second son of Brute. Wales became his portion. Probably connected with its ancient name of Cambria.

CAMBREMER, MME. DE In Proust's Remembrance of Things Past, a fashionable woman who makes an elaborate show of her interests in art, literature, and music.

CAMBRIA The land of the Cimbri or Cymry; an ancient name of Wales.

CAMBUSCAN In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, King of Sarra in Tartary. Model of all royal virtues. His wife is Elfeta; his two sons are Algarsife and Cambalo; his daughter is Canace. The King of Arabia and India sends Cambuscan a magic steed of brass. If the owner whispers the name of the place to which he wishes to go in the horse's ear, mounts the horse, and turns a pin set in the ear, the horse carries him to any spot on earth between sunrise and sunset. In the evening the horse vanishes until it is again required; suggesting the horse is the sun.

CAMBYSES Persian king who is said to have slain the sacred bull of Memphis (Apis) and to have turned mad as a consequence. In drama, he appears as pompous and ranting; his name has become proverbial for bombastic language.

CAMEL Docility, indefatigable perseverance, prudence, salaciousness, slyness, sobriety, stupidity, submission, transportation. Dream significance: hard work; (black) murder or violent death. Cognate with Camelot and with Carmel. In Arabia, a term of endearment. Buddhist animal of the goddess of winter. In Christianity, symbolizes temperance. In the East a carrier, beast-of-burden called the land-ship, ship-of-the-desert. An emblem of dignity and royalty. Hebrew for camel is gimel, which is also the third letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Represents the threefold or holy mount.

Camel-driver of Mecca. Mahomet.

Camel's hair dress. Christian robe of penitence and royalty; dress of John the Baptist.

Camel of Saleh. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven.

Camel through the needle's eye. The impossible, alluding to the proverb, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of needle." In the Talmud, an elephant is substituted for the camel.

CAMELLIA (1) Feminine name alluding to the flower. (2) Excellence, fragility, loveliness. In Japan, an unlucky flower, signifying a beautiful life brought suddenly to an end, from the manner in which the flower drops bodily from its stem. Also likened to the falling of a human head under the sword. Korean

symbol of steadfastness. A wedding flower.

Red camellia. Innate worth.

White camellia. Perfect loveliness.

CAMELOPARDALIS Constellation known as the Giraffe and also as Noah's Ark. So called because the giraffe is formed like a camel and spotted like a pard.

CAMELOT (1) A faker, hawker, newsboy; formerly a thief. (2) Wonder-city of King Arthur. A city of spires, located on the slopes of a steep mountain. From the gate-tower of its magic portal an arm extended with a sword, which was as high and as upright as the castle itself (rays of the sun). Here, Arthur held his court. In attempts to identify it as an actual place, it is said to have been located in Brittany, Cornwall, Scotland, and Wales. A name cognate with camel and Carmel.

CAMENAE (CARMENAE, CARMENTES, CASMENAE) Roman prophetic nymphs of fountains and springs, particularly of the springs near Porta Capena, where vestal virgins drew water. Their leader was Carmenta, who sang a child's destiny at birth. Egeria, one of their number, also was well-known. Sometimes identified with the Greek Muses. Name in the form Carmenae connects with carmen (song).

CAMEO Originally carved to show the head of a chosen deity and to act as a charm. A cameo ring carved with two or more profiles supposedly will bring wealth through inheritance or uncover a buried treasure or long-hidden will. A pope's insignia.

CAMERON Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning crook-nose.

CAMILLA (1) Feminine name from the Latin, signifying attendant at a sacrifice. (2) Roman virgin-queen of the Volsci-ans; one of the swift-footed attendants of Diana. In Virgil's Aeneid, she is described as so swift, she runs over a field of corn without bending a blade or she makes her way over the sea without wetting her feet, suggesting she either personified the rays of the moon, or was an aspect of breeze. In the conflict between Aeneas and Turnus she aided Turnus and was killed by Aruns. (3) In Dante's Inferno a warrior virgin who fought against the Trojans. (4) In Cervantes' Don Quixote the wife of Anseimo, who tests her fidelity. (5) An order of priests founded by Romulus.

CAMILLE Heroine of the Lady of the Camellias (Dame aux Camelias) by Alexander Dumas fils, when produced on the stage in the United States. A character drawn from the well-known French courtesan Madeleine du Plessis. In the drama she is a beautiful courtesan who gives up the man she has come to love genuinely and goes back to her old round of frivolity because she does not want to ruin the life of Armand Duval, her lover. In Verdi's opera she is also known as Camille; in the novel she was known as Marguerite Gauthier.

CAMILLO In Shakespeare's Winter's Tale a Sicilian lord who unites the lovers Florizel and Perdita. He is commanded by King Leontes to poison Polixenes; instead of doing so he warns Polixenes and flees with him to Bohemia.

CAMLAN Battlefield on which King Arthur received his wounds at the hands of his nephew Mo-

dred, and on which Modred was slain. Only four survived the battle, which put an end to the Knights of the Round Table. One survived because he was so ugly, he was believed to be a devil and no one would touch him; the second survived because he was so beautiful, he was taken for an angel; the strength of the third was so great, no one could resist it; Arthur, himself, was the fourth. After killing Modred, Arthur went to Avalon to be healed; there he fell into a long sleep, awaiting the sound of the trumpet which will warn him that Britain is in danger, and he must rise to save her.

CAMOMILE Flower symbolizing energy in adversity.

CAMORRA A lawless, secret society, organized in Naples, Italy. So called after the blouse worn by its members. Term used for any secret society with lawless or revolutionary aims.

CAMPA White flower with yellow center; in Buddhism emblem of Maitreya. A non-tantric symbol.

CAMPANULA Flower symbolizing adulation. Also called bluebell.

CAMPASPE In Greek semi-legendary history a beautiful woman, favorite concubine of Alexander the Great. Apelles supposedly modeled his Aphrodite Anadyomene after her; he fell in love with her while reproducing her likeness, and Alexander presented her to him.

CAMPBELL Masculine name from Old French, meaning beautiful field.

CAMPHOR Talisman against disease. In Chinese mythology dispenser of vital power and never-failing source of energy. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

CAMPUS ESQUILINUS In Roman antiquity burial place for the lowest classes just outside the Servian Wall.

CAMPUS MARTIUS Literally, field of Mars. A field on the right bank of the Tiber, where anciently the Romans held elections, games, military drills, etc., hence any field of action. In Old English law the campus was the ground marked out for the combatants in a trial by battle.

CAMROSH Iranian mythic bird which collects the seeds shed from the Gaokerena tree by Simurgh. He conveys the seeds to the place where Tishtrya seizes the water and lets the water with the seeds rain on the world. When Iranians are attacked, the spirit Berejya sends Camrosh to save them. He does so by picking up all non-Iranians as a bird does corn. Compares with Garuda, Phoenix.

CAM-SRIN Tibetan Buddhist war-god; in Sanskrit called Begtse. The Hindu prototype is Karttikeya, son of Siva.

CAMULUS (CAMULOS) Celtic war-god. He possessed an invincible sword, one of the chief treasures of the Tuatha De Danann. He appears in Gaelic mythology as Cumhal, father of Fionn (Finn), and in British myological history as Coel (Cole), who seized the crown of Britain and spent a short reign in a series of battles. 'Old King Cole,' of the popular ballad, represents the last faint tradition of the Celtic god. He equates with Mars.

CAN Mayan serpent-god. Father of three sons: Aac, a turtle; Cay, a fish; Coh, a leopard; and two daughters: Moo, a macow; and Niete, a flower. He was founder of the cities Chicken-Itza and Uxmal. His name yields Ac-an, i.e. Great One. Acon was Chaldean for serpent. Allied to khan.

CANAAN In Old Testament the Promised Land, rich with giant grapes, overflowing with milk and honey. Used to indicate any promised land or land of wealth.

Canaanite. The zealous, alluding to those in the Bible who entered the Promised Land.

CANACE In Chaucer's unfinished Squire's Tale a paragon of women; daughter of Cambuscan. The King of Arabia sent her as a birthday present (October 15) a magic mirror and ring. The mirror revealed if any man, on whom she set her heart, would prove true or false; the ring, worn on the thumb, enabled her to understand the language of birds and to converse with them. It also gave the wearer perfect knowledge of the medicinal properties of all roots. Spenser in Faerie Queene continued the story. In his version, Canace was courted by many suitors, but her brother Cambel (Cambalo in Chaucer) challenged each suitor to single combat, until finally Triamond, son of the fairy Agape, emerges the victor, and marries Canace.

CANADA Symbolized by the maple-leaf.

CANAM-LUM Yucatec Serpent-of-the Earth. Successor to Votan. Cognate Can.

CANARY-BIRD A jail-bird. At one time desperate convicts were dressed in yellow; their jails were called cages.

CANARY GRASS Perseverance.

CANATHUS In Greek mythology spring in which Hera bathed each year and became a virgin. See Inachus.

CANCAN Originally a frenzied sun-dance. In 19th century an alluring and daring dance popular in France.

CANCER The Crab, fourth sign of the zodiac. Sun enters when it has reached its highest northern limit, about June 21, and remains until about July 23, when it turns toward the south, and like the crab, the return is sideways. Gate to the second of the Four Astrological Ages, which see. According to astrologists, when the sun is in Cancer, storms are catastrophic and bring famine and locusts. The end of the world by water supposedly will occur when all planets are in Cancer. It is a summer sign, feminine and cold; its quality is unfortunate and wet; it is ruled by the moon. In the cycle of the spiritual in man, the sign of man's memory. Its character traits are mediocrity and reserved; it governs the chest, breast and lungs. Its tarot significance is the Emperor. Represented by two horizontal nines, joined or disjoined, which is considered to be a phallic symbol. According to legend, Juno sent Cancer against Hercules when he combated the Hydra of Lerne. It bit the hero's foot, Hercules killed it, and Juno placed it in the heavens.

CANDACE Greek name of several legendary Ethiopian queens who were ruling sovereigns. The section was not that of Ethiopia at the present time, but located

in the region of Upper Nubia, and by the Greeks called Meroe.

CANDAULES In Greek legend, 7th century B.C. king of Lydia, who exposed his naked wife to his officer Gyges, whereupon she induced the latter to murder Candaules. She then married Gyges and he reigned as king. Probably a time myth, the king typifying the sun, Candaules the moon, Gyges a lord of darkness.

CANDELABRUM (CANDELABRA) The Hebrew candelabrum was probably at one time related to the Egyptian sky-supporting pillars.

Seven-branched candelabrum. In Christian tradition the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit: counsel, knowledge, peace, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. In Hebrew tradition the Menorah, typifying the seven celestial bodies, the seven archangels before the throne, i.e. Cassiel (Saturn), keeper of secrets; Gabriel (Moon), spirit of strength; Haniel (Venus), spirit of splendor; Madimial (Mars), spirit of those who make red; Michael (Sun), who is like unto God; Raphael (Mercury), spirit of healing; Zadkiel (Jupiter), spirit of justice. In the Old Testament the six days of creation and the day of rest.

Three-branched candelabrum. Trinity.

Two-branched candelabrum. Presence of God; Christ and the church; the two natures of Christ, divine and human.

CANDID Masculine name from the Latin, meaning gleaming white. In Feminine form, Candida.

CANDLE Festivities, inquiry, light, religious devotion, romance, salute to the dead, study. Typifies life and also the stars. Used in fire worship and other sacred rites. As a funeral torch, light of the way, means of purification, protector against demons and evil, the soul. In past times, placed in various parts of the childbirth chamber to cleanse the mother who, after birth, was considered unclean. Used in charms and in divination. The families of many aviators burn candles, believing that as long as the flame does not blow out the aviator is safe. Dream significance: (lighted) birth; (out) death; (wax) birth. See red, white, or yellow candle under the color names.

Christian symbol of sanctuary. The eucharistic candle typifies the coming of Christ; the paschal candle typifies Christ risen. If the large candle formerly used at Christmas Eve festivities blew out before the evening was at an end, the omen was an evil one. The remnants of the candle were kept and used at the celebrator's funeral obsequies.

Burn the candle at both ends. To overdo in the expenditure of money or time; to waste energy.

He is not fit to hold the candle to another. One who is inferior, alluding to the link-boys who held candles in theatres and other places of amusement.

Seven candles. The seven Christian sacraments.

Three candles. Trinity. In Freemasonry three burning candles, called the Three Lesser Lights, are placed around the altar; one to the east to represent the sun, ruler of the day; one to the west to represent the moon, ruler of the night; one to the south to represent the master of the lodge. North remains the realm of darkness.

Vow a candle to the devil. To propitiate the devil by a bribe as some seek to propitiate the saints in glory by a votive candle.

CANDLEMAS A Celtic festival, which celebrated the quickening of the year, adopted to Christian rites. One of the quarter days on which witches celebrated their sabbaths. In Ireland and Scotland one of the four fire-feast days; Day on which Brigit was honored, celebrating the return of Spring on February 2, which in the United States is called ground-hog or wood-chuck day. See ground-hog day. Christian feast of the Purification of Virgin Mary, when Christ was presented to her in the Temple. In Roman Catholic churches all candles which will be required during the year are consecrated on Candlemas Day. They symbolize Christ as the light of the world or as the light to lead the Gentiles. In ancient Rome candles were burned to scare away evil spirits.

CANDLESTICK See candelabrum.

Candlestick with female form. Light of wisdom or wisdom in light. Mother goddess in beneficent aspect.

CANDRA (CANDRAMAS) (1) Early Hindu moon good. Portrayed as four-armed in a chariot drawn by numerous horses. (2) A non-tantric Buddhist symbol; the moon. Emblem of Sarvanivaranaviskambhin. In crescent form emblem of Nilankantharyavalokitesvara, Samvara, and Simhanadavalokitesvara.

CANDYTUFT Flower symbolizing indifference.

CANE Beggardom, lameness, old-age. See rod, staff for additional symbolism.

Gold-headed cane. A mystic wand. Early in United States history, practically every doctor considered a gold-headed cane an important part of a medical outfit, probably a relic of conjuring paraphernalia. The gold head was an emblem of medicinal virtues, frequently hollow to hold something, such as ammonia. The ammonia was held to the doctor's nose when he approached a patient to protect him from noxious exhalations, a relic of the idea that a spirit existed in the head of the cane which provided the owner with extraordinary power. See caduceus, Paracelsus.

CANENTE (CANENS) In Roman mythology daughter of Ianus and Venilia. An ocean nymph, wife of Picus. When Circe changed him into a picus (wood-pecker), Canente faded away in grief and became only a singing voice. In some account said to be the wife of Neptune. Also called Salacia.

CANEPHOROS Literally, basket-bearer. In ancient Greece one of the Athenian maidens selected to carry the baskets of sacred utensils in the processions of Athena, Bacchus, Demeter, etc. A frequent subject in Greek art.

CANES VENATICI Constellation the Hunting Dogs held in the leash of Bootes.

CANIDIA Sorceress who casts spells by means of wax dolls. The allusion is to a Neapolitan beloved by the poet Horace. When she deserted him, he held her up to contempt as a sorceress who could by a rhomb or other means unsphere the moon. In time her name meant any witch.

CANIS MAJOR Constellation the Greater Dog containing Sirius, dog of Orion. Dog given to Cephalus by Aurora; the swiftest of his species. Name probably derived from the fact that canine madness is prevalent in the sum-

mer season.

Canis Minor. Constellation the Lesser Dog. Dog loved by Diana, goddess of the chase. Faithful dog of Icarius, who revealed to Erigone, daughter of Icarius, the burial place of her father. Also the hound of Actaeon.

CANNE (CANNAE) The village where Hannibal defeated the Romans under L. Aemilius Paulus in 216 B.C. with great slaughter. Called the "field of blood," because of the heavy losses of the Romans. Term used to denote any battle that is the turning point of a great general's prosperity; thus Moscow was the Canne of Napoleon.

CANNEL COAL In Navaho legend jewel of the North.

CANNIBALISM Among primitive peoples kings or tribal chiefs are sacrificed and devoured for the purpose of allowing the tribal members to derive from the flesh and blood the powers and virtues which made the leader great. In ancient Egypt this type of cannibalism was part of the Sed festival. In some societies the warriors captured in battle are eaten. The underlying idea being that, by consuming a part of an adversary, his virtues will be acquired; thus a tribute to the superior courage or mentality of an adversary. Whether the man eaten be a king, priest, or an enemy, the rite is a form of contagious magic, and from the victim's death struggles omens are taken.

Cannibal deity. A man-eating god; cyclone, hurricane, tidal wave, tornado, volcano, whirlwind.

CANNON Destruction, military authority, war. Dream significance: hope unfulfilled. Word derived from canon, Greek and Latin name for a carpenter's rule, hence a decree, law, standard of rule.

CANOE American Indian conveyance of the goddess who had her origin in water.

Canoe paddle. Sacred emblem of the African deity Mukasa.

CANOPIC JAR See under jar.

CANOPUS Second brightest star of the heavens. Located in the constellation Carina.

CANOPY Celestial realm, heaven, paradise, sovereignty. In Buddhism typifies sacred tree under which Buddha received enlightenment; breath of life; sacred lungs of Buddha. The canopy or standard (banner) is one of the Eight Glorious Emblems of Buddhism.

Canopy studded with stars. Deity abode, the heavens, sky.

CANTERBURY BELLS July 21 birthday flower with the sentiment gratitude. Symbol of constancy in adversity.

CANTHARUS A two-handled dish-like libation cup used by the ancient Greeks in Dionysian and other ceremonies. In the Christian church used as a candle holder. The word is from the Greek, meaning drinking cup or sea-fish.

CANTON (1) Heraldic reward for the performance of eminent service. (2) City of rams, from the Chinese legend which relates that five ancient magicians, dressed in garments of five different colors, representing the five directions, and riding rams of five different colors, each bearing in its mouth a stalk of grain having six ears, met in the city of Canton and presented the grain

to the people saying, "May famine and dearth never visit your markets."

CANUTE Legendary Danish king who commands the sea to halt as a proof of his power. Possible personification of the sun. See Xerxes.

CAO-BIEN Legendary general, first governor, and later king of Annam, Indo-China. Worshiped as a protector-spirit. Later displaced by Ma-vien, a deified despot.

CAOILTE MAC RONAN In Irish legend, a bard and warrior. A spirit of wind renowned as the Thin Man, he was so swift of foot, he could overtake the March wind. As an incentive to heroes to hunt a wild boar, a fairy in disguise that was devastating the land, Fionn offered a choice of the women of the land as a prize to the boar's slayer. Caoilte "got the beast killed," and Fionn covered the heads of the women lest Caoilte should choose his wife; the ruse failed.

CAP Protection against the sun. Head covering of a peasant, seaman, sportsman. In mythology frequently described as making a deity invisible, thus a cloud which hides the sun.

Blue cap. The sea.

Cap and bells. Traditional part of a medieval jester's costume; hence a fool's cap. Foolscap has become the name of a paper which originally was watermarked with the jester's cap and bells. A Christian symbol of martyrs determined to suffer martyrdom gaily or gladly, i.e. "Fools for Christ's sake."

Cap and gown. Scholarship, alluding to the academical costume of a university professor or student.

Cap of Hades. In Greek mythology dog-skin cap obtained by Perseus from the Graiai and worn by him when he slew Medusa. It rendered him invisible. Typifies darkness.

Cap with vary-colored feathers. Fancy, seat of unaccountable actions. Childhood is called cap and feather days.

Considering cap. Judgment, thinking, weighing a problem. In the expression, "I will put on my considering cap," the allusion is to the official cap of a judge, formerly donned when passing any sentence; now worn only when passing a death sentence.

Feather in one's cap. A creditable achievement; something to be proud of.

Horned cap. Sumerian emblem of the war-god. With the horns turned up a Babylonian emblem of divine power. The world mountain; symbol of the triad Anu, Ea, Enlil.

Maintenance cap. A cap of dignity, which anciently in England belonged to the rank of duke. In modern times the fur cap worn by the Lord Mayor of London on days of state. Also the cap carried before British sovereigns at their coronation.

Military cap. Armed authority, war. Dream significance: (putting on) triumph; (taking off) disappointments.

Phrygian cap. Freedom, independence, liberty. The cap was worn by Byzantine soldiers and by the doges of Venice. It appeared on the statue of Athena at Troy, and was an attribute of Mithra. In ancient Rome, when a slave was freed, a small Phrygian cap, usually of red felt, called pilĕus, was placed on his head, and he was termed libertinus (freedman). When Saturninus, in 100 B.C., captured the capitol, he hoisted a Phrygian cap on his spear to indicate that all

slaves who joined his standard should be free. Marius used the same symbol against Sulla, and when Caesar was assassinated, the conspirators marched forth in a body with a cap elevated on a spear in token of liberty. In the French Revolution it was adopted by the revolutionists as an emblem of their freedom from royal authority and called bonnet rouge.

Pointed cap. In Buddhism the snake's hood cap, alluding to the protection and veneration given Gautama, when he reached Buddhahood, by the serpent. In Hinduism an attribute of Brahma as divine royalty.

Setting her cap for him. A young woman trying to ensnare a young man into becoming her husband, alluding to the days when women habitually wore caps or bonnets, and put on the most attractive to win the admiration of the favored gentleman.

Winged cap. Dispatch, speed, wind. Attribute of Hermes and Mercury.

CAPA Sanscrit for bow, used with sara (arrow) in Buddhist services against demons and evil spirits. Emblem of Kurukulla, Marici, Mayajalakramaryavalokitesvara, and Raktalokesvara.

CAPAC Peruvian sun deity. Later capac became an adjective meaning great, powerful. From the root ac (ak).

CAPANEUS In Greek mythology nephew of Adrastus, king of Argos. A fierce rebellious spirit, he was one of the seven heroes, and leader of a detachment in the battle against Thebes. He scaled the walls of the city, and when his gigantic shadow frightened the people, he mocked the gods and challenged Zeus by declaring that the great god himself would not prevent him from leaping over the walls and dropping into Thebes. For this blasphemy Zeus struck him dead with a thunderbolt. Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, threw herself into the flames while his body was burning. A light or sun deity.

CAPE COLONY Symbolized by an anchor; also by a woman leaning on a rock.

CAPE JASMINE In the language of flowers: I am too happy.

CAPITOLINE The smallest of the seven hills on which Rome is located. Famous for the temples of Jupiter and Juno.

CAPON A cock or rabbit castrated to improve the taste of its flesh. In humorous usage, a eunuch.

CAPRICORN (CAPRICORNUS) The Goat, tenth sign of the zodiac. The sun enters at the winter solstice about December 21 and remains until about January 20. Gate to the fourth of the Four Astrological Ages, which see. It is a winter sign, feminine and cold; its quality is unfortunate and dry; it is ruled by Saturn. It symbolizes mourning. Its character traits are ambition, persistence, and thoughtlessness; it governs the knees. Its tarot significance is the Wheel of Fortune. In Buddhist zodiacs the sign is an elephant. In Greek mythology Capricorn was Pan, who, from fear of the great Typhon, changed himself into a goat, and by Zeus was made one of the signs of the zodiac.

CAPUA One of the most luxurious cities in Italy; hence any city of luxury. Hannibal is said to have been corrupted by the city. Everywhere he was victorious

over the Romans until he took up his winter quarters at Capua. There, his star began to wane; Carthage soon was in ruins, and Hannibal an exile. Hence, "Capua corrupted Hannibal" means luxury and self-indulgence ruin anyone.

CAPULET (CAPPELLETTI) A proud, noble family of Verona in northern Italy at feudal enmity with the Montagues (Montecchi). They are mentioned in many literary works, including Dante's Purgatorio and Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. Juliet is of the Capulet family.

CAPUT MORTUUM Literally, dead head. An alchemist's term for the worthless remainder of an experiment; hence anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

CAR The sun. Its symbolism is that of the chariot, which see.

CARA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning dear one.

CARABAS, MARQUIS DE A pretentious, conservative, and vain nobleman, with a Fortunatus' purse which is never empty, who desires to restore the absurdity and ostentation of the court of Louis XIV. From the character drawn by Perrault in Puss in Boots, where he is the master of Puss. Disraeli uses the name in his novel Vivian Grey, where he intends it for the Marquis of Clanricarde.

CARACALLA Nickname given to the cruel and treacherous Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, in allusion to the long hooded tunic worn by the Gauls which he introduced. He was assassinated.

CARADAWC (CARADOC, CRADOC) In Welsh mythology son of Bran. His name signifies great arms or prince of combat. In Arthurian romance a son of Llyr and a knight of the Round Table, distinguished for valiant deeds. He was surnamed Brief-Bras, and was the victim of a serpent. In the ballad, Boy and the Mantle, a boy arrived at King Arthur's court with a mantle which could not be worn by an unchaste woman. Of all the ladies at court, Caradawc's wife was the only one able to wear it. He was later confounded with the historical Caractacus, who was a king of the Silures, a tribe in South Wales, and who withstood the Roman armies for nine years, but was finally betrayed by Carthismandu, queen of the Brigantes, and taken to Rome a captive in 51 A.D.

CARADOC (CAREY) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning beloved.

CARANA Footprint of a Buddha.

CARAVEL A light, fleet ship, the type of vessel sailed by Columbus to the New World; hence a ship of adventure or exploration.

CARBONARI Literally, charcoal burners. The name of a secret Italian political society organized in 1808. The members called their place of meeting a hut; its inside was the place for selling charcoal; the outside was the forest; their political opponents were wolves. The object was to convert the kingdom of Naples into a republic.

CARBONEK In Brythonic legend the four-cornered castle, guarded by King Pelles, in which the Grail was kept. The name sig-

nifies square. Also called Caer Pedryvan. See Caer Sidi.

CARBUNCLE Gem symbolizing constancy, energy, self-confidence, strength. Also blood, suffering, war. Dream significance: acquirement of wisdom. In heraldry: the red tincture of a nobleman's escutcheon, symbolizing assurance. Christian symbol of blood and suffering, martyrdom. Five carbuncles typify the five wounds of Christ or Christ's Passion.

CARD Divination, gambling, games. See sung-ta. Dream significance: (reading) dangerous undertaking; (playing) loss of money, useless expenditure; (to see played) cheating, deceit. See tarot.

CARDAMINE Flower symbolizing paternal error.

CARDEA (CARDO, CARNA) Two-headed Roman goddess of hinges, i.e. (hinges on which the year swings in ancient Latin calendar). Mistress of Janus. Inasmuch as the celestial hinges were located at the back of the North Wind, where the millstones of the universe revolved, she held the keys to the otherworld. Compare Fenja and Menja. She held the power to shut that which was open and open that which was shut. She also was guardian of family life. Her emblem was a white thorn, with which she banished evil from doorways. Source of cardinal, which refers to the four main directions or winds.

Cardinal. December 20 birthday flower, symbolizing distinction.

Cardinal points of the compass. So called because intermediate directions, such as N.E., N.N.E., etc. hang or hinge on them. In Latin the poles upon which the earth turns are called cardines, and the cardinal points are those which lie in the direction of the poles (north and south) and of sunrise and sunset (east and west). The winds which blow due north, south, east and west, are called the cardinal winds. Like the cardinal points, the cardinal humors, virtues, etc. are four in number. Among Zuni Indians the directions or points of the compass number six, i.e. north, south, east, west, up, and down.

Cardinal signs of the Zodiac. The gates to the four seasons: Aries, spring equinox; Cancer, summer solstice; Libra, autumn equinox; Capricorn, winter solstice.

Cardinal virtues. Fortitude, justice, prudence, and temperance, on which all other virtues depend or hinge. A term which distinguishes the natural virtues from the theological virtues (faith, hope and charity).

CARIB A mirthless, savage, and cannibalistic linguistic family of American Indians, which practices couvade. A variant name is Galibi.

CARINA The constellation known as the Keel (of Argo). Its formation is that of the ridge-shape on a bird's breast.

CARLA (CARLOTTA) Feminine name corresponding to the masculine Carlo or Charles.

CARLISLE Masculine name from middle English, meaning from the loyal stronghold.

CARMEL (CARMELA, CARMELITA) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning garden or park. (2) Sacred mountain in Palestine. Scene of the conflict between Elijah and the prophets

of Baal. Nabal, the Carmelite, husband of Abigail, dwelt on the mountain. Saul, returning from his expedition against Amalek, erected a trophy on the mountain. In the Old Testament coupled with the fruitful rod or staff of life. The meanings of the word are various, including circumcised lamb, harvest, vine of God, or orchard full of ears of corn, and it is cognate with camel, Camelot.

CARMEN (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning song. (2) A deceitful, fascinating flirt. Drawn from the gypsy coquette in Georges Bizet's opera of the same name based on Merimee's novel. For unfaithfulness her lover Don Jose stabs her to death.

CARMENTA Roman goddess of springs. Later goddess of women in childbirth, in which aspect she was invoked as Postverta or Prorsa, depending on whether the child was born facing backwards or forwards. For this reason she was conceived as two goddesses called Carmentes. Leader of the Camenae, she sang a child's destiny at birth, her name meaning song. Her feast, the Carmentalia, was celebrated January 11 and January 15. Her cult survives in modern Italy where she is invoked for aid in childbirth. Evander, worshiped in both ancient Greece and Roman, was said to have been the child of Carmenta by Hermes.

CARMICHAEL Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning Michael's friend.

CARMILHAN A Phantom ship in the Baltic Sea. The captain of the ship swore he would double the cape, whether or not God willed it. Because of his blasphemy he was doomed to abide forever as captain of the same vessel, which eternally appears near the Cape, but never doubles it. Klaboterman, the spirit of the phantom ship, helps sailors at their work, but beats those who are idle. When a ship is doomed, Klaboterman appears dressed in yellow, wearing a night-cap and smoking a pipe. Analogue of the Flying Dutchman.

CARNAL PASSION Symbolized by a crimson cyclamen, by the color red, by Sodom and Gomorrah. Personified by the devil dressed as a woman, by Aphrodite Pandemos.

CARNATION December 19 birthday flower with the sentiment admiration. Symbol of divine love, fascination, woman's love. Emblem of the state of Indiana. Christian emblem of marriage, pure love.

Scarlet carnation. Emblem of the state of Ohio.

Striped carnation. Refusal.

Yellow carnation. Disdain.

CARNELIAN (CORNELIAN) July birthstone with the virtue of dispersing evil thoughts and sorrow. Symbolic of courage, friendship, joy, peace. Talisman to animate colorless personalities, to calm anger, to prevent misfortune, to strengthen self-confidence. Held to be medicinally endowed. A toothpick of carnelian supposedly prevents bleeding gums. Jewel governing Leo, its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Dream significance: impending misfortune. From Latin cornu (horn) or Italian carne (flesh). Previously called sardius. Arabs wear to preserve them against envy; Moslems call it the Mecca stone which fulfills all desires and brings happiness and peace to the owner. Aus-

tralian Bushmen value it as an emblem of good hunting and do not permit women to approach the spot where it is being carved. In the East worn as an amulet against sorcery as well as against plague. Ancient Egyptians wore it to become serene and preserve dignity in argument. Greeks wore it the first day of the week, because they believed it had the power to grant every wish. Israelites prized it during their wanderings in the wilderness as an emblem of hope and patience. It had first position in Aaron's breastplate and represented the tribe of Reuben. Persians buried it with the dead. Romans attributed to it the power to protect them against disasters of nature, such as earthquakes, floods, storms.

Carnelian onyx. In the language of gems: Distinction lies before you.

CARNIVAL Modern survival of the Saturnalia, in which the carnival spirit is personified by one in fantastic dress, a Columbine, Harlequin, Pantaloon, and Pierrot, etc. See Saturnalia.

CAROL (CAROLA, CAROLE, KAROL) Feminine name from Old French, meaning song of joy.

CAROLE Name given by troubadours to a pre-Christian sun dance or ballet, in which the performers moved in a circle. Source of carol, choir, choral.

CAROLINE (CADDIE, CAROLINA, CAROLYN, CARRIE, LINA) Feminine name corresponding to Charles; from Old Teutonic meaning noble-spirited.

CAROLINGIANS (CARLOVINGIANS, KARLINGS) The dynasty of ruling family of France and Germany to which Charlemagne belonged and which was named for him. Charles Martel (Charles the Hammer) was the first powerful leader of the Carolingians. His grandson, Charlemagne, was constantly at war, and the death of his paladin Roland in 778, gave rise to a great body of medieval legend, the Carlovingian cycle. The name means pertaining to or descendants of Karl the Great (Charlemagne).

CAROU (KARO) Cornish for deer or stag. Equates with Italian caro (beloved). See deer for symbolism.

CARP Endurance, pluck, voracity. It carries the general symbolism of fish, which see. Also called bream, which equates with Brahm. Root of carpo, a fruit seed, and of carpenter. In China and Japan a sacred fish because of its red color, symbolizing courage and strength. Inasmuch as it struggles against currents, typifies perseverance and war. It is a masculine talisman, and kites frequently are sent up on festive days in the shape of a carp.

CARPENTER Creator. The Zend word for carpenter is tashan, which also means creator. Christ was the son of a carpenter. In a Rig-Veda poem a carpenter is a man of trade in search of gain.

CARPET Luxury, sovereignty. A red carpet is rolled out to protect visiting royalty from touching the ground; this is related to the mythological belief that the foot is sacred. See heel, hobbling. In Oriental legend a magic carpet (cloud) carries one into enchanted lands. Buddha is carried through the skies on a carpet. In the Koran King Solomon's throne was placed on a carpet of green silk

when he wished to travel. It carried all his forces, men and women at his right, spirits at his left. Solomon told the wind where he wished to go, the carpet (cloud) rose in the air. To screen the party from the sun, birds with outspread wings formed a canopy over it.

Be on the carpet. Be reprimanded.

Bring a question onto the carpet. Bring a subject up for consideration. Adopted from the French expression, sur le tapis (on the tablecloth).

Carpetbagger. Originally applied to a wandering wildcat banker who traveled into the Western United States and decamped with funds entrusted to him; later applied to northern political adventurers seeking profit in the south after the Civil War.

Carpet knight. One dubbed at court by favor, not having won his spurs by military service; alluding to those who are knighted as they kneeled on a carpet in contradistinction to those who were knighted on a battlefield.

CARPO Worshiped in some parts of ancient Greece as one of the Horae. Goddess of the corn or fruit-bearing season.

CARRYING WATER IN A SIEVE Folktale motif signifying escape or punishment.

CARSON, KIT A famous trapper and guide of the 19th Century American West. His adventures appear in dime novel thrillers.

CARTAPHILUS One of the names of the Wandering Jew.

CARTHAGE A famous city of the ancient world in North Africa, which stood as a threat to Rome. Cato the Elder concluded every speech in the Roman Senate with, "Carthage must be destroyed." The words have become proverbial and mean, "That which stands in the way of our expansion must be removed at all costs."

Carthaginian faith. Treachery.

Carthaginian peace. A peace treaty which implies the virtual annihilation of the vanquished.

CARTOUCHE In Egyptian antiquity an oblong figure with rounded ends containing the name of a deity, king, or queen. When placed in a grave or on a monument, served as an amulet which gave magical protection to those whose names it contained and prevented demons from devouring the name of the dead. Also worn as a talisman to obtain a deity's favor, recognition, and remembrance, and to prevent the name of the wearer from being blotted out in the next world. See Name.

CARVARA (SARVARA) Hindu guard at the gates of the otherworld. Compares with Cerberus.

CARYATIDES Figures of women used in Greek architecture as pillars. Caryae, in Laconia, sided with the Persians at Thermopylae, and as a consequence, the victorious Greeks destroyed the city, slew the men and made slaves of the women. Praxiteles, to perpetuate the disgrace, employed figures of these women instead of columns. A male figure is called Atlas.

CASCA In Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, a cruel, violent conspirator: Referring to the dead Caesar, Antony says, "See what a rent the envious Casca made."

CASH A round Chinese coin with a square hole, expressing, "Before your eyes." Good fortune, wealth. Compare coin.

CASIMIR Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning show forth peace, master in his own house.

CASKET See box.

CASPER (GASPER) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning dutiful.

CASSANDRA (CASS, CASSIE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, alluding to the prophetess. (2) Prophetess fated to be heard by those who would not believe her. Daughter of Priam, King of Troy, and Hecuba. Loved by Apollo, she promised to marry him if he would confer on her the gift of prophecy. Once he had given her the gift, she refused to marry him. Incensed, Apollo rendered the gift useless by causing all who heard her predictions to fail to believe them. Thus she was one given the experience of vision, but whose gift from the gods was useless. Awarded to Agamemnon as a prize when Troy fell to the Greeks, she warned him that his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus would slay him, but like everyone else he ignored her prophecy. In the same way nature reveals phenomena to come, but few comprehend the signs.

CASSIA A cinnamon symbolic of longevity in China.

CASSIDY Masculine name from Celtic, meaning the ingenius.

CASSIM BABA See under Baba.

CASSIOPEIA (CASSIEPEIA, CASSIOPEA, KESSIEPEIA) In Greek mythology wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda. A deity of night. Having aroused the displeasure of the Nereides by boasting of the superior beauty of her daughter, an innundation and sea-monster were sent by Poseidon to lay waste the country. To appease the sea-monster, Andromeda, dawn, was offered as a sacrifice. She was saved by Perseus, the sun, who slew the monster, darkness. This may be a flood myth, in which an earth-goddess is saved by the sun from innundation. Cassiopeia was placed in the northern sky as a constellation, also known as the Lady in the Chair or She of the Throne. Religious astronomers of the 17th century identified the constellation with Bathsheba and with Mary Magdaline.

CASSIUS In Shakespeare's Julius Caesar instigator of the conspiracy against Julius Caesar.

CASSOCK Christian clergyman's everyday dress signifying devotion to the church.

CASTALIA (CASTALY) A fountain on Mount Parnassus near Delphi, in which Pythia used to bathe. Sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Its waters were said to have the power of inspiring with the gift of poetry those who drank from it.

CASTANETS Accompaniment to song and dance. So called for their resemblance to chestnuts. In China called bo. Attribute of Ts'ao Kuo-chiu, one of the Eight Immortals.

CASTE One of the hereditary classes into which Hindu society is divided according to the religious laws of Brahmanism; hence any hereditary or class system. The four great Hindu castes are: Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas or Shatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaisyas (husband-men and merchants), Sudras (laborers and mechanics).

The first issued from the mouth of Brahma, the second from his arms, the third from his thighs, and the fourth from his feet. Below the four castes come the Pariahs (outcasts). The Vedas are sealed to them and they are held cursed in this world and without hope.

Lose caste. Lose a position in society. To get degraded from one social standing to a lesser one.

CASTLE Authority, dominance, impregnability, power, romance, safety, sovereignty, wealth. Dream significance: happy event; (in ruins) distress. In heraldry, grandeur, nobility, solidity, strategy. A triple-towered castle on a rock with a key pendant hanging from the central gateway symbolizes Gibraltar. Castle, identical with Castile, yields Great Light, resplendent God.

Castle Dangerous. In a novel of the same name by Sir Walter Scott the scene of repeated battles.

Castle Garden. Large circular building built as a fort at the Battery, New York City. Successively a place of entertainment, an immigration center, an aquarium.

Castle in the air. Baseless vision, day dream, splendid imagining. In fairy tales castles in the air frequently appear at a word and vanish as rapidly. Also called castle in Spain.

Castle of Corbenic. In medieval legend castle where the dwellers have all the heart desires with the additional prestige of being the guardians of the Grail (fertility).

Castle of Indolence. In a poem by James Thompson situated in the land of Drowsiness. Its owner, an enchanter, enticed passers-by that he might engage them in sensual pleasures.

Castle of Revelry. Another name for Revolving Castle. Also called Castle of Riches. See Caer Sidi.

Castle of Wonders. Grail Castle. See Caer Sidi.

Castle Perilous. See Caer Sidi.

CASTOR A bean used as a purgative. Oil with which the poor in Korea anoint their hair.

CASTOR AND POLLUX (KASTOR AND POLYDEUCES) In Greek mythology Zeus or Tyndareus (Zeus as thunderer) visited Leda in the form of a swan. She produced two eggs, from one Castor and Clytemnestra sprang, from the other Pollux and Helen. Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, were twins renowned for their attachment to each other; also for their physical accomplishments, Castor being the greatest charioteer of his time, Pollus the greatest pugilist; their outstanding virtues were heroism and valor. They were heroes of the Argonaut expedition and other adventures. Castor taught Heracles the art of armed warfare. When Castor was killed in a battle Zeus offered Pollux immortality, but he refused to accept the gift unless allowed to share it with Castor. Zeus granted the wish, but decreed they were to live on alternate days and placed them in the heavens as two stars in Gemini; sometimes they are identified as the constellation Gemini. Famous for their protection of sailors, their names were given by sailors to Saint Elmo's fire. If one flame showed itself, they said it portended the worst of the storm was yet to come; if two or more luminous flames appeared, they called them Castor and Pollux and said the flames indicated the termination of the storm. Castor and Pollux were honored as athletes, for their

brotherly love, and as guardian deities, war dancers, and warriors. Their death and rebirth typifies the alternate motions of light and darkness. Pollux appeared in the east in the morning, Castor in the west in the evening to usher in light and darkness. They were dusk and dawn, morning and evening stars, night and day, sun and moon, riding white horses. Their emblems are: a burning fire; conical helmets (representing their births from an egg or a sailor's cap); long lances (rays of light); Saint Elmo's Fire; stars; two parallel bars joined by cross pieces (each bar representing a plank of wood or tree as a symbol of deity). The name Castor is possible source of castrate (see); it means crocus, which is akin to the Sanscrit kasturi, which means musk. Pollux is identical with bollux or bollix meaning to mix up. The Romans borrowed Castor and Pollux from the Greeks and worshiped as bringers of victory, powers which help in time of need. They compare to Hindu Asvins. Also called Anakes, which see.

CASTORP, HANS Hero of Thomas Mann's The Magic Mountain. He has been interpreted to be the gradual yielding to the excesses of pure aestheticism.

CASTRATION Universally in mythology the fertility hero or vegetation god, knowing his death and descent into the lower world are inevitable, rejects the love of the earth goddess, and castrates himself in the supreme sacrifice for the life of mankind. The offering of the phallus is a form of sympathetic magic. The castrated priest was in the service of the earth-mother and her fertility-lover-son, and later emerged as the eunuch who guards the women (mothers) of a harem. The castrated deity also represents one who trespassed into a woman's realm, as Actaeon, the sun, entered the realm of Artemis, the moon. Word possibly derived from Castor. See Adonis, Cain 2, circumcision, Cotytto, reaping.

CASWALLAWN (CASSIBELLAWN, CASSIVELAUNUS) In Welsh mythology son of Beli. His sister was Penardun, wife of the sea-god Llyr, and his brothers were Llevelys, Lludd, Nynnyaw, and Peibaw. Little remains of the Caswallawn myths. He appears as hostile to Llyr and Llyr's descendants. After the death of Lludd, he destroyed the heroes of Britain, usurped the kingdom and left Manawyddan, the son of Llyr, landless. He supposedly reigned during the period that Julius Caesar first invaded Britain. In the poem fragments which exist history and mythology are interwoven. He probably was an agricultural or earth deity.

CAT Cleanliness, diligence, domesticity, freedom, maternity; also cruelty, egotism, flattery, infidelity, love of ease and luxury, perversity, prowling, slyness, sorcery, thievery, treachery, witchery. One who is calculating, false, fierce, graceful, nervous, ornamental, proud, sensitive, subtle, useful. Seer in the dark; torturer, who will play with a wounded prey. If ill-treated, a bringer of bad luck. Dream significance: perfidy, treason; (angry) quarrels; (killing) danger escaped; (mewing) petty slanders; (purring) hypocrisy; (scratching) deceit; (walking alone) journey by water. In heraldry courage, liberty, vigilance. Object of worship in ancient religions. In China called

mao. Protector of silkworms; disperser of evil spirits. A symbol of love. In art shown reaching for a butterfly to express hope of an old age, as the cat's name as well as the butterfly's is similar to that of persons who live to be over eighty. The coming of a strange cat into the house is an omen of approaching poverty, as a cat is believed to be able to foresee where mice and rats are apt to be found. To steal a cat from a house is unlucky. One washing its face portends the arrival of strangers. Christian symbol of laziness and lust. In ancient Egypt called mau, which also denoted light, and which is cognate with ma (mother). Symbol of sexual desire. A form of the mother-goddess Bast (Bubastis), personification of the life-giving solar heat, probably because of its habit of basking in the sun. Whoever killed a cat, even accidentally, was sentenced to die. Because of its nocturnal habits, its fecundity, and because its eyes enlarge and contract, typified the waxing and waning of the moon, and sacred to Isis, the moon-goddess. Thus expressed the splendor of light and maternity. In Europe feared as an animal that takes away the life of a child by sucking its breath as it sleeps; the form of a vampire. In France identified with the corn spirit; the last portion of grain reaped was called the cat's tail. Hecate, Greek sorceress changed herself into a cat. In India steed of Sasthi, goddess worshiped to avert smallpox. In Japan signifies maliciousness, supernatural power. The pinkish-brown or red cat, called golden flower, is believed to have the greatest magical powers. Tri-colored cats are worshiped as bringers of good-luck to families, fishermen, and seafarers. A cat is believed to be innocent as a kitten, devilish in old age. In Norse mythology a form of the Midgard serpent. In ancient Rome symbol of liberty.

Black cat. Bad-luck, death, sorcery, witchery. Called a 'familiar' from the medieval superstition that Satan and witches assumed the form of a black cat. In China harbinger of misfortune, poverty, sickness. In some European countries said to be a fortunate mascot, and worn as a talisman. In Japan believed to cure spasms if placed on the stomach of the ill person; also cures melancholia and betrays thieves. A black cat supposedly foretells the weather and for this reason a pet of sailors.

Black cat with a gold piece. According to a medieval witch remedy, if you would always have money, bury a black cat with a gold piece and close the eyes with two black beans.

Cat and dog. Enemies.

Cat-eyed. Acute vision.

Cat-skins. A Cinderella mantle; a brilliant robe, the light of the sun. Cinderella as Hearth Cat, an aspect which probably corresponds to the Roman conception of Vesta. Compare louse-skin. A name applied to the ruffled appearance of the sea caused by a catspaw breeze on the water.

Fat cat. One who contributes generously to a political campaign.

Fight like Kilkenny cats. Fight until both sides have lost everything.

Grin like a Cheshire cat. An old simile popularized by Lewis Carroll, applied to persons who show their teeth and gums when they laugh.

Make a cat's paw of. Make a fool of another; cause another to do one's dirty work.

Play cat and mouse. Dangle someone on a string, the one with power pretending to let the victim go, but actually not doing so.

Wait for the cat to die. Wait for a swinging rope to come to a gradual standstill.

CATACLOTHES Greek spinners; fate deities. Resemble the Harpies and Keres.

CATACOMB Subterranean gallery of alcoves and recesses in which persons are buried. The Alexandrian catacomb was one of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

CATAIAN A native of Cathay or China; intended to mean a liar, scoundrel, thief, as, in the middle ages they had such a reputation. Used by Shakespeare in the Merry Wives of Windsor.

CATALPA Symbol of showiness; in the language of flowers: Beware of the coquette.

CATCHFLY Pretended love, snare, youthful love. A white catchfly is a symbol of betrayal.

CATCITEPULZ Literally, the mountain which speaks. In Aztec mythology mountain from which Xipe Totic calls on the people to do penance on account of their sins.

CATERPILLAR Rebirth, transmigration of the soul, alluding to the change from its insect shape to that of a butterfly or moth. Dream significance: betrayal. In Japan god of the ever lasting world, the world of the dead.

CATFISH Japanese gigantic primeval catfish which causes earthquakes.

CATHA Etruscan sun deity.

CATHARI Gnostics, purifiers, reformers; alluding to a pre-Reformation Protestant sect in Italy, which aimed at or claimed a purity of doctrine and life. Also called the Pure Ones.

CATHBAD In Irish legend druid of Emain Macha at the court of Conchobar, king of Ulster. His curse caused the head of the Ulster chieftan Sualtam, mortal father of Cuchulainn, to be cut off. According to one version, Conchobar was the natural son of Cathbad by Nessa, which see. Cathbad cured Cuchulainn of madness. A spirit of decay.

CATHEDRA The chair or seat of one in authority. Root of the word cathedral. Christian throne of a bishop in the sanctuary.

CATHENA Mojave Indian virgin-mother goddess. Adopted sister of Ku-yu. Name signifies First Woman, the goddess's title as a virgin. Also called Quakuina-haba, Old Woman of the West. The name appears to be related to Kwannon. The Mojave Venus.

CATHERINE (CATHARINA, CATHY) (1) Feminine name. See Katherine. (2) Catherine de Medicis. Daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, an immoral and tryannical ruler, she became queen of France and the mother of three kings. She provoked civil and religious wars and is held responsible for the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572. (3) Catherine of Russia. Deposed her husband with the aid of her paramour Grigori Orlov and became sovereign queen of Russia. Misery and serfdom among the peasants increased during her reign, but she was successful in foreign wars and extended Russia's boundaries. Called the Semiramis of the North.

Catherine wheel. An emblem of the sun, either five or six-

rayed. Displayed at festivals as a rotating firework or as a pinwheel. The pinwheel has developed into a child's toy, and the toothed-wheel has been adopted as a window-wheel to create a breeze. In Christian tradition typifies execution, martyrdom; the legendary instrument of Saint Catherine's martyrdom.

CATH GODEU (CAD GODDEU) In Brythonic mythology the battle fought between Arawn, Lord of the underworld Annwfn, and Amaethon, fertility deity. Fought to bring the riches of Arawn up to man. During the course of the battle Amaethon stole the deer and the lapwing. Also called the Battle of Trees.

CATO (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning cautious. (2) Cato the Elder. A man of blunt speech, severe morals, simple life, and a fervent patriot, who concluded all his speeches before the Roman Senate with, "Carthage must be destroyed." (3) Cato the Younger. Grandson of the Elder. A Roman patriot; disgusted with Caesar, he set up a small republic. When it was overthrown by Caesar Cato killed himself.

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS A flogging instrument with nine lashes said to scratch the back like a cat. Formerly used to punish offenders in the United States Army and Navy.

CAT'S EYE Gem symbolizing long life and platonic love. Believed to warn its owner of approaching danger and to protect against spells and the evil-eye. Dream significance: treachery.

Cat's-eye sapphire. Courtesy.

CATTLE Agriculture, dairy products, prosperity. In mythology typifies clouds, the herds of the sun, which provide man with nourishing milk (fertilizing rains) In some parts of the world the cow remains a sacred animal. The African Dinkas train horns of the leader of their herds to point fore and aft. This animal is called a majok (probably mage=wise one, and ok=ox). The Kaffirs train the horns of their cattle to form a perfect circle, and sometimes into one horn (einhorn or unicorn), or into fire-like spirals, all sun emblems. In Greek mythology certain followers of Odysseus were punished because they violated the herds (rain-giving clouds) of Apollo.

CATTLEYA Blossom symbolizing nature charms, matronly grace.

CATURMASYA Hindu feasts which heralded commencement of the three seasons into which the Indian year was divided, corresponding to the hot, cool, and wet seasons.

CAUCASUS Sacred Greek mountain to which Prometheus was chained, and where a vulture gnawed his liver, which grew as fas as it was devoured. An allusion to the constant consumption and reproduction which goes on in nature.

CAUCHON, PETER Bishop of Beauvis who sent Joan of Arc to the stake. Thus a bishop who created a sainted-martyr.

CAUL An apron-like fold or sac enveloping the child in the uterus, and sometin es enveloping the head of a newly born child. To be born with a caul is supposed to be lucky, giving the child second-sight, the caul itself regarded as a preventive against drowning.

See hamingja.

CAULD-LAD A house-spirit, which moves furniture about during the night.

CAULINE, SIR (CAWLINE) In Percy's Reliques the hero of one of the ballads. He served the wine in the palace of the king of Ireland and fell in love with Christabelle, the king's daughter. The king banished him, but he returned in time to slay a soldain (sultan) applying for Christabelle's hand. He died of wounds received in the combat and the fair Christabelle died of grief. A love story which resembles that of Romeo and Juliet.

CAUT AND CAUTOPAT (CAUTES AND CAUTOPATHES) In Persian mythology the torch bearers, the rising and setting sun. The names mean burner and he who lets his burner (torch) fall. Parallel Castor and Pollux.

CAVANAGH (CAVANAUGH) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning handsome.

CAVE (CAVERN) Symbol of darkness and ignorance. Dream significance: anguish. Emblem of the female principle in nature, the womb. One of man's first homes (others were holes and trees), hence a refuge. Oracular altar. Sacred burial site or tomb. A fairy mansion, otherworld entrance, sanctuary of underworld beings. Abode of the winds. Prison of rain, hence typifies clouds which do not release fertilizing rains. World-wide hiding place of the sun, which is to rise again. Cinderella, a light or fire goddess, in some versions of her story, was imprisoned in a cave. Word identical with cove; cognate with gave and agave, Mexican tree of life. In African and American Indian mythology source of the human race, the first man having climbed up from the underworld through a cave. Frequently represented by an inverted U, (U being the symbol of the world pot). See Giovava, Marocael, Nane Chaha. In Brythonic lore, King Arthur while awaiting his call to return and save Britain, rested in a cave on Avalon. In Hebrew tradition the only land Abraham ever owned was the cave of Machpelah, in which he was buried. David took refuge in the Cave of Adullum, hence a sanctuary. Lot resided in a cave after the destruction of Sodom. In Japanese mythology retreat of the sun goddess Amaterasu, and called Ame-no-Iwato.

CAVELL, EDITH Heroic English nurse. During World War I, while stationed in Belgium, she gave succor to Belgian, English, French, and German soldiers, as well as to others in distress. For aiding English soldiers to escape, she was executed by the Germans. Her code was "Patriotism is not enough." Her story has been incorporated into several dramas.

CAVENDISH Pseudonym of Henry Jones, an English gambler and writer on Whist; hence the Cavendish hand. Used frequently as the name of card-playing clubs.

CAY Mayan high pontiff. Resolves into ac-ay, the Great A (Sun).

CAZOTTE Occultist who prophesied the death of several in the French Revolution.

CC The celestial twins, twin children or deities of light. Sometimes in designs clasped in embrace, one light and one dark,

to indicate day and night, the sun and moon.

CE ACATL Aztec surname meaning one reed. A name of Quetzalcoatl (light) as son of Tezcatlipoca (darkness). A person born under the sign of Ce Acatl was doomed to failure, as his plans and passions would be blown away by the wind. Also known as Chimalman, the virile member.

CEACHT Irish goddess of medicine.

CEARAS An Irish fire god. One of the third ascending chain of deities. As Daghdae-Cearas, a form of Dagda. Other of his names are Crom-eocha, the good Crom; Rad or Ruad, the strong or powerful; and Daghdae or Dogdha, fire.

CECA TO MECCA One end of the world to another; pillar to post, alluding to the two places visited by Moslem pilgrims. Comparable expressions are Dan to Beersheba, Land's End to John O'Groat's.

CECIL Masculine name from Caecilius, a Roman family name, meaning blind, dim sighted. In feminine form: Cecilia (Cecile, Cecily, Cicely, Cis, Sis, Sisley).

CECROPS (KEKROPS) In Greek legendary history first king of Attica and founder of Cecropis, later called Athens. He sprang out of the ground, half man-half dragon, and introduced the institutions of marriage and burial among his descendants. He also invented an alphabet and taught writing. He had one son, Erysichthon, and three daughters, known collectively as the Agraulid, and individually as Agraulos, Herse, and Pandrosos. Cecrops may have been an aspect of Poseidon as earth deity. He resembles Adam, Alalkomeneus, and Cadmus.

CEDAR Beauty, constancy, health restorer, immortality, incorruptibility, majesty, mercy, pride, prosperity, strength. 'Dar' equates with 'dur' of enduring. American Indians believed the cedar had supernatural powers and burned its leaves to propitiate gods. In Assyria symbolized the king. In Babylon was under the protection of Ea. An emblem of Christ. In Hebrew tradition a symbol of empire, fragrance, nobility.

Cedar cone. Life charm.

Cedar leaf. In the language of flowers: Think of me; I live only for you.

Cedar of Lebanon. December 18 birthday flower with the sentiment incorruptibility. A name variant of Virgin Mary, borrowed from the Song of Solomon. Hebrew symbol of dignity and exaltation. The religious meaning of the cedar remains obscure. Solomon raised three temples, in which he used cedar and fir, to honor a Trinity composed of Jehovah and two birth or fertility goddesses.

CEDRELA TREE In China health, longevity. Emblem of father of the family.

CEDRIC Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning chieftan.

CEILING Shelter, sky. 'Ceil' compares with the 'Sil' of Silbury, an ancient burial mound. Sil meant primarily the Fir or Light of God. 'Ceil' also compares with Seel of Seeley, seal, silly, zeal.

CELAENO (CELENO) In Greek mythology the third of the Harpies;

one of the seven Pleiades.

CELANDINE July 22 birthday flower with the sentiment joys to come. Carried on the person with a mole's heart as a talisman to make one invincible against enemies and law suits. Also called pilewort.

CELERITY In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a dolphin by her side, a hawk flying in the air, and a thunderbolt in her right hand.

CELESTE (CELESTINE) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning heavenly.

CELESTIAL CITY Heaven. A name applied to Peking, China.

Celestial Empire. Imperial China. Translated from Tien Chao (Heavenly Dynasty), alluding to the belief that the emperors were in direct descent from the gods. The Chinese sometimes are spoken of as Celestials.

Celestial fruit. Apple, fig, orange, pomegranate.

Celestial Twins. Twins of Light, day and night, light and darkness. Hope and fear, knowledge and ignorance, love and logic, religion and science. Symbolized by two children, two circles, two eyes, two pillars. Some Celestial Twins are: the Ahans (Asvins), Ahriman and Ormuz, Babes in the Wood, Cain and Abel, the Dioscuri, Gemini, Ihoh, Siegmund and Sieglind. In Vedic hymns the Twins are venerated as able to heal sickness and restore youthfulness to the aged.

CELEUS King of Eleusis, husband of Metaneira. As Demeter roamed the earth seeking Persephone, Celeus offered her hospitality. Not realizing she was a goddess, she was made nurse of the infant Demophoon. Under her care the baby thrived marvelously, and Demeter, intending to make him immortal, anointed him with ambrosia and dipped him in a bath of fire. Metaneira, seeing her son in the flames screamed. In one account, the frustrated goddess pulled the child from the flames before he had achieved immortality, certain parts of his body remaining vulnerable; in another account, Demeter permitted the child to be consumed by the flames. Demeter taught Triptolemus, another son of Celeus, how to plow the earth and sow wheat and gave him a chariot drawn by winged dragons to atone for the death of Demophoon. She appointed Celeus, an agricultural deity, high priest of the temple which he built under her instructions, and he became the first high-priest of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

CELIA Feminine name from a Roman family name, meaning heavenly one. In English lyric poetry used as a poetic name for any lady-love, as "Would you know my Celia's charms?"

CELIMENE A coquette courted by Alceste in Moliere's Misanthrope, thus any coquette.

CENCI, BEATRICE The daughter of a 16th century Roman nobleman. From a famous portrait in the Barberini Palace at Rome attributed to Guido Reni, she is known as the Beautiful Parricide. For plotting the death of her cruel, dissipated father, at the trial accused of attempting incest, she was sentenced to death in 1599, in her 22nd year. Her story has been a favorite in art and poetry.

CENDRILLOT Name of the masculine version of Cinderella.

CENN CRUAICH See Crom Cruaich.

CENSER Incense pot symbolizing flattery, homage, sacrifice, veneration. In Brythonic legend an attribute of the Lady-of-the-Lake. In Christian tradition symbolizes the plea of the worshiper asking that his prayer be acceptable to God. The censer for daily Hebrew offerings was made of copper, and frequently contained a perpetual fire. The censer used on the day of atonement, and perhaps on other holy days, was made of pure gold.

CENTAUR (KENTAUR, KENTAUROS) In Classical mythology one of a group of beings with the head, arms, and torso of a man, the body and legs of a horse, to personify speed, vitality, and wisdom as well as beastliness, cruelty, cunning, and lust. Thus the two natures of man. Figuratively a person or thing viewed as the incongruous union of diverse forces. In heraldry those who have been eminent in battle. In zodiacal charts, Sagittarius, the Archer shooting an arrow. The origin of the name is uncertain; probably derived from kenteo, Greek for goad or spear. In some Babylonian charts of the heavens the Centaur is shown as double-headed. Christian symbol of savage passions; adultery, brute force, heresy, man divided against himself. Sometimes said to be the dual nature of Jesus. In Greek mythology they represent celestial horses or cloud masses, of which the heads were lit up by the sun and the rest in the shade, corresponding to the Hindu gandharvas. They may have been inspired by early Thessalians, a savage people who hunted the bull and went to war on horseback. The primitives they attacked imagined them to be half man, half beast. In legend Ixion, the sun, desired Hera. Zeus to protect his wife gave a cloud her likeness. In this manner Ixion became the father of the Centaurs (mists), who became educators and protectors of man, imparting knowledge and wisdom. Chiron, musician, physician, and prophet, was the instructor of Achilles, Asclepius, Heracles, and other heroes. Pholos was renowned for hospitality. However, on the other side, they fought with the Lapithae at the marriage feast of Pirithous, and Nessos, one of their number, outraged Deianeira, the wife of Heracles. When they were expelled from their country, they took refuge on Mount Pindus. Also called Hippocentaur.

Centaurus. Constellation, the Archer or Centaur. Personified by a Centaur shooting an arrow.

CENTAURY Flower symbolizing delicacy, felicity.

CENTIMANI A name for the Hecatoncheires, which see.

CEOS (COEUS) One of the most powerful of the Greek Titans; a deity of night. He was the Begetter, hence a personification of the mysterious source whence issued new creations. By Phoebe he fathered Astraea, by Leta he fathered Mnemosyne.

CEPHALUS In Greek mythology a hunter, the husband of Procis. He was loved by Eos, and Procis, jealous, fled from him. While searching for her he stopped to rest under a tree. Procis, seeing him, crept through some bushes to see if Eos were with him. Mistaking the noise for that of a wild beast, Cephalus hurled his javelin, a gift from Diana, only to discover he had killed his wife. Cephalus killed himself. This is a solar myth, in which

Procis, the dew child, is slain by Cephalus, rising sun, who is lured by Eos, the dawn. The javelin is a ray of the sun. The search of Cephalus takes him across the sky and ends in his death at the end of the day.

CEPHAS Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning stone.

CEPHEUS King of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiopeia, father of Andromeda. In his youth one of the heroes of the Argonautic expedition. When old and weak he was lifted into the sky as the constellation also known as King or Monarch. Being of the royal family at the North Pole, Cepheus never sets.

CEPHISSUS Greek river god, father of Echo by the nymph Liriope.

CERASTES Horned viper sacred to Egyptians and Mayans containing attributes of the bull and the serpent. In Greek mythology, the title Cerastes (Kerastes) was applied to Zeus as a horned deity. 'Ceras' is the equivalent of cross and of the Greek keras, meaning horned or shining. It resolves into keras-tes, i.e. shining light or Essence. 'Tes' (tez) occurs in Tezpi, Mexican title for Coxcox, the Great Ancestor.

CERBERUS (KERBEROS) In Greek mythology offspring of Echidna and Typhon. The vigilant but formidable and surly dog which guarded the entrance of the Infernal Regions on the River Styx, hence any grim, watchful guard, houseporter, etc. As his twelfth labor, Heracles was commanded to bring up the dog from the underworld. Brought out of Hades, Cerberus spat upon the ground, whence sprang the deadly aconite. Orpheus lulled Cerberus to sleep with his lyre that he might visit the world of the dead. In Roman mythology the Sibyl who conducted Aeneas through the Inferno threw the dog into a profound sleep with a cake seasoned with poppies and honey. In Dante's Inferno the tormenting genius of the Third Circle, where gluttonous and incontinent souls were found. Usually portrayed as a three-headed dog out of whose jaws poison drips, with hair formed of venomous snakes, and with a body which terminates in the tail of a dragon. Also said to be a dog with the head of a lion, lioness, lynx, or sow, or to have fifty or more heads. Compares with Carvara, Manalan-rakki, Orthros. From same root as cherub and Kraken; akin to Cimmerii (Dark People or People of the Dark).

Give a sop to Cerberus. Give a bribe; quiet a troublesome customer. The Greeks and Romans placed a cake in the hands of the dead as a payment or sop to Cerberus to permit them to pass without molestation.

CERCOPES (KERKOPES) In Greek mythology a race of apelike but human dwarfs. Following their thievish nature, they tried to steal the weapons of Heracles. He caught them and tied them upside down on a pole, but their jesting amused him, and he released them. Zeus turned them into apes or stones when they tried to trick him. Probably earth spirits.

CEREALIA Roman games or festival in honor of Ceres, which began about April 12 and lasted for several days. Solemnized exclusively by women, who dressed in white garments and carried torches to dramatize the search for Proserpine. Parallels Eleusinian Mysteries.

CERES In Roman mythology daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, mother of Proserpine, mother-in-law of the king to the dead. Goddess of corn and harvests. Roman name applied to the Greek Demeter, who supplanted Tellus Mater, ancient Italian goddess of agriculture. Female counterpart of Cerus, she was susceptible to offense and prompt to punish offenders with lack of fertility. Her legend is identical with that of Demeter. She is symbolized by a wheat ear. Her name is the source of cereal and of crescere (to grow or increase), and compares with Cora and cross. It resolves into ac-Eros (ac Horus or across), i.e. Great Firelight. A botanic term for the maple is acer, the first two syllables of Ceres and Cora, the vowel being understood.

Cereus. A creeping plant supposedly born by the touch of Ceres, symbolizing modest genius.

CERIMON In Shakespeare's Pericles a physician of Epheus who restores life to Thaisa, wife of Pericles.

CERMAIT A name of the Irish god Ogma, meaning honey-mouthed.

CERNA In Irish legend evil beast pursued by Conaire. In the pursuit, Conaire broke a taboo.

CERNOBOG (ZCERNOBOCH) Slavic black or evil deity; lord of the powers of darkness; bringer of calamities. By later sources associated with the three-headed idol Triglav. Analogue of Cernunnos.

CERNUNNOS Gaelic triple-headed deity of the underworld. Sometimes represented as an old man from whose head branched the horns of a stag. The three heads gave triple power to his apotropaic virtues. Analogue of Cernobog.

CERRIDWEN (CERIDWEN) Brythonic grain and nature goddess. Daughter of Ogyrven. Wife of Tegid Voel (Tegid the Bald), and by him mother of Creirwy, the most beautiful girl in the world, and Avagddu, the ugliest boy in the world. Cerridwen, the goddess, who dwelt in a lake, wished to compensate her son for his handicap of ugliness by giving him knowledge. She prepared a caldron of inspiration to boil for a year. While she went to gather herbs of virtue (fertility), she set the blind Mordu to tend the fire and Gwion Bach to stir the pot. Three drops fell from the broth onto Gwion's finger, which he put in his mouth and became master of the knowledge intended for her son. His knowledge advised him to flee from Cerridwen's rage. He changed himself into a hare and she pursued him in the form of a greynound; the pair became fish and otter, bird and hawk, wheat grain and hen. Cerridwen the hen swallowed the grain and gave birth to a beautiful child, whom she cast into the sea in a harvest basket. He was rescued by Elphin and called Taliesin. Nurtured by Elphin, Taliesin became a great bard. In the form of a white sow called Hen Wen, Cerridwen went about Wales distributing gifts of bees, grain, and her own young. The destructive side of her nature was displayed in the form of a savage kitten which grew up to be the Palug Cat, one of the Three Plagues of Anglesey. Thus Cerridwen was a great nature goddess who gave verdure and who took it away and, as such, was called the White Lady of inspiration and death. Her caldron was the underworld pot from which life and plenty

emerged. As the enemy of Gwion, she performed ritual murder on him. Their chase and changing forms typify the changing seasons. Her name is composed of cerdd (pig) and wen (white). She resembles Albina, Ceres, Demeter.

CERYNEAN STAG (CERUNITIS, KERYNEIAN STAG) In Greek mytholog the golden-antlered stag or hound sacred to Artemis, which lurked in Cerynea, and whose capture was assigned to Heracles as his third labor. A stag of Artemis (moon), it was a stag of night; thus Heracles, the sun, was assigned to capture the night. Gold appears to be an incorrect metaphor, silver is usually the color assigned to the moon; it may refer to the early morning glow conquered by the sun.

CESSAIR In Celtic mythology Noah's granddaughter. Probably a moon goddess. Being refused a chamber for herself on the ark, she fled to the western borders of the world, Ireland. With her when she left were two men, her husband Finntain (Fintan) and Ladru, and fifty women. All perished with the exception of Finntain, who lived for six centuries and witnessed the arrival of Partholon, the giant, in Ireland.

CESTUS (1) Belt or girdle of Aphrodite, made by her husband Hephaestus. When she sported with Ares it fell off. It supposedly possessed a potent power to excite love. Poetically all women of irresistible charm wear Aphrodite's girdle or the cestus. Spenser in the Faerie Queene places it on Florimel, and gives virtue and chaste love to those who wear it. If a woman not chaste or faithful puts it on, it falls off or tears apart. (2) Among Greek and Roman boxers a device of heavy leather thongs, often loaded with iron or lead, which were wrapped around the hands as gloves. The girdle and the gloves are not etymologically related.

CETHE (CET) In Irish mythology son of Dianecht and Scathach, warrior goddess, from whom he learned the arts of war. A light deity. Brother of Cian and Cu. The three brothers were enemies of Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. See Brian, Cian.

CETHLIONN (CETHLENN) Literally, the crooked-tooth. In Celtic mythology wife of Balor. She told him of the prophecy that he would be killed by his grandson Lug.

CETO One of the Greek Nereides. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of her brother Phorcys. Together they personified the hidden perils of the sea, and were the parents of the Gorgons, the Graea, and the dragon which guarded the apples of the Hesperides.

CETUS Constellation also known as the Sea Monster or Whale. Despised by mariners, who look upon it as an enemy. In Greek mythology the sea monster which was sent to devour Andromeda, but which turned to stone when it encountered the gaze of the Medusa head on the shield of Perseus.

CEYLON Site of Adam's Peak, which see. Also the station of Ka-li-ha, one of the Eighteen Chinese Buddhist Lohan. 'Ceyl' is cognate with silly, i.e. innocent or blessed.

CEYX In Greek mythology husband of Halcyone, which see.

CHA Word root meaning a

yawning abyss. Root of chaos, Charon.

CHAABU Aramaic virgin-goddess. Earth-mother of Dusura. The cult of Chaabu and Dusura parallels that of Demeter and Persephone. Identified with Kore (Core).

CHAAC (CHAC) Mayan rain and thunder god. Creator and fertility deity, who with Ah-Kiuic and Hobnel formed a triad. God of the four quarters. Related to Tlaloc and, like him, he had four rain assistants or Chaacs as well as other assistants. He was elephant-headed or tapir-nosed, and identified as 'B' in Mayan manuscripts. Name signifies red one.

Chaacs (Chacs). Mayan rain gods of the four quarters whose leader was Chaac. Worshiped under the symbol of the cross, the four arms representing the cardinal points. They appear to be identical to or may have been assistants of the Bacabab. See Bacab. Birds, as wind symbols, were sacrificed to them. A name also applied to the four old men chosen annually to assist the priests.

CHADBURN Masculine name from Old English, signifying the fighting cat burn or stream, a place name, probably comemorating a spot where wildcat's drank.

CHAFER A beetle, which see for symbolism. Derived from Egyptian Chepera (sun deity), and related to French chevre (goat) and chevron (badge), and German schafer (shepherd). Chafter primarily meant ever-existing fire (sun).

CHAGAN-SHUKUTY Siberian deity, assistant to Otshirvani, creator god.

CHAGIGAH Offerings made by Jews along with the paschal sacrifice.

CHAIGIDIEL In the cabala an impediment of the heavenly influx. Corresponds to Chokmah. Cleaves to illusory or material appearances in opposition to those of reality and wisdom.

CHAIN Conjunction, ladder to heaven, matrimony, obligation, security, strength, union. Also bondage, conquest, crime, fetter, hopeless misfortune, imprisonment, link, slavery. Dream significance: sorrow, suffering. In heraldry, when on an animal, symbolizes acceptable but weighty service; when with collar and crown, symbolic of accepting obligation to bravely serve a sovereign. Compare stalk, thread, threefold cord. In Celtic mythology Lugh's chain was the Milky Way. Christian symbol of martyrdom. Emblem of Saints Balbina, George, Leonard, and Radegunde. In Greek mythology Zeus drew men up to heaven by a chain tied to his Olympian throne. Attribute of the goddess Ananke. In Norse mythology a chain of seven hundred links, fashioned by Volund, had the power to fetter the wind.

Chained Lady. The constellation Andromeda.

Chain of gold. Durability, excellence, wealth.

Chief's chain. In Gaelic legend chain hanging in the great hall of a chief or king. Anyone who wanted a hearing shook the chain, hence chain of justice.

CHAIR Authority, pause, rest, sovereignty. When a throne, typifies the navel of the earth. In Chinese drama represents a bridge. In Greek mythology Hades has a chair of forgetfulness.

Vacant chair. Death, honor,

respect. In Hebrew tradition the Elijah chair. See Elijah.

CHAKDOR Tibetan Buddhist god in Yidak, miserable realm of thirst and hunger.

CHAK-DOR-DON-PA In Buddhism second celestial Bodhisattva.

CHAKEKENAPOK Potawatomi Indian man of flint or fire stone who, on coming into the world, caused the death of his mother. Prototype of Chibiabos.

CHAKRA (CHACKRA, CHAKKAR) From the Sanscrit meaning a circle, a cycle of years. A discus or weapon used by the Sikhas and commonly placed in the hands of Hindu gods. The circle of perfection, the revolving universe (compare Caer Sidi) or the wheel of the sun usually held by Vishnu. Chakra resolves into ever-existent great Ra (or ur A, i.e. fire A, the sun). Compare circle, wheel. Wheel symbolizing the dogmas of Buddhism, the dharmachakra, the circle of the law, the endless revolutions of births and deaths, the eternity of truth, the progressive character of faith, universal sovereignty. Among esoteric astrologists seven chakras correspond to seven interior stars, to seven metals and govern seven parts of the body:

Chakra	Planet	Metal	Anatomical Part
Muladhara	Saturn	lead	sacral plexus
Svadistthana	Mars	iron	prostatic ganglion
Manipura	Jupiter	tin	solar plexus
Anahata	Sun	gold	cardiac plexus
Vishuddhi	Venus	copper (or brass)	pharyngeal plexus
Ajna	Moon	silver	pituitary ganglion
Sahasrara	Mercury	quicksilver	pineal gland

Chakravarti. From the Sanscrit meaning emperor or ruler. In Buddhism and Hinduism signifies sovereign of the world. The term applied to Indian rajas under the assumption that the wheels of their chariots could revolve everywhere without obstruction.

CHALCEDONY Disperser of melancholy; secret prayer and open righteousness. Dream significance: friends rejoined.

CHALCHIUTLICUE (CHALCHIHUILICUE, CHALCHIUHTLICUE) Literally, she of the emerald skirt. In Aztec mythology, sister-wife of Tlaloc. Goddess of flowing brooks, rivers, and streams; also of lakes. She probably represents the limpid waters. A virgin mother, intimately connected with marsh plants as well as with water. A manifestation of the life principle, ruler of the West, she dwells on Yauhqueme Mountain, which is covered with mugwort. When a sky deity, she is a lunar goddess, mother of the stars of the northern hemisphere, ruler of the sixth hour of the night, and associated with the jaguar (American tiger). When an earth-mother she assumes a snake or frog form which again connects her with water, is ruler of the third hour of the day. The great mother, she presides at birth and washes away sin, including original sin, and provides healing

herbs. To male children she gives the bow and arrow and shield; to female children she gives the distaff, spindle, and weaving implements. Especially venerated by fishermen, seafarers, and water sellers. During the quarrels of Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca, she was placed in the sky as the sun, and caused a great flood in which all humans died. She was the woman who survived the deluge, thus mother of the human race, comparable to Eve. Children, bedecked with jewels to provide the jewel moisture, were sacrificed to her. Her priests were celibates who fasted and did penance, comparable to the eunuchs who served Eastern goddesses and to Roman Catholic priests. She generally is depicted with a yellow face and blue forehead, wearing torquoise earrings. A virgin mother, she is portrayed suckling a child. Her emblems are jadeite, mugwort, and shells. Some of her titles are: Acuecueyotl (water-making waves); Aiauh (mist or spray); Apoconallotl (foam of water); Atlacamani (sea-storm); Xixiquiphilihui (rising and falling waves). In male form she is called Altcanals, and thus compares to Hermaphrodite. See Androgynous deities.

CHALCHIUTZLI (CHALCHIHUITL, CHALCHIHUITZLI) Aztec precious stone of sacrifice. Jade and thorn used to pierce ears, tongue, and penis in sacrifices. Title of Chimalman, mother of Citlallatonac (Quetzalcoatl) in heaven.

CHALCIOPE In Greek mythology daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis; wife of Phryxus; sister of Medea. Her four sons, whom she believed to be lost, sailed to Colchis with Jason, and all were reunited. A dawn goddess.

CHALDEAN One of an ancient Semitic people who were noted naturalists and philosophers. The Romans believed all Chaldeans were versed in occult learning and for this reason the name has become attached to astrologers, enchanters, magicians, soothsayers.

CHALICE Faith, intuition, prudence, redemption, sacrament, sacrifice, salvation, suffering, wisdom. Fertility; a female sex symbol representing the reproductive energy. As holder of water, source of life. As holder of wine, provider of insight. Poetically any drinking cup. Compare vase. Christian consecrated cup used in celebration of the Lord's Supper, in the eucharist or mass.

CHALITZA A Jewish ceremony used on renouncing the obligation to marry a deceased brother's widow.

CHALK, CHARCOAL, AND CLAY Apprentice in Freemasonry.

CHALLENGE Exemplified by hat in ring or by tilted ellipse, in allusion to an old custom of prize fighters.

CHALMECACIUATL Aztec children's paradise. The tree of milk, which nourishes those who die before attaining the use of reason, is located here. When the abode of Tlaloc, called Tlalocan. Compare Mictlan.

CHAM Anciently the title of a Mogul or Tatar ruler. Now written khan.

CHAMBERLAIN Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a keeper of the household.

CHAMELEON (CHAMAELEON) (1) Because it is a lizard which has the power of changing its shape at will by inflating itself with air and also of changing its color, typifies any person of changeable disposition. Its name means lion on the ground. In African lore an unlucky animal, the embodiment of departed spirits and associated with the entry of death into the world. (2) Constellation located near the South Pole.

CHAMOIS Christian pastors of the Vaudois sect. The Vaudois regarded Christ as a chamois; their pastors supposedly leaped from virtue to virtue.

CHAMOMILE December 17 birthday flower, with the sentiment energy in adversity, love in austerity.

CHAMPIGNON A mushroom symbolizing suspicion.

CHAMPION A name of the constellation Perseus.

Champion's portion. Among ancient Celts the choicest portion of meat, assigned to the bravest warrior at a feast. Cuchulainn won the portion at the feast of Bricriu.

CHAMPS ELYSEES Literally, Elysian Fields. The name of a famous avenue in Paris.

CHAMUEL One of the seven holy angels of the third hierarchy mentioned in the apocryphal book of Enoch. The other six are: Gabriel, Jophiel, Michael, Raphael, Uriel, Zadkiel.

CHAMUNDI A Hindu protective goddess.

CHAN Yucatan serpent race from which Votan descended.

CHANCE Originally meant that which falls out favorably, especially popular in dice-playing. Root of chancel and chancery, and the Lord Chancellor represents Supreme Law (God).

CHANCHU God of war of the Yuracare Indians of South America.

CHANDALA In India one of mixed class, therefore an outcast. Originally one with a Sudra father and Brahman mother. Chandalas are scavengers and executioners. Word used as an abusive epithet.

CHANDRA Hindu moon-god. Source of fertility and growth as bringer of dew to crops, which ripen under the harvest moon. Giver of sap to all vegetation. Soma was a moon mead. Chandra swayed human life from birth until death. Rites to obtain offspring were performed during certain phases of the moon. The steed of Chandra was an antelope. The moon-gem is called chandrakanta.

CHANDRAGUPTA In Hindu legend, a mother. To save her son from a chief who had slain her husband, she places him in a vase and leaves him at the entrance of a cattle-pen. A bull named Chando guards the infant, and a herdsman, noting the wonder, rears him as his own child and names him. While playing games, he takes the part of a king, and has the hands and feet of his companions struck off with axes, which have blades made of goat's horns and handles shaped from sticks. The lopped limbs are restored whole when at Chandragupta's word the games are over. This is a fertility legend, following the pattern of abandoned children, which see. Chandragupta is the young sun, saved from the darkness which has slain his father, the mature sun. The hands and feet of the children are the stalks cut down in the harvest, which grow again when the sun so wills in the spring. See Boy judge.

CHANG In Chinese mythology the glorious. Father of the Chinese Twins, Fat the Flasher and Tan (Dan) the Dawn. Chang's holiday name was Man or Wan, meaning the colored or spotted or perhaps the tattooed. Chang literally is 'To Draw a Bow,' and refers to the five stars, Kappa, Lambda, Mim, Nun, Pi, in the shape of a drawn bow in the second coil of Hydra, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the deer, his element is the moon. Regarded as unlucky in any enterprise.

CHANGELING In folklore a huge-headed, ill-favored, or imbecilic infant, believed to be the offspring of mischievous fairies, underground gnomes, or of demons and witches, is substituted by its malicious parents for a beautiful and normal infant which has been left unguarded, especially before baptism. Compare Exchange of children.

Change of sex. A folktale motif appearing in stories all over the world. The switching of roles is resorted to as a counter to the evil eye, as a form of atonement, a form of deception, a means of escape from a dangerous situation, also as a form of punishment visited by a deity. The most famous change-of-sex story is that of Tiresias. The myth of Callisto, seduced by Zeus in the form of Artemis, is akin to this theme. Related also are the beast marriage and disguised suitor themes. A change of clothes suggesting change of sex still occurs at certain holiday festivals (Christmas, Hallowe'en, and Thanksgiving, in the United States). Probably the source of masquerade balls. See Androgynous deities.

CHANG HSIEN (CHANG YUANG-HSIAO) A deified Chinese recluse, who gave those who invoked him male offspring and protected all children from the celestial dog T'ien Kou. He warded off calamities and was a guardian deity.

CHANG KUO (CHANG-KUO-LAO) One of the Eight Chinese Immortals (Pa Kung). He refused the patronage of the emperor and lived instead as a recluse. He was a renowned magician and rode a mule (cloud), sometimes backwards, on which he traveled great distances. When not in use the mule was folded up and placed in his wallet. Compare Skidbladmir. He possessed the power of invisibility. He usually carries a phoenix feather, a peach of immortality or a bamboo tube drum. The drum (thunder) announced his arrival and attracted a crowd.

CH'ANG-O (HENG-O) Chinese moon goddess. For drinking some of the stolen elixir of life she was transformed into a three-legged toad and forced to stay on the moon, midway to the heavens. In some accounts referred to as a male deity.

CHANG SIEN Chinese deity worshiped by women desirous of offspring.

CHANG TAO-LING Chinese heavenly teacher, alchemist, maker of pill of immortality, master of wizardry and secrets of healing.

CHANNA In Buddhism charioteer of Gautama. He explains that all things die and causes Gautama to give up his life of pleasure.

CHANNUKAH (CHANUCA, HANUKKAH) Chief post-Biblical Jewish festival. Celebrated in memory of the restoration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabeans 164 B.C. The main feature of the festival is the burning of the Channukah Light, and for this reason it also is known as the Feast of Lights or Feast of Dedication. The ceremonies, which last eight days, begin on Chisleu 25 which falls close to December 25 of the Gregorian calendar. The burning of the Channukah light parallels the burning of the Yule log.

CHA-NO-YU Traditional Japanese tea ceremony.

CHANTICLEER In medieval beast-epic Reynard the Fox and in Chaucer's Nun's Priest's Tale (Nonne Prestes), cock of the walk, lord of the barnyard, master spirit, hailer of dawn. His crimson comb represents the zigzagged effulgence of the day and the fiery-pointed beams of the morning. Name resolves into chant and eclair, singer of the light or sing clear. In Chaucer, he falls into a trap set by Fox by succumbing to flattery. He escapes Fox by outwitting him, thus one who is weak and escapes ill-fortune by trickery.

Chantecler. The hero of a drama by Rostand. The lord of the barnyard, who believes that his cock-a-doodle-doo brings Dawn. A hen-pheasant, stirred to jealousy by his enemies, the cat and the owl, covers his eyes, and discovers Dawn comes without his call.

CHANUN AND WOI-SHUN In Burmese religion creators of all things on heaven and earth. Offspring of Hkrip Hkrawp and Sik Sawp; parents of Ngawn-wa Magam, who with a hammer gave the world its shape. First ancestors. Compare Shippawn Ayawng.

CHAO-FENG Chinese dragon, lover of danger.

CHAOMANCY The telling of fortunes by aerial apparitions.

CHAOS First state of the universe. The Great Abyss. Infinite Space, whence gods, men, and all things arose. Eternity, opposed to the world, which is not eternal. Pre-existing empty space, conceived as a primordial sea. Hence any vast chasm or gulf or unfathomable abyss. By alchemists held to be the expanse of the atmosphere. In philosophy a condition in which chance rules and uniformity and all evidence of law or of ideal ends are lacking; ontological anarchy. Vulgarized to mean confusion, disorder. From the root cha. In Babylonian mythology a feminine principle, mother of all the gods. See Neith, Tiamat. In Chinese mythology Ch'i and Tien Li were formed in Chaos. In Greek mythology male principle in which evolved Gaea (Earth), Tartarus (Lower World), Nyx (night), Erebus (Darkness), Eros (Love). In later Orphic belief Chaos, Erebus, and Nyx existed at the beginning. In Hesiod Chaos mated with Divine Principle. Chaos also is represented as the husband of Gaea. In Norse mythology Chaos is conceived as a gulf, bound on the north by the cold, dark Niflheim, and on the south by the warm, bright Muspelheim.

Chaos Gander. Fertilizer of the Golden Egg laid by Chaos Goose. The Egg, laid in Chaos

or Void, was the source of all life. It usually is conceived as the sun.

Chaos Goose. Layer of the Egg of Life, the sun. It cackled loudly to Chaos Gander when the egg was laid.

CHAO SAN NIANG In Chinese mythology a woman who sold her hair to provide coffins for her husband's parents. Deified as the goddess of wig makers.

CHAPELIZOD Chapelle d'Iseult; chapel of romance.

CHAPLET In heraldry a crown or garland awarded for valor or victory. In the Roman Catholic Church a rosary; more strictly the third part of a rosary or fifty-five beads. Derived from the chaplet of roses placed on statues of Virgin Mary. Vulgarized to mean a string of beads.

CHAPULTEPEC Sacred Aztec mountain. Ancient residence of the kings of Mexico.

CHARADRIUS A plover symbolizing greed. Anciently used to determine the prospects of the ill. If the bird turned away, the patient died, if destined to live, the bird looked at the patient. The marrow of the bone supposedly restored sight to the blind. The Greeks believed the sight of one cured jaundice.

CHARCOAL In ancient Crete, Egypt, etc., used for fires in tombs to warm the dead. According to another theory, early burials took place at night and the torches were thrown into the graves. In Japan typifies changeableness, prosperity.

CHAREYA Among the Chahrocs of California the Old Man Above who appears to evil spirits and sorcerers.

CHARIDOTES Title of Hermes as a young god of fertility, flocks, and herds.

CHARIOT (1) Achievement, authority, conquest, litigation, military might, organization, providence, riot, sovereignty, succor, triumph, vengeance, war. Deity vehicle, cloud, roar of the wind, wheel of the sun. Dream significance: sure reward. In gnostic tradition, vision of Adonai (Sun). The Catholic Church. In Greek mythology car of Apollo, Bacchus, Cybele, Dionysus, Eos, Hera, Helios, Ops, Phoebus, Rhea, and Zeus. In Hebraic-Christian tradition the car of God; thousands of angels ride the skies in chariots. Typifies channel of expression; Solomon is said to have made himself a chariot, thus man is the maker of his own fate and controller of his own destiny. Also a symbol of terror, alluding to Canaanite chariots of iron, armed with scythes or hooks which projected from the ends of the axletrees. Joshua was engaged in a battle in which such chariots rushed in among his men and created havoc and riot. In India, the light and lustre of Indra and the Immortals. In ancient Sumer, chariots were placed beside dead kings for use in Aralu. (2) Card in tarot deck signifying potency, power, and triumph. Illustrated by a conqueror, the master-power, in a chariot (experience or human personality) drawn by a white and black sphinx (forces of good and evil). Typifies the house or evolutionary cycle in which self to self-not (outerworld) is contracted. Instrument of Mercury as messenger of Mars. Attainment: King in his triumph; triumph in his mind. In divination corresponds to number 8 and Hebrew letter cheth. (Some di-

viners correspond to number 7 and Hebrew letter sayin). Denotes: defense, dispute, kingship, mental triumph, protection, providence. When card is in reverse: defeat, litigation, riot.

Chariot drawn by animals. A chariot drawn by asses, typifies Silenus; by bears, the firmament; by cats, Freya; by cocks, night; by deer, Artemis; by dogs, Hephaestus; by dolphins, Amphitrite, Galatea, Poseidon, and Tetys; by doves, Aphrodite; by dragons, Medea; by eagles, Jupiter, Zeus; by elephants, Cronus; by goats, Pan, Thor; by horses, Aides, Apollo, Ares, Death, Dis Pater, Helios, Luna, Phoebus, Pluto, Sun; by leopards, Bacchus, Dionysus; by lions, Cybele; by lizards, Hermes; by lynxes, Bacchus, Dionysus; by owls, Athena; by oxen, Saturn; by panthers Bacchus, Dionysus; by peacocks, Hera; by rams, Hermes; by sea horses, Poseidon; by serpents, Ceres, Demeter; by sparrows, Aphrodite, Venus; by storks, Hermes; by swans, Aphrodite; by tigers, Bacchus, Dionysus; by unicorns, Chastity; by whales, Oceanus; by wolves, Ares.

Chariot drawn by four black horses. Aides (Hades), Pluto.

Charioteer. Deity, especially the Sun. The constellation Auriga, also called Wagoner and Charioteer.

Charioteer driving four horses. Sun, lord of the four quarters of the earth. An idea which originated in Babylon.

Two-wheeled chariot. The Great Vehicle, Solar Car, Divinity in dual aspect as Ahans, Asvins, Dioscuri, Gemini.

CHARIS In the Iliad wife of Hephaestus, whose palace gleams with the splendor of a thousand stars. In the Odyssey, Aphrodite is the wife of Hephaestus. Both names mean glistening dawn. Charis is the personification of beauty and grace, and in the Odyssey, she is expanded into the three Charites (Graces).

CHARITES In Greek mythology daughters of Zeus and Eurynome. Generally represented as three in number: Algia (Algea), splendor; Euphrosyne, good cheer, and Thalia, luxuriant beauty. Their special function was to act, in conjunction with the Seasons, as attendants upon Aphrodite, whom they adorned with wreaths of flowers and perfumed with the scents of blossoms as the Queen of Spring. Thus they were givers of increase. They attended other deities, such as Apollo, Dionysus, or Eros, and accompanied the Muses. Their name derived from Charis. Later called the Graces.

CHARITY (1) Feminine name from the Latin meaning love, kindness. Diminutive form, Cherry. (2) One of the Gnostic Aeons. (3) Symbolized by a blue water lily and a saffron. In an Italian icon represented by a woman in red wearing a flaming crown. One infant sucks her breast, two stand beside her. The three children represent the triple power of charity, i.e. charity, faith, hope.

CHARLEMAGNE Charles the First, King of the Franks and Emperor of the West, crowned by Pope Leo III. A brutal warrior, his realm, at the end of his conquests, was called the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire. Son of Pepin the Short, he was a historical person, born in 742 and died in 814. In a campaign against the Arabs in Spain, the death of his chief paladin, Roland, gave rise to a cycle of romances attributing heroic deeds to Charlemagne and his twelve paladins, which appear to be lifted from the Odyssey or from Gaelic and

Norse mythology. Charlemagne has been sainted.

CHARLES (CAREY, CARL, CAROL, CAROLUS, CHARLIE, CHARLEY, KARL) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning manly, noble-spirited. In feminine form Charlotte (Carlots, Carlotta, Lotta, Lottie, Lotty).

Charles's Wain. The seven brightest stars in Ursa Major (Great Bear). Formerly a popular name for the constellation itself. The seven stars form the rough outline of a rustic wagon or wheelbarrow and are known as Big Dipper or Plow.

CHARM An object of art or nature believed to possess magical properties for removing or warding off evil. A relic of stone worship. Animals too are believed to possess qualities particularly useful to man. Thus primitive peoples wear a live ferret, because the animal is tenacious of life; others wear insects which are difficult to find and kill. So called civilized persons, hoping to escape death or evil, to have many offspring, or to obtain wealth, wear the hair of a horse (for speed), of a hornless oxen (for strength), of a rat (for nimbleness), wear an article made from the horn of cattle or other prolific animals, or the paw or tail of a rabbit (wealth, speed, or nimbleness), the skin of a boar (strength), or of a frog (its slipperiness being a protection). Gems are popular as bringers of good health, love, and wealth. In China and Japan paper charms are popular. See paper charms.

CHARMIAN Feminine name from the Greek, meaning little joy.

CHARMIDES In Plato's Dialogs, a young man, a model of temperance. With Socrates and two others, he holds a conversation on abstinence.

CHARON In Greek mythology son of Erebus and Nyx. Dark, grim, silent ferryman, who bears the souls of the dead across the River Styx to the judgment seat of Aeacus, Rhadamanthys, and Minos in Hades. Usually represented as an old man with a long gray beard in ragged garments. His name signifies eagle and lion, and is from the root cha (abyss or devourer). Probably so named because he had bright eagle-like eyes or was the howling wind at cavernous entrances. In early myths he appeared as an ogre with gaping jaws always hungering for prey within his reach. He parallels Adad-Ea. Humorously, any ferryman.

Charon's toll. In Greek mythology fee paid to Charon to ferry the dead across the river Styx to Elysian Fields. This led to the custom of placing a coin in the hand or mouth of the dead. Humorously any ferry fare.

Charon's staircase. The flight of steps from mid-stage to the orchestra in an ancient Greek theater.

CHAROPS In Greek mythology father of Oiagros, grandfather of Orpheus. Having given help to Dionysus, the god instructed him in the orgies of his rites. He passed these instructions on to his son Oiagros, who in turn passed them on to his son Orpheus.

CHAROS (CHARONTAS) In Greek folklore an angel of death. He is an alarming figure, who rides a horse and carries off the dead. A modern version of Charon. Analogue of the headless horseman.

CHARUN Ancient Etruscan god of death. He finished his victims

with a hammer, which he carried as he accompanied Mars into battle.

CHARYBDIS AND SCYLLA In Greek mythology witches of the shoals. If a mariner goes near Scylla (reefs), he will lose six of his men to her six mouths; if he goes near Charybdis (whirlpool), he will lose his entire ship. Charybdis was a ravenous woman transformed by the gods into one who swallows her prey; her companion Scylla tears her prey. Thus to be between them is to be between two dangers or evils, either one of which can be safely avoided only by risking the other, or by seeking to avoid one pitfall one falls into another. Compare Mioto-Seki.

CHASCA Inca goddess of dawn, created by Viracocha. She was a virgin-mother, and her messengers were the clouds which drop the dew.

CHASTISEMENT In an Italian icon portrayed as a fellow holding an ax as if to strike a blow. Beside him is a lion which torments a bear.

CHASTITY (1) Exemplified by a unicorn and a virgin. In an Italian icon personified by a modest, honest-faced woman holding a whip as if she would correct herself. She wears a white robe and on her girdle is written, "Castigo Corpus Meum" (I chastise my body). Cupid, his eyes blindfolded, his bow broken, lies at her feet to show that concupiscence does not have dominion over her. Cenobitic chastity is typified by a bee, circle of fire, myrrh, naked sword. (2) In folklore nothing is unattainable to a chaste woman. Tests of chastity are made to prove faithfulness and stability. The proof frequently brings with it the fulfillment of a wish; whereas the proof of infidelity often brings death.

CHASUBLE Literally, little house. In Christian tradition alludes to the dress Pilate ordered placed on Christ; also alludes to the seamless garment which Christ wore and for which the soldiers in Calvary cast lots. Symbolic of charity and protection. Identical to vesica piscis, a yoni emblem.

CHATAKA An occult bird which drinks no water except rain water. A good-luck omen.

CHAUCER Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning shoemaker.

CHAUNCEY Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning silent praise.

CHAUS In the Grail legend son of Yvain the Bastard, squire of King Arthur. Arthur agrees to take him on the perilous adventure to the Chapel of Saint Austin. Fearful of oversleeping the youth does not undress the night before the journey. He dreams that the king has left without him, rises, and believing that he is following Arthur, rides into a forest where he sees a chapel set in a grave yard. He enters and over the body of a knight sees tapers burning in golden candlesticks. He takes one of the tapers and leaves. In the forest he meets a man armed with a large two-edged knife who calls him a thief and traitor, and stabs him in the thigh. With a loud cry, the youth awakes and finds himself in the hall at Cardoil, wounded to death, the knife in his side, the golden candlestick in his hand. This is a light myth, in which Chaus, the moon's ray is slain by a knight of darkness. A traitor because

he enlisted with Arthur, the sun.

CHAUVIN A character in several French dramas drawn from the life of Nicholas Chauvin, a soldier in Napoleon's forces who acquired notoriety through his exaggerated devotion to the emperor and the imperial cause. Chauvinism has come to mean the mischievousness worked by irascible, unreasonable and vainglorious patriots. The name is applied to those who are absurdly jealous of their country's honor and puffed up with an exaggerated sense of national glory, thus an extravagant glorifier of his country.

CHAVAH (CHAVVA) In Hebrew tradition an alternative form of Eve, signifying mother of all that lives. Chavah, which resolves into Ever-existent Living A, is closely akin to Jehovah, which resolves into Ever-existent Hovah (Eva) or Living A.

CHAYIM Literally, life. A toast among the Jews, signifying, "For life." Equivalent of "To your health."

CHEAPSIDE A street in London formerly noted for its shops. Anciently called The Cheap. Cheap is from the Anglo-Saxon ceap, meaning trade, and is identical with Cheop and keep. Thus the street may be said to have been on the side of the 'keep,' i.e. the famous prison (bailey or tower), once located in its vicinity.

CHECKER BOARD Field of battle. Vicissitudes of human life; good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine. In China, checkers are called wei chi and symbolize the scholar.

CHEEK In the Lasya and Thandava dances of India, the cheeks have six uses: 1- Kampita, tremor of the cheeks, depicting horripilation. 2- Kshama, dropping cheeks, depicting sadness. 3- Kunchita, sunken cheeks, depicting chills, fear, fever. 4- Phulla, blooming cheeks, depicting happiness. 5- Purna, raised cheeks, depicting joy and pride. 6- Sama, natural cheeks, depicting natural state.

CHEELA (CHELA) East Indian crested serpent-eagle. A disciple. See winged serpent.

CHEESE Dream significance: gain, profit.

CHEKA Soviet secret police acting against counter-revolutionary movements. From che and ka, Russian initial letters for the words signifying extraordinary commission. The Gay-Pay-Oo (Ogpu) supplanted the Cheka in 1922.

CHELM In Jewish folklore a town in Poland, the inhabitants of which were traditional fools.

CHELONE Greek nymph who not only refused to attend the wedding of Zeus and Hera, but who ridiculed it. For the insult Hermes dragged her from her home and threw her into a river, turning her into a turtle or one who carries its house on its back.

CHEMARIM Hebrew idolatrous priests. The word supposedly is derived from a root signifying to burn, and may have denoted fire-priests who worshiped the sun.

CHEMIN Sky-god of the Carib Indians.

CHEMOSH National god of the Moabites. Also worshiped by the Ammonites and under Solomon at Jerusalem. He appears to have been a fertility or sun deity to

whom living persons were sacrificed. Sometimes erroneously identified with Ammon.

CHEM-PA See Maitreya.

CHEN Literally, crossbar of a carriage. In the Chinese Zodiac, four stars, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon; all in Corvus, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the worm; element water; lucky period in every way. In the eight diagrams (Pa Kwa) represents thunder.

CH'EN CH'I In Chinese Buddhism one of the Men Shen, the two guardians of the portals of Buddhist temples. A puffer or blower. From his mouth he blows streams of yellow gas which destroy evil influences. His companion is Cheng Lung. Also called Ha.

CH'ENG HUANG Chinese god of city walls, ditches, moats, and ramparts. Spiritual magistrate of the people. He gets a monthly report from Tsao Shen, god of the hearth, on all mortals, and reports evil deeds to Yen Lo, Judge of Hell, and to Shang Ti, Supreme Being. Protector against disease and evil spirits. Sometimes identified as Shui Jung, as both names mean city moat.

CHENG LUNG (HENG) In Chinese Buddhism one of the Men Shen, the two guardians of the portals of Buddhist temples. He is a snorter from whose nostrils streaks a white light which destroys the body and soul of evil influences. His companion is Ch'en Ch'i.

CHENG WU (CHEN WU) Chinese deity of the north with residence at the North Pole. Ruler of the abode of darkness. Reincarnation of T'ien Pao (Yuan Shih). Also called Pei-chi-Chen Chun (God of the North Pole) and Hsuan T'ien Shang Ti.

CHENRESI In Tibetan Buddhism spiritual son of the God of Western Paradise; he gazes down on Yidak, realm of thirst and hunger. He refused to become a Buddha although qualified as he preferred to remain outside Nirvana, that he might show dwellers of Miyul and Gholsong the true path of salvation. Reincarnated as Shinje-chho-gyal. Compare Avalokitesvara, Dalai Lama.

CHEN TSUNG Chinese creator of a deity. A deceitful and cowardly emperor, who, to justify a disgraceful peace, invented an ancestor, Yu Huang (see). He claimed Yu Huang visited him in dreams and instructed him. In time Yu Huang was identified with Shang Ti and worshiped as the Supreme Deity.

CHEOP (CHEAPE, CHEPE, CHEPERA) Ancient Egyptian deity of the rising sun. A name which yields Ever-existent Eye. At Onuphis, which resolves into Onup-is and yields One Eye of Light, Cheop was identified as a crocodile. He was known in early Britain as Lludd (Lud). Cognate with Cheap, Sheep, Ship, and also with 'chepe,' which appears in names such as Goodchepe.

CHEOPS (CHUFU) First king of the fourth dynasty of Egypt; about 3,000 B.C. Builder of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh. The shape of the pyramid is a cone or fire symbol. Chufu compares with Fuji, the cone-like sacred fire-mountain of Japan.

CHEOU-LAO Chinese god of longevity. Sometimes identified with Lao Tzu.

CHEPERA (CHAFURA, KHEPERI) Ancient Egyptian deity. Father of the gods. Deity of the rising sun, a creator god. Represented by the scarabaeus and sometimes shown with a scarabaeus for his head. Cognate with English cafer (beetle) and shepherd and with German schafer (shepherd).

CHERETHITES (CHERETHIM) Philistines who served as mercenaries. With the Pelethites, they served as runners (messengers) in David's army. They appear also to have been executioners, which some interpret as the meaning of their name.

CHERRY Delights of the blessed, increase, merry-making, virginity, yoni. Typifies the generative power of nature. Dream significance: (sour) sorrow, suffering; (sweet) joy in love. From the same root as cherub. A corruption of cheris (later cheri); identical with Greek Charis (Grace), with charity and cherish, and with Hebrew cheres, meaning orb of the sun; also with caress and church. In Christian tradition delight of the blessed, fruit of paradise. In Roman mythology one of the fruits of Ceres.

Cherry blossom. Spiritual beauty. In the language of flowers: Do me justice. Single blossom: education; double blossom: false hopes. In China called ying hua. Emblem of April. Symbol of feminine beauty, also of one who willingly sheds his blood for a noble cause. In Japan called sakura. A national flower and herald of spring. Symbolizes beauty, blamelessness, courtesy, gentility, modesty, a short but beautiful career, hence transience. Talisman used as power against plague.

Cherry fair. A passing show, a pleasant occasion that will not last.

Cherry tree. Great Divine Spirit, education. Truth (relating to the George Washington legend).

White cherry tree. Deception.

Winter cherry. Deception.

CHERSAD A plant of a dry waste.

CHERUB (CHOREB, KERUB, PLURAL CHERUBIM) In the Bible an order of celestial beings or symbolic representations. The Cherubim discern and rule all things and execute, with the speed of thought, the will of God, and thus are messengers representing Divine Wisdom. They are benign and powerful transporters of the Deity, they are the pale from the wind-driven storm clouds which serve as God's chariot, or they themselves are the storm-clouds serving as the chariot. They are the angels guarding the tree of life, the swirlers of the flaming sword in the Garden of Eden after the expulsion of Adam and Eve. The flaming sword may be interpreted as lightning. As Swirlers, the Cherubim are the winds and resemble Caer Sidi. The legend attached to the Grail castle, which only those who are holy and perfect may enter resembles that of the Garden of Eden. The Hebrew Ark was surmounted by Cherubim, symbolic of the power and protection of God, and the union of the heavenly with the earthly. When shown as two, Cherubim are said to symbolize the realms heaven and earth; or the two names of God, Elohim and Jehovah. When shown as four, they are said to represent the four directions or winds. A Cherub is of blue or golden yellow color, has the form of a winged man with a fourfold head, that of an eagle, lion, man, and ox, and stands on wheels. Their eyes represent universal knowl-

edge and omniscience; their wings divine nature and speed. The ox stands for the world of cattle; the lion, beasts of the jungle or wild; man, for thinking creatures, and the eagle for winged creatures. The four are identical to those assigned to the evangelists of Christ. In the hierarchy of the Christian monk Dionysius, Cherubim represented an order of angelic beings second to the Seraphim and excelled in knowledge. In modern art and poetry portrayed as a beautiful woman. Typifies eternal youth and innocence. In heraldry a cherub symbolizes dignity, glory, high position, honor. The name, which in Hebrew is K'rubh, appears to be borrowed from the Sumerian Karubu, a title of Ea. It is cognate with Cerberus; cherry; ker (or car), Celtic for fortress; and kirk, Scotch for church. Choreb is an alternative name of Mount Sinai. The Cherubim are akin to other fabulous winged creatures, such as the griffon, the winged bull of Assyria, the Sphinx. Compare angel.

CHERYL Feminine name; a blend of Cherry and Beryl.

CHESED In cabalism the fourth Sephira. Mercy or Love. Also called Gedulah, Magnificence. The divine name for Chesed is El, the Mighty One.

CHESS BOARD Battlefield, game of life, vicissitudes of life. Good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine. In China the game of chess is one of the four elegant accomplishments. It typifies a life of leisure enjoyed in peace and tranquility. Compare book.

CHEST Ark or boat in which the virgin goddess's son is set adrift by enemies, as in the legends of Adonis, Attis, Moses, Perseus, Sargon, Scyld, Tammuz. The chest appears in Tales which probably have a historical situation, such as the emigrating or fleeing of tribes, or with a natural phenomenon, as the sailing of the sun or moon across the skies. Among ancients, the chest or coffin, in which the dead were laid, had ambivalent significance, i.e. death and rebirth.

CHEST (ANATOMICAL) Among mystics, a chest if broad, typifies daring, strength; if hairy, voluptuousness; if hollow, degeneracy; if narrow, weakness; if smooth, prudence, wisdom.

CHESTER Masculine name from the Latin, meaning a camp, warlike.

CHESTNUT Luxury. In the language of flowers: Render me justice. Charm with which to keep off rheumatism. Dream significance: (cooking) dreamer will be exploited; (eating) difficult business situation. In Christian tradition symbolizes chastity, the triumph of virtue over temptations of the flesh. In Japan typifies haughtiness.

Dried chestnut. In Japan success.

CHETAH (CHEETAH) Guile, wile. A beautiful creature capable of inflicting pain. The name resolves into ac-et-a, which yields ever-existent, brilliant A (sun), and is cognate with cheater.

CHETH (HETH) Eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning fence or enclosure; sometimes interpreted as field. Its numerical value is eight, which corresponds to balance. It symbolizes cultivation, defense, refuge, specific location. According to the mystics, its color is orange-yellow,

its correspondence in the tarot deck is Justice; its zodiacal or planetary correspondence is Cancer (in some occult works, Libra). Its direction on the cube of space is east-below, which intimates that though self-conscious elements are involved, mental activities are carried on at the subconscious level; its intelligence is of the house of influence; its function is speech; its psychological attribute, receptivity, will; and it is associated with labor in the field. In white magic, designates Chasid and corresponds to the angels of the 8th choir, the Bene-Elohim or sons of God, who are identical with the archangel host. By their ministry animal creation was developed by Elohim-Sabaoth, whose attribute is Hod, i.e. praise. Cheth is equivalent to the German ch, and appears to have derived its name from the resemblance of its oldest form to a fence or wall.

CHEVRON Emblem of rank. Award, heroism, honor. Its wavy lines represent the sea, hence an emblem of Aquarius, symbolizing fertility. The lines, coming to a sharp point represent the rafters in a gable-roof that meet at the ridge, and in middle ages, a chevron was awarded to those who built churches and fortresses. The word is derived from chevre, French for goat, and perhaps the chevron originally was made of goatskin. Chevre is the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon chafer (bettle), a sun symbol. In heraldry symbolizes protection. Chevronels, small chevrons, are awarded to sailors and soldiers. In Christian tradition a chevron was granted to a crusader who achieved some notable enterprise.

CHEW THE CUD To ruminate; figuratively to meditate.

CHI (1) Twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, transliterated into English, German, and Latin by chu or X. As X it represents the cross of lux (light). It is the initial letter of Christ and part of the sacred monogram Chi-Rho. (2) Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale. Said to represent the affairs of state. (3) The four stars in the shape of a sieve in the Chinese zodiac: Beta, Delta, Epsilon, Gamma, in the hand of Sagittarius, eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the leopard. Element, water. Lucky in almost any way. Also the name of a spirit of grain.

CH'I In Chinese mythology the Immortal Principle. Combined with Tien Li, the Celestial Principle, and produced Chih, Matter.

CHIA Moon goddess of Colombian Indians. Once, in a temper, she flooded the world.

CHIAC Literally, the Horn. In Chinese Zodiac the four stars, Spica, Zeta, Theta, Iota, in the shape of a cross in the skirt of Virgo. In the Eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the earth dragon; element, wood. Unlucky for buying land or building houses. Good time to marry off daughters.

CHIANG TZU-YA Chinese god of fishermen.

CHIAO Note in the Chinese pentatonic scale. Said to represent the people.

CHIBIABOS (CHAKEKENAPOK, CHIPIAPOOS) In Algonquin Indian tradition companion and younger brother of the Hare, Manabozho. Lord of the ghost world. A carnivorous animal, a lynx or wolf. Longfellow used the name in Hia-

watha for the musician who personified the harmony of nature.

CHICHEN IZTA A name of Itzamna (see), a Mayan deity. Also the name of a sacred Yucatan city. Well-preserved ruins, including a pyramid and a building 450 feet long, which date back to the 6th century A. D., still exist on the site.

CHICHIVACHE A fabulous animal that lived only on virtuous women, and for this reason was all skin and bone, because its food was extremely scarce. Chaucer introduced the word into English, meaning lean or meager-looking cow, thus the animal appeared as a bovine monstrosity. He had borrowed the word from the French chichifache, meaning thin or ugly-faced. Antitype to Bicorne, which see.

CHICK A term of affection, suggesting something delicate, small or young. Also chickadee.

Chick breaking shell. Birth, Easter.

CHICKEN Cowardice, effeminacy, fear.

Chicken feed. Small change, something cheap or small; hence, "Working for chicken feed."

CHICKWEED May 2 birthday flower, symbolizing rendezvous. In the language of flowers: Will you meet me?

CHICOMECOATL Aztec Indian maize goddess. Her name means seven snakes. She is a red goddess of nourishment, the female counterpart of Cinteotl. Her attribute is an ear of corn. Also known as Xilonen.

CHICOMEXOCHIT Aztec Indian creator god. Food giver and divider of the world. His name signifies seven flowers. Also called Tonacatecutli.

CHICORY Frugality.

CHICUNAUHMICTLAN In Aztec mythology ninth pit over which the lords of night prevail for nine hours and regulate the affairs of men.

CHIE Chibcha (Colombian) Indian goddess of sensual pleasure. She was turned into an owl or the moon by Bochica.

CHIEF Supreme authority. Among certain tribes, the chief plays the role of a god, and is accredited with the powers of the god he impersonates. In heraldry the upper third section of a shield.

CHIEH KUEI In Chinese legend an intolerable tyrant. He brought the reign of the Hsia dynasty, founded by Yu, to a close. At the request of the gods, he was superseded by T'ang.

CHIEH-PO-KA Deified human. One of the Eighteen Chinese Buddhist Lohan. He had a retinue of nine hundred arhats, and his station was the Gandhamadana Mountains. He is portrayed in deep contemplation with a fan in his hand. Also known as Gobaka, the Protector.

CH'IEN In Chinese mythology in the Eight Diagrams, heaven. The celestial principle.

CH-IEN NIU (KIEN NIU) Chinese celestial Cowherd who married Chih Nu, Spinning or Weaving Maid, while visiting earth. When they returned to heaven, they were so happy they neglected their work, which displeased the king and queen of heaven. The queen, with one stroke of her great silver hair-pin, made a line across

the heavens and created the heavenly river (Milky Way), which separated the lovers. The king, sorry for their intense grief, gave them permission to visit each other once a year on the 7th Day of the 7th Moon. The magpies gathered and, placing themselves wing to wing, built a bridge over the celestial river, and on this bridge the lovers met. An astral deity, he is the star Altair in the constellation Aquilla. He typifies unending longing of love; his flocks are the clouds. Also known as Niu Lang. In Japan called Kengiu.

CHIH In Chinese mythology, matter, substance produced by Tien Li, the Celestial Principle, and Chi, the Immortal Principle.

CHIH NU Chinese Spinning or Weaving Maid, for whom magpies once a year made a bridge that she might cross the celestial river (Milky Way) and meet her cowherd husband, Ch'ien Niu (which see). An astral deity, she is the star Vega in the constellation Lyra, patroness of marriage, typifying the unending longing of love. She is a dawn maiden, comparable to Aurora, and she weaves together or harmonizes the forces of night and day. Chih Nu is the prototype of Ori-hime. Other celestial weavers are Arachne and Penelope.

CHIH-WEN Chinese dragon. Because of his fondness for water, he is carved on bridges and on roofs of buildings to ward off fire; sometimes represented by the figure of a fish with an uplifted tail.

CH'IH YEO Chinese Satan. Chief of eighty-one beast-bodied, dust-eating, iron-browed, man-voiced brothers. Huang-Ti pursued him with a magnet and cut up his corpse.

CHIKHA BARDO Tibetan Buddhist, transitional state of moment of death; lasts three to four days. See Bardo Thodol.

CHIKISANTI Ainu earth or elm goddess. Name means wood with which we strike fire, a form of the elm, which the Ainu believed to be the first tree in the world of men. She was chosen by the gods to rule earth. By Okikurumi (land-burner), fire or sun, she became the mother of Pon Okikurumi (Smaller Okikurumi), the first ancestor of mankind.

CHILBLAINS Dream significance: indiscretion, worry.

CHILD Beginning, forgetfulness, innocence, promise, purity, spring, young image of birth and decay. State in which a person is not able to see through appearance to reality. Dream significance: (beautiful) satisfaction; (ill) heart trouble; (punished) injustice; (ugly) contrariness. In Zululand, children are adored as rain-bringers. A mother will bury her child in the ground up to the neck; then retire a short distance and howl dismally. The sky-god is supposed to be touched by the sight and send rain shortly after the child has been released.

Childbirth. Beginning, hope, labor, promise, travail. According to the superstitious a child brought into the world by caesarian section, will develop into a hero, as Ascelpius, Macduff. Mystics believe a child will develop to have the attributes of the god of the planet in ascent at the time of birth, thus those born when Mars is in ascent, will develop into warriors. Primitive peoples consider the moment of birth perilous, and various magic practices are resorted to in an effort to drive away evil spirits or ghosts. Childbirth, as well as

menstration, is believed to pollute a woman; being unclean, she is not permitted to cohabit or touch certain articles. In Greenland a woman in childbed and for a period thereafter is thought to control the wind. She has only to go out of doors, breathe air into her mouth, go back into the house and expel it, to cause a storm. The Lapps and others think that a lying-in woman should be without knots on her person; knots supposedly have the effect of making delivery difficult and painful. Also with the intention of relieving the woman, all door and window locks are left open. In Lithuania, Poland, and other parts of Europe, mock childbirth rites are celebrated with the harvest. The pretended baby is wrapped in the last sheaf; he then cries to indicate he has been born alive and is carried to the barn. A new crop thus is provided with life and growth.

Child judge. See Boy judge.

Child killing. Universally in mythology the sun deity is doomed to periodic death, corresponding to night or winter. The sun-king frequently escapes this fate by finding a surrogate. The substitute, usually a child, is then crowned, feasted and honored for a period, and slain. Thus, in the Greek myth of Heracles, his life is prolonged. The Greeks explain the child-killings by Heracles as accidents or fits of madness. Gwern, nephew of Bran in Brythonic lore, is tossed into the fire as a surrogate after serving one day as king. Icarus, who flew too near the sun, may have been a surrogate for his father. Peleus had a term of office that extended for seven or eight years provided a surrogate was offered every winter solstice until the term was completed. Thetis, his wife, killed each of their sons as the child reached the winter solstice. Peleus, himself saved the last child, Achilles, perhaps because his term of office was about to expire. The temporary investiture as king before the sacrifice, supposedly was a means of conferring immortality, for this placed the sacrificed child among immortals as a sun deity.

Child's tooth. In a world-wide belief a child's tooth must not be cast away because if found and gnawed by an animal such as a dog or hog, the tooth of a dog or hog will grow in the child. In some parts of the world, a child's teeth are placed where they are apt to be found by a mouse or rat that the child may acquire teeth as strong as those of rodents. The original reason unknown, parents still save their children's teeth as good-luck talismans.

Fatal children. See under fatal.

Newly-born child. Infant time, New Year. Symbolizes infant fertility or the sun god resurrected.

CHILDE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning a young knight. The name is used as a title in much the same way as the Spanish infante (or infanta). In times of chivalry, youths of noble birth who were candidates for knighthood were, during their probation period called bacheliers, childe, damoysels, infans, valets. Childe appears frequently in titles, as Childe Harold, Childe Tristram, etc.

Childe Harold. In Byron's poem Childe Harold roams from country to country in an effort to flee from himself. Childe Harold is the poet himself.

Childe Roland (Rowland). Hero of an ancient Scotch supernatural ballad. Guided by Merlin he rescues his sister from the dark tower of elf-land. Thus one who visited the underworld and returned. Probably developed

from a sun myth.

CHILDERMAS Name in England of the Holy Innocent's Festival commemorating Herod's slaughter of children. Observed December 28 (December 29 in the Greek Church). The day is looked upon as unlucky; any undertaking begun on this day is doomed to failure. In Ireland called Cross Day.

CH'I-LIN (K'I-LIN, LIN, LU) Chinese fabulous creature, so holy and harmless, it would not even tread on an insect. Spiritual beast which appears when a sage is born and when a king's rule is auspicious. A unicorn, comprising male (ch'i) and female (lin). Composite idealism, signifying perfect and happy married bliss. Fourth of the four benevolent sacred animals, and composed of five primordial elements: earth, fire, metal, water, wood. Primarily symbolic of heat, later of fertility. Emblem of the scholar, signifying ideal of highest attainment. Compare Androgynous deities.

CHILLING BREATH Death.

CHIMALMAN Aztec earth-born virgin, who, by Tonacatecutli, was the mother of Citlallatonac, the Morning (a name of Quetzalcoatl). She perished in childbirth and was placed in heaven with the title Chalchihuitzli, Precious Stone of Sacrifice. In another legend she was the mother of Quetzalcoatl by Camaxtle (Tezcatlipoca). In still another version, she was the wife of Iztac Mixcoatl. Also called Chimalmatl, meaning green shield.

CHIMBORAZO Sacred volcanic mountain in Mexico. Name resolves into Ever-Existent Sun, Orb of Fire, or Blazing O.

CHIMERA (CHIMAERA, CHIMAIRA) In Greek mythology a fearful, fire-belching monster with the forepart of its body a lion, the center a goat, and the hind part dragon, which destroyed the crops and devastated the land of Lycia. Slain by Bellerophon. Chimera, means she-goat, and the monster was the daughter of Typhon, a destructive storm god, and Echidne, a winter-snake goddess. She was the mother of the Nemean Lion and Greek Sphinx, like herself, destructive forces of nature, conquered by sun-heroes for the benefit of mankind. The term chimera is now used to describe an absurdity, a creation of the imagination, a grotesque and incongruous structure or work, a groundless or impractical conception, a horrible and fear-a-rousing phantasm, a wild scheme doomed to destruction.

CHIMIZIGAGUA Chibcha Indian supreme-being. Ruler of the light in his house and creator of blackbirds that distributed light over the world. He formed the sun and the moon.

CHIN Character traits as understood by the chin are as follows: if cleft, signifies composure; dimpled, amiability, discretion; fleshy (double chin) sensuality; pointed, bad temper; prominent, firmness; receding, weakness; square, harshness. In the Lasya and Thandava dances of India, the seven uses of the chin are: 1- Chikita, opening mouth wide to denote yawning. 2- Chinna, biting jaws together to depict fear of cold or fear of disease. 3- Dasta, biting lips to depict anger. 4- Khandana, with teeth separated to depict coming, meals, sadness, prayer. 5- Kuttana, gnashing teeth together to depict cold, fever, fright, illness. 6- Lehana, lapping or licking with

tongue to depict surprise. 7- Sama, licking tongue slightly to depict natural state.

CHINA ASTER April 15 birthday flower, with the sentiment true. If double, it carries the message, I partake of your sentiments; if single, I will think of it (or you).

CHING Literally, the Well. In the Chinese Zodiac eight stars, four in the feet and four in the knees of Gemini, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the tapir; element, wood. Fortunate time for buying land. Happiness to those who marry under it.

CH'ING MING Literally, clear and bright. Chinese festival of tombs. Day early in April set aside to honor the dead.

CHING-TU Chinese Buddhist Western Paradise; the Pure-Land, where those who attain salvation will live in unalloyed happiness. Compare Jodo.

CH'IN-KUANG Lord of the first Ten Taoist hells. He receives all souls and decides the body a soul must next inhabit to atone for its sins. He controls the span of life, hence a fate deity. To wicked souls he shows in a mirror the sins of which they were guilty, and he metes out punishments.

CHINNIGCHINICH The Almighty of California Indians. He appeared without parents, made man and woman out of clay of the lake, and taught them medicine.

CH'IN SHU-PAO Chinese military door-god. With Yu ch'ih Ching-te, he stood at night outside the bedroom door of Emperor T'ai Tsung of the T'an dynasty to protect the emperor from demons and spirits. Both gods were armed and wore armour. Each carried a battle-ax, bow and arrow, chain, and whip. Their hair stood on end to give them a frightening appearance.

CHINVATPERETU (CHINVAT BRIDGE) Parsi bridge of death which stretches from the Peak of Judgment to Alburz. Bridge of the Decider. The bridge is a many-sided beam with edges of varying thickness. When a righteous soul arrives, the beam turns to a wide side, when the soul of a sinner appears, the beam turns to a side that is as thin and sharp as a razor blade, and the soul drops from the bridge to the hell below. Prototype of Al-Sirat.

CHIONE In Greek mythology daughter of Boreas, mother of Emolpus, whom she threw into the sea. Chione, a snowcloud, offended Artemis, the moon, who slays the snow-goddess.

CHIPIAPOOS Potawatomi Indian man-of-the-dead. He was dragged under the ice by demons and became ruler over dead souls. Brother of Nanaboojoo. Prototype of Chibiabos.

CH'I PO In Chinese legendary history, assistant to Huang-ti (Yellow Emperor). Founder of the art of healing.

CHI-RHO Monogram which has become a sacred Christian emblem, supposedly the celestial sign seen by Constantine on the eve of the defeat of Maxentius, and as such called the Labarum or seal of Constantine. Also known as the monogram of Christ or the Chrismon. The two Greek letters are assumed to read Chr, a contraction for the name Christ, or as the first two letters of XPIΣTOE (Christos). However, the symbol was in use long before Christianity, and X (Chi) probably stood for Great Fire or Sun, and P (Rho) probably stood for Pater or Patah (Father). The word labarum (la-bar-um) yields everlasting Father Sun.

CHIRIDION Fish talisman of love.

CHIRON (CHEIRON, KIRON) In Greek mythology son of Cronus and the sea nymph Philyra, thus a brother of Zeus. To prevent his wife Rhea from recognizing him when he visited Philyra, Cronus changed himself into a horse, and for this reason Chiron was born a monster whose figure above the waist was that of a man, below the waist that of a horse. Chiron became renowned as a beneficent and a wise centaur, and was made tutor to great sun heroes, such as Achilles, Actaeon, Asclepius, Heracles, and Jason, whom he instructed in the art of gymnastics, hunting, medicine, and music. Chiron was a skillful herbalist and pharmacist and was proficient in divination and in playing the lyre. He lived in a cave on Mount Pelian, where he obtained the ashen spear he gave to Peleus. He was accidentally hit by an arrow of Heracles in the foot and, he was in such pain he exchanged his immortality for the mortality of Prometheus; thus he was one who died voluntarily. After his death he was lifted into the heavens by Zeus and transformed into the constellation Archer or Sagittarius. As a celestial horse, he was a cloud mass, of which the head was lit up by the sun, the rear in the shade. The origin of the name Chiron is uncertain; it has been interpreted to mean city-of-sun, and one who suffered a foot wound. See Centaur; sacred foot under foot.

CHIRUWI African half-man spirits, benevolent or malevolent. Their half-bodies contain one eye, one ear, one arm, one leg.

CHISEL In Freemasonry symbolizes effect of education on the human mind. When a mallet accompanies the chisel, sculptor is added to the art of architecture as a means of educating mankind.

CHISLEU Ninth month of the Hebrews; begins with the new moon of December.

CHITON Tunic worn by ancient Greeks. The Dorian, a girdled garment, usually was worn by men; the Ionian, a loose linen gown, usually was worn by women.

CHITRAGUPTA Hindu recorder of the vices and virtues of men; judge who sends men to heaven or hell. Compares Rhadamanthus, Thoth.

CHIUN (KIUN) Ancient Hebrew goddess of plenty. Compares with Kaiwan, Kwanyin. Also the name of the idol worshiped by the Israelites in the desert. Probably the planet Saturn, worshiped by Eastern nations as an evil spirit which was propitiated by sacrifices. Also called Remphan.

CH'IU SHE Chinese Taoist autumn snake-charm. Paper charm used by nuns and priests for exorcising serious illness.

CHIVIM In Yucatec Indian mythology, serpent of the race of Chan, from whom Votan took origin.

CHLAMYS Cloak of Zeus. Also the short mantle worn by ancient Greek horsemen, hunters, and

soldiers. Later worn as an outdoor garment by young men about town.

CHLEVNIK (CHLVNIK) Russian spirit of the cattle shed. Its good will is needed for success in cattle raising.

CHLOE (CHLOETTE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek meaning green shoot or herb; blooming. (2) Athenian surname of Demeter. Longus, in his pastoral romance, Daphnis and Chloe, used the name for his heroine and it has since become a generic name for rustic maidens, who are not always artless. Pope in Moral Essays uses the name for Lady Suffolk, mistress of George II, and Matthew Prior uses the name for Mrs. Centlivre.

CHLORIS In Greek mythology daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Zephyrus, the west wind. Goddess of flowers. Her name means green or verdure. Compares with the Roman Flora.

CHLOROPHANE Gem symbolizing silent expression.

CHNOUBIS Egyptian legendary creature, part lion, part serpent, and crowned with rays. Probably identical with Chnoumis.

CHNOUMIS Ancient Egyptian ram-headed deity. Probably the criosphinx and identical with Khnemu. See Chnoubis.

CHNUPHIS Gnostic lion-headed, maned serpent with seven or twelve-rayed coronal. A solar emblem and good genius. When seven-rayed, typifies the sun, moon, and five planets known to the ancient world; when twelve-rayed, typifies the twelve mansions of the zodiac.

CHOCOLATE Dream significance: satisfaction.

Chocolate Soldier. A soldier more remarkable for his handsome appearance than for his fighting ability, in allusion to the character in Shaw's Arms and the Man and the comic opera by Oscar Straus, which was founded on the drama.

CHO-I In Queensland belief that part of a child's spirit or soul-substance which remains in the afterbirth and from which Anjea, creator deity, makes another baby.

CHOJA Richest member of a Japanese community.

CH'O-JE (CH-O-KYON) Tibetan sorcerers. Na-ch'un, the highest of these, is the necromancer-in-ordinary to Tibetan rulers.

CHOKANIPOK In Algonquin tradition the Flint-Stone. Storm cloud. Antagonist of his brother Michabo, which see.

CHOKMAH (CHOCHMAH) Cabalistic Logos or Creative Wisdom. Second aspect of the Deity, sphere of the zodiac, highway of the stars. Second Sephira or Hypostasis; otherwise called Man or Abba (Ab), the Father. Also said to be the Sister (Sekinah) and the Daughter and Mother, the beginning of all. Divine names Yah and Yahveh assigned to Chokmah.

CHOLER In an Italian icon personified by a nude sallow youth with a haughty expression. He holds a drawn sword. A shield with a flame in the middle is on the ground. A fierce lion runs beside the youth.

CHOLULA Aztec pyramid erected in Mexico to the sun or fire-deity. It rose so near heaven the

chalcuitl, a precious stone, fell from heaven and destroyed it. 'La' in the Mayan language means that which has existed forever, thus Cholula signifies ever-existent, everlasting Truth of Truths, i.e. the Eternal Truth. Compare Chimborazo.

CHONG-WANG In Chinese mythology Chong, the Phallus or king of phallic worshipers. Father of Kwanyin.

CHONI In Tibetan Buddhism skeleton dancer.

CHONYID BARDO In Tibetan Buddhism the second stage of the Bardo Thodol (which see). Transitional state, lasting fourteen days, of the experiencing of reality. State in which symbolic visions occur, some in the form of the eight Htamenmas, animal or bird-headed goddesses; the eight Kerimas or Cemetary goddesses; the Wang-chug-mas, animal or bird-headed mighty goddesses; or the four Yoginis, the animal or bird-headed doorkeepers.

CHO-PEN In Buddhism the long, narrow good-luck flag with sacred texts. Also the five-leaf crown used by monks for services for Amitayus, Eternal Life Buddha. In Tibet, called Cod-pan.

CHOPPER-KNIFE Buddhist symbol of tantric manifestation. Symbolizes the cleaving or cutting down of the unfaithful. Emblem of Vajravarahi, of the Buddhasaktis, Dakinis, and Dharmapala. In Sanscrit called karttrka.

CHOPSTICK In Japan culture.

CHOREB Alternate name for Mount Sinai. Identical with cherub.

CHORI Japanese who are below the three classes of commoners (hyakusho, farmers; shokunin, artisans; akindo, merchants); scarcely counted as human beings and referred to not as persons (hito) but as things (mono). Paraiah people, outcasts, assigned to defiling duties and not permitted to associate with those above their class no matter how wealthy they become. Also called eta.

CHOROGRAPHY Personified in an Italian icon by a young woman in a short (denoting briefness) multi-colored dress (denoting variability). In her right hand she holds a measuring square; in her left hand, a compass. She looks at a glove on the ground.

CHOROSTASIA Early Christian dance. An all-night festival in imitation of the Angelic Dance and ceaseless hymnody of the Creator.

CHORS (CHERS, CHROS, CHURS, KHORS) Slavic sun deity; may be merely an idol erected to Dazbog.

CHORUS In ancient Greek drama a band of singers and dancers which interpreted the play. The Greek choros actually meant dancing and singing within an enclosure. The word yields achorus, i.e. Great Horus, and is allied to Kuros or Cyrus, meaning Sun.

CHOSII Japanese palace of long abode, mansion of the dead.

CHOS-RGYAL PHYI-SGRUB Tibetan Buddhist god of death. Identical with the Sanscrit Yama.

CHOS-SKYON (CHO-CHUNG, CHO-CHYONG) A Mahapancaraja or one of the five Tibetan Buddhist Great Kings. King of Magic. His color is blue, his vahana (mount) is a white elephant or yellow lion.

He has one head and two arms. His emblems are a churi (knife) and a pasa (noose). Also called Thun-gyi-gyal-po or Thun-gyi-rgyal-po. Compare Dharmapala.

CHOU HSIN Semi-legendary Chinese emperor. Last of the Shang dynasty. He was influenced by his debauched consort, Ta-chi, and the dynasty fell because of his cruelty. He ordered the sage Pi Kan executed and then had the sage's heart cut out. Resembles Herod.

CHOWRIE In India used to anoint an emblem of royalty.

CHRISM Holy unction. Consecrated oil used for anointing in Greek and Roman Catholic churches.

CHRIST Literally, anointed; a Greek word answering to the Hebrew messiah, the consecrated or anointed one. Applied preeminently to the second divine spirit of the Christian Trinity composed of God, Son, and Holy Ghost. Son and likeness of the Father, Christ reigns from Christmas to Ascension, i.e. period in which the sun is in ascent, a period of growth. He is Prince of the House of David, born of virginal innocence as foretold in prophecy. With Adam, Christ was created directly by God; therefore with Adam, superior in wisdom. Adam was the first universal man, Christ the second. He is called the Alpha, Alpha and Omega (Beginning and End) Bread of Life, Ideal Man, Light of the World, Morning Star, Perfected Humanity, Redeemer, Savior, Sun of Righteousness. He was born at the winter solstice, when the sun begins its ascent; he was rejected at birth, i.e. forced into a manger; a brilliant light, Star of Bethlehem, and halo were signs by which his divine birth was made known; He stands for one in whom divine and human natures are miraculously united; He was a charmer of beasts and birds with the golden tones of his music; He was healer; He was made to serve those less noble than himself; He preached a sermon on a mount; He walked on water; He was charged with being crazy or a fool; He was betrayed by one, Judas, who understood that His sacrifice was necessary for the welfare of mankind; He was crucified and resurrected, thereby fulfilling the destiny or yearly as well as daily voyage of the sun, i.e. birth, death, rebirth.

To Matthew He is king; to Mark He is servant; to Luke He is perfect man; to John he is God. He is said to have a four-fold body, i.e. earthly, glorified, mystical, sacramental. A spirit of God, His faculties are said to be seven in number: counsel, fear, knowledge, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. Mystics of the middle ages worshiping Sophia, identified Christ with her, gave him a serpent form (form of an earth deity), and the title Naaseni. Followers of Christ believe they must suffer for His sake, which may be compared with those who willingly became eunuchs in pagan fertility rites. A companion of criminals on the cross, He is compared with Joseph; a hung man, He is compared with Odin; the nail in his foot is compared with the arrow in the vulnerable heel of Achilles. In his role of guide of souls Christ sometimes is portrayed as jackal-headed, a form of Anubis. He is portrayed as Lion of Judah, who, on death, descended into hell and rose on the third day. A belief once prevailed that the lion was born dead or in a state of stupor, but in three days endowed with life by the breath of its sire. The

Thrice Great, i.e. the life, the truth, the way, He may be compared with Hermes Trismegistus. The second coming of Christ, like that of Vishnu, is said to be on a white horse. His legend parallels that of Krishna and of sun and fertility heroes such as Adonis, Apollo, Attis, Balder, Buddha, Dionysus, Heracles, Llew Llaw, Orpheus, Osiris, Tammuz, To Mo, Xipe Totic. At first Christ was used merely as a title, i.e. Jesus the Savior; later it was used as if part of a proper name. A nourisher and sustainer of the world He is given the form of a fish; He is likened to a swift young hart or roe. He is denoted the Piper (breath or harmonious spirit) or Great Papa, and symbolized by crossed pipes. Mystics assign number 8, number of regeneration and the twin circles of lover and knowledge, to Him. The crown symbolizes His glory; the door His salvation; the pastoral crook His role as good shepherd; the sword His justice. His dual nature is represented by a mermaid. He is Hound of Heaven. Other of His emblems are: A , apple, altar lights, ass, basket, bleeding heart, book, bread, bull, chalice, Chi-Rho, Chi-Rho-Sigma, club, cross, crown of thorns, crucifixion, cup, dolphin, dove, eagle, ewer, fleur de lys, fountain, grape, hand, iris, lamb, lantern, lion, nail, nimbus, oak branch, ox, pelican, pillar, pomegranate, reed, rope, rose, scarlet robe, scourge, sheep, stable, stag, thorn, throne, tiger, tree, tulip, unicorn, vine, water, wheat ear, yoke. Christ is from the same root as cross.

Mystics have assigned twenty-four chapters to His life, accounting for the twenty-four hours of the day: Nativity, Annunciation to the Shepherds, Circumcision, the Magi, Flight to Egypt, Return from Egypt, Dispute in the Temple, Baptism by John the Baptist, Temptation by Satan, Making Simon (Peter) and Andrew fishers of men (apostles), Tribute money, Sermon on the Mount, Supper in the house of Simon, Supper in the house of Levi, Driving moneylenders from the Temple, the Woman of Samaria, Woman in adultery (casting the first stone), Parable of Good Samaritan, Parable of the Prodigal Son, Marriage at Cana, Healing at the pool of Bethesda, Walking on Water, Raising of Lazarus, Transfiguration. His Passion is given in twelve chapters, answering to the twelve mansions of the zodiac: Entry into Jerusalem, Washing feet of disciples, Last Supper, Betrayal, Christ before Caiaphas, Denial of Peter, Christ before Pilate, Mocking of Christ, Road to Calvary, Crucifixion, Descent from Cross, Resurrection. See Cain 2, Cross, Crucifixion, Fool, Sacred foot under foot, Judas.

Christ and His mystic Bride. Marriage of Heaven and Earth. Identical with Christ and His theological marriage with church on Earth. Symbolized by two linked circles.

Christ monograms. IHS, commonly believed to be Jesus Hominum Salvator, but actually an abbreviation of ΣΙΗΣΟΥ (Jesus). INRI for Iesus Nazarenus Rex Judoeorum (Jesus of Nazareth, king of the Jews) IS, the first and last letters of Jesus. ℕ Greek monogram with Latin N for Nazarenus added. Chi-Rho ☧ for Christ. ☧ modified into T in the form ☧. No public use of His monogram existed until the time of Constantine; ☧ or ☧ were the first and regarded as symbolic of the cross. I. . an abbreviation for Jesus developed into I.H.Σ. and evolved into I.H.S. ☧ ⊛ ✳ appear in the catacombs. X.P. is an abbreviation of the Greek XPI TO (Christ).

Monograms of Christ and Mary appear in the catacombs as ICXC and MPOY. Alpha and omega also is a Christ monogram.

Christ nail and spear marks. Interpreted as follows: left hand, well of grace; right hand, well of mercy; left foot, well of comfort; right foot, well of pity; spear mark, well of love. The nail in the foot is said to be identical to the arrow which wounded Achilles, i.e. the injuring of the sacred foot of the sun as it sets.

CHRISTABEL (CHRIS) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning beautiful and from the Greek, meaning fair Christian.

CHRISTIAN (CHRIS, CHRISTIE, CHRISTY) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning belonging to or believing in Christ. In feminine form Christiana (Chrissie, Christina, Tina, Xina).

CHRISTIANITY An Eastern religion which became a Western religion. Long in conflict with Mithraism, it triumphed over it by incorporating into its festivals and rites elements of Mithraic fertility, mysteries, especially that of death and resurrection. Christianity is typified by ⊙ an encircled dot, representing the taking in and therefore the enclosed, as opposed to Buddhism which is represented by a square to which is attched a square alcove ⊐ , representing the flowing out. As a creed Christianity is symbolized by the Latin cross; as a way of life by the Maltese cross.

Christian church. In Japan symbolizes ambition.

CHRISTMAS Literally, mass of Christ. Festival celebrating the physical birth of Christ, which in some localities is celebrated December 25 and in others on January 6. Where Christmas is celebrated on December 25, Epiphany, the baptism of spiritual birth of Christ, is celebrated on January 6. Christmas is a winter solstice festival, developed from the Saturnalia, which celebrated the yearly rebirth of the sun, and the rite therefore is a relic of solstitial worship. The holiday was lifted directly from the rite which celebrated the birthday of Mithra on December 25. When obdurate worshipers of the pagan deity refused to relinquish their cherished festival, called the Birthday of the Solar Disc, Christian Rome, in 400 A.D., incorporated the holiday by fixing the date as the birthday of Christ. The Saturnalia was concluded with the slaying of an ass-eared god by his rival. The ass-eared god developed into the Christmas Fool. According to superstition a white (snowy) Christmas presages a prosperous year to follow; a cloudy, green, or hot Christmas fills the churchyard; the sun shining through trees on Christmas Day brings much fruit. Emblems of the festival are: angels, boar's head with an apple in the mouth, bells, candles, Christmas rose, Christmas tree, the colors green, red, and white, frost, goose, heralds, holly, infant in manger, mince pie, mistletoe, nativity of Christ, ox, Santa Claus (Saint Nicholas), sheep, shepherds, snow, star of Bethlehem, three Wise Men or Magi, yule log. The day also is known as Noel (Nollagh by druids). See winter solstice.

Christmas Eve. Night of lights, on which Santa Claus travels abroad. Night before the rebirth of the sun (light). Compare Channukah.

Christmas Fool. Character in old Christmas Play who is beheaded and restored to life. Personifies resurrection. In Scotland called Abbot of Unreason.

Christmas Lord (King or Prince). Officer attached to a royal or noble household in medieval England. He presided over the Christmas revels, reigning from All-hallow Eve to Candlemas Day.

Christmas people. Lapp spirits which walk abroad at Christmas. If they are not treated well, they suck the brain out of a man's head, destroy the water in a well, etc. As a protection food and water are set out for any spirits that may be around.

Christmas play. Drama in which the Christmas Fool is beheaded by a rival, but rises up again unhurt, i.e. the triumphant rebirth of the sun at the winter solstice. The play is probably to honor the ass on which Christ made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem. The beheading of the Fool is a survival of the Saturnalia, in which an ass-eared god was slain. Compare Eriphos, Lenaea.

Christmas rose. Emblem of the nativity of Christ.

Christmas starwort. Emblem of the nativity of Christ.

Christmas torch (or brand). Emblem of the nativity of Christ. Blue and red candles, trimmed with greenery, are carried by a young woman named Mary. They are burned at the Christmas and Epiphany seasons. Parallels the brand of Meleager.

Christmas tree. Tree which is decorated with lights to celebrate the nativity of Christ and on which offerings are made to Him. A survival of pagan tree worship and of early Christian rites which celebrated the winter solstice with tree and lights. Early representations of the crucifixion placed Christ on a tree; the cross was not introduced until 608 A.D. Winter equivalent of the May tree (Maypole), a fertility symbol. Compare Sakaki, Yggdrasil.

CHRISTOPHER (CHRIS, KESTER, KIT) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning Christ believer.

CHRYSALE A simple-minded hen-pecked tradesman in Moliere's comedy Les Femmes Savantes, whose wife Philaminte neglects him and her house for the study of languages and women's rights to develop an aristocratic mind.

CHRYSALIS Any undeveloped object. Symbolic of the soul veiled in flesh, when typifying man's life by that of insects, or state in which the soul is clothed in terrestrial matter.

CHRYSANTHEMUM December 24 birthday flower, emblem of the solar wheel. Symbol of abundance, cheerfulness in adversity, loveliness, regal beauty, wealth. Flower governing Sagittarius. Typifies the Orient as the rose typifies the Occident. In China called chu hua (golden flower) or chiu hua (ninth moon flower). Emblem of mid-autumn, symbolizing joviality, life of ease and retirement from public office, also that which is enduring, luxurious, whole. One who shows her beauty late. In Japan called choju-so. Flower of autumn, emblem of the mikado. Signifies purity and a future of well deserved ease. Bringer of blessings from the fountain of youth where Kiku-Jido resides. Dipped in saki beer the leaves and petals supposedly confer grace, health, and longevity. In art associated with the crane, royal bird of Japan.

Chrysanthemum and oriole. In China carries the sentiment, may the whole house be happy.

Red chrysanthemum. Its sentiment is I love.

White chrysanthemum. Its sentiment is truth.

hearth god; ruler of the fourth month.

CHUKU Supreme deity of the Ibo people of Africa.

CHUNG CH'IU Chinese mid-autumn harvest festival-of-the-moon. Celebrated the 15th day of the 8th moon.

CHUNG K'UEI Chinese legendary giant which drives out demons and dispels evil. Leader of the Ch'u Hsieh Yuan. Identical with the Japanese Shoki-san.

CHUNG-LI-CH'UAN Chief of the eight Chinese Immortals (Pa Kung). Said to have lived under the Chow dynasty or as a warrior of the Han dynasty, when he was converted to an escetic life. He became a mountain recluse and spent his days searching for the elixir of life. He is represented as a fat bearded man, sometimes fully clothed, more often with a bare belly. He carries a fan with a horsehair tassel, with which he supposedly revives the dead, and the peach of immortality.

CHUNG-LIU Chinese household god. Also called Tse Shen.

CHUNG YANG Chinese kite-flying festival.

CHUNUHLUK Eskimo grass stalk that wished itself into a man and finally became a wolverine.

CHUR In Persian theology the Ized entrusted with the care of the sun disc. Cognate with Cher, as in Cherbourg; Chera, sacred cobra of India, and cherry.

CHURCH A house of worship, popularly understood to be a Christian house of worship. Early churches were built in the form of a circle; in modern times they are built in the shape of a cross. The sections are: Aisle, from French aile, wing. Apse, from Greek hapsis, wheel; anciently a bishop's seat. Chancel, from Italian cancello, barrier or rail; choir or eastern end of church. Crypt, from Greek kryptos, hidden; underground cell or chapel. Galilee, from the galley of a ship; applied to porches on the north side; considered less sacred than other parts of the building and used for teaching purposes or as a place for women. Nave, from Latin navis, ship; the main body of the church. Porch, from Latin portico; place where the font is kept, and where the censured and uninitiated may assemble. In early days a place of burial for the privileged. Sanctuary, from Latin sanctuarium, holy place; the most retired and sacred place, the part nearest the altar. The aisles, nave and sanctuary typify the sensible world; the upper parts typify the intelligible cosmos; the vaults typify heaven. The altar is raised three steps to signify the Trinity or seven steps to signify the Holy Spirit. Symbolic representation began with Noah's Ark, passing to the Ship of Souls, the ship of Jonah in the storm. Thus a ship in full sail symbolizes the Christian church. The church spire is a phallic or fertility symbol. The towers connected with churches appear to be derived from the fire or sun towers of pagan worship. The church itself is a symbol of religious zeal. The church and her congregation are symbolized by a pomegranate, the fruit containing many fertile seeds. The colors most sacred to the church are blue for candor, chastity, and innocence; and white for the Supreme Being and eternal truth as well as charity, loving kindness, virginity. Church is cognate with the German kirche,

Scotch kirk, Greek kupiakov, all meaning lord's house, and with cherry and cherub.

The Church. (1) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. (2) A particular division of Christians united by doctrine, form of worship, and history, as the Methodist Church. (3) The entire body of Christian believers, also called the bride or spouse of Christ. (4) In Japan typifies ambition.

CHURI Knife which is an emblem of Buddhist trantic manifestations. Used to cut away evil.

CHURINGA (TJURINGA) Australian sacred objects made of wood or stone containing the spirits of totem ancestors and used as talismans.

CHURL In Norse mythology son of Heimdal by an earth mother. Ancestor of churls (freemen), karls, or yeoman. In human form known as Rig Amma. Compare Jarl, Thrall.

CHURNING A world-wide creation and fertility motif. Deities in heaven churn a primordial sea with a high mountain, with the Pole Star, or with a spear (divine phallus) to create lands, rocks, etc. In Celtic legend a caldron churned by an earth-deity provides poetic inspiration as well as animals and grain. Caer Sidi, a revolving castle, typifies a churning or spinning heaven which is a source of feast or famine, depending on the virtue (season) of the knight who approaches it. The Japanese Izanagi and Izanami churned the primeval sea with their jewel-spear and created the island of Onogoro, where they copulated. In Norse mythology a world-mill grinds out flowers or snow. Perhaps the most famous churning myth is that of the Hindus, which is called the churning of the sea of milk (ocean). Mount Mandara was the churn-dasher, the Great Serpent was used as a rope to twist it; the gods standing at one end, the demons at the other. Kurma, Vishnu's tortois avatar, served as a pivot, and churning continued for over a thousand years. From the churning came such treasures as Chandra, the moon, the sacred cow, nymphs, Paradise Tree, prototype of the elephant and horse, the beautiful Shi (Lakshmi), snake poison, and lastly the priceless amrita, beverage of immortality, in a cup held by the physician of the gods. Compare caldron, mill, Pole Star, wheel.

CHU-U In Japanese Buddhism the disembodied condition between death and rebirth.

CH'U YUAN Chinese legendary poet who had risen to high office and was impeached on trivial grounds. He committed suicide on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and was deified. The Dragon Boat Festival or Fifth Moon Feast is celebrated in his honor.

CHYAVANA (CYAVANA) Hindu sage shriveled with age. Son of Bhrigu. When the Asvins tried to seduce his young wife Sukanya, who was faithful to him, she taunted the twins with being incomplete. She promised to explain her taunt if they would make her husband young again. They told him where to bathe, and she in turn explained they had wandered too much among humans to be pure, and that is why they had been excluded from the god's sacrifice, i.e. remained incomplete. Chyavana, in gratitude, created the fearful demon Mada (thought), with which he threatened to devour Indra unless the Asvins were included in soma ceremonial.

CIACCO Literally, pig. Glutton consigned by Dante to the third circle of the Inferno, where gluttons suffered endless woe.

CIAN In Celtic mythology son of Diancecht. One of the lesser sun deities, Cian was a shepherd who allowed Gavidjeen Go's cow (fertile cloud) to escape and return to its former owner, Balor. With the help of the sea god Manannan, Cian reached Balor's underworld, i.e. sank into the ocean, and there discovered Ethne, Balor's daughter the moon goddess, locked in a tower because of the prophecy that her son would slay Balor. Cian stayed with her until their son Lugh was born and then fled with the cow and the infant. Manannan again came to his rescue but this time demanded payment, and Cian gave him the child, which Manannan raised to become the sun hero which fulfilled the prophecy and killed his grandfather. Cian's visit to Ethne resembles that of Zeus to Danae. Cian and his brothers Cethe and Cu were at enmity with Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba, wind deities. While alone on an errand one day he noticed his three enemies approaching and changed himself into a pig. His three enemies transformed into greyhounds, pursued and killed him, and then buried his body seven times before the earth would accept it. All typifying atmospheric changes during storms. Earth told Cian's son what had happened, and Lugh avenged his father's death, i.e. sun overcame darkness or storm.

CIBAS White shells which Taino Indians use as talismans.

CIBORIUM Container used in Christian churches symbolizing the ark of the Covenant, the Eucharist, the Last Supper.

CICADA Garrulity, melody, nobility, resurrection, worldly grandeur. In China called ch'an, symbolic of continuity of life between man, his ancestors, and his descendants. Emblem of eternal youth, happiness, immortality, and restraint of cupidity and vice. In Greek mythology attribute of Apollo, Aurora, Tithonos. Typifies discarded lover. In Japan the cicada song is a wail over the vanities of earthly existence.

CICERO Masculine name from the Latin, meaning vetch.

Cicerone. A glib and loquacious guide who explains antiques and curiosities to a sightseer; hence any guide. Alludes to the proverbial talkativeness of guides, an ironical reminder of the Roman orator. Also called a Cicero.

Ciceronian. A classical, eloquent, polished style in the manner of Cicero.

CICHOL THE FOOTLESS Irish demon giant; leader of the Fomors, powers of darkness, death, evil, and winter, in the battle with the Partholon people.

CID Spanish title which is a corruption of the Arabic seyyid (lord), and used to signify chief or commander. It was applied to Rodrigo or Ruy Diaz de Bivar, 11th century Christian champion against the Moors. His exploits, like those of Arthur and Charlemagne, have been romanticized, and he has become the ideal Spanish hero. His marvelous steed was Babieca, his magic sword was Colada, giving him sun attributes. Also called Cid Campeador, i.e. The Champion.

CIDER Rural festivities. Dream significance: gaiety, joy.

CILIX In Greek mythology son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus, Europa, and Phoenix. He accompanied his brothers in the search for Europa, when she was abducted by Zeus, and finally settled in the country called Cilicia in his honor. A fertility lord.

CIMMERII (CIMMERIANS, KIMMERIANS, KIMMERIOI) In Greek mythology a people who lived in perpetual darkness, shrouded in clouds or gloom, never looking upon the face of the sun. Via their land Odysseus entered Hades to visit the dead. Homer places their land beyond Oceanus, Pliny places it near Lake Avernus in Italy. The name was given to an ancient nomadic people of the Crimea and contiguous region.

CIN-AN-EV (CIN-AU-AV) Ute Indian ancient of wolves. A wolf culture hero and trickster.

CINCINNATUS Legendary Roman hero, farmer, patrician, patriot, and dictator. The name has been assumed as a pen name by political writers, especially in Europe.

CINDER Light or sun symbol. It corresponds to the Dutch Sindel, German Sinter, Old Norse Sintel, and signifies the brilliant sparks that are driven off when white-hot iron is beaten on the anvil as well as the black scales to which they turn when cold and the slag or dross of iron of which they are composed. Its origin probably is the Old Norse Sindra, to sparkle or throw sparks.

* CINDERELLA (1) Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning Ella or elf of cinders. See cinder. The name is related to that of Sin, moon deity, and to Sindbad. (2) The beautiful heroine of an ancient fairytale of Eastern origin which appears in folk literature all over the world. The most popular version is that by Perrault, in which Cinderella is assigned to the most menial tasks of the household, whereas her stepsisters attend fine balls. Aided by her fairy godmother, who turns mice into horses, a pumpkin into a fine carriage, and who provides Cinderella with a beautiful gown, she goes to a ball, where the prince falls in love with her. At the bewitching hour of twelve she flees, and the prince finally finds her by means of a glass slipper which she dropped and which fits no foot but her own. Cinderella is a fire, moon, or sun goddess; she is the personification of the soul or light or fire within, a symbol of rebirth, truth, wisdom. She is the bright and shining one, the hearth-maid who keeps the fire lit. She resembles her star-crowned mother (godmother), and her story is related to the famous mother-daughter stories of mythology; her relationship to her godmother is that of the ego to the Oversoul, the rivulet to the sea, the spark to the fire. She is the personification of the Holy Spirit dwelling unhonored among the smoldering ashes of divinity and by patient care fanning them into flame from time to time. She is a variant of Ishtar when deprived of her beautiful robes (brilliance, verdure) by Allatu in the underworld; of Isis, the long-suffering, whose prince is Osiris; and of Psyche, whose prince is Cupid and whose vindictive stepmother is the jealous Venus. In some versions, Cinderella (wisdom) is hidden in a silver candlestick and is found by the prince who purchases it. In Denmark and Jutland she is the 'King's Daughter in the Mound,' a role which relates her to Nut, early mistress of the mountain. In Portuguese and Sicilian versions she

* Much of this from "the Lost Language of Symbolism", by H. Bayley (see index) & "Cinderella Variants" by Miriam

is placed at the bottom of a well. The well is a conventional location for Truth. The Scandinavian version is called 'Princess in the Cave,' and she emerges from the cave naked. Truth is beautiful and naked. In the Slav version she shines like the sun. In various parts of Europe she is the heroine in a tale known as 'The Brother and Sister,' and her difficulties arise from her refusal to entertain her brother's proposal that she be his bride. Here again she echoes Isis, sister of Osiris, and Shulmanite, called Solomon's sister. The title of the story sometimes is One-Eye, Two-Eyes, and Three-Eyes, all light (sun, moon, or star) metaphors. Name variants in different localities are: Annemor, Caesarine, Catarina, Catherine, Gold Betheli, Lada, L'Isabelluccia, Mara, Maria, Marietta, Mariucella, Mary, Mona Catarina, Nina. When an oak log is hollowed out to make her petticoat, she is Maria Wainscot, Maria Wood, or Princess Woodencloak, and on emerging from her wooden sheath (blossoming), she is observed by a prince who marries her. Wood symbolizes celestial goodness in its lowest corporeal plane. Her emergence suggests light emerging from darkness or spring from winter. Cinderella is said to typify one whose desire to be helpful is the source of her good fortune; one who tends her innocent ideas or cherishes spirituality. She is a menial whose dream comes true. Animals connected with the various Cinderella tales are the ass, bull, cat, horse, mare, and mouse. The rose also is her emblem.

Cinderella garments. Robes of glory, supernatural raiment. She is said to have worn a diamond dress, i.e. knowledge; dress of gold chimes, awakener; dress of flame, enlightenment; a pearl dress without seams or slit, wisdom; a dress bespangled with sparkling color, universal love or truth. Her mantles are made of the skins of an ass, cat, or mouse, all symbolic of humility. Her protean changes of raiment are symbolic of the awakening, growth and final apotheosis of wisdom within the mind, and of her elusive and contradictory characteristics, as well as of the recurring changes of nature during the cycle of the year.

Cinderella's sisters. Cruelty, haughtiness, pride, selfishness, vanity.

Cinderella's slippers. Described as of blue grass, of glass, of gold. They are said to be pearl-embroidered, spangled, or sun shoes. These miraculous slippers, which clothe the lowest of natural things, cause the sole to be beautifully shod, symbolize the love of making one's self useful and correspond to the sun in the service of those meaner than himself, i.e. mankind. They reveal a shoe fetish or the magic power of feet; once the prince has Cinderella's shoe (foot) in his hand he is able to obtain that which he wishes. Compare Arianrhod, Foot.

Cindrillot (Cendrillot). Masculine version of Cinderella. A reversal of the Cinderella legend appears in the story in which King Solomon is robbed of his magic ring, becomes a humble kitchen scullion, and finally the lover of a king's daughter. Apollo and Heracles are sun heroes assigned to menial tasks. Sargon becomes a gardner's boy.

CINERARIA Flower carrying the sentiment always delightful. Also symbolizes sorrow.

CINNABAR In China, collector of immortal elixir, symbol of longevity.

CINNAMON By Christians assigned to Virgin Mary. By Hebrews used as an ingredient of the sacred oil in the tabernacle, the others being acorus, myrrh, olives.

CINQUEFOIL April 13 birthday flower, symbolizing maternal affection. Emblem of the dead. As a talisman used to close wounds and soothe toothaches. In heraldry typifies hope, joy.

CINTAMANI Buddhist wish-granting or flaming pearl. A non-tantric symbol. Carried by Vayuarvat, the airy horse. Emblem of Ksitigarbha, Mahakala, Ratnapani, Ratnasambhava, Samantabhadra. See Ratna, Lung-ta.

CINTEOTL (CENTEATL, CENTEOTL, CEXOCHITL, CHIUTCOATL) Literally, one flower. Toltec Indian maize god, ruler of the fourth hour of the night. Mate of Chicomecoatl. Among Nahua Indians identified as a goddess of earth and love, an aspect of Tlacolteotl. Also known as Tonacajohua (she who sustains us) and Tzinteotl (original goddess), both forms of the divine mother.

CINVAT (CHINVAT) Zoroastrian bridge of the Divider. All souls cross it into the other world. Bridge between heaven and earth, where the dead are judged. It appears wide to the righteous, but so narrow to the sinful they fall into the yawning abyss of hell below. Identical with Al Sirat.

CIPACTONAL AND OROMUCO (CIPACTLI AND OXOMUCO) Aztec first pair; although mortal they represent heaven and earth. Created by Quetzalcoatl and Tezatlipoca.

CIPANGO (ZIPANGO) A marvelous island described by Marco Polo. He placed it 1,500 miles from land, and it became the object of search by Columbus and other navigators. It probably belongs to legend along with Atlantis, El Dorado, Erewhon, Laputa, Utopia. Those who insist it is an actual place identify it as Japan.

CIPHER Figuratively, a person or thing of no importance or value. Word from the Arabic cifr (empty) and from the Hebrew sephar (number).

CIRCE (KIRKE) In Greek mythology daughter of Helios, the sun, and the sea-nymph Perse; sister of Aetes. For murdering her husband she was exiled to the island of Aeaea, where as moon goddess, enchantress, and sorceress, she surrounded herself with wild beasts she had transformed from men. Odysseus and his companions visited her island, where she turned all except Odysseus into swine by giving them a fruit to eat. Odysseus was saved by a herb given to him by Hermes. Although she was unable to entice Odysseus, the sun who was traveling homeward, from his purpose, he was willing to linger and avail himself of temporary pleasures. As an aftermath of his stay Agrius and Telegonus were born. Thus the subtle beauty of the moon worked a spell fatal to energy and turned men into swine, that is made them sensual, slothful, and lacking in wisdom. The enchanted realm was the realm of slumber, where the moon's enchantment degraded but finally purified. Circe's palace of indolence compares with that of Tara Bai, Hindu star-maiden. Like Kerkios and Kerkuon, Circe is a name which suggests turning to the left. Odysseus, as sun god, fought for the right order of the universe, and finally over-

came Circe. His stay with her was during the period of winter or darkness. Her name also means she-falcon, a bird of omen, and is connected with circle and circus. She exemplifies a dangerously or irresistibly fascinating woman. Compare Ishullanu.

Circe of the Revolution. Madam Roland in recognition of her power over the Girondist leaders in the French Revolution.

CIRCINUS Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere also known as the Pair of Compasses.

CIRCLE Cosmos, deity, solar eye, sun. The all, ideal form, infinity, primordium, universe. The eternal I am, eternal law, eternal perfection, eternity; thus time has come to be reckoned on circlets or beads or eggs of time. Completeness, continuity, cycle of existence, that which devours its own beginning, a return to one's self. Coin, female principle; Pearl of Price. The element water. Represented by the color blue, because the circle being without corners represents the calm, indwelling blue. Emblem of Adda-Nari, Assur, Mercury, Ormuzd. Compare carole, stone circle, Stonehenge. Babylonian insignia of royal power. In Christian art typifies heavenly existence as opposed to the squre which represents early existence. In Pawnee Indian hako ceremony drawn in imitation of the bird, messenger between heaven and earth, building its nest. The priest draws the circle with his toe because the eagle builds its nest with its claws. Also symbolizes the enclosure Tirawaatius made for his people, i.e. on all sides of the oval the sky touches the earth and within it people live. The main purpose of the ceremony, which may be held in any season except winter, is to pray for children in order that the tribe may increase and be strong.

Circle belted and topped by patriarchal cross. Earth with equatorial and polar circumferences as well as diameter measurements; the year's cycle; the path described by earth around the sun.

Circle and bow string. In Assyrian art the ever-present sovereignty with power of life and death.

Circle and cross. The center and four directions of the universe. Gradual enlightenment, the millennium. A circle with a cross on four sides signifies Christianity spreading to the four quarters of the globe.

Circle, cross, and mountain. Christian emblem signifying that the church shall be exalted above the hills in the four quarters of the earth.

Circle divided in two. Day and night, summer and winter. In China called Tae-Keih, symbol of the male and female principles of nature.

Circle filled with flowers. Emblems of the lotus.

Circle and Mongolian characters. Happiness, frequently appears in rugs.

Circle nine feet in circumference. In white magic fort or shield from which a magician dare not depart at the peril of his life until he has dismissed the spirit with which he is in contact.

Circle of fire. Fire or sun worship. Magician's emblem.

Circle surrounding a dot. Eternity surrounding the deity. Christianity. Mayan symbol of the primal cause, equivalent of English A. Original form of the Roman notation 100, later changed to C.

Circle surrounding E. Eye of light, sun.

Circle surrounding three yods and one kamet or tau. Hebrew

symbol of God.

Circle and two asps with spread wings. In Egyptian art the ever-present sovereignty with power of life and death.

Circle within a circle. Androgyneity.

Circle winged. Deity, divine spirit.

Five circles. The center and four directions of the universe; the five planets known to the ancient world. In Egyptian and Mayan art daylight and splendor.

Nine concentric circles. In ancient Semitic tradition the earth surrounded by the seven planets and fixed stars.

Quartered circle. Four quarters of the universe. In Siouan tradition two quarters, or the sky half, represent the masculine principle sacred to spirits of air and fire, and are on the side of war; two quarters, or the earth half, represent the female principle sacred to earth and water, and are on the side of peace.

Three circles. Love, perfect power, trinity, wisdom.

Three circles interlaced. Essential unity in one being; the never-beginning, never-ending unity; trinity.

Two circles. The Asvins, Dioscuri, Gemini, twins.

Two circles linked. Marriage of heaven and earth. Christ and his mystic bride; Christ and his marriage with church on earth.

CIRCULAR MOTION Faultless activity. The chrning of the universe. See churning.

Circular mark on forehead. Caste mark worn by followers of Vishnu. Usually red or white. See chakra, patara.

Circumambulation. Ceremonial dancing or walking around an altar, object, person, or site with the right hand extended toward it. Called holy round or sunwise turning. Used as a talisman to blot out sin, bring good-luck, cure disease, fend off evil. Among primitive peoples used as cosmic magic to insure continuation of the sun in its course. If counter sunwise, the dance is expected to bring bad-luck.

CIRCUMCISION A rite practiced by Assyrians, Christian sects, Jews, Mohammedans, and most native tribes of East and South Africa. Among primitives a brotherhood rite performed at initiation ceremonies at which a boy is accepted as a full-fledged member of a tribe and prepared for the responsibilities of maturity. Among some tribes the internal labia of females is cut in initiation rites. Circumcision precedes marriage. Sometimes the operation is made painful to test a boy's ability to withstand pain, bravery being a mark of social distinction. Circumcision signifies the sanctity of the phallus and the rite is an offering to the deity, usually the great-mother or fertility goddess, to safeguard the other members of the tribe against want. In many cultures ground on which human blood has been shed is accursed and will remain barren forever; for this reason boys who are to be circumcised are placed on a platform composed of the living bodies of tribesmen, who catch any blood that spills. In advanced cultures circumcision is looked upon as a form of spiritual purification; in modern times it is performed mainly for remedial and hygienic purposes. See ant, blood offering, eunuch, knees drawn up, mutilation. The Christian festival of the circumcision of Jesus is observed on January 1. Priests who conducted ancient Egyptian mysteries were circumcised. Among Jews circumcision is a strong tribal badge, a mark of consecration enjoined by Mosaic

law. It is known as Abraham's seal, and was the covenant between Abraham and his invisible guide Jehovah. Among tribes of New Guinea the tribal initiation, of which circumcision is the central feature, is conceived as a process of being swallowed and disgorged by a mythical monster, whose voice is heard in the humming sound of the bull-roarer. To complete the ceremony, those who have joined the ranks of full grown men are presented with dancing belts and henceforth are permitted to take part in ceremonial dances.

CIRCUMSPECTION Symbolized by a key.

CIREIN CROIN A monstrous sea serpent of Scottish folklore. Said to be the largest animal in the world. It ate seven whales at one meal. Parallels the Leviathan.

CIRIS In Greek mythology bird into which Scylla was transformed after causing the death of her father Nisus, who, in the form of a sea-eagle constantly pursued her. Storm myth, typifying atmospheric changes.

CIRRHA Another name for Delphi, Apollo's abode.

CISTA (CIST, KISTE) Receptacle for holding sacred utensils used in religious ceremonies and processions. Especially understood as the sacred basket used for carrying corn and articles pertaining to worship in the Eleusinian mysteries, and therefore sacrosanct to Demeter (Ceres) and Dionysus. Also the cradle or crib in which an abandoned divine child is found on a sacred river (Milky Way). It invariably is made of the sacred wood of an axis or world tree. As a cradle it is an instrument of rebirth, the medium by which a prophecy is fulfilled, and symbolizes the prevention of infanticide. Among children saved in such a cradle were Hirugo, Kuknos, Moses, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin. See abandoned children.

CISTERN Dream significance: serious peril.

CISTUS Flower symbolizing popular favor. Also called rock rose.

CITALLICUE Literally, star-skirted. In Aztec mythology, the Milky Way. A name of Tonacacihuatl.

CITAPATI (CITIPATI) Buddhist dancing skeletons. Two skeletons with arms interlaced dancing on corpses. Both carry wands with skull tops; one holds the kalasa (vase), the other holds the kapala (skull cup). They usually accompany Narokhachoma or Yama, king of the dead. In Tibet called Dur-krod-bdag-po.

CIT-BOLON-TUM Mayapan medicine god. His name is interpreted to mean boar with nine tusks or nine precious stones.

CITHAERON (CITHERON) Mountain site of the Bacchanal at which King Pentheus of Thebes was torn to pieces by his frenzied mother and aunts. The usurping King Lycus of Thebes exposed Amphion and Zethus on this mountain.

CITLALATONAC (CITLALLATONAC, OMETECUTLI) Literally, star of the warms or morning. In Aztec mythology a name of Quetzalcoatl who, in this aspect, is son of Tonacatecutli, All-Father, and the earth-born virgin Chimalman. Also a name of Tonaca cihuatl. Mate of Citlalinicue.

CITLALINICUE (OMECIUATL) In Aztec mythology spouse of Citlalatonac. Mother goddess. Dweller in thirteenth heaven. She gave birth to a stone knife which her sons threw to earth and from which 1,600 earth gods came into being. When Xolotl, a servant, brought them a bone from the underworld, they placed it in the water or mother-pot, sprinkled their blood on it, and a boy and a girl emerged who became the parents of the human race.

CITRAGUPTA In Hinduism spy for Dharma as judge of the dead.

CITRON December 13 birthday flower with the sentiment estrangement, ill-natured beauty. In China called Fo-shou or Buddha's hand, and symbolizes conjugal felicity, happiness, wealth. In Japan called yuzu, and is the court tree of good fortune.

CITY Anciently a citadel or central section used by dwellers in a district as a market place, refuge in time of invasion, or as a place for worship and festivities. In the Bible, a walled-town entered through a gate. In England, strictly speaking a bishop's seat, loosely any large municipality. London's financial district is called The City. Any of the ancient Greek republics. Formerly it was a maternal symbol, probably in allusion to its serving as a place of refuge, and it was symbolized by a machinated or turreted crown, key, or a tower, and personified by a woman wearing a gown embroidered to indicate things for which cities are noted. Most moderns regard the city as a place where one is cut off from natural and spiritual life, and writers frequently depict loneliness through aspects of city life. Kafka regarded the city as a place where the individual loses his identity.

City of Bells. Strassburg.

City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia.

City of Churches. Brooklyn, New York, which formerly was a city.

City of David. Jerusalem.

City of the dead. Burial ground.

City of destruction. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, world of the unconverted. Christian flees from it to the Celestial City (Death).

City of Elms. New Haven.

City of God. The whole body of Christian believers.

City of the Golden Gate. San Francisco.

City of Lanterns. Fanciful cloud city in Lucian's Verae Historiae.

City of Legions. Caerleon-on-Usk, where King Arthur held his court of the Round Table.

City of Palaces. Calcutta, Rome.

Cities of the Plain. Sodom and Gomorrah.

City of refuge. At the command of God, Moses set three cities, Bezer, Golan, and Ramoth, on the east of the Jordan, and Joshua added three, Hebron, Kedesh, Shechem, on the west of the Jordan, as places to which those who had accidentally killed another might flee for safety. Medina, in Arabia, to which Mohamet fled when pursued by conspirators, is a city of refuge. As he entered Medina in triumph it is known also as city of the Prophet.

City of Seven Hills. Rome.

City of the Sun. Baalbec, Heliopolis, Rhodes, which had the sun for tutelary deity.

City of Three Kings. Cologne, reputed to be the burial place of the Magi.

City of the Violated Treaty. Limerick, because of the manner

in which England kept violating her treaty.

City of the Violet Crown. Athens.

Empire City. New York City.

Eternal City. Rome.

Nameless City. Ancient Rome, alluding to a superstition that anyone who uttered its mystical name would perish.

Puritan City. Boston.

Quaker City. Philadelphia.

Smoky City. Pittsburgh.

Twin Cities. Minneapolis and Saint Paul.

Windy City. Chicago.

CIUATEOTL (CIUACOATL) Aztec snake-woman. An earth and moon goddess; divine mother, deity of adversity, poverty, and toil. Her roaring voice betokened war. At her festivals her priests wore phallic emblems, by which they hoped to induce her to provide good crops. Also called Ilamatecutli, old goddess; Itzpapapalotl, obsidian butterfly; Temazcalteci, grandmother of the sweat bath; Teteoninnan, mother of the gods; Tonantzin, our mother.

CIUATETEO (CIUAPIPILTIN) Aztec ghostly women who at certain seasons of the year left Tamoanchan, paradise of the west, in the form of eagles and struck children with epilepsy and inspired men with lust. They were the souls of women who had died in childbirth. Dreaded and propitiated as bringers of infant maladies.

CLACHABRATH Altar stones of the Caledonian druids. Battle oracles. They were rocking or tilting stones, spheres of enormous size, balanced with such nicety the slightest touch caused them to vibrate.

CLAM One who is closed-mouth or stupidly silent. In Japan a life restorer, phallic nourisher.

CLARCHEN Goethe heroine noted for her constancy and devotion.

CLARENCE Masculine name from the Latin, meaning bright, clear, illustrious. In feminine form Clara (Claire, Clare, Clarice, Clarissa, Clarisse). In Finland Cinderella is known as Beautiful Clara. Nuns of an order founded by the sister of Saint Francis of Assisi are known as Poor Clares or Clarisses.

CLARIBEL (CLARABEL, CLARINDA) An invented feminine name modeled on Clara and Christabel or Linda.

CLARK (CLARKE) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning clerk or learned man. Related to cleric and clergyman.

CLASSICAL Servius divided the Romans into five classes. The citizens belonging to the highest class were called classicus, the rest were infra classem (below the classicus). Authors belonging to the first rank were called classici auctores (classical authors). The best or first class authors were those whose works expressed technical precision over emotional expressiveness; clarity, rationality, and restraint over bombast, imaginative excesses, and wildness.

CLATHRUS Form which embodies the figures of all the letters of the alphabet and numerals. Frequently used by Greeks on buildings, medals, and vases.

CLAUDE (CLAUD, CLAUDIUS) Masculine name from a Roman family name, meaning lame. In feminine form Claudette (Claudia, Claudine).

Claude Duval. Famous outlaw and thief famed in ballad and legend.

CLAUDIO In Shakespeare's Measure for Measure brother of Isabella, lover of Juliet. For seducing Juliet he is condemned to death. A coward, he begs his sister to become the mistress of the judge to save his life.

CLAUDIUS In Shakespeare's Hamlet, murderer of his brother, Hamlet's father; usurper of the throne of Denmark after marrying Gertrude, his brother's widow.

CLAVILENO ALIEGERO Literally wooden key, the winged. Wooden horse of Don Quixote. It resembles the horse of Cambuscan and other magical horses.

CLAW Clutch, ferocity, greediness, materialsim. Debasement in sensuality, misuse of reproductive power. Also construction and usefulness (the eagle builds his nest with his claws). A brand, also called the three-fingered broad-arrow. In England placed on the clothing of criminals or those who fall into the 'clutches' of the law. Resolves into ac-el-aw, i.e. great god A or Aw. In medieval England claw was called cliver, which is cognate with cleaver, clever, clover.

CLAY Adam, creation, life, man. The potter's art. Fire destroyer. In creation myths flesh frequently is made of clay or earth. A clay picture is burned in magic to bring about the drying away of the illness of the person who bears the likeness or name of the picture.

CLAYTON Masculine name from a family and place name.

CLEAN Clean and unclean are terms used in the Bible in a ceremonial sense. To be clean is to be ceremonially pure, conforming to ceremonial law; said of animals, persons, things, etc. Persons unclean are made clean by bathing or fasting. Anciently sacrificial offerings were required.

CLEARNESS In an Italian icon personified by a naked youth with a noble aspect surrounded by splendor. The sun is in his hand.

CLEMENT (CLEM) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning gracious, merciful, mild-tempered. In feminine form Clementine (Clementina, Clemmie)

Clement V. Dante in the Inferno calls him the shepherd without law. Pope noted for his greed and licentiousness. He became the unscrupulous tool of Philip the Fair of France.

CLEMATIS February 13 birthday flower symbolizing artfulness, mental beauty. Emblem of Virgin Mary's bower. In Korea, because it is hardy, called the turtle flower and symbolic of longevity. Associated with genii.

Evergreen clematis. Symbolizes poverty.

CLEOPATRA (CLEO) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning celebrated, fatherland, glorious. The name resolves into Ac (Great) + leo (lion) + Patara (a seat of sun worship). (2) Greek goddess of twilight, wife of Meleagros, the sun. Soon after the death of her husband she died, as the twilight cannot long survive the sun. (3) Wife of Phineus, daughter of Boreas, the wind. (4) Egyptian queen of the 1st century B.C. whose charms so captivated Antony, he repudiated his wife Octavia to live with the fascinating Egyptian, and

brought about his ruin. After the battle of Actium Cleopatra killed herself with an asp. Thus an enchantress, seductress, who could not endure defeat.

Cleopatra's needle. An obelist or stone pillar honoring the sun. A phallus, sky prop, universal axis. Cleopatra has no connection with the monuments bearing her name, except as the symbolic recipient of the phallus. See On.

Cleopatra's pearl. Extravagance. According to legend the costliness of a banquet at which Cleopatra entertained Antony caused him to express astonishment. To further impress him she dissolved a pearl in a strong acid and toasted him with the drink.

CLEOPHAS (CLEO) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning friendship.

CLERESTORY (CLEARSTORY) The highest story of the nave and choir of a church or cathedral; designed to give light. The upper part of any structure perforated with windows which supply the chief source of light for the building. Opposed to blind-story.

CLETA Worshiped by the Spartans as one of the Graces. Name signifying sound.

CLIACH Irish legendary mortal harper who sought the divine hand of Conchenn, Bodb's daughter. For a year Bodb's magic kept the lover from Conchenn. Cliach harped until the earth opened up and a dragon issued forth which caused him to die in terror. This dragon is scheduled to rise again at the end of the world. Cliach probably personifies the wind.

CLIANTHUS Self-seeking, worldliness. Name meaning flame-flower.

CLIFFORD Masculine name from a place name in Yorkshire, and from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning valorous.

Martha Clifford. In James Joyce's Ulysses a stenographer with whom Leopold Bloom carries on a clandestine affair limited to a secret exchange of letters. Her corresponding character in the Odyssey is Calypso.

CLIMBER Vine symbolizing one who aspires to a higher social position. One who attaches one's self to something or uses another for support in order to rise to a higher position.

CLINTON (CLINT) Masculine name from that of a British parish and from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning nobly descended.

CLIO (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning famous. (2) Greek Muse presiding over heroic poetry and history. Her emblem is a scroll or an open book. She wears a laurel wreath. (3) Pseudonym of Addison, probably derived from the initial letters of Chelsea, London, Islington, Office.

CLIVE Masculine name from a family name; equivalent of cliff.

CLOAK Concealment, infamy, mystery, protection, villainy.

CLOCK (1) The ticking away or death of time, also time renewing itself, hence symbolic of death and rebirth. Typifies motion and time. Dream significance: important business. Origin of the word is disputed, but it undoubtedly is related to the Gaelic clog, Latin clocca, and Welsh cloch, all meaning bell, and anciently

time was tolled by a bell. The word compares with clack. See temple, time. (2) A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere also known as Horologium.

Clock striking. Approaching death warning.

CLOELIA (CLELIA) Legendary Roman maiden who swam the Tiber to escape from being held hostage by Porsena, the Etruscan. Porsena set her at liberty because of her courage.

CLOISTER Retreat, seculsion. Dream significance: despair, peace.

CLOOTIE Scottish name for the devil alluding to the cleft hoof.

CLOPAS Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning glorious.

CLOSED MAN First Pawnee chief. Son of Sakuru (sun) and Pah (moon).

CLOTH Cloth strips. Hung on sacred trees by primitive peoples as deity offerings. A kind of scapegoat, substitute for clothed figures which, in turn, were substitutes for mortals.

Gold cloth. Excellence, sunlight, virtue.

CLOTHBUR Weed symbolizing rudeness.

CLOTEN A vindictive lout who has occasional gleams of good sense. From the rejected lover of Imogen in Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

CLOTHING Hiding that which is naked, as clothing a body, an idea, or a scheme. Revelation of rank, as a uniform. That which is saluted; a salute is to a uniform, which represents rank. A kind of scapegoat in sacrifice rites; hung on sacred trees in deity offerings as substitutes for mortals. See cloth strips, golden fleece.

CLOTHO (KLOTHO) In Greek mythology the youngest of the three Moirai (Fates). She prepares the thread of life which Lachesis spins and Atropos cuts off. Sometimes she is described as the spinner of the thread. As preparer of the thread she presides at births. Her emblem is a distaff. She resembles Arachne, Ariadne, Chih Nu, Penelope, Vurdh.

CLOTHRU Irish fertility goddess. Sister of Medb and Ethne. When Medb left Conchobar, Clothru and Ethne became his wives. By her three brothers, Bres, Lother, and Nar, called the Three Finns of Emuin, she became the mother of Lugaid the Red; and by Lugaid, she became the mother of Crimthann Nia Nair.

CLOTILDA (CLOTHILDE, CLOTILDE) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning battle, loud, and from Old High German, meaning fair-minded, just.

CLOUD Benignity, providence, sanctity, wisdom, i.e. protectors against the scorching heat of the sun. Also dreariness, ignorance, mystery, rain, short-sightedness, trouble. Dream significance: squabble. In mythology, celestial cattle, fleece, sheep; deity aspect; divine ship or steed, genii vehicle, magic carpet. Horses, mules, and other marvelous mounts usually typify clouds. Contrary currents blow at different elevations, thus the animals sometimes are said to be walking backwards. See Cacus, Chang Kuo, Skidbladnir. Buddhist emblem of Manjusri. In China a symbol of good fortune and high

aims. A boy pictured flying his kite toward the clouds indicates he will soon reach his goal. Breath of P'an Ku, which see. In Christianity typifies the unseen God. In Old Testament, dust of Jehovah's feet, God's power and presence. Also symbolic of armies and multitudes.

Black cloud. In China typifies floods.

Cloud and rain. In Japan cohabitation. The phrase for the act is "To be in cloud and rain."

Cloud screen. In Japan marital relations.

Green cloud. In China a plague of insects.

Pillar of cloud. In Old Testament miraculous token of divine presence and care. Direction provided by God.

Red cloud. In China calamity and warfare.

Showery cloud. Fructification, provider of beauty, wisdom.

Waterless cloud. In Hebrew tradition a false teacher.

White cloud. Success.

Yellow cloud. In China symbol of prosperity.

CLOVEN FOOTED (OR HOOFED) Bearing the mark of an evil one. Devilish, Satanic; thus cloven-footed treachery. Probably derived from the maiming of fertility gods. See emasculation, hobbling.

CLOVER Flower carrying the sentiment, I promise. Fertility symbol; to be "in clover," is to be in comfort or luxury. Also symbolizes vengeance. Clover resolves into ac-el-ov-er, which yields great god fire (sun) or great lover (god). Cognate with cleaver (of the way) and with clever.

Clover leaf. Emblem of spring, season of renewal. Abundance, growth. The trefoil, a trinity symbol. In magic said to ward off the evil eye. Its center, bearing the form of a horseshoe, carries the same symbolism. Irish national emblem called shamrock. Attribute of Saint Patrick. In Japan typifies July.

Crimson clover. In the language of flowers: Not only gay, but good.

Four-leaf clover. Good fortune. In the language of flowers: Be mine. Emblem of the cross. Pattern of highway intersection designed for safety and speed.

Purple clover. Prudent, watchful.

Red clover. Emblem of the state of Vermont. Symbol of industry.

White clover. In the language of flowers: Think of me.

CLOVES Dignity.

CLOVIS Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning holy fame.

CLUB (1) Brutality, force, martyrdom, power. If knotty, signifies difficulties. Christian symbol of betrayal; emblem of saints Apollonaris, Fabian, James the Less, Jude, Nicomede, Simon Zelotes. Weapon of Greek sun heroes, such as Heracles and Zethus, symbolizing the sun's rays. (2) Suit in the tarot deck replacing the caduceus, scepter, or wand of ancient decks. Of black color, its pattern is three leaves or triangles on a stem, symbolizing trinity. It typifies the plant kingdom and represents the spring season, thus symbolizes birth or creation. The detached part of a tree it corresponds to the archetypal world, the world of pure ideas, the element fire, the I in IHVH, the magician's divining staff or wand, and To Will. Insignia of superior will-power or supervision. Instrument of command by reason, as opposed to physical force by the sword. Heraldic emblem of Mercury the caduceator and of Thoth. Used to render chastity. When a majority appear in a deal signifies activity, authority, creation, energy, glory; also opposition and quarrels. See tarot.

CLUD In Brythonic mythology mother of Gwawl. Probably goddess of the river Clyde.

CLURACAN (CLURICAUNE) Irish fairy of the wine cellar. A diminutive old man associated with the leprechaun. He takes care that beer barrels and wine casks are not left running, and for a reward he is given his supper. He also knows where hidden treasures are buried, and he is a fairies' shoemaker. He corresponds to the English puck or German kobold.

CLYDE Masculine name from a fairy name, from the River Clyde, and from the Greek, meaning afar, the glorious.

CLYMENE Greek river nymph. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Iapetus, mother of Atlas and Prometheus. Beloved by Helios by whom she bore Phaethon.

CLYM OF THE CLOUGH Literally, Clement of the cliff. One of the three famous archers in Percy's Reliques. He was an outlaw who roamed Englewood Forest in the north of England. He never missed his mark, and robbed the rich to give to the poor. He is interpreted to be a sun-hero, his rays never missing their mark and distributing their golden light on the poor as well as on the rich. The exploits of Clym and his companions Adam Bell and William of Cloudesles were as famous in northern England as those of Robin Hood and Little John in the middle country.

CLYPEUS A round convex shield of antiquity, usually of bronze, carried by soldiers. Also the shield-like memorial plate hung in a dwelling or temple.

Clypeus Sobieski. Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere. Also called Scutum and Shield of Sobieski.

CLYTEMNESTRA (KLYTAIMNESTRA) In Greek mythology daughter of Leda by Tyndareos (Zeus as Thunderer), wife of Agamemnon, mother of Electra, Iphigenia, and Orestes. During her husband's absence as commander of the Greeks at the seige of Troy she formed an alliance with his cousin Aegisthus. In revenge for Agamemnon's sacrifice of their daughter Iphigenia, Clytemnestra, assisted by Aegisthus who aspired to take Agamemnon's place as king of Mycenae, killed Agamemnon and his retainers on their return from Troy. Orestes avenged the murder of his father by killing Clytemnestra and her paramour. Clytemnestra, a dawn goddess, with her lover the prince of darkness, killed her husband, the aged sun as he was in his bath. They also killed his retainers, the lights which accompany the sinking sun. In turn they were killed by the young sun. Clytemnestra is drawn from Klutos (noble) + mnaomai (to woo for a wife).

CLYTIE Greek sea nymph. Daugher of Oceanus, in love with Helios, when he transferred his affections to Leucothea, Clytie informed Leucothea's father Orchamus of his daughter's attachment. The enraged king buried his daughter alive. Helios did not return to Clytie and, inconsolable, she remained on the ground facing the sun, refusing all sustenance, and at the end of nine days she became a heliotrope constantly

turned toward the sun to follow him in his daily course. Legend typifying the action of sun on water.

CNOC MIODHCHAOIN Sacred hill of Miodhchaoin and his sons. On it they permitted no shouting, i.e. winds met with disaster.

COAL That which gives out the flame by which it is overcome. Symbol of the hearth and of fire or sun worship.

Burning coals. Ordeal by fire. Emblems of saints Apollonaris and Britius. In Old Testament symbolizes anger, purgation. The words of God in anger, thus "coals of fire from God's mouth." At the feet of God typify the disobedient trod upon by destroying fire. When scattered by a high priest a declaration that Jerusalem after the execution of judgement should be purified and restored to favor. In Cabalism typifies Shekinah (God) as protector Carried by rabbis on Yom Kipper and placed in the Holy of Holies that the smoke might screen them when behind the curtain, that is act as a protecting cloud against the Shekinah in the inner room, whose brilliance otherwise might cause the rabbis to die. See incense.

Carry coals to Newcastle. Do that which is superfluous; waste one's labors; referring to Newcastle, a large coal-shipping center in Britain.

Coalsack. One of the black spaces in the Milky Way.

Haul over the coals. Bring to task for a shortcoming; scold; alluding to the ancient form of torture in which victims were hauled over the coals of a slow fire.

Heap coals of fire on one's head. Melt down animosity by deeds of kindness; put to shame by repaying good for evil.

COAT Protection, secretiveness. See clothing. In Old Testament a coat of skins typifies redemption, sacrifice.

COATLICUE Literally, lady of the serpent skirt. Aztec serpent goddess. Earth lady. The magically impregnated virgin-mother of Huitzilopochtli. One of the wives of Mixcoatl, cloud serpent of the Milky Way. Also called Tlazoltoeotl, Tonantzin.

COATRISCHIC Taino Indian tempest raiser. Probably twin of Guatauva. Subordinate of Guabancex.

COBA In Irish legend son of Miled. Divine hunter. He was the first to prepare a trap in Ireland and, putting his leg in to test it, his shin-bone and arms were fractured and he died.

COBAEA Vine symbolizing gossip.

COBBLER'S TOOLS Emblems of saints Crispianus and Crispus.

COBLYNAU Brythonic gnome of the mines. Resembles German kobold.

COBRA Deadliness, venom. Also carries the general symbolism of serpent, which see. In Buddhism provided Buddha with a protective hood. In Egypt typified supreme power. See uraeus. In India the sacred cobra or naga is known as Chera, and worshipers call themselves Cheras, Cherus, Keralas, Kiras, Seras, all of which are cognate with cherry and cherub.

COBWEB Danger, decay, desolation, entanglement, rubbish. Also that which is fine-spun, frail. Emblem of spinning. If placed on a cut supposedly stops

bleeding.

COCIDIUS Ancient British war god. Also worshiped under the names Alator, Belatucador, Camulus, Condates, Coritiacus, Loucetius, Rigisamos, and Toutates.

COCK Alertness, diligence, energy, exultation, haste, resurrection, victory, vigilance, wakefulness, warning. Also defiance, egotism, fame, jealousy, lust. The male principle. Herald of the day, warner of ghosts. Talisman against the evil eye. Dream significance: (crowing) early success; (quiet) quarrels, rivalries. In heraldry signifies courage, always prepared for battles. Emblem of France, and on United States ballots, the Democratic Party. Sacred to Apollo, Asclepius, Amaterasu, Athena, Hermes, Mercury, Mithra, Ormuzd, Zas, and to dawn and sun deities of practically all nations. By Australian aborigines called Gourgourgahgah, i.e. bird which laughs at dawn. In China called kung-chi. Herald of mortal existence and symbol of honors, merit, and the west. Animal carrying the sun through the tenth house of the Chinese zodiac (Capricornus) and through the hours 5 to 7 P.M. It supposedly has the power to change into human form and inflict good or evil on mankind. Associated with the underworld and used at funerals to dissipate the power of evil. Attribute of Mao. In Christian belief represents evolving humanity, man as he was, is, and may be when he had fully realized the divinity latent within him, thus past, present, and future. Typifies faithful preachers of the gospel and man battling in life's constant warfare. Emblem of Saint Peter symbolizing repentance. A church talisman because Christ supposedly rose at the hour at which the cock crowed, and placed on spires; later on roofs and towers as weather vanes. When on a lamp, Christ the light; on a tomb, resurrection; on a tower, preaching. In orthodox belief regarded as the devil's messenger, having crowed at Saint Peter's denial. Among gnostics represents Phronesis, the foresight or intelligence and vigilance which emanted from the Logos. In ancient Greece a chthonic bird. When sacrificed to Asclepius signified death was welcome as a cure for evil; also thanks for recovery from an illness. In Japan preparer of the heart of the pious for purification or worship. Called Tokoyo-naganaki-dori (long-singing bird-of-the-eternal-land). Among the Parsee a sacred bird never killed. Many ancients would not sacrifice a cock because it represents health, time, and wisdom, none of which should be sacrificed. In ancient Rome, as in Germany and Hungary of recent times, a bird of auguries, and consulted as a weather prophet. In ancient Scotland sacrificed for the cure of epilepsy. A Slavic fertility symbol.

Black cock. Death, judgement of God.

Cock and bull. Highly improbable; expression used especially in stories relating to miraculous escapes.

Cock crowing. Call of dawn; disperser of evil spirits. Christian trumpet of resurrection. Hebrew symbol of the third watch of the night, hours from midnight until morning.

Cock crowing and a peony. In Chinese art success and honors.

Cock and dog. Union of two opposing forces.

Cock flapping wings. Christian symbol of mortification; emblem of Saint Peter.

Cock in a circle. The sun.

Cock of the walk. The domi-

nant bully; one who had overcome all opposition and has become chief or leader.

Cock perched on a pillar. Cock of Abraxas, gnostic mystery word coined to express mathematically the unspeakable name of the Supreme Spirit.

Coxcomb (Cock's comb, Cock's crest). Dawn, lightning, singularity. An affected man, a vain fellow. Emblem of a jester's cap. Christian warrior crowned with success.

Feel like a fighting cock. Feel exuberantly equal to one's task.

Live like a fighting cock. Be fed and housed luxuriously.

Red cock. In China, picture pasted on a house as a talisman against fire.

Ride a cock horse to Banbury cross. A child sitting astride the toe of an adult's foot and being swung up and down. A cross stood in Banbury, Oxford, England, until the time of Queen Elizabeth.

White cock. Man of holy life. In China, picture pasted in coffins to frighten away demons. With a white boar and a white horse sacrificed in Japan to Mitosh-no-kami for a good harvest.

COCKADE Emblem of the state of Maryland.

Blue and red cockade. Badge of the city of Paris.

Green cockade. Emblem of French revolutionists.

White cockade. Emblem of French royalists.

COCKAIGNE (COCAGNE, COKAYNE) Lotus land of poetry, imaginary region of luxury. In mock-serious poetry of the middle ages a Utopia made of pastry, where goods are supplied without the payment of money. London and its suburbs so called as the abode of cockneys; also cockneydom. The name has been applied to Paris. In James Branch Cabell's Jurgen a land over which Anaitis presides.

Cockney. Word believed to have developed from cock's eggs, a term applied to small yolkless eggs occasionally laid by hens; thence a young cock, a young cook, a cook's scullion. Probably related to the Welsh coeginaidd, meaning conceited, coxcomb, foppish, and to coax, meaning deceive. In middle English it applied to a foolish child or a mother's darling, hence an effeminate man or an affected woman, and by country people applied to all city dwellers. Finally it became restricted to its present meaning, one born within the sound of Bow Bells, i.e. one born in London and possessing peculiarities of speech.

COCKATRICE Fabulous monster with a cock's head, wings of a fowl, dragon's tail, and said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. Deadly to those who feel its breath or meet its glance. Thus any crawling venomous creature, a person who is insidious or treacherous and bent on mischief. The Devil, a prostitute. In heraldry used to excite terror. Compare basilisk.

COCKLE December 11 birthday flower signifying absence. In Christian belief wickedness (weed) invading the goodness (garden) of the church. In Japan honored as a life restorer, phallus nourisher.

COCKLESHELL Attribute of Aphrodite (Venus). See shell for symbolism.

COCKROACH Filth. Totem of the African Nandi clan. In France and Russia regarded as lucky; its leaving a house portends bad luck, as the cockroach knows where good things are to be had.

COCK ROBIN In nursery rhymes pet name of the male robin. Term applied to a soft easy fellow; also to the reflection of sun from a pail of water, and to a small cheap printing office.

COCONUT Hung on porches in Burma to honor Mahagiri, the household spirit, and to protect the family from illness. Probably reminiscent of skulls collected in the days of head hunting. In Polynesia spun like a teetotum to discover a thief.

COCYTUS (KOKYTUS) One of the five rivers of Hades. River of lamentation, which echoed with the groans of the dead. The unburied were doomed to wander along its banks for one hundred years. It flowed into the Acheron. Dante placed it at the bottom of his Inferno and called it a frozen river.

CODFISH Emblem of Massachusetts. Codfish aristocracy applies to those who have acquired wealth without culture, especially those who gained their fortune in the fisheries of Massachusetts.

COEL Celtic god of sky and war. Probably original Old King Cole.

COELUS Roman sky god. Son of Aether and Dies. Identified with Greek Uranus.

COFFEE Dream significance: (beans) bad omen; (drinking it) care, fatigue; (upsetting it) upsets. Coffee grounds are used by diviners for purposes of prophecy.

COFFIN Ancient mysteries, death, resurrection. For additional symbolism see burial, chest, cist, punt, sleigh. Dream significance: joy, recovery; (to see a living woman on a bier) her early marriage; (to see oneself in alive in a coffin) omen of death. In Freemasonry symbolizes death and rebirth.

COG WHEEL Fate, industry, mechanics. See wheel for further symbolism.

COH, PRINCE Son of King Can of Mexico. Light deity slain by his brother Prince Aac, lord of darkness. Coh resolves into Ac-oh (Great O or Orb, i.e. sun); Aac resolves into A-ac (A the great or primal cause).

COHABITATION An ancient ritual performed by a man and a woman in a field about to be sown to inspire Earth to engage in cohabitation for fertilization that she may bring forth her increase and confer wealth and happiness on mankind. In some cultures the act supposedly fertilizes Earth.

COHEN Name of a Hebrew priestly caste. Its members are subject to certain privileges and disabilities.

Bella Cohen. In James Joyce's Ulysses a procuress operating a house of prostitution in Dublin. She corresponds to Circe in the Odyssey, inasmuch as men under her influence turn to swine.

CO-HON Anamese (Indo-Chinese) souls who had met a violent death and had not had proper burial. They attack travelers at night and cause misfortune to those who forget them.

COHUACAN Aztec holy mountain located in the land of eternal youth. Abode of gods. Name signifies bent or curved mountain, the hill of heaven curving down on all sides to the horizon.

COIN Bribery, disbursement, stinginess, trade, wealth. A good-luck charm. Placed on the

eyes of the dead to keep them closed, lest they open and indicate by a glance who is to follow. Emblem of Adda-Nari, Judas, Mercury, Saint Nicholas. In Buddhism one of the eight precious things. In China called ch'ien (cash). Amulet against illness and influences of demons, especially of those who inhabit tombs. Ancient Greeks placed a coin called the danace or obolus in the mouth of the dead as a fee for the boatman Charon.

COLCHIS In Greek mythology land of the Golden Fleece, thus a land whose clouds were sunlit. Ruled by King Aeetes.

COLE Masculine name from the Latin, meaning dove. In feminine form Colette, which also is a feminine diminutive of Nicholas.

COLHUATZINCATL Literally, winged. Aztec god who is an agent of a drunken man's mischief.

COLIMA Mexican holy mountain and volcano. Name resolves into Ac-ol-im-a, and yields Great God Sun A.

COLIN Scottish variant of the Latin masculine name Colun, meaning dove; also from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a peasant.

Colin Clout. A countryman or shepherd in pastoral poetry. Spenser uses the name to describe himself in the Shepherd's Calendar.

COLLA Inca deity, guardian of the South. Also called Ayar Aucca.

COLLAR Aristocracy, modesty, ownership, shackle. Sun emblem. Insignia of office. Egyptian funeral amulet. Worn by the goddess Isis to provide her with protection and strength.

COLLEEN Feminine name from the Irish, meaning girl.

COLLEGE HAT Quadrature carrying the symbolism of both the circle and the square.

COLOR Cheer, honor, hope, optimism, truth. Also falsehood, pallor or flush. Badge, emblem, rank. See individual colors for further symbolism.

Colorless. Darkness, dullness.

Colors. Changeableness, deception, diversity, enthusiasm, fickleness, open-mindedness, revelation, stubbornness, surrender, uncertainty, varied luck. In American Indian tradition many hues represent the upper world or zenith.

Colors, ages of man: *

People	First Age	Second Age
Celtic	white	red
Greek	yellow	white
Hindu(early)	white	red
Hindu(later)	white	yellow
Mexican	white	yellow

People	Third Age	Fourth Age
Celtic	yellow	black
Greek	red	black
Hindu(early)	yellow	black
Hindu(later)	red	black
Mexican	red	black

*Yellow is the equivalent of gold; white of silver; red of copper or bronze; black of iron.

Colors, art of the Occident. Pure or auspicious colors are black: grim determination; blue: constancy, deity, justice, sky, truth; green: fruitfulness, hope, immortality, life, prosperity, vegetation; orange or gold: benevolence, earthly wisdom, fire, holy spirit, hospitality, marriage; purple: love of truth, loyalty, martyrdom, royalty; red: blood, love, patriotism, valor; white: day, innocence, perfection, purity; yellow or gold: divinity, highest values, sun, supreme wisdom. Impure or sinister colors are black: death, despair, evil, night, sin; blue: discouragement, doubt; brown: harrenness, penitence, renunciation, unfruitfulness, winter; gray: barrenness, death, despair, penitence, renunciation, winter; green: envy, jealousy; orange: devil, evil, malevolence; purple: mourning, regret; red: passion, war; silver: night, moon; white: ghost, hypocrisy.

Colors, Chinese art. They have symbolic meaning only when in combination with one another. Black on red: happiness, used on wedding invitations; black on yellow: religiousness; blue on black: evil spirit; blue on green: first class, woman's colors; blue on white: devil's colors; blue on yellow: old mourning; gold on black: old man's death; gold on red: special happiness; gold on white: aristocracy; gold on yellow: imperialism; red on blue: old mourning; red on green: happiness; red on white: important notice; red on yellow; loyalty; white on black: history, lower class, mourning; white on blue: lower class, mourning; white on red: good luck; white on yellow: Buddhism; yellow on black: death of an old man; yellow on blue: divine nature; yellow on green: first class; yellow on white: holiness.

Colors, Chinese drama. The five colors are black: evil; blue-green: officials; red: festivities, joy, yang principle; white: mourning; yellow: royal family and yin principle. Black face typifies a rought honest man; red face, a sacred person; white face, a cunning and treacherous although dignified man; white nose, a comedian.

Colors, Chinese dynasties. Brown, the Sung dynasty (960-1127); green, the Ming (1368-1644) yellow, the Ts'ing (1644-1911).

Colors, Christian. Generally observed in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of the United States. Black: death, Good Friday; green: hope and peace, used on ordinary Sundays, from the octave of Epiphany to Septuagesima, and from Trinity Sunday until Advent unless a saint's day intervenes; purple or violet: mourning and penitence, used at Advent, Ash Wednesday, ember days, Holy Innocents Day unless it is a Sunday, in which case red is used, Lent, Quinquagesime, rogation days, and Septuagesima; red: blood and fire, used at Exaltation and Invention of Cross, on Holy Innocents Day, at martyrs' and apostles' feasts, from Pentacost to Trinity Sunday, and at Whitsuntide; white: chastity and purity, used at festivals of angels, confessors, and virgins, color of Ascension, Christmas, Circumcision, Easter, Epiphany, and other chief feasts. Blue and yellow are non-canonical. Old church calendars record high days in red; ordinary, inferior or unpropitious, days in black. For black days red is the color for martyrs, except within octaves of greater festivals; white is the color for bishops, confessors, doctors, priests, virgins. The red day colors appear above.

Colors, Christian orders. Augustine - black; Brigitines: black; Order of Mercy: white, badge of arms of kings of Aragon; Premonstratesians: black or brown, white cloak; Servi: black; Trinitarians: white; blue and red cross on breast. Benedictine - black; Camaldolesi, Cathusians, Cistercians, and Olivetani: white; Oratorians: black; Poor Clares: brown or gray, knotted cord; Vallombrosans: pale gray. Carmelite - dark brown long scapulary, white cloak; Scalzi: bare-

footed. Dominican - white with long black hooded cloak. Franciscan- brown or gray, knotted cord; Capuchins: dark brown, long pointed hood; Cordeliers: brown; Minimes: brown short scapulary with rounded ends and knotted cord; Observants: gray with knotted cord. Jesuits - black cassock, biretta. Visitation of Saint Mary- black, black veil, white wimple, knotted cord.

Colors, Christian Trinity. Blue, God, the Father, heaven and the spirit of man; red, the Holy Ghost, hell, and the body of man; yellow, the Son, earth, and the mind of man.

Colors, form. The circle, without corners, represents the calm indwelling blue; the hexagon, although with angles, approaches the circle, and represents the energy yet peacefulness of yellow; the triangle, with sharp corners, approximates the energizing fiery red.

Colors, elements:

	China	Greek and Roman	Hebrew	Leonardo Da Vinci
air		yellow	yellow	blue
earth	white	blue	white	yellow
fire	red	red	red	red
metals	yellow			
water	black	green	purple	green
wood	green			

Colors, four directions. The colors of the points of the compass usually are determined by local phenomena, the direction of deadly or dry winds indicated by black.

People or Nation	North	South	East	West
Aztec	red	white	yellow	blue
Celtic	black	white	purple or red	dun
Ceylon	yellow	blue	white	red
China	black	red or yellow	blue or green	white
Egypt	red	white	gold or green	black
India	white	black	red	blue
Japan	blue	white	green	red
Java	black	red	white	yellow
Maya	white	yellow	red	black
Navajo	black*	blue	white	yellow†
Siberia	yellow	blue	white	red
Tibet	green	yellow	white	red
Yucatan	white	red	yellow	black

* Interchangeable with yellow
† Interchangeable with black

Colors, Freemasonry. Blue, purple, scarlet, white.

Colors, Hebrew tribes.

Tribe	Color	Tribe	Color	Tribe	Color
Asher	purple	Gad	white	Naphtali	blue
Benjamin	green	Issachar	blue	Reuben	red
Dan	green	Judah	scarlet	Simeon	yellow
Ephraim	green	Manasseh	flesh	Zebulon	purple

Blue, purple, red, and white collectively are a symbol of Jehovah: blue for glory; purple for dignity and splendor; red for love and sacrifice; white for joy and supreme purity.

Colors, music. The three primary colors are related to the 1st, 3rd, and 5th intervals of which the so called first perfect chord is composed: to the vibrational power of the key of C, red is assigned; yellow vibrates to E; blue vibrates to G.

Colors, national. See under Flag.

Colors, Persian schools. The color schools of Persian Sufis are four in number: Gold, where they ponder on the beauty and majesty of the inner symbolism of the sun color, which is to glorify their souls; Green, where they ponder on immortality and the need of ever serving the Creator; Black, where they ponder on the mysteries of God and learn wisdom; White, where as full initiates they know the joy of God.

Colors, planets.

Roman Planet Name	Babylonian Planet Name	Color	Color, Early Astrologists
Saturn	Ninip	black	black*
Jupiter	Marduk	orange	purple**
Mars	Nergal	red	red
Sun	Shamosh	gold	gold***
Venus	Ishtar	yellow	blue †
Mercury	Nebo	blue	green
Moon	Sin	silver	silver††

* Sometimes black with orange or yellow flecks.
** Sometimes lapis lazuli.
*** Sometimes yellow.
† Sometimes lapis lazuli or turqois.
†† Sometimes white.

Colors, Roman deities. Jupiter, white; Mars, red, Venus, yellow. Ceres is given green in spring, brown in winter. Mercury carries a color determined by the changing circumstances which govern his existence.

COLORADO Flower emblem: columbine; motto: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God); nicknames: Centennial, Silver.

COLOSSEUM (COLISEUM) The great Flavian amphitheatre; greatest architectural monument left by the Romans. Said to be named from the colossal statue of Nero

that stood close by it. Name applied to large amusement places.

Colossus (Colossos). A gigantic statue of Apollo set up in 280 B.C. on the shore of the harbor at Rhodes; reputed to have stood astride the entrance of the harbor. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

COLTSFOOT In the language of flowers: Justice shall be done. Symbolizes maternal care.

COLUMBA (COLOMBE) (1) Dove-shaped receptacle used for sacrament in medieval churches. (2) Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere also called Dove, Noah's Dove, or Columba Noae.

COLUMBIA Poetic name for the United States of America. Usually personified as a beautiful woman in white flowing garments draped with a flag.

COLUMBINE (1) A character which first appeared in Italian pantomine about 1560. She is the daughter of Pantaloon, the sweetheart of Harlequin, and like him is supposedly invisible to human eyes. Columbine is a pet name in Italian for lady-love and means dove-like. She typifies girlish innocence and inexperience; her French counterpart is Pierrette. (2) April 1 birthday flower symbolizing desertion, folly, inconstancy. Emblem of the state of Colorado. In Christian art shown with seven blooms instead of its usual five to typify the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit: counsel, fear, knowledge, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. An attribute of both Christ and the Holy Ghost.

Purple columbine. Resolution.

Red columbine. Anxiety and trembling.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER Adventurer, discoverer of lands, explorer, navigator. His adventures frequently are used as literary incidents; his convictions, courage, fortitude, and perseverance are offered as ideals of human behavior; cities, countries, and rivers perpetuate his name.

COLUMN Life stem, phallus, steadfastness, strength, support, tree trunk, universal axis, world spine or support. Whipping post. In heraldry constancy, fortitude. Christian symbol of crucifixion and martyrdom. Emblem of saints Athanasius, Bartholomew, Simeon Stylites. Hebrew symbol of foundation, truth. In ancient Rome a column ornamented by the prow of a vessel typified victory.

Broken column. Death, destroyed works, frustrated hopes, unfinished works. In Freemasonry the fall of one of the chief supporters of the craft. In Christian belief typifies paganism conquered or shattered by Christianity.

Five columns. The five orders of Freemasonry: Corinthian typifies beauty; Doric, strength; Ionic, wisdom; Tuscan, simplicity and solidity; Composite (sometimes called Roman), coordinating the characteristics of the others.

Golden column. A member of the Templar order of Freemasons.

Horizontal column. Inertia.

Three columns. The three supports of a Masonic lodge; north has none as that is the world of the dead. The columns are: Ionic for elegance and wisdom; situated in the east, where the Warden Master opens and governs the lodge; represents worship. Doric for strength, situated in the west, where the Senior Warden assists; represents labor. Corinthian for peace, situated in the south, where the Junior Warden offers refreshment; represents rest.

Two columns. In Freemasonry, each surmounted by a sphere and standing one on each side of the

entrance door, the celestial and terrestrial worlds. In Hebrew tradition the cloud of fire, which lighted the way out of bondage in Egypt, and the cloud of smoke, which shielded the Israelites from the sight of Pharaoh.

Vertical column. Activity, male fecundity, phallus.

COLVIN Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning black-haired friend.

COMA BERENICES Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere also known as Berenice's Hair.

COMB (1) Animal crest symbolizing the rays of the sun. Dominance, masculinity. In Icelandic kambr (crest) resolves into ak-amber, which yields great sun father. (2) Implement symbolizing rays of the sun or rain and, as either, a fertility symbol. Also typifies enticement, fingers, heartlessness, vanity, and as such an attribute of mermaids and of Venus. Compare mirror. Protection against danger, from the world-wide folktale incident in which a comb is tossed away by a fugitive pursued by an ogre. The comb grows into a forest or thicket impeding the pursued. See Magic flight. Combs are found in prehistoric graves, and probably were grave gifts to bring light to the deceased. American Indian murderers were not allowed to comb their hair for a given period lest bad luck descend on the tribe. Natchez brave who took his first scalp was not permitted to comb his hair for six months lest the soul of the dead man inflict him. Christian symbol of martyrdom. Iron combs were used as instruments of torture to tear the flesh. Emblem of saints Blaise and Hippolytus. In Greece originally a plectrum for plucking lyre-strings, hence emblematic of music. In Sarawak, if used by a wife while her husband is out collecting camphor, he will have bad luck.

COMBALUS Syrian fertility god. Incarnation of vegetation. Aware of his inevitable death and descent into the lower world he rejects the love of the earth goddess and castrates himself for the welfare of mankind. Resembles Adonis, Tammuz. See castration, mutilation.

COME AND GO An expression describing the daily movements of the sun. Come resolves into ac-ome (mighty one or sun) and go into ak-o (mighty O or sun). In popular use it means appear and disappear.

COMEDY A drama with a happy ending, typified by buskins or with the mask of a human face with a grin or expression of mirth. Personified by Thalia, the comic muse. Dream significance: the dreamer is being laughed at.

COMELINESS In an Italian icon personified by a graceful nymph in changeable silk. A cupid is embroidered on her girdle; also a Mercury rod. She holds cornmarigold and a wagtail bird.

COMET Evil omen. Believed to bring or portend war, the downfall of kings, earthquakes, end of the world, famine, plague, universal darkness. An expression used to describe the course of a brilliant career, as, "He rose like a comet." In Christian art one of the emblems of Christmas.

COMFORTER An epithet of the Holy Ghost. Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. In Hebrew tradition one who professed to comfort Job; thus a Job's comforter is one who professes to comfort an

afflicted person, but does the reverse.

COMHAL See Cumhal.

COMING-OUT-PARTY Debutante ball to signify that a young woman is of marriageable age; a puberty festival.

COMITATUS In Roman and medieval history the retinue of a chieftain or prince. A band acting as companions and warriors in return for maintenance. They had important influence on later feudalism. This way of life is illustrated in the epic Beowulf.

COMIZAHUAL Honduras flying tigress. Sorceress who introduced civilization and bore three sons who were the first men and ruled the kingdom she established.

COMMANDMENT An authoritative mandate, especially a deity's commands. Buddhist commandments are five. See under five. Hebraic-Christian commandments are ten. See under ten. Roman Catholic Church commandments are six. See under six.

COMMERCE Symbolized by an airplane, automobile, beast of burden, factory, globe, machinery, money-bag, office, railroad train, ship, telephone or telegraph pole and wires, truck, typewriter, by Hermes, Mercury, or Vulcan. In an Italian icon personified by a man who points to two millstones which represent action and commerce. A stork is carried by the man, a buck is at his feet.

COMMONWEALTH Personified in an Italian icon by a woman resembling Minerva. She holds a javelin, olive branch, and shield. She wears a helmet.

COMMUNION MEAL Meal in which Christian worshipers partake of and become one with their God, receiving thereby the assurance of immortal life. Opposed to the Eleusinian Mysteries and other Greek rites in which gods and men were differentiated.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT Typified by the ant and the bee.

COMPANIONS OF AENEAS Those who drop out of an expedition when the going becomes difficult. In the Aeneid understood to be the various lights and other phenomena which accompany the sun (Aeneas).

Companions of Odysseus. Those who offend the gods and in consequence are drowned, slain, or otherwise destroyed while journeying homeward. In the Odyssey understood to be the various clouds, lights, and other phenomena which accompany the sun (Odysseus).

COMPASS (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Circinus or as Pair of Compasses. (2) Guidance, ingenuity, knowledge, measurement, order, reason, right conduct. Architecture, astronomy, geometry, masonry, science. In Freemasonry typifies circumscribed desires, restraint. One of the three great lights. See under three. In China consulted to determine a desirable location for the site of a residence or a grave. In Hebraic-Christian tradition God, "He who fixed the earth and sky and measured out the firmament."

Compass flower. Faith.

Compass and square. Skilled craftsman. God the Creator.

Two points of the compass. Life and form, spirit and matter. From these two points are produced the circle, shape of the universe, containing the ever-changing pattern of life, hence the

boundary of a deity's system.

COMPASSION In an Italian icon personified by a woman holding a pelican next to her left breast. The pelican appears to be piercing herself to suckle her young with her blood. See pelican. The woman drops coins with her left hand.

COMPETITION Symbolized by a hat in a circle, ring, or tilted ellipse.

COMPLAINT TO GOD In an Italian icon personified by a woman veiled in white with a sorrowful expression looking up toward heaven. She holds one hand to her breast, the other is being bitten by a serpent.

COMPLETION Symbolized by a circle, copestone, number 7; in printer's usage the number 30.

COMPLEXION In mythology a dark complexion is used to typify underworld deities, and exemplifies death, darkness, evil, ignorance, night, sleep. In melodrama, the villain. A light complexion typifies sky deities, and exemplifies beneficence, insight, knowledge, light, peace, prosperity, wisdom. In melodrama, the hero or heroine.

COMPULSION Symbolized by a birch rod, whip, windlass.

COMSTOCK, ANTHONY A social reformer who died in 1915. His efforts to suppress that which he classified as pornographic or sinful were so impassioned his name continues as a synonym for a strait-laced and narrow-minded Puritan.

COMSTOKE LODE One of the richest gold and silver veins ever discovered.

COMUS (KOMOS) (1) Late Roman god of drunkenness, mirth, and revelry. Presiding genius of banquets, festivities, and reckless pleasures. Portrayed as a drunken winged youth bearing a torch. His name appears to be derived from the Greek kome (village) or komos (carousal, festive ode). (2) In Milton's masque of the same name, son of Bacchus and Circe. Deity of sensual pleasure and wicked enchanter. Disguised as a screech-owl he sucked children's blood at night and had other characteristics much like those of Ana.

CON Inca deity of the south wind. Son of Sun and Moon, father or brother of Pachacamac, who drove him to the north. Con took rain with him and left Peru arid. He had the power of running with infinite swiftness, of leveling mountains, filling up valleys, and of giving or taking away the rain. His name means I give or the giver.

CONAIRE Legendary high king of Ireland. Son of Messbuachalla. Surnamed the Great. He died because the gods compelled him to break his taboos. His reign was a golden age, blessed with peace and prosperity, until Midir's vengeance overtook him. The last heard of the god Dagda was as chief cook (giver of fertility) to Conaire, an agricultural hero.

CONALL CERNACH (CONAILL CEARNACH) Literally, victorious. In the second cycle of Irish legend son of the virgin Findchoem. He preceded Cuchulainn as the great hero of the Red Branch military order of Ulster, and he never passed a day without killing a Connaughtman or slept without one of their heads under his pillow. After Cuchulainn appeared at the court of Conchobar of

Ulster, Conall and Loegaire were sometimes the companions, sometimes the rivals of Cuchulainn, and at the feast of Bricriu, the three heroes contended for the champion's portion, which Cuchulainn won. See Bricriu. Conall sucked the entire dog of MacDatho in his mouth. See MacDatho. In his old age he retired to the court of Medb, who prevailed upon him to kill her husband Ailill, king of Connaught. Conall appears to be the early morning sun, which has not the strength of the sun in his full glory, i.e. Cuchulainn. He battles the forces of darkness, Connaughtmen. Christians place him among those at the crucifixion of Christ.

CONAN (CONANN) (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning wisdom. (2) In Irish mythology, son of Febar. King of the Fomors. A fertility or underworld deity.

CONAN MAOL (CONAN MAEL) In the third cycle of Irish legend a hero of the Fianna. Although one of them, he constantly rejoiced at their misfortunes. Through his bold and reckless bravery he was frequently in trouble. He descended into the infernal regions, where the arch fiend gave him a cuff. Making a vow never to take a blow without returning one, he struck back saying, "Claw for claw," the source of the expression, "Blow for Blow." He mounted Gilla Decair's horse in a desire to ride it to death. The horse carried him to the Land of Promise, where he remained until rescued by Fionn. The horse and Conan appear to be aspects of wind. In later accounts he appears as a comic character, mischief-maker, and butt, who is a bald old man, vain, irritable, and a braggart with a foul tongue, although once shamed into activity, he emerged as a true friend. He resembles the Greek Thersites.

CONCAVE SURFACE Typifies collapse, indrawing energy, reabsorption, regression.

CONCH (1) Shell used as a talisman for learning, oratory, and wealth. A mariner's charm. Also called murex. Compare spiral. In the Bank Islands blown to drive ghosts away. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems. Voice or preaching of Buddha. Throne of Jambhala. The yoni. In Sanscrit the name is sankha. In China called lo. Because the swirls move from left to right symbolic of a prosperous journey. Insignia of royalty. Horn with which the Greek deity Triton controlled the sea. Hindu talisman taken from Panchajana, a sea demon, by Krishna, who used it for a horn to animate the gods and annihilate unrighteousness. (2) A native of the Bahamas, the Florida Keys, or along the coast of the Carolinas; one of the lower class of whites called "poor white." So called from their alleged use of the conch as food.

CONCHEAN In early Irish legend he slew Dagda's son Aed, who had seduced his wife. For this crime Dagda made Conchean carry the corpse of Aed until he found a stone as long as the dead deity to place on the grave.

CONCHENN In Irish mythology daughter of Bodb. Loved by Cliach, a mortal. See Cliach.

CONCHITTA (CONCEPCION) Feminine name from the Spanish, alluding to the Immaculate Conception.

CONCHOBAR MAC NESSA (CONCHUBHAR) A hero of the second

cycle of Gaelic legends and generally given the attributes of a sky god, although in the Book of the Dun Cow he is called a terrestrial god. Son of Nessa by virgin birth. Cathbad and Fachtna Fathach both are said to be his father. He was vassal monarch under Eochaid Airem, ruling at Emain Macha over the Red Branch Champions of Ulster, of which Cuchulainn was the greatest hero. His mother secured his throne for him. When Fergus mac Roich asked Nessa to marry him she consented provided he would resign his title of king for one year in favor of Conchobar. Fergus consented, but at the end of the year Conchobar had Fergus permanently dethroned. See Fergus, surrogate. In one version he was the father of Cuchulainn by his sister Dechtere, in another he was Cuchulainn's uncle. He was the husband of Medb; when she left him for Ailill, he took her sisters Clothru and Ethne as wives. He wished to marry his ward Deirdre, but she fled to Scotland with the sons of Usnach. Conchobar promised to forgive them, but when they returned he slew the clan of Usnach. Deirdre died of a broken heart. The great deeds of his court were attributed to his warriors (natural phenomena of the sky) rather than to himself. Among the trophies at Emain Macha was a sling ball made of the brain of Megegra, king of Leinstar, slain by Conall. It had hit the forehead of Conchobar and lodged there. When the ball (sun) was removed, he died, i.e. when the sun leaves, the sky fades. Conchobar resembles Arthur.

CONCISION From the Latin, meaning to cut off. A term of reproach applied to certain Judaizing teachers at Philippi, as mere cutters of the flesh in contrast to the true circumcision.

CONCLAMATIO In ancient Rome the loud cry raised by those about the death-bed at the moment of death. It probably was intended to call back the departed spirit and was similar to the Irish keen. One 'not wailed over' meant one still alive; one 'wailed for' was one past all hope. In the Aeneid the palace resounds with wails when Dido burns herself to death.

CONCORDIA Roman abstract divinity of harmony.

CONDON Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning wise, black-haired chief.

CONDOR Inca lord of mankind; creator deity.

CONDORCANQUI, JOSE GABRIEL Inca chieftan; last of a male line. He offered no opposition to the Spanish, believing them to be light-complexioned deities or celestial gods. He was seized and beheaded in 1571. His original name was Tupac Amaru. See complexion.

CONDORCOTO Peruvian mountain on which there were five eggs from which emerged five falcons, Pariacaca, creator of all things, and his four brothers, the winds, who by magic transformed themselves into men.

CONE Fertility, mountain. A lingam or phallic symbol comparable to a pillar and tree-stem. Anciently a fire symbol. One of the mysterious forms of the universe. Compare pyramid. Occult solar emblem, symbol of fatherhood and sky, representing day, cult of life, emanation, outer activity, inner stability, a worldly or practical (family) life, evolution, discursiveness, help

from without, deliverance by grace, belief in the human quality of God. Compare hemisphere. By ancient Greeks carried as a fertility and virility charm. Gnostic letter A. Word cognate with Icona.

Ornamented cone. Form under which Asherah, Baal-peor, Ishtar, Priapus, and other deities was worshiped.

Truncated cone. Broad end downward symbolizes earthbound immobility, gravitation, stability; standing on narrow end symbolizes light, mobility.

CONEY Feebleness, gregariousness, pathfinder, skepticism, suspicion, timidity, wisdom. In heraldry one who enjoys a peaceful and retired life. Occult symbol of those who trust in their own impressions and not in those of others; egotism, perversity. The name of Spain is said to have been given to it by Phoenician voyagers who, seeing its western coast overrun with animals resembling the shaphan (coney), called it Hispania or Coney Island. In Tudor, England, wat was a colloquial name for the coney, and was the source of Watling Street in London.

CONFARREATIO Ancient Roman custom of alternate drinking of wine by the bride and groom from the same vessel at the wedding ceremony.

CONFESSION BUDDHAS They number thirty-five and usually are shown without headdress. In Tibet called Tum-bsaga-kyi-sans-rgyas-so-lna.

CONFINEMENT Among primitive peoples regarded as a period of uncleanliness or pollution. Birth is followed by a period of vigorous taboo; mother and child are sometimes subjected to fire or water purification to drive off dangerous spirits. Dream significance: joy, prosperity.

CONFIRMATION An ecclesiastical rite implying the confirming or strengthening of the soul of the deity. In Christian churches rite or sacrament by which baptized persons are received into full membership. The making into a militant Christian soldier.

CONFLAGRATION Like the deluge a form of world destruction. Death and rebirth. Typifies the daily death of the sun.

CONFLICTING BROTHERS See brothers, couplings, twins.

CONFUCIUS (KANG-FU-TSE, K'UNG CH'IU) Chinese deified sage, honored as wisdom incarnate and as the father of ancestor worship. Although he professed disbelief in a supernatural being he became the god of Chinese official religion. He was worshiped as the Lin (the Alone, the One God). His tomb supposedly remained suspended in space supported by the four deities of the quarters. Compare Mohamet's coffin. He was one of the three friends, the other two being Laotse and Buddha. Virtuous and wise, he was concerned with the five relationships of life, i.e. that of prince and subject, husband and wife, parent and child, brother and brother, friend and friend. He was symbolized by five sacred books: Yih King, Shu King, Shi King, Le King, Chuntseu. The pine tree was sacred to him. Also called Chin-sheng Sien-shi (Perfectly Holy Ancient Master).

CONFUSION OF TONGUES A widespread mythological motif. Supposedly, people all spoke one language. In punishment for breaking a taboo, impudence or disobedience to a deity, or for some other sin, the separation of languages, which isolated people, was imposed.

CONJUGAL FELICITY Symbolized by clasped hands, a double wedding-ring, orange blossoms and fruit, a pair of fish, mandarin ducks, or turtle doves. In an Italian icon personified by a man to the right of a woman, both wearing purple. One gold chain encircles both their necks; a heart hangs as a pendant from the chain. Each supports the heart with one hand.

CONLAOCH (CONLA CONNLOCH) In Irish mythology son of Cuchulainn and Aoife. His father left a ring for him and asked that his son seek him out when he reached seven years of age. At the marriage of Cuchulainn to Emer, the jealousy of Aoife was so great she taught her son the craft of arms so that he might avenge her slight. When she sent him to Ireland she laid three taboos on him; he was not to turn back, he was never to refuse a challenge, he was never to tell his name. Cuchulainn demanded his name, and he refused to give it, whereupon Cuchulainn challenged him to combat. Conlaoch realized his opponent was his father and flung his sword slantwise and was killed. When Cuchlainn saw the ring he knew he had killed his son. The story, a Celtic version of the tale of Rustan and Sohrab, may be interpreted as the mature sun killing the morning or immature sun, or the death of the external soul of Cuchulainn.

CONN In Irish mythology: (1) One of the tragic sons of Ler, twin brother of Fiachra. Changed into a swan by his jealous stepmother. See Ler. (2) High king of Ireland, husband of Becuma of the fair skin, father of Art and Connla. A fertility lord. Also known as the Hundred-fighter. See Becuma.

CONNECTICUT Emblem: mountain laurel; motto: Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He who transplants still sustains); nickname: Blue Law, Freestone, Land of Steady Habits, Nutmeg.

CONNLA (CONLA) In the third or Fenian cycle of Irish legend a participant in a divine-mortal marriage. He fell in love with a woman from Tir na mBeo, where death does not exist, and went off with her in a boat. His story parallels that of Lanval. See divine-mortal marriages.

Connla's well. Source of magic wisdom. Well under the sea in the Land of Promise or Youth, which was shaded by nine hazels of poetic art, which bore crimson nuts, and which flowered and bore fruit at the same time, i.e. bore beauty and wisdom. Celtic conception of the Hebrew Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. Only the divine salmon which lived in the well had the privilege of eating the nuts as they dropped into the water. Whoever ate the nuts or the salmon or drank the water would be endowed with miraculous poetic inspiration, but even the gods were forbidden to approach the well. Boann disobeyed, and as she approached it the waters rose in a rushing flood to drive her away. The waters engulfed her and she became the river Boyne. Sinend suffered a similar fate, forming the river Shannon. In all seven springs of wisdom sprang from the well. Fionn mac Coul who accidentally tasted the salmon became endowed with the hazel's wisdom. Modern name for the well is Trinity Well.

CONRAD (CON, CONNIE) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning bold and wise counsel.

CONSCIENCE In an Italian icon personified by a woman looking at a heart she is holding. She also holds a streamer on which is written OIKEIA ΣYNEΣIΣ (One's own conscience). She stands between a flowery meadow and a field of briars and thorns.

CONSECRATION Symbolized by corn of nourishment for health, wine of refreshment for plenty, oil of joy for peace.

CONSONANTS By reason of their mobility and their substantial sounds creating the body of words represent mobile material, substance, energy; also by reason of their comparative passiveness, correspond to the female.

CONSTABLE An officer whose duty is to maintain peace. From the Latin comes stabuli (count of the stable), a title applied in the middle ages to the chief groom, later to the chief official in the army, palace, etc.

CONSTANCY Symbolized by a blue garnet, diamond, flaming heart, ring. In China typified by a mountain. In an Italian icon personified by a woman embracing a pillar with her right hand and holding a sword in her left over a fire on an altar. Neither fire nor sword terrify courage armed by constancy.

CONSTANTINE Masculine name from the Latin, meaning constant, steadfast. In feminine form Constance (Connie, Constantia).

Constantine the Great. Roman conqueror who became sole emperor of the West in 312. According to legend a cross bearing the words "In hoc signo vinces" (By this sign thou shalt conquer) appeared to him in the sky, and he adopted Christianity. He continued his conquests and in 323 became sole emperor of the Roman world. In 330 he moved his capital to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinople after himself.

CONSTELLATION Abode of heroes who rule the sky and influence the course of human destines. Sun's resting place. In China the sphere was divided into twenty-eight constellations, or mansions for both the sun and moon in their revolutions around the earth.

CONSUELO Feminine name from the Spanish, signifying consolation, Our Lady of Consolation.

CONSUS Early Italian god of the earth, of good counsel, secret deliberation, of stored harvests, and of the underworld. Horse and chariot races were held in the Circus Maximus on his festival the Consulia, celebrated August 18.

CONTENTMENT In an Italian icon personified by a pompously dressed youth wearing a sword at his side. On his hat are plumes, he is jeweled. In one hand he carries a looking glass, in the other a silver basin filled with jewels and money.

Contentment in poverty. Symbolized by a swallow.

CONTICI Inca thunder vase.

CONTINH Anamese malevolent spirits of maidens who died prematurely. They attack and rob wayfarers at night and drive them mad.

CONTRADANCE Dance symbolizing sexual attraction, exemplified by approach, separation, uniting.

CONVECTOR Roman deity of grainaries or grain gatherers.

CONVERSATION In an Italian icon personified by a smiling young man dressed in green, a laurel wreath on his head. He carries a mercury rod, twisted about with myrtle and pomegranate and ending in a human tongue at the top. A scroll reads: "Vae Soli" (Woe to him that is alone). The myrtle and the pomegranate show mutual amity.

CONVERSION In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman holding a green ribbon on which is written, "In Te Domine Speravi." Beautiful clothes are on the ground, she looks up to heaven from which rays come down. Tears flow from her eyes, her hands are crossed. A gasping hydra is at her feet.

CONVEX SURFACE Expresses expansion, fullness, growth, progression, radiation of energy from within.

CONVEYANCES Symbolic of doctors. Ancient quacks peramulated on the back of a cow, living on her milk as they went along. Early English and United States' doctors visited on horseback. In United States for many years doctors used a four-wheeled phaeton, later a two-wheeler. In modern times they use the automobile.

CONVOLVULUS Extinguished hope, humility, uncertainty.

Great convolvulus. Despondency.

Minor convolvulus. Darkness, night.

Pink convolvulus. Worth sustained by affection.

COOKING SPIT OF FIANCHUIVE In Irish legend magic spit on the Island of Fianchuive, located at the bottom of the sea. Demanded by Lugh as a blood fine for the murder of his father from the sons of Tuirenn. Underworld provider of fertility. Probably the same spit made by Goibniu at Tara and used by Dagda and Morrigu.

COOT In some sections symbolizes beauty, courtliness, understanding, wisdom, from its manner of living in water among rocks in the sea and living on fish without stirring; in other sections the bird's manner of life typifies a common or stupid fellow, a thing of small value, hence a poor coot.

COP Saxon word for top, meaning mountain or summit. In popular usage applied to a policeman, also to one who pilfers. Cognate with kopje, Dutch for hill, which resolves into ak-opje, i.e. great eye ever-existent (sun).

COPE Ecclesiastical vestment representing the arch of the sky and as such signifying dignity, innocence, purity.

COPESTONE Contemplation.

COPHETUA One who marries far beneath his own station. From an African king who marries Penelophon, a slave, in Percy's Reliques.

COPPER As the color of autumn symbolizes decay and fruition. American Indians used copper beads as a medium of exchange, hence money. Among the Incas it was the metal of the common people. In Greek and Roman tradition the metal representing the third age of man and associated with Aphrodite (Venus). See ages of man under age. In India worn as a charm against cholera.

Copper flageolet. Buddhist

ritual object.

Copper's nark. Informer, spy for the police (copper).

COPPERHEAD In United States history a Northerner sympathizing with the Confederates; so called by Unionists during the Civil War because they were looked upon as attacking the Union in the rear without warning, alluding to the manner in which the snake attacks. A term of reproach applied by early colonists to the Indians and later to the Dutch.

COPULATION Among Finno-Ugrics avoided during bear hunts and fishing expeditions as causing ill-luck. Most peoples have certain festivals or periods in which copulation is regarded dangerous or sinful.

COQUETRY Symbolized by a fan.

CORA (CORINNA, CORINNE, KORA, KORE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning maiden, and from the Irish meaning care. It equates with cor, French for horn; core, center of the universe; coeur, French for heart; cur, dog. (2) A name by which Persephone was called affectionately. Cora figures in British harvest ceremonies under the name Cornaby, Kirnababy, or the Maiden. A Peruvian maize goddess is called Mama Cora.

CORAL In the language of gems: Your heart is your choicest jewel. Symbolizes attachment and peril at sea; as an autumn shade, decay and fruition. Dream significance: recovery from illness. Supposedly turns pale when a loved one is about to die. Amulet against disasters of nature, disease, fire, ill-fortune, jealous friends, sorcery, and believed to have the power to make a girl beautiful. If carved into a serpent protects against physical handicaps and poisonous bites. In China called shang-hu; emblem of longevity and promotion. In Egyptian antiquity scattered over fields under cultivation to fertilize the land and protect crops from insects and storms. A Gaulish talisman of warriors. In Greek legend formed from the blood of the Medusa head on marine vegetation. Japanese symbol of rarity. In India a talisman to protect the dead from evil spirits. In Italy a protection against the evil eye. In Russia new born babies are provided with coral amulets.

CORANIANS British dwarfs or mischievous fairies who could hear every whisper; they plagued the people of Lludd at Beltane.

CORCECA In Spenser's Faerie Queene a blind old woman, mother of Abessa (Superstition), typifying blindness of heart. Often regarded as a personification of Romanism.

CORCHORUS Symbolizes impatience of absence. In the language of flowers: Return quickly.

CORCORAN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning ruddy.

CORD Security, union; also binding, bondage, despair, force, persuasion. Equates with the beanstalk and chain as a ladder to heaven. A cord cut from a hanged man carried as a good luck talisman. A knotted cord, magic words being repeated as each knot is tied, is used as a charm against the evil eye. In Freemasonry one of the working tools of a past master, symbolizing moral rectitude. The cord which Dante gives to Virgil, who throws it into the pit of the Eighth Circle of the Inferno, stands for

something upon which Dante at one time had placed false hopes but, at the command of reason, discards. By Christians worn around the waist in allusion to the rope which bound Christ. Symbolizes chastity, self-restraint, temperance. The Incas used a quipus (knotted cord) as a memory helper. The Yucatan Indians drew a barbed cord through the tongue as penance.

CORDELIA (CORDEILLA, CORDELIE, CORDULA) (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning intelligence, warm-heart. (2) Mortal form of the Brythonic goddess Creudylad. In early legends daughter of Lludd, in later legends daughter of Llyr. Spring maid, borrowed by Shakespeare, who placed her as the youngest daughter of King Lear. For her truthfulness she was disinherited by her father. When she came to the rescue of her father, who had been driven mad by her sisters, she was imprisoned by them. The expression Cordelia's gift, alludes to a voice gentle and low, but firm with truthfulness.

CORDON A cord or ribbon worn as a badge, especially of an order of chivalry. When a line of sentries enclosing a military position symbolizes imprisonment, protection.

Cordon bleu. Blue ribbon of the order of the Holy Ghost, highest order of old French monarchy, thus a person regarded as entitled to a badge of eminent distinction. Facetiously applied as a title to a first class cook. The Blue (Bleu) Ribbon Army is one of teetotalers.

CORDONAZO Violent autumn storm along the west coast of Mexico. The full name is cordonazo de San Francisco, i.e. a lashing with the rope girdle of Saint Francis.

COREOPSIS December 15 birthday flower symbolizing cheerfulness.

Coreopsis of Arkansas. Love at first sight.

CORIANDER December 12 birthday flower symbolizing concealed merit, hidden worth.

CORINEUS Gaelic giant killer. Slayer of the giants of Cornwall, including Goemagot, the most powerful of all. A sun or fertility hero. Parallels Siegfried.

CORINTHIAN A libertine, alluding to the men of Corinth, a city noted in antiquity for its immortality, luxury, and licentiousness. The name is applied also to a gentleman sportsman, one who rides his own horses on the turf or sails his own yacht.

Corinthian column. Elegance, luxury.

CORMAC CONLINGAS In Irish mythology son of Conchobar, whom he deserted after the treacherous murder of the sons of Ushna. He was killed in Connaught by the harper Cravetheen, whose wife he had estranged. A light or fertility hero.

CORMAC MAC ART (CORMAC MAC AIRT) In the third cycle of Irish legend king of Ireland. Grandson of Conn, son of Art, father of Grainne. Called the Gaelic Solomon, the Great, the Magnificent. He appointed Finn mac Coul chief of the Fianna Eirinn (Fenians), and during his reign the Fenians talked, walked, and intermarried with the ancient gods, and performed marvels that made them famous. Cormac himself visited the Land of Promise, where only truth was spoken. Ler, god of the sea, gave him a

magic branch which bore golden apples, and when it was shaken, it made music so sweet, the sick forgot their pains and fell into a deep sleep. After the death of Cormac this branch was returned to the gods. In one account his death was caused by the druid Maelcen when he attempted to put down druidism in Ireland. Maelcen sent an evil spirit to place a salmon bone crossways in his throat. An agricultural or fertility lord. Some scholars believed he was a deified historical person who ruled in Tara for forty years in the 3rd century B.C. during a prosperous time.

Cormac's cup. Cup given to Cormac mac Art by Ler or Manannan. If three lies were said over it, it broke in three; three truths restored the cup. Cormac used it to distinguish falsehood from truth; probably exemplifying that wine releases the truth from a tongue.

CORMORAN In nursery tale the Cornish giant who fell into the pit which Jack the Giant-killer had dug.

CORMORANT Greed.

CORN September 21 birthday plant; portends a quarrel. Symbol of abundance, harvest. Universally worshiped as the staff of life. Emblem of agriculture and of autumn. The last sheaf harvested is retained and hung on rafters in the belief that it contains the corn spirit. Corn is cognate with Cernunnos and is the same word as the French corne (horn). Cornish for corn was iz or izik, i.e. light. Emblem of Ceres and Demeter. In Pawnee Hako ceremony represents the supernatural powers which reside in h'Uraru (earth). Called h'Atira (mother of breathing life). In the United States emblem of Thanksgiving Day.

Corn-baby. Star image of the corn spirit adorned with flowers and ears of corn. Carried by reapers as a fertility charm. Same as kernababy.

Corn blossom. Riches.

Cornbottle. Delicacy.

Corn-cockle. Peerless, proud.

Corn ears. Emblem of the sacrifice of Christ.

Corn flower. Delicacy; refinement. Dweller in heavenly spaces. Flower governing Libra.

Cornmeal. Fertility, growth. American Indians scattered black cornmeal to darken the road of the dead so they would not be able to find their way back.

Corn mill. Revolving heavens. See World-mill.

Corn and sickle. Emblem of the corn god, who dies yearly before the sickle for the benefit of mankind. See mutilation.

CORNA A magic word used to turn aside the curse of an evil eye.

CORNALINE In the language of flowers: You are formed to guide.

CORN-CRACKER STATE Kentucky, alluding to the corn-cracker birds. 'Poor Whites' of the South are called crackers or corn-crackers.

CORNE French for horn. The cornucopia or horn of salvation. Responsible for such names as Cornwall (Cornouaille) and Saint Cornely in Brittany. The worship of Saint Cornely replaced the worship of the ox.

CORNEL In the language of flowers: May success crown you.

CORNELIA (CON, CONNIE)
(1) Feminine name from the Latin, corresponding to the masculine Cornelius, meaning horn.

(2) A woman idolized by the Roman people. Wife of Titus Sempronius Gracchus, mother of Caius and Tiberius. According to legend a woman from Campania called on her one day and displayed her jewels, asking Cornelia to display hers. Cornelia sent for her two sons and said, "These are my jewels," hence the expression Cornelia's jewels.

CORNEMUSE The bagpipe, a form of the pipes of Pan.

CORNERSTONE Figuratively something fundamental, of primary importance. The ceremonies connected with the laying of a corner stone survive from the ancient belief that the dead are guardians. Sacrificed humans were buried under foundations, later animals were placed there; in recent times the custom has been to place coins and documents in foundation stones. Among gnostics the corner stone symbolizes Christ.

CORNHUSKER STATE Nebraska.

CORNUCOPIA A fabulous horn filled with flowers and fruits, symbol of peace and prosperity. Disposer of riches, provider of increase. In Freemasonry jewel of the Steward. Its marvelous powers are identical with those of the caldrons of Bran and Cerridwen, Dionysiac horn, the Grail, Round Table, Table of the Ethiopians, and other providers of plenty. In Greek mythology, when Amalthea died, Zeus honored her by making one of her horns a wonder. Whoever had it might immediately have anything he wished to eat or drink. Emblem of Tyche. Roman emblem of Fortuna.

Empty cornucopia. Sign of poverty.

CORONA AUSTRALIS (AUSTRINA) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Southern Crown.

CORONA BOREALIS Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Northern Crown. In Arabian mythology known as Al Fakhah, the dish; in Australian as Woomera, the boomerang; in Brythonic as Caer Arianrhod, abode of lost souls, a purgatory; in Celtic, Caer Sidi, castle of souls of dead kings; in Christian, Crown of Thorns; in early Greek, the Wreath; in later Greek, Crown of Ariadne; in North American Indian, cave into which the Great Bear went in his flight from the world; in Shawnee Indian, twelve dancing maidens, one of whom was the wife of Arcturus or White Hawk.

CORONAL Carries the same symbolism as crown, halo, and wreath, which see. The symbolism of and some deities denoted by coronals are:

Coronal of	Connotation
acorns	earth
cypress	death, Thanatos
ebony	Pluto
elm and grapevine leaves	benevolence
fennel	Faunus
figs	Melpomene, Pan
flowers	Flora, spring
flowers and fruit	Pomona, riches and fertility
flowers and jewels	Virgin Mary
grapes	bacchante, Bacchus, Dionysus, September, Vertumnus
grapevine leaves	Bona Dea
" leaves and ivy	Bacchus, Dionysus
iron	tyranny
ivy	Bacchus, Dionysus, Thalia
ivy and laurel	poetry
ivy, mulberry, and olive	Mercury

Coronal of	Connotation
laurel	Apollo, Calliope, Clio, Hygeia, Melpomene, peace, providence, triumphal honors, victory
lilies	Juno, virgin saints
myrtle	minor or bloodless victories, Rome
myrtle and roses	Erato
oak leaves	defender of cities, Hecate, Jupiter, Zeus, and other sky deities.
olive	Athene, Zeus
palm	Muses
pearls	Polymnia
pine twigs	Cybele, Pan
poplar leaves	Faunus, Heracles
poppies	Morpheus, night
quince blossoms and leaves	Juno
rays	Apollo, Aurora, God the Father
roses	Asia, love, virtue
roses, red and white	virginity, Virgin Mary
rushes	river gods, winter
stars	astronomy, justice, Thor, Urania, Virgin Mary
sweet majoram and roses	Hymen
thorns	Christ, St. Louis, faith, penitence
waterlilies and rushes	Faunus, Undine, water-nymph
wheat ears	abundance, agriculture, peace, Demeter, Vertumnus
wool and narcissi interwoven	Three Fates

CORONELLA December 10 birthday flower with the sentiment: You will succeed.

CORONIS (KORONIS) Greek nymph loved by Apollo, and by him the mother of Asclepius. In one version the child was born unknown to her father Phlegyas, and to escape his wrath she exposed the infant on Mount Titthion (Nipple), where he was suckled by a goat and guarded by a dog until rescued by the goatherd Aresthanas. In a more popular version Coronis was unfaithful to Apollo with a Thessalian youth named Ischys (strength). A crow brought Apollo news of her infidelity, whereupon Apollo killed her and, while she lay on a flaming bier, tore his infant son Asclepius from her and gave the child to Chiron to raise. This story reflects the countless instances in which the sun is faithless to his love or she faithless to him, i.e. they meet as lovers for a moment at break of day and then separate. Asclepius is born at the moment of his mother's flaming death inasmuch as dawn cannot survive the birth of the infant sun. The name Coronis, which means sea gull as well as dawn, is related to crow. The bird which spied on her was the constellation Corvus.

CORPORAL, THE LITTLE Nickname applied to Napoleon Bonaparte after the battle of Lodi in 1796. Used facetiously to describe a tyrant of small size or an ineffectual pompous leader who regards himself over-seriously. Also Little King.

CORPOSANT Another name for Saint Elmo's fire, which see. Word derived from corpo santo, Spanish for holy body. Also called comazant.

CORPRE Irish poet of the gods; inventor of satire in Ireland. Satire supposedly placed a curse on the person to whom it was addressed.

CORPSE Demon or ghost abode. Among ancestor worshipers a malevolent corpse goes about at night spreading epidemics and

otherwise injuring the living. However they are powerless when day breaks. A corpse suspected of being dangerous is burned or cut in pieces. A corpse is watched to prevent it from taking along the souls of the living to the kingdom of the dead.

Corpse bleeding. The wound of a murdered person supposedly will open and bleed at the approach of the murderer.

CORPUS CHRISTI Roman Catholic festival in honor of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper, celebrated on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. Dedicated to the body of Christ in the form of the Host. Religious dramas were performed by trade guilds of the middle ages on this holiday.

CORRECTION In an Italian icon personified by an old woman sitting. In one hand she holds a whip, in the other a pen with which she corrects a book.

CORRELATIVE DEITIES A universal motif in folklore is the birth of twins. The twins may be in harmony, twin deities of light, beneficent to mankind, building cities, teachings the art of agriculture or the yoking of oxen; they may be antagonistic to one another, one a deity of light, friendly to man, the other a deity of darkness, bringer of death and in other ways unfriendly to man. They may represent dawn and gloaming, day and night, drought and rain, sun in fertile and scorching aspects, sun and moon, winter and summer. Some examples are: (Greek) Apollo and Artemis, Eros and Anteros, Heracles and Iphicles, Theseus and Perithous; (Hebrew) Cain and Abel, Jacob and Esau; (Hindu) Rama and Luxman, Varuna and Mithra; (Icelandic) Grettir and Illuga; (Ottawa Indian) Ioskehi and Tawiseara.

CORRIGAN In the folklore of Brittany a female fairy. The corrigans are said to have been ancient druidesses. They are malicious toward Christian priests, kidnap pretty human children, substitute changelings.

CORSAIR A pirate or privateer, especially a Saracen or Turkish robber authorized to harry Christian commerce. From the Latin cursus, meaning to chase or to run.

CORTEZ Spanish conqueror whose greed brought about the downfall of Mexico and Spain. In Mexico he was accepted as the man of destiny, whose rule over Mexico had been prophesied. Because of his white skin, the color of daybreak, he was accepted as the reincarnated Quetzalcoatl, and when he demanded the gold, revered as sacred to the god, it was turned over to him. He subjugated the Aztecs and other Indians before they realized that the representatives of the king of Spain were enemies and not the resurrected Quetzalcoatl and his retinue. The gold, which made the great armaments of Spain possible, led to that country's downfall.

CORUNDUM In the language of gems: Mind alone is valuable.

CORUS (CAURUS) Roman god of the northwest wind. A storm deity.

CORVUS Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Crow. A storm bird. Coronaeus, daughter of the king of Phocis, was transformed into the Crow and placed in the heavens by Athena to save her from the pursuit of Poseidon. Apollo sent the Crow to watch Coronis, whom he loved and who loved Ischys. In Chinese lore it is the Crossbar or Thresh-

old over which the chariot of the year must pass before entering the new year.

CORYBANTES In ancient Phrygia attendants or priests of Cybele, whose rites were celebrated with loud, wild music and orgiastic dances. The term is applied to those who indulge in revels wild with excitement, in orgiastic dancing; a lunatic. Compare Curetes.

CORYDON A conventional name in pastoral poetry for a brainless love-sick youth, a rustic or shepherd.

CORYPHAEUS Leader of the chorus in ancient Greek drama; hence leader of any chorus, a leader.

Coryphee. A ballerina. In American colloquial usage a chorus girl.

COS In Greek mythology island on which Poseidon destroyed Polybotes; thus a place where a giant or powerful figure is destroyed.

COSETTE Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning pet lamb.

COSMO Masculine name from the Greek through the Italian, meaning adornment, order.

COSMOGRAPHY In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman in a sky-colored tunic studded with stars under which is an earth-colored skirt. She stands between two globes, the celestial on her right, the terrestrial on her left. She carries an astrolabe and a Roman radius.

COSMOS The universe as a manifestation of law and order; the opposite of Chaos. The All, Supernal Mother. That which is doomed to undergo a catastrophe, deluge or fire, storms or winter, the results of which will not be final destruction, but new birth, revivification. The term microcosm, small cosmos, is applied to the human individual in contrast to the macrocosm, large world.

Cosmic currents. Controlled by the dead for the benefit of the living.

Cosmic Tree. Tree which provides ambrosia, inspiration, wisdom, or supports the earth, skies, or universe. Also called World Tree. In Hebrew lore, the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil or Tree of Life; in India, the Soma; in Norse mythology, the Yggdrasil; in Zoroastrianism, the Homa.

COTHURNUS A high boot or buskin worn by ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors, thus a symbol of tragedy. Originally worn by noblemen to distinguish them from peasants, and as such a symbol of lofty behavior. See Sacred king under King.

COTOPAXI Sacred volcano in Ecuador. Name yields Great Hot Eye or Great Fire.

COTTAGE A happy, rural, simple life.

COTTONWOOD LOG According to Kiowa legend the human race first emerged from a hollow cottonwood log; when a pregnant woman tried to come through she was held fast. This accounts for the small number of the tribe.

COTTUS (COTTYS) Literally, volcano. In Greek mythology one of the Hecatoncheires, three giants personifying the violent forces of nature. They each had fifty heads and a hundred hands. In the Titanic War they fought on the side of Zeus.

COTYTTO (COTYS) Greek great-mother of Thracian origin. Her nocturnal festival, the Cotyttia, celebrated with licentious and mystic rites in Athens and Corinth, was much like those of Cybele and Demeter. Orgiastic dances were performed and, in Cotytto's honor, young men castrated themselves. Her mystagogues were called Baptes or Baptists. Whether the devotees were baptized (washed) before the orgies or whether they engaged in ritual dipping (dyeing) of clothes or hair has not been determined.

COUATLICUE Mayan earth mother, goddess of death and of war. Mother of Mexico's great war god. Worshiped by flower dealers.

COUPLINGS See Brothers, Correlative Deities, Twins.

COURAGE Typified by an armed woman, the jasper, a lion, mastiff, nettle, poplar, red badge, turquoise, warrior. In Japan symbolized by praying mantis.

COURT CARDS In tarot divination the royal cards of the four suits: king, queen, knave, page. When a majority appear in a deal the significance is the meeting of many persons, society gatherings.

COURTESAN Represented by the yellow crocus.

COURTESY In an Italian icon personified by an old man holding a cap and bowing in a humble manner. He leads a lion and a tiger, which he has tied together to show that courtesy has the power to tame.

COVENTRY Black-listing, exclusion, place of exile. To send to Coventry is to banish from social intercourse. Its citizens had such a dislike for soldiers any woman seen speaking to one was ostracized; hence to send a soldier to Coventry was to cut him off from society.

COW Abundance, dairy products, gentility, innocence, productiveness; also clumsiness, stupidity. Animal governing Scorpio. Chaos, Mother-of-all-things. Frequently a bull is the form of a terrestrial being who detains the rain and is in contest with the sun deity; whereas a bossy is a giver of rain. Dream significance: (fat) abundance; (lean) famine. Sacred to Athena, Brigit, Hathor, Hera, Isis, Nephthys, Nut, Taurt, Saint Perpetua, and Thoth. In the Chinese New Year festival symbolic of the passing year, the calf symbolizing the coming year. In Egyptian mythology the sky, its four legs representing the four supporting pillars of the universe or the quarters of the earth. At evening the sun entered the mouth of the cow and in the morning was reborn from her womb. Thus by mouth-conception the sun begot himself and was called the bull of the mother, i.e. his own father. Also identified as the dawn, Egyptians decorating the horns of a sacred cow with gloves to represent the digits of dawn's rosy fingers. Typified sexual desire. The skull of a cow was nailed over the entrance of a temple to ward off evil spirits. In India the sacred cow is worshiped as the cloud whose milk refreshes earth. A form of Aditi and of Ila. In various legends the gods fight the demons for control of cows (rain clouds). In Iran the form of the storm god who gives rain. In Japan typifies gratitude. In Norse mythology Audhumla.

Cow and calf. Mother and child.

Cowherd. (1) In early Britain and Egypt scorned as ignorant and inferior. Source of the word coward, which means a man who shows or turns his tail. A respected class in classical Greek life. (2) In Chinese mythology Chi'en Niu, which see. Also called Herdsman.

Cowhide. In nuptial ceremonies a symbol of abundance. Used during pregnancy as an augury of happy birth.

Cow horns. Prophecy, wisdom. Moon or sun emblem.

Cow Milking. In Aryan mythology usually interpreted to be rain; sometimes said to be the shining of the sun.

Cow reins. Anciently sacrificed at funerals; given as a viaticum to the dead to contribute toward resurrection.

White cow. A form of Io.

COWRIE (COWRY) Shell used as money in Africa and parts of Asia. In Japan a symbol of wealth. In Melanasian mythology the first woman sprang from a cowrie shell. Compare Aphrodite.

COWSLIP September 22 birthday flower symbolizing comeliness, pensiveness, rusticity, winning grace. In the language of flowers: You are my divinity.

COXCOMB (1) December 14 birthday flower symbolizing singularity. (2) A cloth notched like a cock's comb, formerly part of a jester's cap; also the cap itself; thus a fool's cap. (3) See under cock.

COXCOX Supreme deity, great ancestor of Mexicans. Name resolves into ack-ock-se ack-ock-se, i.e. great-great-light great-great-light. Also known as Tezpi.

COYOLXAUHQUI Aztec moon goddess. Sister of Huitzilopochtli.

COYOTE Demiurge of Indians of the Northwest. Creator and mischief-maker, opener of the way, he scratches away the soil and releases the primeval race from an underground city, teaches men how to fish and hunt, and then brings them death. Hero, trickster, and dupe by turns, he appears as bestial, contemptible, cowardly, crafty, deceitful, greedy, small, ungrateful, nevertheless a mighty magician who brings order into the world. His counterpart is the dog, hare, rabbit, or wolf. In Wintun legend he is Sedit, the tempter, and many of his characteristics resemble those of the Devil in medieval lore.

COZENING In an Italian icon personified by a young woman in a changeable colored garment on which there is a design of several sorts of masks and tongues. She has one wooden leg and holds a wisp of lighted straw.

CR Christus Redemptor.

CRAB Agressiveness, chaos, irresolution, obesity, peevishness. Dream significance: disunion, separation. Animal carrying the sun through the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer, and opening the gate of summer. In Japan longevity. In legend Heike warriors, when defeated by the Minamoto (Genji) jumped into the sea and were turned into crabs, their faces impressed on the backs of the shells.

Dried crab. In Japan hung over doorways to drive away evil spirits and insure happiness and prosperity.

CRABAPPLE BLOSSOM Irritability. In China feminine beauty.

Crabapple tree. In China perpetual peace.

CRACKER BARREL In United States free debate, gossip, yarn

spinning, alluding to country-store comradery. Called liar's barrel.

Cracker State. Georgia. Poor whites are called crackers.

CRADLE Primary existence, protection, rebirth, shelter. Its symbolism parallels that of ark and cist, which see. Dream significance: Hope realized.

Cradle rocking. Human life with its ups and downs.

CRANBERRY September 11 birthday flower. Signifies hardiness. Charm for the cure of headaches.

CRANDALL Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the crane's dell or valley.

CRANE Chatterer, high-flyer, inquisitiveness, longevity, prudence, purity, vigilance. Haughty and imposing in appearance, among themselves amiable and sociable, but suspicious and wary of others, cranes correspond to persons in fashionable society who are distant to those outside their set, vying within their set in display and presumptuousness, and scornful of underlings to whom they express themselves loudly and vehemently. Bird of augury and alphabet, from whose V formation the angular form of letters was taken. Typifies morning because, standing in water, it is the first to welcome Dawn as she rises. Messenger of fertility-bringing rain. Sacred to Arawn, Artemis, Athena, Fuku-roku-ju, Hermes, Kwannon, Manannan, Perseus, Thoth. Buddhist symbol of winter. In China called hsien ho and after the phoenix the most celebrated bird. Aerial steed of the Immortals, guide of the deceased, and displayed at funeral processions. The black crane, which lives the longest, supposedly attains an age of 1,000 years. In art associated with the cypress and pine to symbolize longevity. Christian symbol of good life and works, loyalty, monastic life. In Indonesian mythology born from a rock washed by the primordial sea. Advised by Lumimu-ut, goddess born from the sweat of the rock, where to find land. In Japan called tsuru, a royal bird, the spirit of Prince Yamato-dake, honored for his loyalty and valor. In art associated with the chrysanthemum and pine.

Crane-dance. Traditionally the crane takes nine steps before taking off the ground; sacred crane dances consisted of nine steps and a leap. Dance which Theseus and his companions performed on landing at Delos after killing the Minotaur. Its complicated movements imitate the windings of the labyrinth, hence a dance to the sun.

Crane's bill. Flower symbolizing envy.

CRAPE Mourning, recent death.

CRASSUS, MARCUS LICINIUS With Caesar and Pompey triumvir of Rome. Surnamed Dives (the rich). Dante refers to his greed and wealth.

CRATER Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Cup. Symbolizes the vault of heaven, wherein clouds, rain, and winds are mixed. Said to be the cup of Dionysus. A word cognate with actor and creator.

CRATOS Literally, power. In Greek mythology offspring of the Titan Pallas and the river goddess Styx. He aided Zeus when the sky god rebelled against Cronus.

CRAWFORD Masculine name from Old English, meaning the crow's ford.

CRAZY Epithet applied to Christ, Dionysus, Heracles, and other deities. In sun myths applied to the sun in its scorching aspect. Crazy resolves into ac-era-zy, and yields great Era's (Hera's) fire; era signifies a period of time. Compare fool.

CREATION In most creation myths night is parent of day, out of darkness and death comes life; water is parent of earth, when primordial waters become troubled or stir earth forms or life begins; thus out of confusion comes order. Various elements out of which man has been created or which had an active part in his creation are: clay, coyote, dog, Devil, earth, golden egg, hand of a deity, spirit of a deity upon land or water, stone, tree. The Babylonian creation legend is based on the triumph of the vernal sun and spring equinox. In Hebraic-Christian tradition creation took six days, the seventh day which completes the week, was designated the Sabbath and set aside for worship. As described by Dante in the Inferno land and sea were not separated at the time of creation. After Satan fell all land shrank away from the surface of the side at which he descended. This left a vast empty bed which was filled by the sea. The ground which he traversed in fleeing apparently formed the island of Purgatory.

Creative heat. Symbolized by the bull and the ram.

Creative Word. According to mystics composed of three syllables, the first of which signifies light, the second rhythmic motion, the third color.

Creator. God, Supreme Being; one who has the power to originate. Word cognate with author and crater.

CREDIT In an Italian icon personified by a man in a senator's gown with a gold chain about his neck. He holds a merchant's book of accounts, which has embossed on the cover, "Solutus Omni Foenore" (Free from all interest). A griffin is on the ground.

CREDNE (CREIDNE) In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann. Divine bronze worker who, with the aid of Goibniu and Luchtaine, forged the weapons which conquered the Fomors and provided all rivets for the hilts and lances of the swords used in the war against the Fomors. He assisted Diancecht in making a silver arm and hand for Nuada. Celestial smith who forged implements (light) for producing fertility. Resembles Hephaestus, Vulcan.

CREEPER December 9 birthday flower with the sentiment protection. Probably the Virginia creeper is intended.

Creeping cereus. Horror.

CREIRWY In Celtic mythology daughter of Tegid Voel and Ceridwen. The most beautiful girl in the world, sister of Avagddu, the ugliest boy. Spirit of growth.

CREMATION A world-wide religious rite. Performed to destroy the body of witches, to free it of animal spirits or ghost and enable it to enter the society of souls, to carry the spirit to heavenly abodes, to keep the bones from coming back to life, or to protect the body against molestation by enemies. The burning symbolized sacrifice by fire and, as such, probably a carry-over from ancient human immolation practices. It was a sham sacrifice of the sun-hero to provide immortality through resurrection,

i.e. the sun dies a burning death in order that it may rise again the next day. In ancient Britain, central Europe, and Sweden, it was a mark of noble birth. In India the Agni cult preferred cremation, the Varuna cult burial in the ground.

CREON In Greek legend brother of Laius, king of Thebes, and husband of Eurydice. Creon seized the throne when Laius was slain. His son was devoured by the Sphinx and Creon issued a proclamation that whoever succeeded in solving the riddle of the Sphinx would be awarded the hand of Laius's widow Jocasta and the throne of Thebes. Oedipus solved the riddle and became king. After the abdication of Oedipus, his two sons Eteocles and Polynices, killed each other in a battle for the throne, and Creon once more assumed the rank of king. He forbade anyone to bury Polynices. Antigone, daughter of Oedipus, disregarded his order, and was entombed alive. Creon's son Haemon, betrothed to Antigone, committed suicide by hanging, and Eurydice killed herself. Creon represents the powers of darkness; he usurped the throne of light powers and entombed Antigone, the gloaming. See Oedipus.

CRESCENT The new and old moon; hence birth and death. Boat of the slumbering. The letter C. The female principle. Emblem of the virgin goddess, of moon deities, of the Celestial twins, and of prophetic powers. Animal horns were used in later symbolism. In heraldry one honored by the sovereign or hope of greater glory. Compare horn, moon. American Indians used to mark time, as a crescent with three marks represented the third month. Christian land of heaven. Badge of the city of Constantinople. Symbolic of growth in body, mind, and spirit; social usefulness. In Egyptian mythology typifies the pure soul. In Japan denotes air. Worn by Roman women on shoes as a talisman to prevent lunacy and safeguard them from witchcraft. Probable source of horseshoe symbol.

Crescent and star. Typifies Virgin Mary. Emblem of Mohammed, Mohammedanism, and the national emblem of Turkey; hence the power of Turkey and the Mohammedan religion.

Crescent and stars. In Hebraic-Christian tradition the Heavenly Host marshalled by the God of Light. The geese or oxen which never sleep and which at the command of the Holy One stand untiring in their watches. The stars wait upon the moon as a reward for the light she gives during the hours of darkness.

CRESS September 24 birthday flower symbolizing power, stability. Also symbolic of a small thing, hence the expression, Not worth a kerse (old spelling, which has led to the expression, Not worth a curse).

CRESSET Typifies a meteor; emblematic of Ceres. Cresset is from the same root as cross, and resolves into ac-ur-es-et, which yields great fire, essence of light.

CRESSIDA (CRESSID, CRISEYDE) A character developed in medieval redactions of the stories of Briseis and Chryseis as they appeared in Homer's Iliad. Cressida, daughter of the Trojan priest Calchas, and Troilus vow eternal fidelity, but when Cressida is given as a prisoner of war to the Greek Diomedes, although Troilus swears to rescue her, she soon sees that Troy will

lose the war and gives all her affection to Diomedes. Thus her name has become a by-word for infidelity, one who places her welfare above love.

CRESSWELL, MADAME A woman of nefarious character. She bequeathed £10 for a funeral service with the request that nothing ill be said of her. The Duke of Buckingham wrote the sermon, which went, "She was born well, she married well, lived well, and died well; for she was born at Shadwell, married Cresswell, lived at Clerken-well, and died in Bridewell.

CREST Symbol of deeds and rank. In heraldry a war emblem, sign worn by a chief on the top of his helmet. Once indicated courage, pride, spirit. Crest is akin to Christ.

CRETAN BULL In Greek mythology Minos, king of Crete, vowed to sacrifice to Poseidon any animal which should first emerge from the sea, whereupon Poseidon caused a magnificent bull to appear. Charmed by the animal's splendor and not wishing to part with it, Minos substituted one of his own bulls in sacrifice. The angered sea god inflamed the bull to madness, and it caused havoc at Crete. Pasiphae, wife of Minos, fell in love with the bull, and by it became the mother of the Minotaur. Heracles, as his seventh labor, was commanded to capture the bull. In the house of Libra he accomplished this task, but as it exhaled from its nostrils, Eurystheus, master of Heracles, refused to accept it, so Heracles released it. The bull roamed until it finally settled at Marathon. The sea-born bull, which spit fire, was the sun. Also called Pasiphae's bull.

Cretan labyrinth. In Greek antiquity orchestra of solar pattern, presumably made for the mimetic dance. The dancer imitated the sun masquerading in the labyrinth as a bull.

CRETIN A mentally deficient person. From a French dialectal term for Christian, which became synonymous with human being and later with poor creature.

CREUDYLAD (CREIDYLAD, CREUDILAD) In Brythonic mythology daughter of Lludd, affianced to Gwyrthur, abducted by Gwyn. Goddess of spring, over whom Gwyrthur, solar deity and ruler of summer, and Gwyn, god of death and the underworld and ruler of winter, fought each May Day. Her legend parallels that of Persephone. In later mythological versions a daughter of Llyr, sea god, and by Shakespeare called Cordelia, daughter of King Lear.

CREUSA (KREOUSA) In Greek mythology the name of three heroines. Creusa of Attica was the daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and Praxithea. Seduced by Apollo, she became the mother of Ion. She tried to kill her son, but did not succeed, and he became the founder of the Ionic race. Subsequently she married Xuthus by whom she became the mother of Achaeus. Creusa of Corinth was the daughter of Creon, the king. When Jason tired of his wife Medea, he planned to marry Creusa. As a wedding gift Medea sent a robe of gold, which caused Creusa to die in burning convulsions. In some accounts Creon's daughter is called Glauce. Dante lists her with the victims of passionate love. The third heroine was the daughter of Priam, wife of Aeneas, killed or lost at the capture of Troy. All three personify gloaming or the

moon.

CRICKET Emblem of summer; weather prognosticator. In the chimney a good-luck sign; bad-luck if it leaves the chimney. In China called hsi so, symbolic of courage. To hear a cricket chirp on Christmas Eve in Ireland portends good-luck. In Japanese legend the cricket warns men with its song to prepare for the coming of winter. Silesian theft warning or the warning of death in the house, ill-luck.

CRIDEVI In Buddhism spouse of Yama. Protector of Lhasa (Lassa). Tibetan name Lha-mo.

CRIME Dream significance: (seeing it) exaggerated fear; (committing it) victory.

CRIMSON August, love. Color of nobility, mark of a sacred king. Arthur and Llew Llaw were crimson-stained kings of Britain. At Rome, a triumphant general had his face and hands stained crimson as a sign of temporary royalty. In ancient Greece, as the color of blood, ordained in the service of the dead to appease the gods.

CRIMTHANN NIA NAIR In Irish legend son of Lugaid Red Stripes by Clothru. He had a splendid adventure with a goddess or witch called Nar, hence his name which means Nar's man. He went to her celestial land where he remained with her for a month and a half. At his departure she give him many love tokens, including a horse, which he was not to dismount if he wished to return to her. At his arrival home he fell from his horse and died. This incident, which deprived him of immortality, appears to be related to the notion of a vulnerable spot or sacred foot of moon and sun deities. See sacred foot, under foot.

CRIOPHORUS Literally, one who carries a ram. Name applied to Heracles when he saved the people of Tanagra from plague by carrying a ram three times around the town.

CRIOS Greek Titan. Son of Uranus and Gaea, husband of Eurybia, father of Perses. His name means ruler, and he was the embodiment of the perfect adjustment of the universe resulting from controlled forces and powers.

CRIOSPHINX The body of a lion with the head of a ram; probably symbolized Chnoumis, Egyptian ram-headed deity. An earth or fertility symbol. Compare androsphinx, hieracosphinx.

CRISPIN (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning curly or with curly hair. (2) Shoemaker, in allusion to Saint Crispin, patron of shoemakers. (3) A witty and intriguing valet, who cheats his master. A stock character in French comedy, probably copied from the Italian.

CROCODILE Death, devil, falseness, greediness, insensibility, lust, marshes, power of evil, rivers. Hell, inasmuch as it supposedly will swallow a man whole; persecution, inasmuch as it pursues fish smaller and weaker than itself. Dweller on land and in water. A sophism which draws an opponent into a snare by asking unfair questions is called a crocodile. Among some African tribes, feared as a spirit of evil; among others worshiped as the abode of dead ancestors, and among the Baquaina an object of tribal veneration and never killed. In Arabia venerated as a judge with oracular powers. Egyptian symbol of Divine Reason. According to Plutarch so worshiped because it has no tongue, and Divine Reason needs none, and its eyes are veiled with a transparent membrane so that it sees with its eyes closed, also a deity aspect. In Egyptian art its eyes symbolize the east, light; its tail, the west, darkness. It is associated with the corn or fertility god, and in one myth recovers the body of Osiris from the Nile. Consecrated to Cheop, Sebek, Set. As a form of Typhon typifies fecundity, fury, malice, wickedness. It is the animal, i.e. evil passion, with which the deceased combat, and as an animal of the world of the dead is sacred to Buto. As a time symbol it is worn as a headpiece. Among Jews an unclean animal, symbol of mischief. Venerated in ancient Mexico, and an object of taboo.

Black crocodile. Emblem of Jamaica.

Crocodile dung. Youth restorer. Anciently old women smeared themselves with it as an ointment to smooth out wrinkles.

Crocodile, lily, and papyrus. In Egypt designated the land of the dead.

Crocodile tears. Hypocritical grief, from the ancient belief that a crocodile weeps over those he devours.

CROCUS (1) Greek youth enamored of the nymph Smilax, who did not respond to his love. To ease his pain the gods changed him into the flower. Smilax was changed into a yew. (2) September 25 birthday flower with the sentiment cheerfulness, smiles. Symbolic of courtesan, illicit love. Dedicated to Virgin Mary. Formed the couch of Zeus and Hera.

Crocus blossom. April 16 birthday flower, symbolic of youthful gladness.

CROM CRUAICH (CROM CHRUACH, CROM CROICH, CROMM CRUAC, CROMM CRUACH) Gold and silver idol worshiped by Pagan Irish. His original name was believed to have been Cenn Cruaich, i.e. head or lord of the mound, and he probably had been the Gaelic heaven-god worshiped in high places, surrounded by twelve members of a pantheon, who dwelled in bronze images. The firstlings of every issue were sacrificed to him, also the chief scions of every clan. The idol stood on the plain of Mag Slecht (plain of adorations and prostrations) in Ulster, and offerings were fed to him on Hallowe'en so that he would be able to overcome the gods of winter and provide corn and milk to the people of Ireland. He fell from the godhead at the approach of Saint Patrick. The image bent down in obeisance to the Christian, and thenceforth was called Crom Cruaich, Cromm meaning Bowed-one. The earth swallowed the images and the indwelling demons fled to the hills.

CROMHINEACH A huge mythological bird which restored life to dead Gaelic heroes. Probably a fate deity, also a fertility spirit connected with lightning and thunder.

CROMLECH Monument of unhewn stones found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. Shrine of fire or sun worship. Cromlech resolves into crom (crooked) + lech (stone). Fundamentally crom is ak-ur-om, which yields great fire stone. The word may have denoted crooked because of lightning flashes. It has nothing to do with the form of a cromlech, which is a flat stone supported by pillar-like stones. Compare dolmen, Stonehenge, torii.

CROMMYONIA SOW In Greek mythology an ominous wild boar that roamed the land of Crommyon on the Isthmus of Corinth. Killed by Theseus. Probably a drought demon.

CROMPTON Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the bent or winding farm or town.

CROMWELL Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the bent or winding well.

CRONUS (CRONOS, KRONOS) In Greek mythology son of Uranus and Gaea, brother-husband of Rhea, by whom he was the father of the Cronids. By Philyra he was father of Chiron. A Titan, deity of time in the sense of eternal duration. Assisted by his brothers and sisters he dethroned his father, and to avenge themselves for the oppression they had suffered, tore Uranus into fourteen pieces. A version of the gradual dismemberment of the moon during its monthly fourteen days of waning. Cronus then treacherously expelled his brothers the Titans to Tartarus. Thus he was patricide, tyrant, usurper. Forewarned that one of his children would depose him, he swallowed each as it was born, hence time devours all things. To save Zeus, Rhea fled to Crete, and instead of feeding the child to Cronus, she gave him a rock wrapped in the baby's swaddling, which caused Cronus to vomit. He disgorged all the others, suggesting the constant consumption and reproduction that goes on in nature. Zeus emasculated his father and banished him to the Western World as ruler of the Hecatoncheires. The emasculation suggests the annual supplanting of the old oak king (sky god) by his successor. Compare harvest, oak king, reaping. His functions were to create and mature all forms of life, to destroy and renew life, to mark the seasons and years, to bring hidden things (plant life or events) to light, to establish the Golden Age. He typifies father of gods, primal cause, supreme deity, time. The Cornia, his festival, was celebrated the 12th of Hecatombaeon, a month comparing to July, suggesting harvests. His emblems are a glass, globe, hook, scythe, serpent, serpent with tail in its mouth (circle of year), sickle. He usually is portrayed as an old man (Father Time) leaning on a scythe (which cuts away days and years) and holding an hour glass. He is shown bound with the cords of Zeus (to prevent irregularity in the movements of heavenly bodies); with wings (swiftness), feet of wool (noiselessness), or he receives a stone from Rhea. His name resolves into Ac-ur-on-os, and yields Great-fire-one-light (or essence). Cronus has become another term for old fogy. He is identified with Saturn, and resembles Dyu, Moloch, Odin, Seb.

Cronids. Offspring of Cronus and Rhea. After Cronus was dethroned Zeus became supreme ruler, sharing the government of the universe with his brothers and sisters. The Cronids are: Zeus, king of heaven; Hera, sister-wife of Zeus, queen of heaven; Aides (Hades), underworld ruler; Demeter, earth goddess; Poseidon, sea lord; Hestia, goddess of the hearth.

CROOK Divine leadership, staff of the celestial shepherd. Egyptian symbol of power and sovereignty. Emblem of Anubis, Khnum, Khonsu, Osiris, Sokar.

CROPPY BOY Anciently, Irish peasants subject to the king of England. Peasants wore their

hair cropped short, whereas aristocrats wore wigs.

CROPS Harvest, wealth. Figuratively anything that may be likened to a harvest, as a fresh crop of rumors. From the source ops, derived from the Roman deity Ops and meaning riches, or from opus, i.e. work.

CROSBY Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the town crossing.

CROSIER (CROZIER) (1) Ornamented pastoral staff borne before or by an archbishop or bishop on ceremonial occasions in the Christian Church. Sometimes terminates in a cross or a sculptured scene of the crucifixion, or a pendant veil is attached. Symbolizes authority, Bishop of All Souls, jurisdiction, watchfulness. Emblem of saints Benedict or Canterbury, Bernard of Tolmei, Gregory the Great, Hilda, Leonard, Louis of Toulouse, Magnus. Identical with the phallus which early Etruscan augurs consulted. Compare crook, lituus. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crux or Southern Cross.

CROSS (CROAZ, CROWZ, CRUX, CRUZ, KROIS, KROUZ) Sacred or mystic symbol dating back into remote antiquity. Early in history it typified the four cardinal points or domain of the spirit, source of fertilizing rains, and the four ages of the world. It typified immortality and life, spirit and matter, and was used in sympathetic magic to stir the earth into production. Also emblematic of the male creator, and as a phallic symbol, it degenerated into an instrument of passion and terror. It represented a bird with outstretched wings or a man with outstretched arms, symbolizing the divine potential in bird and man. It was carried as a talisman and considered efficacious in exorcising the devil and treating spells. Kings and nobles who were unable to write used it as a good-luck signature mark on documents, hence illiteracy. By reason of its good-luck qualities, it became a plus sign. As an emblem of immortality placed at crossroads and marketplaces to commemorate battles and remarkable events. Sometimes corpses on the journey for internment spent a night at one of these memorial crosses. It typified the gallows tree on which the fertility god (see hanging, oak king, sacred king) was hung after emasculation and with whose leaves in spring the god was resurrected. This rite led to the use of the cross as an instrument for punishing criminals, and it became a symbol of blood sacrifice and torture. Its form being that of a crutch it stands for infirmity and support. Dream significance: good-luck, triumph. Cross resolves into ac-er-os and yields great-fire-light (or essence) or great Eros. It is related to such words as ceras or cerastes, another name for the Egyptian and Mayan sacred asp; croch and croich, Gaelic for hang and gallows; kaross, Zulu luck-bringing leopard-skin cloak; krasa, Russian for beauty; Krisa, seat of Apollo worship; kryssat, Cornish for hawk. As an instrument it compares symbolically with the ankh, ax, boar's tusk, caduceus, hammer, number four, stag horn, swastika, sword. Some pre-Christian cross forms are: ansated or crux ansata, emblem of Egyptian deities, symbol of immortality; commissa, patibulata, or tau cross, mystic ancient symbol, probably originally typified the phallus; decussata or oblique cross; commonly called Saint An-

drew's cross, found on ancient coins and steles; Greek cross, found on Assyrian, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Persian medals, monuments, and pottery; immissa or Latin cross, found on ancient tablets and other art works.

American Indians scratched crosses on doors to prevent the dead from reentering. In Assyrian and ancient Britain emblem of creative power and eternity. Babylonian attribute of water deities, and probably derived from a water marker. Among Chaldees, Egyptians, and Phoenicians, two fire-making sticks in the form of a cross typified life to come. In China, India, and Scandinavia, the cross represented heaven. In China it stands for the number ten; three crosses stand for thirty or a generation. The cross, in forms numbering almost 300, has become the most outstanding Christian symbol, and the word Christianity and cross have become synonymous. It typifies Christ as Son of God. Although Christ was not represented as a man on a cross until 608 A.D. the cross of the crucifixion is said to have been made of four sorts of wood (cedar, cypress, olive, and palm), to signify the four quarters of the universe. At one time a notion was widespread that the cross of Christianity was a tree, Christ was worshiped as a Hanging God, the tree being his gallows. Belief in the beneficial and saving magic of the Holy Rood still prevails, thus it is an aspect of the world tree or tree of life. As the steed by which Christ rose to heaven it compares with the Yggdrasil, steed of Odin. In Christianity the cross symbolizes Divine Wisdom, Easter, faith, love, redemption of mankind, reparation to God, sacrifice, salvation, service, victory; also burdens, failure, martyrdom, tragedy. The sign of the cross is used in blessings and consecrations. It is a substitute for the cock on church steeples. The cocks on medieval churches were so often struck by lightning, the cross was a welcome substitute, its supposed efficacy against evil made it respected as a talisman. During the crusades, it was used to terrorize non-believers. Some of the better known crosses in Christian heraldry and their symbolic meanings are:

Cross	Symbolism
botonné or refléé	Trinity
Calvary or Latin	Crucifixion, 3 stepes of atonement: faith, hope, charity
Calvary pointed	suffering
crosslet	crusader
fitché or cleché	missionary
fleurie (fleurette)	conqueror
Greek	gospel, victory
humetté or couped	crusader
lux	light
Maltese	eight beatitudes
moline	crusader
patee	solar light
patonce	ecclesiastical; tribulation
patriarchal, double bar	archbishops and cardinals
" triple "	pope
pectoral	jurisdiction
potent	pensioner of hospitals
Saint Andrew's	humiliation, martyrdom
Saint Benedict's	charm against disease and danger
Saint George's	mountain, triumph over evil (dragon)
saltire	resolution, reward in crusades to those who scaled town walls
tau (tav)	sacrifice, suffering
urde or pointed	crusade, suffering.

In Egypt the crux ansata was the key which opened the portals leading to divine knowledge; the circle signified eternal preserver, the T signified wisdom. Also called ankh. In Greek antiquity a cross was placed on the breast of an initiate after 'new birth' in Dionysiac and Eleusinian mysteries, and as such a symbol of everlasting happiness, love, and power. The tau may have been of Hebrew origin. It was a sign of the expected Messiah and used as a talisman for eschatological protection. Said to be the cross that Moses supposedly raised in the wilderness. The cross was a Mayan symbol of rejuvenescence, freedom from physical suffering. Emblem of the Chaacs. Birds, as spirits of the wind, were sacrificed to it. In Rome the augur's staff with which the heavens were marked out was a cross. It was so commonly used as an instrument of torture, under the Romans afflictions, pains, troubles, etc., were called crosses. The Scandinavians used a cross as a boundary mark, and erected one over a hero's or king's grave. The flyfoot cross or swastika was the form of Thor's hammer, therefore a symbol of lightning and thunder, a weapon of divine power bestowing fertility.

Cross, anchor, heart. Christian symbol of faith, hope, charity.

Cross and ball. Empire, royalty, sovereignty. The cross stands on the ball to signify that spiritual power is above temporal power. When the sphere surmounts the cross, gradual enlightenment is signified.

Cross and circle. Triad and unity, union of male and female. Usually the circle is within the horizontal bar of the cross. Plains Indians place the cross within the circle to represent the four cardinal points within the lodge of heaven. A cross and three circles typifies threefold deity.

Cross and doves. Christians contemplating salvation.

Cross framed by a horseshoe. Male and female principles. Good-luck talisman.

Cross of equal arms. Union of upright (male) and horizontal (female), the originating and duplicating elements, the positive and negative principles. Related to the number four or square of two. Emblem of Hecate, Greek goddess of crossroads. Original form of the Hebrew tau.

Cross of Jerusalem. Blossom symbolizing devotion.

Cross of thunderbolts. Chinese sacred emblem found in the hands of idols, symbolic of the divine force of Buddha's doctrine, which destroys all false belief and mundane wickedness; resolution and tireless proper action.

Double cross. Ancient form of Greek zeta. Symbolizes the parent flame.

Fiery cross. Deity offering, sacrifice, in allusion to the ancient custom of setting fire to a cross as a substitute for a human in fertility sacrifices. As such cognate with the yule log. War, in allusion to the ancient custom of Scottish Highlanders, who sent a flaming cross from village to village to summon clansmen to battle. In United States used by the Ku Klux Klan to threaten physical harm or violent death.

Red Cross. Love, mercy, physical care.

Veiled cross. Typifies period of Christ's repose in the tomb. In Sumer altars and tombs were veiled to commemorate the descent of the sun god into the underworld, (winter season).

CROSSBAR OF CARRIAGE

The Chinese Chen, four stars in Corvus, southern quadrant, summer season. Lucky period in every way.

CROSSED PIPES The awakener or summoner, the supreme deity as piper. Emblem of Christ and of Pan.

CROSSROADS Difficulty, need of guidance, uncertainty. Place at which a man moves from one realm to another. In antiquity the meeting of many roads typified the world's navel at which the statue or emblem of a deity of travelers was placed to direct those in doubt; thus it became a place for worshiping Christ, Hermes, Jizo, Mercury, and other deities. The statue of the Japanese Jizo, like that of the Greek herm, was sometimes mischievous and moved around to confuse a wanderer. In the middle ages a place of rendezvous for demons and witches, and a burial place of suicides. Into modern times the site of a small country settlement. Among Christians it once was a burial place second in sacredness to the consecrated church. Ancient Teutons sacrificed criminals to the gods at crossroads, hence an execution ground.

CROTALUM Anciently used in religious ceremonials.

CROW (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Corvus. (2) Cunning, foreknowledge, omnivorousness, speed, tale bearer, thievery. One who lives by his wits, one maintained by the labors of others, one who flies in a straight line. Bird consulted by augurs. In heraldry signifies quiet life and settled habitation. In many legends, originally white and turned black by some god in anger, as in the Apollo-Coronis myth. Attribute of Amaterasu, Apollo, Asclepius, Aurboda, Bran, Cronus, Odin, Saturn, Yama, etc. In China a three-legged crow represents the spirit of the sun. If his voice is heard between 3 and 7 A.M., the hearer will receive presents; if heard between 7 and 11 P.M., rain and wind will come. To the Coos Indians the crow's voice was thunder, his eyes flashed lightning. French and Italian bird of misfortune. In Greece a bearer of ill-tidings, symbol of longevity. Hindu messenger of death. In Iroquois tradition giver of the gift of corn. In Japan called karasu. A messenger and guide of kami. It is a model of filial respect as it has the virtue of caring for its aged parents; also symbolizes cruelty. Its croak foretells death except when heard at 6 A.M. (wealth hour) or at noon (happiness hour); then it is a sign of good luck. Norse symbol of fertility.

Crow's cry. Warning of death or illness.

Crow over. Gloat.

Pair of crows. Egyptian symbol of conjugal fidelity.

White-winged crow. Chinese bird of evil omen.

CROWBAR, PICKAX, AND SHOVEL In Freemasonry, working tools. By them a Royal Arch Mason is admonished to raise (crow-bar) his thoughts above the corrupting influences of worldliness; loose (pickax) from his heart the hold of evil habits; remove (shovel) the rubbish of passions and prejudices, that he may be fitted for the reception of Eternal Truth and Wisdom.

CROWFOOT August 20 birthday flower symbolizing brilliance, ingratitude.

CROWN (1) The Northern Crown, constellation also known as Corona Borealis, or the Southern Crown, constellation also known as Corona Australis. (2) Ambition, beauty, dignity, empire, eternal life, glory, good fortune, history, honor, judgement, perfection, power, prize, renown, riches, royalty, splendor, sun's rays, supremacy, victory. Also false knowledge, oppression, ostentation, pride, tyranny, vanity. The female principle. Anciently a fire or sun emblem, mark of a deity. Dream significance: (of gold) honors, vanity; (of leaves) pleasure. In the middle ages it became so common as a watermark crown has become a generic term among paper makers. In heraldry seigniorial authority. Nine crowns are recognized: celestial, civic, diadem, mural, naval, obsidional, oriental, triumphal or imperial, vallery. Word derived from the Latin corona, a circle of light around a heavenly body. Carries the same symbolism as coronal, garland, halo, stephanos, wheel, wreath.

In Buddhism, if five-leafed, a Bodhisattva ornament; if with five skulls, a Dharmapala ornament. Christian symbol of distinction, martyrdom, sovereignty, victory over death and sin. Emblem of the powers and principalities of Heaven. Attribute of Virgin Mary, queen of heaven. Gnostic symbol of God called Or (light). In Greek antiquity originally part of the costume of a priest, whose crown was of the plant sacred to the god to whom he was sacrificing, as a laurel crown, if the sacrifice were to Apollo. Later worn by Greek and Roman citizens at banquets. Hebrew symbol of righteousness; after death the righteous sat with crowns on their heads and enjoyed the brightness of God. In the cabala, the Crown also is called the Tongue, the center, which creates the equilibrium between Justice and Mercy, between Wisdom, which is on the right, side of benignity, and Understanding, which is on the left, side of severity. In Rome the crowns were: camp, castrenses, or vallar, a gold crown awarded to the first man to force his way into the enemy's camp; civic, made of oak leaves and acorns and awarded to those who saved the life of a Roman citizen or civis in battle; mural, a gold crown resembling a battlement and awarded to the soldier who was the first to scale the wall of a besieged town; naval, a gold crown decorated with the prows of a ship, awarded to the hero who led others in boarding an enemy's ship or who was responsible for naval victory; obsidionalis, crown of grass and flowers gathered on the battlefield and presented to a general who liberated a beleaguered army; an olive crown, given to those who distinguished themselves in various ways in battle; ovation, a myrtle crown, presented to generals in lesser victories; triumphal, crown of laurel leaves, presented to a triumphant general; sometimes it was made of gold shaped into laurel leaves.

Conical crown with two ribbons. On ancient Semitic steles worn by the god of lightning and thunder, hence fertility. Bull horns sometimes replace the ribbons, and the crown also appeared on images of war gods.

Crowned Buddhas. Dhyani-buddhas, which see.

Crown of gold and precious stones. Royalty. Crown of Virgin Mary.

Crown of grass. Honor.

Crown of iron. Crown of ancient Lombard kings. Charlemagne and Napoleon were crowned with it. So called from a narrow strip of iron inside the crown, which is of gold, set with precious stones. According to legend the iron was beaten from one of the nails used at the crucifixion, which Constantine's mother claimed to have found at Jerusalem. Another crown of iron is one called Luke's crown. It

was placed red hot on the brow of Gyorgy Dosza, who led a rebellion in Hungary. He was condemned to sit on an iron throne over a fire. His flesh was torn from his body with red hot pincers. Luke appears to be a misreading of Zeck, an abbreviated form of Szekelyfolk, the peasants who aided Dosza in the revolt.

Crown of oak. Courage, valor. Attribute of sky deities.

Crown of roses. July 5 birthday offering symbolizing reward of merit, rejoicing, virtue. Roman emperor's festal crown.

Crown of seven stars. Crown presented by Dionysus to Ariadne. After her death it was placed in the heavens and became the Corona Borealis.

Crown of thorns. Parody of the Roman crown of roses. Crown of Christ, typifying martyrdom, pain, suffering. Source of the tonsure of monks.

Double crown. Union of Upper and Lower Egypt. Combination of the white pointed miter of the southern kingdom and the high pointed red cap of the northern kingdom. Head-dress of pharaohs and called pschent.

Triple crown. Mystic symbol of rulership of the three worlds: spiritual, psychical, physical, or creative, formative, material. Crown of the pope to signify his claim to spiritual, temporal, and purgatorial authority, hence papal dignity. A triple crown with two pillars symbolizes the three worlds over which the pope has authority and the two pillars of the temple.

Turreted crown. Crown of the great mother goddess as war goddess and defender of cities. Attribute of Atargatis, Cybele, Diana of Ephesus, Italia, Ops, Rhea, and others.

CRUACHAN'S CAVE Ireland's gate of hell. From it emerged red birds, which withered everything with their breath; a three headed death-dealing bird; swine, which wandered over the land causing everything to stop growing; and other destructive animals. No one was able to kill these animals, which disappeared when they were shot at, except Amairgen and the men of Ulster (Conchobar's men). The animals typify ice and sleet, drought, the scorching rays of the sun. Only fertility heroes were able to defeat them.

CRUCIFIX Affliction, burden, pain, punishment. In 608 A.D. the cross entered Christianity as a crucifix. Until the 9th century the figure of Christ was not carved, but was engraved on gold, iron, or silver crosses; until the 11th century the figure was represented alive, symbolizing crucial spiritual trial. See cross.

Anciently, especially by Oriental nations and the Romans, a type of capital punishment inflicted upon slaves, thieves, etc., thus symbolic of intense mental and physical suffering. Among Carthaginians a fertility rite, the method by which the sacred king was sacrificed yearly. The nail in the foot was driven between the tendon and anklebone (Achilles' heel). Compare oak-king, sacred foot under foot. The death of Jesus on the cross is a Christian version of the primitive belief of death before rebirth. As interpreted by Dante the crucifixion was the punishment of mankind in the person of Christ for the original sin in the Garden of Eden by Pilate as representative of the Roman Empire. Dante regarded the Roman Empire as a divine institution, and Christ was justly punished as regards his human nature, unjustly as being God. Man could only recover

that which he had lost by the Fall either through atoning himself for original sin or through divine mercy. God combined two ways, i.e. mercy and justice. By Christ's incarnation and death man recovered the medium by which to be pardoned and at the same time justice was satisfied. This coincides with the theory that He was betrayed by Judas not for thirty pieces of silver, but because Judas understood His sacrifice (descent of the sun) was necessary for the welfare of mankind. The thirteen symbols of the Crucifixion or Passion of Christ are: cross, crown of thorns, hammer, ladder, lance, nails (usually three), napkin of Saint Veronica, pincers, reed, scourge, seamless garment, sponge, whipping post (column).

Crucifixion darkness. Two explanations are given of the darkness at the Christian crucifixion; the moon left its course to make an eclipse, the sun hid its own rays, both typifying sorrow.

Crucifixion on a tree. Denotes fructifying powers.

Crucifixion victim. Victim of a foot wound, sacred king sacrificed annually to correspond to the sun's death. Such heroes were Christ, Diarmuid, Llew Llaw, Math, Odin, Talus.

Crucifixion victim, head down. A saint differentiated from Christ.

CRUET Sacrifice vessel. In Christian tradition eucharist, redemption.

CRUSOE A solitary man, one who has been deserted, shipwrecked, or has withdrawn from society, in allusion to Robinson Crusoe, a character in the tale of Daniel Defoe.

CRUTCH Accident, infimity, misfortune, old age, physical handicap. In China emblem of Li T'ieh-kuai. Christian emblem of Saint Romualdo. Crutched Friars was the name of an order of English monks which existed until the 17th century; members wore the sign of the cross (crutch) on their habits.

CRUX Constellation in the Southern Sky with four bright stars in the form of a cross. Also called Southern Cross.

Crux ansata. Androgyneity, union of male and female, spirit and matter. In Egypt the key of deities and sacred kings which opened the portals leading to divine knowledge and provided strength and wisdom. Symbol of life and immortality, the circle and horizontal bar representing the female principle, the eternal preserver; the vertical bar standing for the male principle, the generator of life. A phallic symbol comparable to the caduceus of Greece and Rome and the lingyoni of India. Also called ankh.

Crux florida, gemmata, or stellata. Richly decorated cross of Christ.

CRYING Despair, sorrow, hypocrisy.

CRYPTOMERIA In Japanese mythology favorite tree abode of tengu folk (goblins). Symbolizes gloomy mystery. Also called sugi.

CRYSTAL (1) Feminine name, special use of the common noun. (2) Purity, simplicity. Talisman against the evil eye. By ancients believed to be a fossil ice or frozen dew. In powdered form taken in wine as a cure for many ills and melancholia. Dream significance: freedom from enemies. American Indians placed by the dead to protect them on their journey. Revered as a stone which assured good hunting. In Australia

held to bring rain. In China placed in the mouth to quench thirst. Used by Egyptians for their cartouches. In India wedding bracelets of women were made of crystal; they were broken when the husband died. Italian symbol of good fellowship, used in drinking glasses. Japanese symbol of patience, because of the labor held necessary to produce the crystal ball which they held in deep reverence. Believed to possess the power to make the sea rise and perform other magic. In Scotland crystal set in silver valued as a talisman for the cure of kidney diseases.

Crystal ball. Revealer of the past and future. In ancient Britain, placed in graves as a symbol of immortality. One of the seven cabalistic mirrors. See mirror.

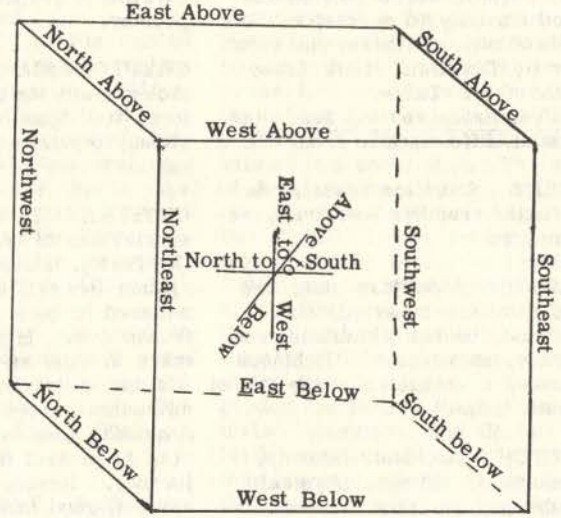
CTEIS (KTEIS) Greek form of the Sanscrit yoni. The passive principle, the earth.

CU One of the lesser sun deities in Irish mythology. Son of Diancecht, brother of Cethe and Cian. See Cian.

CUBA Roman goddess who watched over infants as they lay in their cots. Name derived from the Latin cubo, i.e. to lie down in bed. The name of the island of Cuba is not derived from that of the deity; it comes from the Spanish cuba, meaning vat, and is related to cube.

CUBE Form denoting earth, as opposed to the circle, which denotes heaven, and the pyramid, which denotes mountain. Inert form lacking in dynamic stress, symbolic of firmness, moral rectitude, motionlessness, rigidity, truth. In heraldry constancy, equity, verity, wisdom. Pythagorean symbol of the mind of man purified by piety and devotion. Typifies rest on account of the security of its areas. A form of altars and sacred stones. The New Jerusalem of the Apoclypse is described as being a cube. A shape in which Odin was worshiped. Cognate with Cuba and kaabeh. Mystics interpret space as a cube.

Cube of space:



The cube, representing terrestrial forces, symbolizes earth or material manifestations.

The six faces of the cube and the interior are assigned to the seven double letters of the Hebrew alphabet (letters with hard and soft pronunciation), symbolic of opposites:

Letter and Meaning	Direction
beth, life and death	above
gimel, peace and strife	below
daleth, knowledge and ignorance	east
kaph, wealth and poverty	west
pe, grace and sin	north
resh, fruitfulness and sterility	south
tau, dominion and slavery	center

The three interiors correspond to the three mother letters as follows:

aleph, representing air, the mediate spirit, the temperate season, and the breast, assigned to above to below;

mem, representing water, earth, the frigid season, and the belly, assigned to east to west;

shin, representing fire, the heavens, the torrid season, and the head, assigned to north to south.

The twelve boundaries are represented as follows:

Letter	Boundary
he	northeast
vau	southeast
zayin	east above
cheth	east below
teth	north above
yod	north below
lamed	northwest
nun	southwest
samekh	west above
ayin	west below
tsade	south above
qoph	south below

CUCHAVIVA Muyscas (Bogota Indians) rainbow goddess. Spouse of Bochica. Guardian of fertility, of fields, of rain waters, of those sick with fever, and of women in childbirth.

CUCHI (KOTTCHE) Australian demon which goes forth at night as a bird or snake and causes sickness. Thunder is the growl of his anger, his breath is composed of whirlwinds; the Aurora Australis is the light of his campfire.

CUCHULAINN (CUCHULLIN, CUCULAIN, CUCULLIN) Sun and culture hero of the Red Branch of Ulster or second cycle of Irish legend. An incarnation of the god Lugh of the Tuatha De Danann, who in the form of a May-fly was swallowed by Dechtire. Like others of virgin birth he was provided with a mortal father, in some accounts said to be Sualtam, in others said to be Conchobar, brother of Dechtire. He was of extraordinary beauty and size; his achievements were miraculous. He swam like a trout as soon as he was born. He had seven fingers on each hand, seven toes on each foot, and seven pupils in each eye. At the age of seven he appeared at the court of Conchobar at Emain Macha for training, and he was tutored by the seven greatest heroes and poets of Ulster. He was called Setanta until he was twelve, when in self-defense he killed the hound of Culann (Culainn). Promising to serve as the dog had done until another could be trained, he took the name Cuchulainn. He wooed Emer, daughter of Forgall the Wily, who to be rid of him sent him to the woman warrior Scathach to learn the art of war. To reach her he crossed the plain of Ill-luck, where men's feet stuck while grasses sprang up and cut

them; he passed through Perilous Glen, full of devouring beasts; he crossed the Bridge of the Cliff, which shot up like a ship's mast as soon as anyone put foot on it, by making his famous salmon leap to the middle of the bridge and sliding down the other side. To repay Scathach for a knowledge of her craft he agreed to fight Aoife. After conquering Aoife he made love to her and from this union Conlaoch was born. Cuchulainn left a ring and instructed Aoife to send the boy with it to Ireland when he reached seven, under vow that Conlaoch was never to turn back, never to let anyone stop him, never to tell his name. While returning to Ireland, Cuchulainn with his magic spear Gai Bolga slew the Fomors (darkness demons) to whom Devorgilla, a beautiful princess was to be given in tribute. Cuchulainn carried his conquests into dark regions, where he fought monstrous sharp-beaked toads, dragons, and serpents. He carried off three cows of magic qualities (rain clouds) and a caldron which provided an inexhaustible supply of meat and gold and silver. Thus the sun descends to fight the underworld forces and returns with fertility, light, and warmth. He then killed Forgall (darkness or winter on earth) and claimed Emer (dawn or spring) as his bride. When Conlaoch arrived in Ireland, Cuchulainn requested his name. Conlaoch refused to give it, and Cuchulainn challenged him to combat. Realizing his opponent was his father, Conlaoch flung his sword slantwise and was killed. Upon seeing the ring Cuchulainn knew he had killed his son and went mad. Thus the dawn or young sun succumbed to the stronger midday sun. Cathbad, the druid, cured Cuchulainn by causing the waves of the sea to appear as armed men, which Cuchulainn smote with his sword until he fell from exhaustion. A Celtic version of the Rustam-Sohrab story. At the feast of Bricriu (see), Cuchulainn refused the champion's portion because he preferred to keep the good will of his companions. Later however in a beheading wager the champion's portion was awarded to him by a bachlach who visited Emain Macha nightly. Conall and Loegaire accepted the challenge and beheaded the bachlach (storm demon), but refused to permit the bachlach, whose head grew on again, to behead them, which was part of the wager. Only Cuchulainn kept faith. When he stretched his neck across the block the bachlach brought the ax down blunt side first and proclaimed Cuchulainn not only fearless but true. After announcing Cuchulainn to be the champion the bachlach, Cu Roi mac Dairi in disguise, vanished. This incident was borrowed for the story of Gawain and the Green Knight. Single-handed Cuchulainn held off the invading armies of Queen Medb (queen of darkness), who fought to obtain the Brown Bull of Ulster. Each year, because of a cruelty they had committed, the men of Ulster had a spell of weakness (winter) put upon them. Only Cuchulainn was immune to the spell. He slew hundreds of Medb's men, including his old friend Ferdiad. Cuchulainn owned three spears, each destined to kill a king. Three druids were charged by Medb to ask for these spears and to refuse the request of a druid was deemed unlucky as a druid might satirize one's kin, and a satire had the efficacy of a curse. When the first druid requested a spear, Cuchulainn killed him. Lugaid picked it up, hurled it back, and killed Laeg, Cuchulainn's charioteer. The second druid Cuchulainn killed in the same

manner and Erc picked up the spear and mortally wounded Cuchulainn's horse, the Gray Macha. The third druid was killed by his third spear, which again Lugaid hurled back, mortally wounding Cuchulainn, then in his twenty-seventh year. Under the spell of three sorceress daughters of Calatin, Cuchulainn believed he was facing a great host, but he would not die like a coward; to keep on his feet he tied himself to a stone (the sun stands erect as it sinks). No one realized he had been slain until a raven plucked out his eyes. The death of Cuchulainn was avenged by Conall, who cut off Lugaid's head. Medb obtained the Brown Bull (fertility) and the prosperity of Emain Macha fell with the death of Cuchulainn, i.e. earth became barren with the death of the sun. The life of Cuchulainn was tied up with that of the Brown Bull (a bull-cult once existed in Ireland). Morrigu, the fate-goddess, had prophesied that Cuchulainn would live while the bull (fertility) was still a yearling; the Brown Bull was thus Cuchulainn's other self.

Cuchulainn, the wanderer across the sky, was not faithful to any woman; among those loved by him were Aoife, Blathmat, Emer, Ethne, Fand, Scathach. He may have been a historical person deified. He is called the Achilles of Gaul, but his exploits and labors reflect those of Euphemus, Heracles, Perseus, and Theseus. Like Gawain in the Grail legend, he normally had a golden tongue, but in battle his face became distorted, blazing red lights flashed from his forehead, no one dared look straight at him, the heat of his body melted snow, and when he finally plunged into water he boiled and hissed; thus the sun goes down fighting his enemies, the forces of darkness, eclipse, mist, or storm. The Conchobar-Cuchulainn relationship is repeated in that of Arthur-Gawain, and several exploits similar to his have been incorporated in the Grail romances. Cuchulainn wore a crimson fringed tunic with a gold and silver pin which blinded men. His fringed vest was of silk with a bronze, gold, silver, and russet-colored kilt. His necklace had pendants and his helmet was adorned with a hundred mixed carbuncle jewels. His crimson shield had a pure silver rim. His long sword was gold-hilted. All symbols of light and rays of light. In a Christian account he was raised from the dead by Saint Patrick to convert Loegaire the Second, king of Ireland, to Christianity.

CUCKOLD Husband of an adulterous; a man whose wife has proved unfaithful; in allusion to the female cuckoo's habit of laying her eggs in the nest of other birds. Some say the allusion is to the ancient custom of calling, "Ku-ku," to warn a husband that an adulterer was approaching, and that in time the term was applied to the husband himself. A cuckold frequently is shown with antlers (see).

CUCKOO Adultery, cuckoldom, egoism, insanity, selfishness, usurpation. Also harbinger of spring, bird of prophecy. The sight and sound of the cuckoo is a good omen for marriage, thus a bird of love. In middle ages believed to be one of the forms assumed by the devil. In ancient Greece a rain bird; attribute of Hera. In India bird of Kama, god of love. In Japan called hototogisu; symbolizes unsatisfied love. A guide to Hades. Associated with the scent of orange blossoms.

Cuckoo flower. August 21 birthday flower expressing ardor.

CUCULCAN Yucatan legendary ruler who was deified and called Cezalcouati. A culture hero and agricultural deity.

CUCUMBER Criticism. See gourd for further symbolism.

CUD CHEWING Reflection.

CUDOEMUS Greek abstract deity. Tumult.

CUDWEED Unceasing remembrance.

CUERAVAPERI Tarasco Indian mother of the gods and earth; germinator of seeds. She presided over rains, hence over fertility and harvests. Female counterpart of Curicaberis.

CUFFY Nickname for a negro. From Paul Cuffee, who made a fortune at sea and became a well-known philanthropist.

CUICHI SUPAI Rainbow deity of Indians of Ecuador. Causes women to become pregnant.

CULANN (CULAINN) Chief smith at the court of Conchobar. Owner of a fierce hound, which Setanta killed in self-defense. To appease the angry Culann, Setanta promised to guard the smith's abode until another dog of equal strength was trained. Because of this service Setanta was called Cuchulainn.

CULDEES Christian priests in Ireland and Scotland, who during the middle ages chose a solitary service of God in an isolated cell as the highest form of religious life.

CUL-DE-SAC A blind alley, hence an argument, enterprise, etc., that leads to nothing. From the French, meaning bottom of a sack.

CULLINAN DIAMOND Largest uncut diamond ever discovered. Named after Sir T.M. Cullinan, owner of the mine in which it was discovered. Two of the stones cut from it are now part of the English crown jewels.

CULTURE HERO A character regarded as the giver of things beneficial to a race or tribe, as the art of agriculture, fishing, or hunting. He is bringer of fire, he determines the course of rivers, introduces efficacious dances and songs as well as an alphabet, he liberates the fertilizing rains, the spring sun, and regulates the winds, he teaches men to make implements and weapons, in the use of the plow, how to yoke the ox and other beasts of burden. He frequently leads them to victory in war. Prometheus, bringer of fire, is perhaps the greatest culture hero in literature.

CUMAEAN SIBYL A legendary woman of antiquity who wrote her prophecies on loose tree leaves. Her shrine was located at Cumae, the earliest Greek colony in Italy or Sicily. She guided Aeneas through the realms of Hades, and the Romans acknowledged her authority in matters of divination.

CUMHAL (CAMULUS, COMHAL, CUMHAIL) Literally, sky. Irish giant who placed his feet on two mountains and stooped for a drink in a stream in the valley between them. Chief of the Baoisgne clan. Father of Fionn.

CUNDA In Buddhism a female Bodhisattva. Color: red; mudra: dhyana; emblems: kalasa (amrta vase), khadga (sword), mala (rosary), padma (lotus), patra (alms bowl), pushtaka (book).

CUP Friendship, good fellowship, intuition, love, prudence,

salvation, temperance, wisdom. Also intemperance. Holder of water and wine, source of eternal life. As a fertility emblem the female reproductive energy. A food-supply talisman. An attribute of priests; holy chalice or goblet; receptacle for the blood of a deity or sacred king. In tarot deck ancient name for the heart suit, signifying passion. A constellation in the Southern Sky is called Cup, also Crater. Compares with other vessels which give man an inexhaustible supply of good things, as: caldron of Bran, Cerridwen, and Huon of Bordeaux, goblet of the sun of Jemshid, horn of Amalthea, lamp of Aladdin, table of Ethiopians, well of Apollo Thyrsis, wishing quern of Frodi. In Babylonian mythology emblem of Adda-Nari. Christian symbol of the destiny of mankind, the Eucharist. Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane. A form of the ciborium and the Sangreal. In Christian, Greek, and Hebrew tradition symbolizes a mystic union with the saving god, eternal life. In Greece an attribute of Asclepius, Bacchus, Chthonius, Dionysus, and Hygeia as a symbol of fertility and health. Also symbolic of the bitter draught of death. In the Hebrew Pesach feast placed in the center of the table for the prophet Elijah, the invisible guest, the promise of the coming of the Messiah. The father of the family pronounces certain blessing over the cup, which then is passed around the table and all present partake of the wine. The cup is said to be filled with the portion given to one by divine providence and to hold blessings of life and grace; it is a thank-offering to God. It also symbolizes the liquor used at idolatrous feasts filled with afflictions and love-potions. In Norse mythology suggests the life-token containing the soul. In Rome symbolized Mercury when presiding at birth or leading the soul to the unknown regions.

Broken cup. Broken life.

Cup of clay. Life.

Cup of gold. The vulva, virginity. The Sangreal.

Cup with key. Christian holy orders.

Cup with serpent flying from it. Saint John the evangelist.

Cup with serpent in it. Poison.

Skull cup. Buddhist tantric symbol. See kapala.

Three-footed cup. Chinese libation cup for those of noble rank.

CUPAY (SUPAY) Peruvian lord of shades in the center of the earth. Souls not entitled to become companions of the sun went to his realm. Personification of the god of the dead and of sin.

CUPID Roman god of first-born love. Son of Vulcan and Venus, lover of Psyche. In art usually shown as a winged unaging boy, naked but armed with a bow and arrow. Sometimes he is blindfolded to indicate he strikes indiscriminately. This aspect is erroneously interpreted to mean egotism, psychological blindness. His broken bow signifies love conquered, his gold arrow virtuous love, his leaden arrow sensual passion. For the legend of Cupid and Psyche see Eros, with whom he is identical. His name is from the Latin cupido, meaning desire, passion. Also called Amour.

CUPPER One who cups, as a physician, sap gatherer. A table indicating the proper season for blood letting and the particular parts of the body to be bled at different seasons; part of medieval calendars.

CURE Symbolized by herbs, holy

words, a knife.

CURETES (KOURETES) In Greek mythology the account of their birth varies, they are said to be children of Thalassa and Poseidon, to have sprung from the sides of a volcanic mountain and the first beings to assume human form, to have descended from Hephaestus and created internal noises within volcanoes as they worked in iron, to have been imported from the Semites, to have been the most ancient people of Crete. They accompanied Rhea to Crete when Zeus was born at the winter solstice to drown out his cries with a dance in which they sounded their swords and clapped their shields. After saluting Zeus they became his tutors and Cretan priests in the temples of Rhea; probably identical with the Dactyli. They are said to have been given their names because they were the heavenly dancers who guarded Zeus (the child Kouros). They may have been wind spirits or deified boy priests, who sacrificed their hair trimmings to Zeus, i.e. boys who sacrificed their strength, a form of emasculation. Compare Panemerios, Telchines.

CURFEW BELL Bell rung by medieval police to warn people to put out fires and lights at sunset in summer and at eight o'clock in winter. The original object appears to have been the prevention of destructive fires; later a warning for children or adults to leave the streets. The practice still prevails in certain parts of the world.

CURICABERIS (SURITES) Tarasco Indian hero-god who brought his people out of barbarism, arranged their calendars, and gave them laws. Culture hero who always delivered his instructions at sunrise. His female counterpart was Cueravaperi.

CURIOSITY A world-wide folklore trait, which leads to danger, and from which a heroic character emerges, as in the Apisirahts, Blue Beard, Pandora, Three Calenders. In an Italian icon curiosity is typified by a robe covered with ears and frogs on a woman whose hair stands up on end. She has wings at her shoulders, her hands are uplifted, and her head is thrust into a prying posture.

CURIS Earth's axis, phallus, rod stirring creation. See spear stirring.

CURLYLOCKS Nursery rhyme heroine typifying innocence.

CUROI MAC DAIRE Irish solar deity and storm giant, whose thunder was an ax. Vassal monarch ruling over Munster under Eochaid Airem. He was deceived by his wife Blathnat, who instructed Cuchulainn how to kill him. A seasonal myth, in which the New Year succeeds the Old. Later, disguised as a bachlach, Curoi entered into a beheading wager (also a seasonal myth) with the champions of Ulster and adjudged Cuchulainn the greatest in bravery. The death of Curoi was avenged by his son Lugaid. Resembles Llew Llaw and Samson.

CURRANT August 22 birthday flower with the sentiment: You please all. Dream significance: disputes, squabbles; (if out of season) unfaithfulness.

Currant blossom. In the language of flowers: Your frown will kill me.

CURSE A form of verbal magic. Personified by Ara. Menstration is referred to as the curse.

Word cognate with Ceres and cress. Curse resolves into acur-es and yields might fire essence.

Curse by bell, book, and candle. A form of excommunication in the Roman Catholic Church. The bell signifies the forthcoming announcement; the book contains the sentence; the candle is extinguished to symbolize spiritual darkness of the one excommunicated.

Curse of Cain. Condemnation to exile with no abiding place; God's punishment on Cain for the murder of Abel.

Curse of Scotland. The nine of diamonds. Three explanations are given: 1- In the game of Pope Joan the card is called the Pope, Antichrist of Scotch reformers. 2- In a card game called comette, it is a winning card. The game was the curse of Scotland because it ruined so many families. 3- The Duke of Cumberland supposedly wrote his sanguinary order after the battle of Culloden on a nine of diamonds.

CURTAIN Concealment, protection, sky. By Hebrews placed before the Torah shrine; the veil before the hidden or inner room of God, which shields the priest from the fire of God, whose brilliance no man could survive.

Curtain lecturer. A nagging wife, who delivers her criticism when she and her husband are in bed or within the curtains.

Curtain raiser. A short preliminary sketch that precedes the main play, hence that which goes before the main or real business.

Ring down the curtain. Bring a situation to an end; in allusion to the bell which rings at the end of a play as a signal to lower the curtain.

CURTANA The sword of Edward the Confessor. Having no point it became an emblem of mercy and was borne before English kings at their coronation.

CURTIS Masculine name from Old French, meaning courteous.

CURTIUS, MARCUS Legendary Roman youth of the 4th century B.C. A chasm was opened in the Forum at Rome by an earthquake, and a soothsayer proclaimed it could be closed only by the sacrifice of Rome's greatest treasure. Believing Rome possessed no greater treasure than a brave man, he leaped on his horse and in full armor rode into the chasm, whereupon it closed. Compare Regulus.

CURUPIRA (KORUPIRA) Brazilian devil. Forest demon given to mischief, but a lover of tobacco for which he was helpful to hunters.

CURVATURE Lines of beauty, grace, movement. That which is bent, crooked. Source of the circle and crown. Word cognate with curb. In Japan curves are symbolic of marriage and carry the sentiment: May they grow old gracefully.

CUSCUTA Flower symbolizing meanness.

CUSHION Comfort, ease, luxury, wealth. In heraldry authority. In Buddhism seat of Kubera.

CUSTODIANSHIP Symbolized by a beneficent dragon, a uniformed or armed guard, a watchdog.

CUSTOM In an Italian icon personified by a bearded old man walking and leaning on a staff on which is written, "Vires Acquirit Eundo." He is burdened by musical instruments and a grindstone.

CUTHAH (NETHER CUTHAH) Babylonian underworld where worms devour the dead. Cognate Hades, Hell, Niflheim, Put.

CUTHBERT Masculine name from Old English, meaning famous and bright, famed for excellence. In England, during World War II, it was applied contemptuously to healthy men of military age who avoided military service by taking jobs in government office or plants manufacturing war materials. The cartoonist Poy represented these civilians as frightened rabbits.

CUTPURSE, MOLL Nickname applied to Mary Frith, a 17th century thief. A cutpurse, the forerunner of the pickpocket, cut the strings by which a purse was attached to the girdle.

CUZCO Capital of the Inca empure. Supposedly founded by Manco Capac and Mama Ogllo, offsprings of Sun and Moon, who had been instructed to found a culture center where their golden wedge sank into the ground. Their wedge disappeared at Cuzco, which has been interpreted to mean navel or hub of the universe.

CWN ANNWN (CWN ANNWFN) In Brythonic mythology hounds of Annwn (Hell) that sweep along the hillsides on stormy nights. They are known to have white bodies and red ears, because they are spectral they are heard rather than seen, and take part in the kidnapings and raids made on this world by the inhabitants of Annwn. Aspects of wind. In Wales associated with the sound of migrating geese. Also called Gabriel's hounds, ratchets, wish hounds, yell hounds, yeth (heath) hounds.

CYBELE (CYBEBE, CYBELLE, KYBEBE, KYBELE) Great mother goddess of Phrygia and Asia Minor, whose worship was carried into Greece and Rome. Created independent of cohabitation, she was revered as mother-earth, goddess of forests, mountains, and all reproduction in nature. Her son-lover Attis was unfaithful to her, but when he was metamorphosed into a pine tree, Cybele sat under it mourning, and all growth on earth stopped until Zeus promised the tree should remain evergreen. She was attended by bees and lions, by dactyloi and korybantes, and worshiped in orgiastic rites. In her honor men (priests) castrated themselves. See castration, mutilation. The self-emasculation of Attis explains the eunchized priests, called galli, of Cybele. Her festival was held at the spring equinox with the ringing of cymbals. She wore a turreted crown, signifying that she was a war goddess and founder of cities. The cypress was sacred to her. Her cult existed in Gaul until the 4th century B.C., where she was known as Berecynthia. Variants of Cybele are: Ashtoreth, Bendis, Cotytto, Ishtar, Isis, Ma, Magna Deum Mater, Maia, Ops, Rhea.

CYCLAMEN Flower symbolizing diffidence, voluptuousness. In the language of flowers: Good-bye. Dream significance: catastrophe. By Christians called bleeding nun and suggests the sorrow bleeding in Mary's heart.

CYCLOPS (CYCLOPES, KYKLOPES, KYKLOPS) Greek storm-demons; monstrous incarnations of the sun disk, powers of the air. Later spirits of the volcano. In Hesiod, as energies of the sky, they are the sons of Uranus and Gaea, and their names are Argis (stream of light or thunderbolt), Brontes (thunder), Steropes (lightning). Pyracmon (fire-anvil) is given as an alternate for Argis. In Homer they are a race of one-eyed shepherds, uncouth savage giants, dwelling in mountain caves in Italy; Polyphemus is their chief, and their parents are Poseidon and Amphitrite. They provided Aides with a helmet of invisibility (clouds), and they made the trident with which Poseidon stirred up the sea. A later tradition makes them assistants of Hephaestus, with Mount Etna as their abode. They invented a form of masonry in which huge blocks are fitted together without mortar. For fashioning the thunderbolt which killed Asclepius they were destroyed by Apollo. They personify cruelty, lawlessness, strength, subterranean fires, and their legend suggests that even the rejected may be productive. A tinker's portable forge is called a cyclops. Their name comes from the Greek kyklos (circle) + ops (eye).

CYCNUS (CYGNUS, KYKNOS) In Greek mythology: (1) Son of Poseidon, father of Tenes and Hemithea. King of Calonae. Tenes scorned the love of Philonome, Cycnus's second wife. The angered Philonome accused Tenes of improper advances, whereupon he was placed in a chest with Hemithea and thrown into the sea. Tenes escaped and became king of Tenedos. Later he and Cycnus were reconciled, they aided the Trojans in the war against the Greeks, and both were slain by Achilles. The legend resembles that of Theseus and Hippolytus. (2) Son of Sthenelus. Faithful friend of Phaethon, he pined and wasted away at Phaethon's tragic death. The gods moved to compassion transformed Cycnus into a swan which forever brooded over the spot where Phaethon fell into the water. Typifies the clouds accompanying the setting sun.

CYDIPPE An Athenian maiden at whose feet Acontius threw an apple bearing the words, "I swear by the sanctuary of Artemis that I will wed Acontius." Because she read the words aloud she was held by Artemis as pledged to Acontius.

CYGNUS Constellation in the Milky Way in the Northern Sky. Also known as Northern Cross or the Swan. By Christians called Cross of Calvary. In Greek mythology the constellation represents Orpheus, who was slain by a priestess of Bacchus and placed in the heavens in the shape of a swan near his beloved harp (Lyra).

CYHIRAETH Welsh spectral female demon, heard rather than seen. Her blood-freezing shriek foretells death. Aspect of storm or wind.

CYLINDER External axis of the universe; the erect lingam of unlimited expansion; supporter of the universe.

CYLIX (KYLIX) In Greek and Roman antiquity a shallow cup on a slender leg with small handles at the sides, which were slightly curved but did not rise above the rim. Used chiefly at banquets.

Cyclix and serpent. Hygiene.

CYLLENIUS In Greek mythology another name for Hermes, who was reputedly born on Mount Cyllene. Usually shown holding a purse, through the meshes of which coins can be seen, signifying he is protector of merchants. Inasmuch as he also is patron of thieves, Cyllenian art is thievery.

CYMBAL Musical instrument which plays an important part in orgiastic worship, the clashing metallic sound whipping participants into frenzy. Named for its hollow

cup-like shape. Through Greek and Latin derived from the Sanscrit root kubja (hump-backed). In regular Buddhist services large metal cymbals are used; small ones are used to call hungry demons to accept offerings. In Tibet called rol-mo, sil-snan, or si-nen. In early Christian church symbolized the eager soul enamored of Christ. Sacred vessel parallel to the Holy Grail. In Greece used in the Bacchanalia. Played in the theater, but looked upon as effeminate. Associated with Ravana, Hindu king of night demons, and with Vishnu, who clashes them in the dance of the Bhadrakali and Isvara. In Israel at the time of David and Solomon, used in ritual accompaniment, daily service in the Temple, the installation of the ark of the covenant, the prophecies of priests, and upon occasions of public rejoicings. Clashed in the worship of Cybele; it was the sacred vessel from which those attending the mystic meal of Cybele and Attis drank. Compare tympanum.

CYMBELINE Celtic lord of the sun or war.

CYMOCHLES In Spenser's Faerie Queene a man of prodigious strength.

CYMODOCE In Virgil a sea nymph and companion of Venus. Name meaning wave-receiving.

CYMOPHANE Gem denoting floating light, symbol of babyhood.

CYNOSURA In Greek mythology one of the nurses of Zeus, who placed her among the stars, forming. the constellation Ursa Minor.

CYNOSURE The constellation Ursa Minor in the Northern Skies, which contains Polaris. Also a name for the North Star itself, around which the heavens appear to revolve. Since the pole-star is observed by all, cynosure has become a term expressing general attraction or attention; since it serves as a seaman's guide, it expresses guidance, sometimes contemptuously. The name is from the Greek meaning dog tail.

CYNTHIA Feminine name from the Greek, alluding to Mount Cynthus. An epithet of Artemis, the moon goddess, who supposedly was born on the mountain. English poets applied the name to Queen Elizabeth I.

CYPARISSUS Greek youth loved by Apollo. He accidentally killed one of Apollo's favorite stags. This so preyed on his mind he pined away and died. Apollo transformed him into a cypress tree.

CYPRESS February 11 birthday flower signifying a just man. Symbolic of death, despair, eternal sorrow, immortality, mourning, rebirth. In Asia expresses joy and grace. In China a dispenser of health. In ancient Greece an attribute of Aphrodite and carried in the annual procession in which she lamented over the death of Adonis. Also sacred to Cyparissus and Hades. In the Odyssey a tree of resurrection. With myrtle used by the Jews in erecting tents for the Feast of Tabernacles. In Phoenicia, because of its pyramidal form, sometimes replaced the conical stone of Astarte. In Rome sacred to Dis, Pluto, Silvanus, and Venus.

Cypress chest. Preserver.

Cypress coffin. Immortality, resurrection.

Cypress and marigold. Despair, melancholy.

Cypress of Zion. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

CYPRIAN (CYPRIEN) (1) A masculine personal name, of or pertaining to Cyprus. (2) In allusion to Cyprus, formerly famous for the worship of Aphrodite, one who is lascivious, unchaste, a courtesan, a lewd or profligate man, a prostitute.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC Hero of a drama by Edmond Rostand. Timid in love because of the size of his nose, he wins Roxane, whom he adores, for his handsome but stupid friend Christian. Theme probably borrowed from the legend of Helge.

CYRENE In Greek mythology nymph loved by Apollo.

CYRIL (CY, CYR) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lordly.

CYRUS (1) Masculine name from the Persian, meaning sun. Word allied to chorus. (2) King of Persia, who conquered Babylon and released the Jews from captivity, permitting them to return to Palestine. His victory was marked by its lack of looting. He was killed in battle. In legend he is portrayed as an abandoned child, grandson of Astygages, who dreamed his daughter gave birth to a deluge which flooded Asia. Because of the dream he exposed the infant at birth. Cyrus was found and cared for by a bitch or a herdsman and, when he grew to manhood, he killed his grandfather. A legend attached to sun heroes. See Abandoned children.

Cyprus to Majorca. One end of the Mediterranean to the other; hence from beginning to end.

CYTHEREA A name for Aphrodite, alluding to the island of Cythera near which she reputedly rose from the sea. As Cytherea, she and Ares had an illicit love affair and were caught by Hephaestus, who held them up to ridicule before the Olympian gods.

D

D Fourth in a class or series; fourth rate. Occult significance: produces movement, usually induces travel; its period is four years. Character traits: argumentative, dictatorial, practical, quick tempered. Numerical value; four. Physical weak spot, blood. Planetary correspondence, Jupiter. Symbolic correspondence, fulfillment. Tarot correspondence, the Emperor. As the letter is completely closed like the geometrical symbol the square, typifies barriers, limitations, restrictions.

In music, tone for darkness and winter. Second note of scale of C Major or fourth note of scale of A Minor.

Among gnostics, the Brilliant, alluding either to Deus (Zeus), Dionysus, or Dominus, as god of day or of the shining path that leads unto the Perfect Day. Among Hebrew cabalists, industrious, powerful, self-devloping, thrifty, those who love to travel by water. In low form: cruel, egotistic, evil. Roman notation 500, with a dash over it, 500,000 (sometimes 5,000). Derived from the second half of the Etruscan numeral ⊃ (1,000).

Parallels Arabic dal, Egyptian hieroglyph hand, Greek delta, Hebrew daleth (door), Irish duir (oak tree). Interchangeable with t, th, and z. See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical letter.

DA (1) Dahomey, West African serpent, symbolizing all that is sinuous and living, hence all that slips away. Human beings, tree roots, the umbilical cord, etc.,

has the quality of Da. (2) Personal enemy-defeating god who sits on the right shoulder of every Tibetan. Also called Dablha. (3) Word root signifying to burn. Source of Daphne, day.

DAATH In Cabalistic system, a quasi-emanation. Name signifying Knowledge. See Sephira.

DABCHICK A weak bird, incapable of building its own nest, it hatches in the nests of other birds; hence a sensitive or weak person, a hanger-on.

DA-CHA (DAR-LCH'OG) Tibetan flag inscribed with prayers and used as good-luck charms.

DACTYLI (DACTYLS) Greek legendary beings who lived on Mount Ida. Fabuous smiths who discovered iron and copper, and introduced music into Greece. Originally three, they were known as the Anvil, the Hammer, the Smelter. When they were increased to five their names corresponded to the five fingers: Heracles, the phallic thumb; Paeonius, lucky fore-finger or deliverer from evil; Epimedes, middle or fool's finger, finger of one who thinks too late; Jasius, the physic or healer finger; Idas, oracular little finger or seat of Rhea (or Cybele). Afterwards increased to five males and five females. Connected with the worship of Cybele in Crete. Identical with the Curetes.

DAD (DADDU, DED, TAT) In Egyptian antiquity amulet in the shape of a fourfold altar symbolizing the backbone of Osiris. It supposedly gave strength to the body and secured entrance into Paradise.

DADHIKRA (DADHIKRAVAN) Vedic winged horse. The sun. Sometimes described as an eagle or as a swan dwelling in light. Name means scattering curdled milk in allusion to the dew appearing at sunrise. Also called Etasa and Tarksya.

DADHYANC Vedic deity with a horse's head and producer of Agni (fire). With the bones of Dadhyanc, Indra slew ninety-nine Vrtras. Probably a form of lightning, the speed of which is symbolized by the horse's head, the thunder by his neighing, the bolt by his bones. Name means milk-curdling.

DADU Babylonian storm and thunder deity. Also known as Addu, Bir, Birqu, Rammanu. Dadu yields brilliant of brilliants and is from the same root as the Romany dado, meaning father, and the English dad and daddy.

DAEDALUS In Greek mythology a descendant of Erechtheus. King Minos of Crete commissioned him to build the labyrinth to house the Minotaur. When Theseus escaped from the labyrinth, Minos was convinced he did so with the help of Daedalus and so imprisoned Daedalus and his son Icarus in the labyrinth. Daedalus contrived wings which he placed on Icarus and on himself with wax, and they escaped. Icarus was drowned but Daedalus reached Sicily safely. Thus Daedalus was an adventurer, architect, contriver, inventor, wanderer. His name is interpreted to mean both cunning worker and bright one. He was no doubt a sacred sun-king, the sun in its productive aspect, and Icarus was his surrogate (see surrogate). Icarus stands to Daedalus in the relation of Phaethon to Helios. As a craftsman Daedalus compares with Hephaestus.

DAEIRA In Greek mythology

daughter of Oceanus. In some accounts said to be the mother of Eleusis. She rose from the sea each year with her virginity renewed. Identified with Aphrodite.

DAEMONS In Greek antiquity spirits of the righteous race which existed in the Golden Age and which watched over mankind, carrying prayers to the gods and also gifts. As such, compare with the Roman genii. In modern usage identical with demon, meaning evil-spirit, ghost, hobgoblin. In philosophy, a daemonist is one who holds the controlling mind or minds of the universe to be not absolutely and necessarily good, but capable of acting according to caprice or will.

DAENN Teutonic dwarf or elf.

DAEVA (DAIVA) Zoroastrian word meaning devil. The daevas of Persian mythology are ferocious deformed gigantic spirits under the sovereignty of Eblis. The word is identical with the Hindu deva, meaning god, and the difference in meaning is a result of the hostile relations between Vedic and Zoroastrian belief.

DAFFODIL August 23 birthday flower symbolizing unrequited love. A flower with narcotic properties, hence deceitful hope. In heraldry, chivalry.

DAG (DAGH) In Hebrew tradition the Messiah. Name meaning fish and preserver. Identical with Dagan and Dagon.

DAG (DAGR) In Norse mythology: (1) Day, son of Nacht (Night) and Delling (Dawn). Driver of the jewelled chariot drawn by the steed Skin Faxi. (2) In the Volsung Saga son of Hogni, brother of Sigrun. For love of Sigrun, Helge battles her kinfolk and kills them all with the exception of Dag. When Dag takes vows of fellowship, Helge spares his life, but Dag feels the call of blood vengeance is greater than his oath, and he pierces the spear Gungner, given to him by Odin, into Helge's back. A conflict between light and darkness.

DAGAN Babylonian fish-god symbolizing abundance and fertility. An extremely ancient god identical with Dag and Dagon; thought to be identical with Oannes.

DAGDA (DAGHDA) In Irish mythology one of the chief deities of the Tuatha De Danann. Master of the caldron Undry, which provided everyone with food in proportion to his merit and from which none went away without something. A god of earth's fertility he was worshiped as a corn and oak deity; a god of knowledge and wisdom, he was worshiped as a solar deity. He was famed as a harpist (wind deity) and played on a magic living oak harp, and when he played upon it the seasons came in order, winter, then spring, summer, fall. His mistress was Boann, by whom he was the father of Brigit and Oengus. In one account, his wife was Brigit; in another, his wife was a goddess with three names, Breg, Meng, and Meabel (Lie, Guile, and Disgrace), who bore him three daughters all named Brigit, or Brigit the Triple Goddess. Danu also is said to have been his daughter. Other of his children were Bodb the Red, Ceacht, Midir, and Ogma. He became king of the Tuatha De Danann after their defeat by the Milesians, and apportioned the sid among them. Oengus, being absent, a mansion for him was omitted. When Oengus returned, he dispossessed Dagda from his sid and claimed it. In this con-

flict between father and son, Dagda is the equivalent of Cronus and Oengus of Zeus. Bres, when king, set Dagda to digging ditches and building castles and forts, and when Bres asked him what payment he desired, he requested a scrawny black-maned heifer named Ocean. Bres laughed at what he thought was Dagda's simplicity, but when Dagda led Ocean away all the other cattle followed as it lowed. The last heard of Dagda he was chief cook to Conaire the Great, legendary Irish king. He is portrayed as venerable of aspect and with simple tastes, his favorite food being porridge. Dagda signifies good god. He is also called Daghdae-Cearas and Eochaid Ollathair.

DAGGER Bloody death, treachery, violence. In Buddhism stabber of demons. Christian symbol of martyrdom.

DAGMAR Feminine name from the Danish, originally masculine, meaning day and famous, and from the Old Teutonic, meaning Dane's joy.

DAGOBA Buddhist dome-shaped memorial or shrine built on a mound and containing sacred relics.

DAGOBERT Masculine name from the French, meaning day bright.

DAGON (DAGAN, DAGUN, DAGUNA) Philistine fertility god, usually represented as half man, half fish. An extremely ancient god, Dagon appears to have been an androgynous creator. His name having resemblance to fish (dag) and to grain (dagan), he is regarded by some as a fish god, by others as a corn and grain god. Because of his fish shape, some believe he first was worshiped as a fish god, later as a god of agriculture. In Assyrian mythology, one of the deities who sat in judgment on the souls of the dead in the lower world. Dagon appears to be the name under which Ea was worshiped at Eridu. He was known as Odakon and On, and was the prototype of the god of agriculture Oannes (Iannes, which is identical with Johannes). Dagon is a word allied to dog, dogma, and tag (German for day).

DAGONET, SIR In Arthurian legend fool or jester at King Arthur's court, knighted by King Arthur.

DAH-DAR Buddhist divining arrow, bound with five colors and used in demon worship, especially in Tibet.

DAHHAK (DAHAK) Persian devil. Another name for Azhi Dahaka, meaning man with a sarcastic laugh.

DAHLIA August 24 birthday flower, symbolic of dignity, elegance, instability. In the language of flowers, forever yours.

DAIBOSATSU In Japanese legend the Mikado Ojin who, while an unborn infant, conquered Korea. Deified as a Shinto god of war, later a Buddhist god of war under the title Hachiman Daibosatsu.

DAIBUTSU A colossal image of Buddha.

DAI DALOS A Boeotian Greek maker of statues out of oak which were able to see and walk. This notion is no doubt related to oak-king worship.

DAIKOKU (DAIKOKU SAMA, DAIKOKU TEN) In Japanese mythology the Great-Black-Deity.

He combined with O-kuni-nushi to become the god of wealth, one of the Shichi Fukujin. As god of the great heaven and of the north, his colors are blue and black. He is described as dark-skinned and stout, with a smiling face. He carries a bag on his shoulder and stands on two rice bags to symbolize an inexhaustible source of wealth. Each stroke of a mallet in his right hand is believed to produce anything wished for by his worshipers. He is invoked especially by artisans and merchants. His statue in gold is carried as a talisman for prosperity. The rat usually accompanies him. He is a modification of the Hindu Mahakala.

DAIKOKU-BASHIRA The central pillar or king post of a Japanese house; typifies Yabune, the house god.

DAIMON Demon, which see.

DAIMYO (DAIMIO) A Japanese noble under the old feudal regime, who drew revenue from peasants on his estate. Title signifying great name.

DAINICHI-NYORAI In Japanese Buddhism the great illuminator, beneficent sun deity, variously described as a god or goddess. Sometimes regarded as an incarnation of Amaterasu. Also called Birushana or Tathagata Mahavairokana.

DAINN (DAAIN) In Norse mythology maker of runes for the Alfar. One of the four stags that eat the buds of Yggdrasil, the world-tree.

DAINSLEF In Norse mythology magic sword of Hogni. Made by dwarfs.

DAIRE MAC FIACHNA In Irish legend: (1) A chief of Ulster. Owner of the Brown Bull of Cualgne, desired by Queen Medb of Connaught. When Daire refused to grant her request she waged war against the people of Ulster. The war is interpreted to be a conflict between forces of light and darkness (underworld) for the wealth of fertility. (2) Son of Fionn. Swallowed by a dragon, he hacked his way out, liberating others as well as himself. A resurrection myth resembling that of Jonah.

DAISY (1) April 17 birthday flower symbolizing adoration, innocence, virginity. In the language of flowers, I share your sentiments. If you fail to tread on the first daisy you see in the spring, daisies will grow over you or a loved one. A love oracle, a time oracle; also used by children to discover if they live east, west, north, or south. Word signifying day's eye or eye of the sun. In Christian tradition, an emblem of Christ and of Virgin Mary. (2) Feminine flower name from Latin Margarita and from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning modesty.

Double daisy. In the language of flowers: I partake of your sentiments.

Fresh as a daisy. Full of health and vigor.

Michaelmas daisy. Farewell.

Ox-eye daisy. The sun, a good-luck talisman. Prior to 1941, emblem of North Carolina.

Parti-colored daisy. Beauty.

Red daisy. Unconsciousness.

White daisy. Innocence.

Wild daisy. In the language of flowers: I will think of you.

DAITYA In India evil spirit, sea giant. In Iranian mythology, legendary land and river.

DAIVA In Hinduism a religious marriage in which a daughter with a dowry is given to a priest at a

sacrificial rite; a religious offering.

DAJOJI In Iroquois mythology the west wind, supporter of the whirlwind. A panther deity. Even the sun hides his face when Dajoji snarls.

DAKINIS Buddhist female divinities of lesser rank; wanderers in the air. Fairies who confer superhuman powers on those who invoke them, but they are prone to anger and their good will must be won. They compare with European witches. The most important of their number is Vajravarahi, incarnate in the priestess who heads the Tibetan monastery bSam-ldin. In Nepal this goddess counts as the wife of Siva in the form of Bhavani. Generally shown nude and in dancing attitude, sometimes with animal heads. Their usual emblems are: kapala, karttka, khatvanga. In Tibet they are called mKa-gro-ma.

DAKSHA In Vedic mythology an Aditya, both father and son of Aditi. An aspect of the sun and a creator god. In the Brahmanas, identified with the creator Prajapati and worshiped as an incarnation or son of Brahma. According to the Mahabharata, he sprang from the right thumb of Brahma. He had many daughters, the number given variously as 24, 50, or 60. Ten of these he gave to Dharma, thirteen to Kasyapa, one to Siva, twenty-seven to Soma. The wives of Dharma and Kasyapa became the mothers of gods, men, and all living things. The wives of Soma became the Naksatras. He excluded Siva, his son-in-law, from the sacrifice. A catastrophe followed when Siva, in rage, showed his power, and Daksha finally propitiated Siva that peace might be restored (storms ended). His name is interpreted to mean dexterity, skill, strength.

DAKSINAGNI Hindu fire of the atmosphere associated with dead ancestors. Fire of Vayu; one of the three sacred fires, the other two being Ahavaniya and Garhapatya.

DALAI LAMA God-king or King-priest of Tibet; temporal ruler of Tibet; head of the Go-lug-pa, with his seat at Lhasa, sacred city. The living Buddha; incarnation of Chenresi or of the Bodhisttva Avalokitesvara, the God of Mercy. When the Dalai Lama dies he enters heavenly fields and his soul is reincarnated in the body of a child born within a certain period of time after his death; the child's identity is determined by state oracles and astrologers. Historical figure deified; usually shown with monk's hood. Compare Dharmapala of gNas-c'un and Tashi Lama.

DALETH Fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of four, meaning door or curtain, i.e. through which the sun enters each day, thus typifying light. Sometimes the meaning is given as breast, typifying nourishment. According to mystics its correspondence in the tarot deck is the Emperor, its planetary correspondence is Jupiter, its symbolic correspondence is fulfilment. Its color is green, its direction is east on the cube of space, its intelligence is luminous, the subconscious with no power of inductive reasoning but perfect power of deductive reasoning, associated with a life of wisdom and folly, revealing ambition and strong character. In white magic its divine correspondence is Dagoul; it is assigned to angels of the Masmalim or fourth order, who are Dominions of current theology, and by their ministry are elaborated the diverse forms of matter, especially of the human body. Daleth also appears in the Phoenician alphabet as the fourth letter.

DALHAN Arab cannibal who rides an ostrich and feasts on human wrecks along the shore. Wind demon.

DALLAS Masculine name from Teutonic meaning playful, and from Old Irish, meaning skilled.

DALMATIC Bishop's and deacon's vestment worn during the celebration of high mass in the Roman Catholic Church. Symbolizes joy, justice, salvation.

DAMARU Sanscrit for skull drum; a human skull drum used to mark pauses between Buddhist services. A symbol of ferocious or tantric manifestation of the deities. In Tibetan, c'an t'su.

DAMASCUS Celebrated metropolis of Syria; now probably the oldest city in the world, located on a river in a fertile plain surrounded by a vast desert and bounded on all sides by mountains. Under Nero tens of thousands of Jews were martyred at one time in the city. It was the scene of the conversion of Paul to Christianity. Throughout history one of the most beautiful and luxurious regions in the world; although many of its private dwellings appear outwardly mean, they have costly decorations in the interiors. It has been called paradise on earth, and Mohammed supposedly refused to enter it lest he thereby forfeit his heavenly paradise. It has become important as a missionary station for all nations, and remains a stop over for those who would cross the desert. It contains a street named "Straight," referred to in the Bible. It has given its name to damask, a silk, and its steel has played an important part in history.

DAMAYANTI In Hindu legend a wife who searches for her lost husband. See Nala.

DAM-C'AN (DAM-CHEN) Those who have taken Buddhist vows in Tibet; oath bound.

DAM-C'AN-R-DO-RJE-LEGS-PA (DAM-CHEN-DOR-JE-LE-PA, DOR-LE) Tibetan Buddhist demon; chief of demon kings subdued by Padmasambhava. Shown seated on a lion with a green mane, wearing Tibetan costume, carrying kapala and vajra. He is surrounded by kings similar in appearance but with different animals and symbols.

DAME AUX CAMELIAS, LA Title of a novel by Alexander Dumas the Younger. The lady of the camelias is one of easy virtue, who is reformed through her great love for Armand Duval, a sentimentalist. A courtesan, prostitute.

DAME BERTHA AND SIR MARTIN Any Tom, Dick, and Harry; persons chosen at random from a crowd, usually used disparagingly.

DAME CELIA In Spenser's Faerie Queene mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity. She lived in a hospice named Holiness.

DAME DURDEN A country housewife who was served by five man servants and five maid servants. Subject of English comedy.

DAME PARTLET Hen in Reynard the Fox and in Chaucers Nonne Prestes Tale.

DAMIA In Greek mythology goddess of health, worshiped only by

women.

DAMIETTA A capital city in lower Egypt representing the ancient Pagan world as Rome stands for the modern Christian world.

DAMKINA (DAUKE, DAWKINA) In Babylonian mythology a sky deity, queen of the gods; a health goddess invoked by women in labor. Her worship dates back to Sumer, and she is variously said to be the consort of Anu (which identifies her with Anatu) and of Ea. By Ea mother of Bel, lord who created mankind. In some versions Marduk is said to be her son. As queen of the deep, she is known as Nin-ki, and as queen of earth, she is known as Gashan-ki.

DAMNED One condemned to eternal punishment; one who is cursed, evil, or a failure. In Dante's Inferno, those damned are in hell, aware of the past and indistinctly cognizant of the future, but without knowledge of present events on earth. After Judgement Day, when life on earth shall come to an end, the foresight of lost souls will no longer be possible.

DAMOCLES A courtier in the service of the tyrant Dionysus of Syracuse. Because he envied his master for his pleasures, power, and wealth, he was ordered to sit at a sumptuous banquet with a sword suspended by a single hair above his head to make him realize the precariousness of a tyrant's life. Thus Damocles' sword symbolizes evil dreaded or foreboded.

DAMOETAS A herdsman or shepherd. A name used by Theocritus and Virgil in their pastorals.

DAMON A goatherd, a rustic swain, alluding to the goatherd in Virgil's Eclogues.

Damon and Pythias. Inseparable friends. When Pythias was condemned to death by the Syracusan tyrant Dionysus, he asked leave to go home to put his affairs in order, and Damon placed himself as hostage, agreeing to be executed if Pythias did not return. Pythias was delayed on his return journey and arrived just as Damon was about to be executed. Dionysus, overcome by this display of honorable friendship, pardoned them both. The name Pythias is an error; it should be Phintias. Probably a seasonal myth, with spring returning late.

DAMONA Gaulish goddess of cattle. Word cognate with dam (English for mother, Irish for ox), dame, damn, dome, doom, madam.

DAMU In Babylonian mythology a friendly spirit who inspired pleasant dreams and relieved the suffering of the afflicted. A form of Tammuz.

DAN (1) In Assyrian mythology an appellation of the sun god. (2) In Old Testament; (a) fifth son of Jacob, 1st son of Bilhah, a handmaid of Rachel. He was a judge and founded the tribe of Dan, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, and second only to that of Judah in numbers before entering Canaan. The tribe of Dan governed the zodiacal house of Scorpio and is symbolized by a serpent. (b) Town, formerly called Laish, to which members of the tribe of Dan migrated. It was an idolatrous city and later the seat of one of the golden calves (sun idols) of Jeroboam. Dan being the most northerly and Beersheba being the most southerly city in

the Holy Land, the phrase from Dan to Beersheba signifies from beginning to end, from one end of the world to the other. (3) A title of honor identical with don or sir. Now obsolete, except in Dan Cupid.

DANACE In Greek mythology obolus or coin placed in the mouth of the dead as a fee for the boatman Charon, who ferried the dead over the river Styx.

DANAE In Greek mythology daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. Warned by the Delphian oracle that if his daughter had a son, he would be killed by the child, Acrisius locked Danae in a tower. Zeus, in the form of a shower of gold, visited her, and she became the mother of Perseus. Acrisius placed Danae and the child adrift in a chest, which was carried by the waves to Seriphos, where she and Perseus were rescued. When he grew to manhood, Perseus accidentally killed his grandfather, thus fulfilling the prophecy. Danae is a dawn or earth mother, the shower of gold being warm rays.

DANAIDES In Greek mythology the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. Pursued by their cousins, the fifty sons of Aegyptus, the Danaides finally married them. Warned a son-in-law would kill him, Danaus commanded his daughters on their common wedding night to slay their husbands; all except Hypermnestra, wife of Lynceus, obeyed him, burying their heads in marsh land and their bodies at the gates of the city. For this they were thrown into Tartarus and condemned to fill sieves with water from leaky jars for eternity. In time Lynceus fulfilled the prophecy and killed Danaus to avenge the deaths of his brothers. According to one interpretation, the Danaides were fountains or springs which dried up in summer. The pursuit of the sons of Aegyptus was the rushing of mountain streams, which swelled during the rainy season and overwhelmed the fountains. After a time the torrential streams became more scanty than the fountains, thus the streams had been slain by their wives, who had cut off the waters from their source. The heads were in marsh lands, whereas the bodies (river beds) were exposed naked to all. Lynceus was probably another name for Lyrceios or Inachos, a river which did not dry up. In another interpretation, the emasculation and murder by the Danaides represents the harvest ritual in which grain is hewed down and a sacred king is sacrificed. Lynceus is saved because a surrogate is offered. The task of filling a bottomless jar (heaven) with water drawn in leaky vessels (clouds) typifies that which is impossible of achievement and purposeless. It has several explanations. Probably the fifty daughters were originally priestessess of the agricultural or barley goddess Danae, earth-mother of Perseus, and the pouring of the water was a rain-bringing charm. Or the water-carriers in Tartarus were uninitiated, therefore polluted or unclean and were condemned to everlasting labor. From this myth developed a rain-charm associated with the cult of the dead. Bottomless jars were placed on the graves of young or unmarried women, thirsty-ones, who would put an end to drought when their own thirst was quenched. The fifty children of Danaus and Aegyptus compare with those of Asterodia, Endymion, Nereus.

DANAUS In Greek mythology king of Argos. Son of Belus,

brother of Aegyptus, father of the Danaides. The Argives and eventually the Greeks collectively were called Danai. For his legend, see Danaides.

DANAVAS Hindu devils, evil spirits, sea giants; monsters.

DANCE Dedication, exaltation, festivity, prayer, religious ritual, vitality; also debauchery, licentiousness, sensuality, sociability, war. In ancient mysteries imitation of the sun on its course. Probably originally a dance was suited to the worship of each season. In the Middle Ages, a curse was laid by dancing nine times counter to the passage of the sun, around a house, object, or person. Among certain tribes, when someone has died, dancing goes on all through the day and night to the accompaniment of drums to keep evil spirits and witches away. Among some primitive people, when a man is too old to perform a ceremonial dance, he passes it on to one younger and ceases to exist socially. The can-can was originally a frenzied sun-dance; the waltz appears to have been a whorl or whirl which honored the sun. Dream significance: (dancing) gaiety, (seeing it) bad omen. Mystics believe dancing is the merging of self-consciousness with subconsciousness and the blending of the superconsciousness. Symbols of the dance are cymbals, flutes, music, pipes of Pan, thrysus. Compare Orchesis.

Among American Indians dancing was a dramatic prayer addressed to nature powers, givers of food and game, rain-bringers, etc. California Indians had a nocturnal dance variously known as the burning or the cry, in which the dancing was accompanied by wailing and various articles were burned to supply the ghosts of the dead with their needs (the souls of burned articles went off to meet the dead). The rite coincided with the death of nature. The Indians had a bean dance for fertility, a snake dance for rain-bringing; they had medicine dances, war dances, etc. Ancient Britons had dance stones. On festive occasions, men dyed themselves blue in honor of the sky, and with their wives and children danced in circles, bowing to the stone altar. Caer Sidi or Revolving Castle typifies a dance of the heavens. In Chinese antiquity after the first plowing of the year, at the ceremonial worship of earth, the emperor only was permitted to perform the dance. It was as solemn as the Christian Easter ceremonies, performed at the same time of the year and in exactly the same way as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The emperor turned to the east, then to the west. The music played was similar to a Gregorian chant, bells were rung, censers swung before the altar, three grains of rice (equivalent of the Christian wafer) were laid on the emperor's tongue and he drank rice wine. Early Christianity mentions a circular dance called Orchesis and a sacred all-night festival called Chorostasia in imitation of the Angelic Dance and ceaseless hymnody of the Creator. The Christian carol, choir or chorale are survivals of pre-Christian rites of troubadours in which singers moved slowly in a circle as they sang. In Greece dances were performed at sacrificial ceremonies accompanied by hymns, generally composed in honor of a deity and containing an account of the deity's most noted actions. Dances accompanied the Bacchanals, Eleusinian mysteries, etc. Terpsichore personified the dance. The word for dancing in Hebrew

signified to leap for joy, and dances were expressive of religious gratitude and joy or of domestic joy, but only by one of the sexes and usually in the daytime in the open air. David led men in the dance; Miriam led the women of Israel. Dances never were held for amusement, except by vain sinners. In Hinduism, Pund-jel, creator god, danced to inspire life. In Madagasca sisters and wives dance day and night, never ceasing, while men are at war to impart courage, good fortune, and strength to the warriors. In New Guinea, a dance was performed and a dancing belt was given as an insignia of adulthood or exalted rank. Compare circumcision, initiation. In ancient Rome, dancing became associated with drinking, feasting, and orgies.

Dance macabre. Dance of death; a popular subject in various arts in the Middle Ages. Also called macaberesque. The origin of the name is in doubt. It has been guessed that Macaber was the name of a painter who first arranged a series illustrating the dance of death, or the word may be derived from makbara, Arabic for funeral chamber, or it may mean dance of the Maccabees.

Dance of Saint Vitus. Chorea.

Dance on nothing. Be hanged (one's feet being in the air).

Dance on a volcano. Be recklessly gay in the presence of danger.

Dancing girl. Carnal devotion, fascination, festivity, grace, revelry, sexual appetite.

DANCETTE In heraldry, with deep indentations, toothed.

DANDA Buddhist staff surmounted by a skeleton or a vajra (thunderbolt). Emblem of Ekajata, Hayagriva, Yama. Compare khakkhara.

DANDELION September 27 birthday flower, symbol of bitterness, coquetry, grief. Sun emblem. Flower governing Leo. When in seed, blown on by lovers; if all seeds fly off at once the blower is loved passionately, a few seeds remaining indicates some unfaithfulness; many remaining indicates indifference. Also a time oracle. Symbolic of Christ's Passion as a bitter herb.

DANE JOHN A tumulus within the precincts of Canterbury; sun altar. This may be equated with donjon or dungeon, i.e. tower or main keep of a castle. Its meaning is don or dun (fort, hill, or stronghold) of Jon or Geon.

DANGER Symbolized by a dagger, skull and crossbones, the color red, red flag, red light, etc. In an Italian icon, personified by a young man treading on a snake which bites his leg. To his right is a precipice, to his left is a torrent. Lightning flashes. His staff is weak.

DANIEL (DAN) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the Lord is judge. (2) Hebrew prophet. With three companions, Azariah, Hananiah, and Mishael, he was taken as a hostage to Babylon. He declined to pollute himself by eating provisions from the king's table, or to be defiled by connection with idol-worship. However his dream interpretations won him a promotion to higher office, and the envy of others at court caused him to be cast into a den of lions for continuing to pray to his own God while in captivity. Like his three companions, who had been thrown into a fiery furnace, he emerged from the lion's den unhurt, and was restored to his high position. He

was terrified by the apparition of the hand which wrote upon the wall, and that night was slain. Daniel is regarded as one of the most spotless characters on record. Throughout his life he maintained his integrity. In the lion's den he parallels Ra passing nightly through the body of a serpent, i.e. the sun sets, passes through the monstrous dark, and rises again to its exalted position high in the sky. As one resurrected he resembles Christ, Jonah, Orpheus, etc. He also is referred to as a dragon (lion-monster) slayer and compared with Saint George. He usually is represented in a lion's den or between two lions praying.

DANTE (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the enduring. (2) Poet in whose works punishments fit the crimes. As one who visits the underworld and returns, Dante is one resurrected, and compares with mythological heroes, such as Aeneas, Heracles, Izanagi, Orpheus.

DANTON, GEORGES JACQUES French revolutionary leader. Victim of the Reign of Terror, which he helped to create.

DANU (1) See Anu 2. (2) In Vedic mythology the parent of Vrtra, demon serpent.

DANWANTAREE Hindu god of physic, who rose from the sea to confer inestimable benefits on the human race. Compares with Asclepius.

DAONUS (DAOS) Legendary shepherd who ruled one of the mythical ages of Babylonia for 36,000 years and then departed for the abyss. A fertility deity identical with Tammuz.

DAPHNE (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Peneus, river god. In fleeing from Apollo, who was enamored of her, she became so exhausted she called upon the gods to come to her rescue. As Apollo was about to embrace her, the gods transformed her into a laurel tree. The sun loves the dawn; because Apollo (sun) cannot be faithful but is impelled to move on, Daphne (dawn) flees from him. He pursues her, but the sun's embrace is fatal; dawn must die. The name Daphne is from the root da, meaning to burn. Her legend resembles that of Britomartis, Derketo, and Artemis in her flight from Alpheios. (2) A shrub symbolizing fame, glory. In the language of flowers: Sweets to the sweet.

Daphnephoria. A festival celebrated every ninth year at Thebes in ancient Greece in honor of Apollo.

DAPHNIS In Greek mythology son of Hermes and a Sicilian nymph. He was protected by Artemis and taught by Pan and the Muses. A shepherd, he supposedly invented bucolic poetry.

DAPPLE The donkey ridden by Sancho Panza in Cervantes' Don Quixote.

DARAGO In Philippine mythology evil wife of the evil spirit Mandarangan. They control the fortunes of warriors and must be appeased with human sacrifice each year.

DARAMULUM (THUREMLIN) Chief god of the Yuin (Australia). Son of Baiame. He lived ages ago on earth with his mother Ngalalbal and planted trees on bare stone-like land before man appeared on earth. After the flood that left only a few people he crawled to a mountain-top; from

there he climbed into the sky, where he remains watching over men. He is the giver of laws and his voice is heard in the thunder (bull-roarer). He meets the shadow (tulugal) when a man dies and takes care of it. His name is unknown to women. He plays an important part in the initiation rites of the Wonghi of New South Wales. A group of boys approaching manhood are initiated in a ceremony which only men may witness; women forbidden to see it under penalty of death. The youths are taken before Daramulum and pretended to be cut up. He restores them to life and knocks a tooth out of the mouth of each. While the teeth are being knocked out a bull-roarer is swung around to produce a loud humming sound. The uninitiated are not allowed to see the bull-roarer.

DARBY Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning a freeman.

DARBY AND JOAN A virtuous couple celebrated for their conjugal felicity in a ballad attributed to Henry Woodfall.

DARCY Masculine name from Old French, meaning from the ark or stronghold.

DARDANUS In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Electra. Husband of Batea. Fertility deity. Legendary ancestor of the Trojan line. He founded Dardania at the foot of Mount Ida, and received as a gift from Zeus the Palladium, the capture of which was necessary for the fall of Troy.

DARIUS (DARIAN) (1) Masculine name through the Greek from the Persian dara (king) and the Sanscrit darj (maintainer), meaning possessing wealth. (2) The name of several Persian kings. Darius III or Darius Codomanus was the last king of Persia to be defeated by Alexander the Great; he finally was killed by his own generals, thus verifying the prophecies of Daniel, who had foretold of the enlargement of the Persian monarchy under the symbol of the ram, butting with its horns northward, southward, and westward, which nothing could resist, and its destruction by a goat having a large horn between its eyes (Alexander the Great) coming from the west and overrunning the world without touching the earth. According to one legend, Alexander asked Darius for a tribute of golden eggs. The king answered, "The bird that laid them has flown to the other world, where Darius must seek them." He then sent Alexander a ball and bat to ridicule the general's youth, but Alexander informed the messengers that, with the bat, he would beat the ball of power from the hands of Darius. Darius then sent Alexander a bitter melon to signify the grief that awaited the general; whereupon Alexander declared that Darius would eat his own fruit.

DARKNESS Evil, female principle, future, gloom, ignorance, mystery, obscurity, secrecy, somberness, the unknown, winter. In most parts of the world dark colors at weddings are regarded as unlucky. In mythology a dark complexion is that of a deity of death, night, sleep, storms, or of the underworld. According to mystics, subconscious field of divine operation. In Buddhism the downward path. In Christianity spiritual need. In Old Testament adversity; suggests the absence of stars, hence the fall of chief men and national convulsions.

Dark ages. Period between the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A.D.) and the beginning of the

13th century; so called on account of its supposed intellectual inferiority.

Dark and Bloody Ground. A nickname for the state of Kentucky, either because of its Indian warfare or because it is a translation of the Indian name for the state.

Dark continent. Africa. So called either because the character of the continent remained unknown until very recent years or because of the dark races predominating there.

Dark Warriors. In China serpent and tortoise, who together symbolized the north. In Japan the tortoise is the Dark Warrior.

Egyptian darkness. The plague in Egypt as described in the Bible.

Prince of Darkness. Satan.

DARLEEN Feminine invented name, probably after darling and Eileen.

DARNEL Vice.

DARONWY Celtic thunderer; an oak deity.

DART Hunting, killing, swiftness. The phallus; also male destructive power. Ray of the sun. Implement of the god of love and of evil kings. In divination, word of the deity; by extension gossip, rumor.

DARUMA Japanese legless tumbling doll, which, when thrown down, bounces back, symbolizing undaunted spirit. A good-luck charm. A name related to Sanscrit dharma (law).

DARWIN Masculine name from Teutonic, meaning darling friend, from Cymric, meaning oak, and from Anglo-Saxon meaning deer's friend.

DARYL Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning dearly loved.

DASAGVAS In Hinduism seers who aided Indra in the recovery of the kine (fertile rain). A name which implies they won ten cows in the exploit.

DASARA Hindu festival celebrated at the end of the monsoon (roughly the beginning of October). It lasts for ten days and commemorates the destruction of the demon Mahesh-asura by Bhavani and also the great war between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. The tenth day, on which weapons are hallowed, has been held as an auspicious day for the beginning of military enterprises. In Bengal called Durgapuja.

DASAS (DASYUS) Vedic demons, enemies of mankind, withholders of sun and of water. In later usage the word denoted slaves. Compare with the Greek Laius. Dasa is a name sometimes applied to Vrtra as the enemy of Indra.

DASCYLUS In Greek mythology king of the Mariandynians, who presided at the games at which Heracles killed Titias. He was both father and son of Lycus (wolf), and appears to have been an oak deity or king, the wolf being closely connected with the oak cult. The name means little pointer and, at athletic festivals, the king or president used the pointer-finger for warning against foul play.

DASIM Mohammedan demon of discord. Son of Eblis.

DASRA AND NASATYA The Hindu Asvins.

DASSE Wife of the Mantis in Bushman folklore.

DATE According to occultists the lucky dates of a month are 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28; the unlucky dates or days are 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 18, 30. The remaining dates, which are neither lucky nor unlucky are 4, 6, 8, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29.

DATE PALM Desert food. Sumerian tree of life, probably because it is a tree of two sexes, also because its fruit bears resemblence to the human hand. It is the tree of Anu's heaven, and in art shown growing out of a spring of water ir much the same manner that the Yggdrasil grows in Teutonic mythology. It is called Manu in Sumeriam, which is the probable source of the manna of the Israelites. In China signifies progeny. Christian emblem of Saint Ansano. In Moslem tradition when Adam was driven out of Eden, he took three things with him: dates, chief of fruits; ear of wheat, chief of all kinds of food; myrtle, chief of all sweet-scented flowers in the world.

DATHAN With Abiram and Korah, he conspired to overthrow the authority of Aaron and Moses in the wilderness.

DATURA An ill-smelling weed used as a narcotic to get luck in gambling, especially by Mexican and Southern Californian Indians. As a trance producer used by ancient Mexicans to discover a thief; also was used in religious ceremonies.

DAUGAWA In Baltic mythology the Great Water. It flows back at evening because it is full of the souls of the departed. At midnight a star descends to the house of the dead.

DAUPNER In Norse mythology the magic gold ring which grew into a chain without end. Constructed by the kinsmen of Sindre. An emblem of fertility and fruitfulness.

DAVID (DAVE, DAVEY, DAVY, TAFFY) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning well beloved. (2) King of Israel. The son of Jesse of Bethlehem, he was set to watch sheep thus, having been made a shepherd, he was a despised son who rose to an exalted rank. He battled the giant Goliath, a conflict typifying light overcoming darkness, wisdom overcoming ignorance, and placing David in the ranks with other demon-killers, such as Indra, Marduk, Odysseus, Perseus. He was anointed by Samuel and, with his harp, he relieved the mind of King Saul, who was oppressed by melancholy. Saul, however, became jealous of him, and he was forced to flee for his life. After the death of Saul, fulfilling the prophecy of Samuel, David became king of all Israel. He provided Uriah with a letter of death, which brought Uriah into the first ranks of battle where he was killed. David then married Bathsheba, Uriah's widow. On the mythological level, David, the sun, caused Uriah, night or winter, to be slain, and married Bathsheba, the dawn or spring. As the writer of a death-letter David parallels Proetus. As a sun-hero, the weapons of David were magical and never missed their mark. David was the father of Amnon, who violated his sister, David's daughter Tamar; he was the father of Absalom, who revolted against him, and of Adonijah who revolted against Solomon, the son who inherited David's throne. David was musician, poet, statesman, and warrior. He led the men of Israel in the joyous dance which honored the sun. He is worshiped as the

ancestor of a Messiah, Christ supposedly descending from David. He is usually portrayed as a shepherd boy with a sling and the head of Goliath or in royal robes with a rayed diadem and harp.

DAVUS An uncouth menial. A name of slaves in Greek and Roman plays.

DAVY JONES Humorous name for the personification or spirit of the sea; hence Davy Jones' locker is the bottom of the sea, especially the grave of those drowned. Davy appears to be a corruption of Duffy or Duppy, West Indies Negro name for a ghost; Jones is a corruption of Jonah.

DAWEN Irish sacred cow. Cognate with dawn. Frequently the dawn goddesses is the guardian of the herds (cows or nourishing clouds) of heaven, and provides the earth with nourishing liquid in the form of dew.

DAWN Awakening, brightness unfolding, to begin to expand or give promise. Driver away of ghosts, overcomer of darkness, resurrection. Universally a dawn goddess is pursued and overcome by the god of the morning sun. She is thus mother (dawn gives birth to the sun) and wife of the sun whose embrace is fatal to her. The sun goes on his way, unfaithful to the dawn, but at the end of the day is reunited with her resurrected glow (gloaming). The glance or touch of the dawn is as fatal as that of the sun; when she gazes on the dew, the sparkling drops vanish, and in the evening, as gloaming, she kills the sun, lingering to watch him sink below the horizon. Beauty and the beast marriages are usually dawn myths. The beautiful dawn maiden is married to an unsightly monster (darkness, night, or winter), who by reason of her love becomes beautiful, transforms into the morning sun or spring growth. The dawn-maiden is also the spring-maid bringing the return of light and warmth.

DAWNS MEN Literally, dance stones. A cornish name for stone circles. Ancient Britons dyed themselves blue and danced in circles, bowing to a stone altar in a rite honoring or welcoming the sun. See dance, Orchesis.

DAY Enlightenment, growth, principle of good, prosperity, surety, wisdom. Symbols of day are the morning star, sun, white; Mau, the Egyptian cat-god. Day and night are symbolized by white and black. The word is derived through the Latin dies from the Sanscrit Dyaus. Dianus, a form of the Latin deity Janus, derives from the same root. The word day is related to dagh (Hebrew for fish), dog, and tag (German for day).

The day is measured as natural, civil, and artificial. A natural day is one revolution of the earth on its axis; the civil day is determined by the custom of a nation; the artificial day is the time of the sun's continuance above the horizon, which in unequal according to each season on account of the obliquity of the equator. Sacred writers usually divide the day into twelve hours. In most Asiatic countries, an animal is assigned to carry each of the twelve two-hour periods of the day (see under animal). The Babylonians began their civil day at sunrise; the Greeks and Hebrews began theirs at sunset; the Romans began their day at midnight, a practice continued in the modern world; and Umbrians began their day at noon. If the

moon is used as a reference point, the term is lunar day; if a star is used, sidereal day; if the sun is used, solar day. The word is often used for an indeterminate period. The prophetic day usually is understood to be a year. In speaking of a year as a day, it is composed of four periods: midnight to sunrise (spring), sunrise to noon (summer), noon to sunset (autumn), sunset to midnight (winter). Frequently a comparison is made to the four stages of man: childhood, adolescence, maturity, old age. Compare year. According to the mystics, Sunday, a day of joy and repose, is unlucky for any undertaking; Monday is a day of calm and sweetness; Tuesday is a day of failures, quarrels, and struggles; Wednesday is a day of success; Thursday is a day which requires courage and will-power; Friday is a day of passion (the Roman Senate did not sit on Friday); Saturday is a day of danger and death; day of finalities.

The days of the week and their attributes according to a medieval chart:

Day	Color of Robe of High Priest	Robe Gems	Talismanic Gems
Sunday, day of works of light	purple	topaz, diamond	pearl
Monday, day of works of divination and mystery	white and silver	pearl, crystal	emerald
Tuesday, day of works of wrath	red	emerald, ruby	topaz
Wednesday, day of works of science	green	amethyst, lodestone	turquoise
Thursday, day of works of politics or religion	scarlet	carnelian, sapphire	sapphire
Friday, day of works of love	sky-blue	cat's-eye emerald	ruby
Saturday, day of works of mourning	black and orange	diamond, turquoise	amethyst

According to a Roman chart, the planets and gems assigned to the days are:

Day	Governing Planet	Zodiacal Sign	Gem
Sunday	Sol	Sun	diamond
Monday	Luna (Diana)	Cancer or Moon	moonstone
Tuesday	Mars	Scorpio	jasper
Wednesday	Mercury	Gemini	rock crystals
Thursday	Jupiter	Sagittarius	carnelian
Friday	Venus	Taurus	emerald
Saturday	Saturn	Capricornus	turquoise

Day after the fair. Too late to see anything.

Day of Atonement. Yom Kippur. Among Jews the most solemn season of the year; a period of penitence from sunset on the 9th of the month of Tishri to sunset on the 10th day.

Day of Judgment. Last day of the life of the world; day on which

all men will be judged.

Day of the new moon. Rosh Chodesh, which literally is head of the month. First day of the Jewish month.

Day of the sun. In China the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of each moon or 28 days; equivalent to Christian sabbaths.

Day of Wrath. Last day of the life of the world; day on which divine wrath will be kindled against the wicked.

Every dog has his day. A day or time of action or influence comes to everyone.

Fish day. Among Roman Catholics Friday or any other feast day on which meat is not eaten.

Guy Fawkes Day. In England day commemorating the execution of Guy Fawkes, a Roman Catholic who had undertaken to kill James I by means of gunpowder on November 5, 1605. Guy Fawkes was betrayed.

Inauguration Day. In the United States, day on which the president assumes office. Formerly March 4th, currently the January 1st following election.

Lady Day. March 25, day of the Annunciation of Virgin Mary.

Palmy days. Happy or prosperous days, alluding to those of a gladiator when he went to receive the palm branch as a reward of his prowess.

Quarter days. In England, the days celebrating each season of the year; also rent days. Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer Day, June 24; Michaelmas Day, September 29; Christmas Day, December 25.

Red-letter day. A fortunate or lucky day; in allusion to the practice of printing holy days (holidays) in red in medieval almanacs and calendars.

DAZBOG (DAZDBOG) In Russian mythology the giving-god. Son of Svarog, brother of Svarozic. Czar Sun, identical with the Greek Helios. Grandfather of the Russians. In Pagan Siberia, god of life, prosperity, and sunshine. In a Serbian fairytale called Dajbog (Dabog) and treated as an evil being opposed to God. In early Christian times Pagan deities were looked upon as devils.

dBAN-MGON Listed as if spelt Ban-mgon.

DEAD, THE In some traditions, daimons of fertility, guardian spirits, providers of wealth; in others vengeful spirits. Primitive people, in homeopathic magic, render enemies blind, deaf, or dumb by the use of dead man's bones or anything tainted by the infection of death. Mirrors are covered or turned to the wall while a dead body is in the house because the soul of a living person, projected out of the body in the shape of his reflection in the mirror, may be carried off by a ghost of the dead body. The custom of refusing to sleep in the house with a corpse relates to the fear that the ghost may lure the soul of the living. To prevent the ghost from walking abroad, the corpse is usually guarded by a death-watcher. Compare corner stone. Ancient Chinese believed the departed good and great lived in heaven, subordinate to Shang-ti, but were able to come and go at will, carrying out the commands of the Supreme Ruler. They assisted in the affairs of their descendants on earth, showing no partiality and administering chastisement to those who did evil. No hell existed, nor any punishment in another world. The only punishment for the evil in the spirit world was one of negation and privation, the lack of and the craving for things formerly enjoyed on earth. Trees

were planted on graves to strengthen the soul and save the body from decay. Evergreens were chosen for their vitality. Thus trees on graves were identified with the souls of the dead; sometimes the souls of the dead took up their abode in the trees. The Christian Feast of All Souls at the beginning of November has been borrowed from an ancient pagan festival connected with the death of fertility. In Japanese Buddhism death symbolizes hope. The dead, for whom prayers are said, are on their way to a higher state. In Shintoism the dead are givers of life and of welath, protectors of their descendants, representatives of the past; they are ghosts or world rulers who cause decay, rain, ripenings, tides, wind.

Dead leaves. Autumn or winter; sadness.

Deadly sins. The seven Christian deadly sins are: anger, covetousness, envy, gluttony, lust, pride, sloth.

Dead Sea. Sea which occupies the deepest depression in the earth's surface; so called because it contains such a great amount of salt no living thing can survive in it.

Dead Sea apple. A beautiful fruit mentioned in the Old Testament as growing near the Dead Sea. When bitten it turned to ashes. Hence any empty pleasure; that which tempts the eyes and brings no other reward. Also called apple of Sodom and Dead Sea fruit.

Pay for a dead horse. Pay for something after it has lost its value.

The king is dead! Long live the king! A formula for asserting the unbroken functioning of government, alluding to the ceremony during the reign of French kings in which one truncheon or staff was broken and another flourished.

Unburied dead. Anciently a terrible curse inflicted on criminals, paupers, and those who offended the state. Wandering souls, eaters of offal and drinkers of impure water.

Wait for dead men's shoes. Wait for an inheritance or an advantage.

DEAN (DEANE) Masculine name from Middle English, meaning valley.

DEATH (1) Card in the tarot deck illustrated by a skeleton cutting off feet, hands, and heads, signifying the dividing period of a mortal's life. Attainment: change, progress (death and rebirth). In divination corresponds to number 14 and the Hebrew letter nun. Denotes: ascent of the spirit into divine spheres; creation, destruction, recreation; the natural transit of man; perpetual movement; also contrarieties, corruption, mortality, sudden change. When reversed, hope destroyed, inertia. Generally a bad-luck card. (2) Ancients believed death was a great awakener. See wakes. In most religions the means of passing from one life to another. Sometimes interpreted as spiritual decay. Various mythologies attribute death to: anger of an offended deity because of man's disobedience or sins; displeasure of one already dead who causes a survivor to follow; mischievousness or mistake of a deity. Dream significance: (another's death agony) good omen for patient; (one's own) flourishing health; (one's own agony) warning. Symbols of death are: bat, broken column, coffin, cypress, draped urn, dust and ashes, ivy wreath, reversed torch, reversed weapons, ruins, skeleton, skull, skull and crossbones, weeping willow, wheat-

sheaf and sickle. In classical tradition personified by a white youth accompanied by his brother sleep, a black youth, both reclining with legs crossed. Medieval icons represent death as a bat-winged woman with streaming hair and claws instead of nails, swinging a scythe; as a skeleton covered with a rich mantle embroidered with gold and holding a mask representing the many faces of death: gentleness, indifference, odiousness, terror; or as a skeleton mounted on a horse brandishing a scythe. Compare mortality, mourning. In Bohemia on the fourth Sunday in Lent young folk used to throw a puppet called Death into the water; then, with a branch or a freshly-hewed young tree attached to a doll dressed as a bride, would walk from house to house singing they had tossed death out of the village and were bringing Summer (the spirit of vegetation typified by the bride and the tree, which represented the phallus or revived fertility god) into the village. The May-pole dance seems to be related to this rite. The custom of abstaining from the mention of the name of one dead was and is observed by many races. The chief reason appears to be the fear of evoking the ghost coupled with the natural unwillingness to revive past sorrows. In China a natural death is regarded as one of the five blessings. In Christian tradition death by martyrdom cancels all sins. Death also is used figuratively to denote the insensibility of Christians to the temptations of a sinful world. In Hebrew tradition death was the penalty affixed to Adam's transgression. In Indonesian mythology immortality was offered to man by a god, but he failed to hear and did not get the gift. In Japan, typified by a lotus blossom. The Kwakiutl Indians of North America look upon death as a shame and an insult. In Melanesian mythology death came into the world because the gods decided men with wrinkled skin were too ugly to live. In Sumer, death was the freezer of all human affections, turning love to hate for the living in the hearts of ghosts.

Death angel. Azrael.

Death and resurrection rites. Initiation into adulthood. See burial, mock.

DE-BABOU AND DE-AI In Gilbert Islands mythology the first pair, created by Na Reau who warned them against having children. When they bore three, Na Reau came to punish them, but they pleaded that their three children were the sun, the moon, and the sea, which provided light and food, so Na Reau forgave them.

DEBAUCHERY Symbolized by the color saffron yellow, by dancing and singing, licentious revels, orgies. Personified by Bacchus astride a wine cask, holding cup and grapes.

DEBORAH (DEB, DEBBY) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew meaning bee. (2) In Old Testament wife of Lapidoth. A prophetess, who dwelt under a palm tree. She sent for Barak and promised him victory if he would attack Sisera. He refused to undertake the expedition unless she accompanied him. She agreed to do this, but warned him the expedition would be imputed to a woman, and she is spoken of as the prophetess who helped to free the Israelites from the Canaanites. The triumphal song she composed still exists. (3) Nurse of Rebekah, whom she accompanied from Aram into Canaan. She is honored for her life of humble usefulness.

DEBT In an Italian icon, personified by a melancholy young man wearing a green bonnet. His legs and neck are bound by iron. In his mouth he holds a basket and in his hand a scourge. A hare is at his feet.

DEBUTANTE BALL In modern society, a coming-out party; a ball to signify that a young woman is of marriageable age and to introduce her to eligible bachelors; a puberty festival.

DECAPITATION AFTER DEATH Practiced in various parts of the world to rid the body of its ghost or spirit, which in ancient Egypt was called the Ka. Compare ka, mummification.

DECEIT In an Italian icon personified by a man clothed in a goat skin. Instead of legs, he has two werpent tails. In one hand he holds fish-hooks, in the other a fish-net filled with fish. Besides him a panther hides its head between his legs to show only its fine skin.

DECEMBER Twelfth month of the Gregorian calendar. Name from the Latin combining form decem, meaning ten, and December was the tenth month in ancient Rome. It suggests cheerlessness, chilliness, gloom, winter festivities. The sun enters Capricornus, the Goat, about December 22, which answers to the winter solstice. December is symbolized by evergreens, firs, holly, lapis-lazuli, mistletoe, owl, poinsettia, turquoise. Personified by a crone crouching over a fire; the killing of the fattened pig; a minstrel. In China represented by a bullock.

Decemberist. In Russian history, one of those who in December of 1828 conspired against Czar Nicholas.

December and May. An old husband and a young wife or vice versa.

December 25. Date of a pagan festival widely celebrated in which the image of a babe was taken from a temple sanctuary and greeted with loud acclamation by worshipers saying, "The Virgin has begotten." The date answers roughly to the winter solstice. The virgin mother is mother earth, who gives birth to the sun, who immediately starts to grow, bringing with him longer daytime hours. In China birthday of Zas; in Egypt birthdays of Horus and Osiris; in Greece of Dionysus and Heracles; in India birthday of Vishnu; in Persia of Mithra; in Syria of Tammuz. In the Fifth Century fixed as Christmas Day, the birthday of Christ.

December 31. In Japan demon-ousting day, when peach-wood rods (phallic rods) are used to rid the house of demons.

DECHTIRE (DECHTERE) In Irish mythology daughter of Maga. Half-sister of Conchobar, king of Ulster. Mother of Cuchulainn; Conchobar, Lugh, and Sualtam, are all said to be the father. Dechtire was affianced to Sualtam. While celebrating her wedding feast she swallowed a May-fly. The god Lugh, in a dream, informed her she had swallowed and bore him within her. He ordered her and her fifty attendant maidens to accompany him and transformed them all into the shapes of birds that they might leave without being seen. At the end of three years, she and her attendants returned in their bird shape and devoured everything at her brother's palace. Conchobar organized a hunt and he came upon a magic dwelling in which a man (Lugh) and a woman (Dechtire) resided. Believing them to be his vassals, Conchobar demanded the right to sleep with the woman.

The next morning the woman gave birth to a child which resembled Conchobar. The infant was called Setanta; later Cuchulainn. After the birth of Cuchulainn, Dechtire returned to the court of Conchobar and married Sualtam. Dechtire is a moon goddess; Lugh, a sun deity; Conchobar, an earth god; Cuchulainn, the infant sun. In the May-fly season, trout throw themselves out of the water and catch the flies. The Irish legend of 'singing trout' refers to an erotic spring dance in the moon-goddess's honor by water-nymphs, who mimicked the leaping, squeaking trout. Dechtire conceived her son by swallowing a May-fly, and he, a reincarnation of his father Lugh, was able to swim like a trout as soon as he was born (the sun leaps and swims on water). As a virgin goddess Dechtire compares with Arianrhod, Nana. See virgin birth.

DECK OF PLAYING CARDS Divination, fortune telling, gambling. See Tarot.

DECLUNUS (DECLUNA) Early Italian fertility deity.

DECORUM In an Italian icon, personified by a handsome youth of gentle aspect with a lion's skin on his back. In one hand he holds a cube supporting the Mercury cipher and the motto "Sic Floret Decoro Decus;" in the other hand he holds an amaranth branch. He wears a garland of amaranth. On one foot he has a buskin, on the other a sock.

DEDALUS, STEPHEN The hero of A Portrait of the Artist by James Joyce. He also appears in Ulysses. Believed to represent the author himself. He is a proud, sensitive, and talented youth, embittered by the poverty and narrow-minded orthodoxy of his Roman Catholic family. He doubts everything but longs to find something to believe in. In Ulysses, when he refuses his mother's deathbed request to kneel and pray he develops a sense of guilt, feeling he has acknowledged the religion he had rejected. Estranged from his own father, he finds for a while a spiritual father in Leopold Bloom, whom he finally rejects. The name Dedalus appears to be a play on Daedalus, the ancient Greek worker in arts and crafts. As a son deprived of a father, he corresponds to Telemachus, son of Odysses.

Dedalus, Simon. The gay, irresponsible father of Stephen. He is fond of drinking and singing.

Dedalus, May Goulding. The sickly mother of Stephen. She believes staunchly in the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

DEDEK Penate or guardian genius of ancient Czechs. Resembles the deduska domovoy.

DEDUSKA DOMOVOY Russian ancestral spirit or household guardian. Name signifying grandfather-house-lord. Every house is believed to have its own domovoy, which normally lives behind the oven. These penates fight with one another, each protecting the house with which he is connected. The householder who knows how to gratify his domovoy will meet with success. If due honor is not rendered him, he may show a demoniac side. Also called diko.

DEE A Celtic war-goddess, identified with the river of the same name. The river supposedly gave oracles according to its flow.

DEEP (DEPTH) In Scriptures signifies the bottomless pit, hell,

the place of punishment; chaos in the beginning of the world; the grave; the sea at its deepest parts.

DEER Autumn, fleetness, gentleness, longevity, swiftness. Among primitive tribes eaten to give a man fleetness of foot. Word resolves into di-ur and yields shining fire, thus typifying the sun. Its horns are symbolic of the rays of the sun. Deer equates with dear (beloved).

One of the forms in which Buddha was born. Symbolic of the teachings of Buddha as Buddha began his discourses in a deer park. In China called lu. Emblematic of Chang; talisman for honor in study and success; symbolic of emolument and longevity. According to Chinese tradition, it is the only animal which has been able to find the sacred fungus of immortality. At the age 1,000, the deer turns blue; when it passes 1,500, it turns white; at the age 2,000 years, it turns black. A man who eats a piece of the meat at any of these stages will live to the age represented by the color. Symbol of the Hebrew tribe Naphtali. In Japanese art, associated with the maple and signifies melancholy. Primitive Japanese practiced divination by scorching the shoulder-blade of a deer over a clear fire and reading omens in the cracks produced by the heat. In Japanese mythology, a dark brown deer was associated with Jurojin, signifying health and long life. In Mexico, a brown deer represented the god of the north, drought; a white deer represented the god of the east, rain and fertility.

DEFENCE Symbolized by a drawbridge, shield, soldier, sword, tower.

Defence against danger. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in armor holding a sword and a target with a hedge-hog in the middle.

Defence against enemies. In an Italian icon personified by a woman whose headdress is set with precious stones. She holds a sea onion. A ferret with rue in its mouth is at her feet.

DEFIANCE Symbolized by a cock, coiled serpent, head erect.

DEFICIT, MONSIEUR AND MADAM A nickname applied to Louis XVI and his queen Marie Antoinette to whom were ascribed the deficits in the French treasury.

DEGREES IN FREEMASONRY Symbolic of the three steps. The first degree typifies the entrance of man into the world, groping in darkness for intellectual light; the second degree represents apprenticeship, emergence from darkness, struggle for attainment of truth; the third degree represents contemplation.

DE GUAITA, STANISLAS Noted occultist prophet.

DEIANEIRA (DEIANIRA) In Greek mythology daughter of Oeneus, king of Aetolia, and Athaea; wife of Heracles. When the center Nessus, who was carrying Deianeira across a stream, attempted to run off with her, Heracles shot him with a poisoned arrow. With his dying breath Nessus desiring revenge, instructed Deianeira to preserve some of his blood, as it would always assure the return of her husband's love if he should ever transfer his affections to another. When Deianeira heard that her husband was returning in triumph from Oechalia, accompanied by Iole, Deianeira dipped his white graments in the blood of Nessus and cast them about him. The poison of the blood

drove him into such agony, Heracles pleaded to be placed on his funeral pyre. In remorse, Deianeira threw herself into the flames and died with Heracles. This is a daylight myth, in which Heracles, the sun, forsakes Deianeira, the gloaming, for Iole, the dawn. The garments the jealous Deianeira flings about him are the crimson fiery clouds in which the sun dies. Deianeira parallels Blodeuwedd and Delilah.

DEIDAMIA In Greek mythology daughter of King Lycomedes of Scyros, at whose court Achilles, dressed as a woman, remained in hiding. Achilles won the love of Deidamia, who helped to protect him, and to whom he promised to remain faithful. When Odysseus and Diomed discovered his whereabouts, Achilles finally agreed to go off with them to the Trojan War. His promise to Deidamia was forgotten, an incident natural to sun myths. Achilles, as a sun hero, wandered across the sky and did not remain true to any of the loves encountered on his journey.

DEIL In Scotland, a devil; any spirit of mischief.

Deil's dizzen. In Scotland, the devil's dozen; thirteen.

DEIMOS In Greek mythology, one of the steeds of Ares; the other steed being Phobos. Name meaning panic or terror. In some accounts said to be the son of Ares and Aphrodite.

DEIPARA Latin form of Greek Theotokos, meaning mother of god or bringing forth a god. A name applied to Virgin Mary.

DEIPHOBUS In Greek mythology son of Priam and Hecuba. After the death of Paris, he married Helen, was betrayed by Helen, and slain by Menelaus. After Hector, the boldest and bravest of the Trojans. A deity of darkness.

DEIPNOSOPHIST A table philosopher; one who talks learnedly at a dinner-table. From Deipnosopistae, a work by Athenaeus.

DEIRDRE (DEIRDRA) In Irish legend a daughter of Fedlimid, harper at the court of king Conchobar of Ulster. Hearing the prophecy that her beauty would bring death to many heroes and sorrow to Ulster, the warriors of Ulster demanded that she be killed, but Conchobar instead gave her to the care of a woman, who was to keep her in a forest hide-out until she was old enough to become the king's wife. Meeting Naoise of the clan of Usnach, she prevailed upon him to take her away. Bewitched by her beauty, he consented, and aided by his brothers Ardan and Ainle, he fled with her to Alba (Scotland). Persuaded by Fergus that Conchobar would forgive them, Deirdre and the Usnach returned to Ireland, where Conchobar treacherously slew the three brothers and caused Deirdre to die of a broken heart. This act of treachery caused Fergus to break with Conchobar, and great numbers of warriors were killed in the ensuing conflict. Thus the prophecy that she would cause death and sorrow was fulfilled. In the Scotch highlands called Darrathray or Darthray. Personification of dawn or the moon. The Usnach are light heroes. She is compared with Helen of Troy.

DEISEAL Procession around the altar from east to west in sun-worship.

DEITY See four-letter deities, gods, theogony.

DEKANS The thirty-six rulers of the ten degrees of the ecliptic, the period which corresponds to the ten days of the Egyptian week. Origin may be Babylonian or Egyptian. Known as divine ones, luminaries, stars, or souls of living gods, who have influence over the destiny of man's soul after death. Their faces usually were those of animals. Somewhat like angels, except angels are never sinister. Later evil personifications of sin and vice.

DELAWARE Emblem: peach blossom; motto: Liberty and Independence; nickname: Diamond; nickname of natives: Blue hen's chickens.

DELBAETH In Irish legend, father of Danu, brother of Bres, Dagda, Ogma.

DELECTABLE MOUNTAIN In Dante's Inferno, hill of virtue. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Immanuel's land, whence Celestial City is seen.

DELIA In Greek mythology: (1) A name of Artemis, alluding to Delos, her birthplace, and borrowed by poets to mean any female sweetheart. Virgil gives the name to a shepherdess. Several English poets have used the name in addressing their loves. (2) The quinquennial festival held at Delos in honor of Apollo. (3) The ship on which Theseus traveled to Crete when he slew the Minotaur. In fulfillment of a vow made by Theseus, a delegation went to Delos on this ship to each festival honoring Apollo. During the period of the festival, which lasted thirty days, no Athenian could be executed. Socrates was condemned during this period and his death was deferred until the sacred ship returned.

DELIAN CUBE Problem of finding a cube of which the volume shall be double that of a given cube, alluding to the admonition of the Delian oracle to the Athenians to double the altar of Apollo (which was a cube) in order to stay a pestilence.

DELIBAB A form of mirage common in Hungary.

DELIGHT In an Italian icon personified by a youth in a green suit decorated with various colors. He wears a garland of roses and carries a bow in one hand and a violin in the other. On the ground are a book of Aristotle, a book of music, and two pigeons kissing. A sword is at his waist.

DELILAH (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew signifying delicate, languishing. (2) In the Old Testament the Philistine wife of Samson. She induces him to reveal to her that his strength is in his long hair and then betrays him to her own people, who cut his hair while he is sleeping. Thus a deceitful but fascinating woman, a temptress, a woman who destroyes manly vigor. In early Semitic mythology, Samson was a sun-hero; Delilah was either a gloaming or a moon-goddess who caused the sun's death. Delilah parallels Blodeuwedd and Deianeira.

DELLING In Norse mythology red elf of dawn living in the east. A husband of Nat (Night), father of Dagr (Day). His realm is called Heljar-ran.

Delling's Door. Door through which the sun comes each day.

DELOS In Greek mythology a self-formed island, which is said to have suddenly emerged from the sea when churned by the Cyc-

lades. In another account, Poseidon, with one blow of his trident, made it rise from the water's depths. It floated in the Aegean Sea until Zeus chained it down to make it a stationary home for Leto, where she gave birth to the deities of light, Apollo and Artemis. It is called the land of brightness or visible land, supposedly because it sprang suddenly into sight, but more likely because it is in the east, where the sun rises. Apollo made it his favorite retreat and it became the site of an Apollo oracle. No woman was permitted to be confined on it, lest its sacred soil be polluted. Compares with the Japanese Island of Onogoro. See confinement.

DELPHI An ancient city in Phocis at the foot of Mount Parnassus (modern Kastri) in central Greece. Originally the site of a shrine of Gaea, which was taken from her by Apollo, who shared it with his brother Dionysus. It became renowned for the fountain of Castalia and as the site of the Delphic oracle of Apollo, the most famous oracle of antiquity, and the only shrine that was not exclusively national. It was consulted by Etruscans, Lydians, Phrygians, Romans, etc., as well as by Greeks. Here, every four years, the Pythian games in honor of Apollo's victory over Python were celebrated. Its earlier name was Pytho, under which name it was consulted by Agamemnon, and the shrine at which Orestes was purified after murdering his mother. According to the Greeks Delphi was the earth's navel. The name is from delphin. See dolphin.

Delphicia. A priestess or sibyl who in a frenzied state delivered the oracles of Apollo.

Delphic oracle. That which is ambiguous, capable of double interpretation, mysterious alluding to the oracle rendered by Pythia, the priestess presiding at the Delphic oracle.

Delphinia. Spring festival of Apollo celebrated throughout ancient Greece on the 6th of Munychion (end of March in the modern calendar).

DELPHINUS A constellation in the northern sky also known as the Dolphin and as Job's coffin.

DELTA Fourth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of four. Corresponds to Latin letter D. Symbolizes the female principle. The alluvial desposit at the mouth of a river is called delta from its frequent resemblance to the letter D. Probably first used in this sense for the delta of the Nile.

DELUGE A catastrophe, ordered by the highest deity, in which a race of men perish, usually a punishment for some unholy deed. Sometimes ordered because of mere jealousy on the part of a deity. Symbolic of death and resurrection; purification. Figuratively any sudden and irresistible calamity, anything that overspreads, overwhelms, or swallows up. No physical disaster has been more widespread; an innundation appears in the mythology of almost all peoples. In most deluge legends, a man and woman and a pair of each kind of animal and plant are saved. Those who escape usually typify harvest spirits which, as verdure, reappear in the spring.

In Babylonia, the storm sent by the gods raged for six nights and six days. On the seventh day the waters retreated. The only persons saved were Pir-napishtim, his family, his servants, and his field laborers, who had

with them on the ark they had built the seeds of every kind of life. After the storm the ship rested on Nitsir Mountain. In Brazil the chief god sent a fire to destroy the world and its wicked inhabitants. To extinguish the flames, a magician caused so much rain to fall the earth was flooded. In a Celtic version Cessair, granddaughter of Noah, with her father, two men, and fifty women, fled to Ireland instead of taking refuge on the ark. In Egyptian antiquity the flood was sent by Ra, the beneficent sun-god, to intoxicate Hathor (Sekhet) so that she would cease destroying mankind. See New Year. In Greece, during the Bronze Age, Deucalion and Pyrrha were saved on Mount Parnassus. Delphi, an oracle to the sun-god Apollo, was located at the foot of Mount Parnassus. In Hebrew tradition the deluge is placed in the time of the tenth patriarch, Noah, about 2348 B.C. Including Noah, eight persons were saved and a pair of each kind of animal and plant. For five months the waters continued to rise before the ark touched ground upon Mount Ararat. When, at length, Noah came from the ark, he erected an altar and sacrificed to God, who displayed the rainbow as a pledge that he would not again destroy mankind with a flood. In India a deluge destroyed the world at the end of each of the four ages. Vishnu (sun) in fish form saved the ark in which Manu, the hero of the flood, was sheltered. The ark landed at Naubandha (the harbor) on Mount Himavat. In Iran the destruction of the world was by cold and frost, sent by Mahrkusha. In Mexico the water-sun discharged moisture drawn up from the earth in the form of vapor and all life was destroyed. Nata and his wife, Nina, warned by a god, escaped destruction. In one Polynesian myth the deluge occurred when Tawhiki stamped on the floor of heaven and his mother wept at his actions. In another, Ruahaku caused the flood. In a third version fire and water, offsprings of the primeval octopus, and their descendants engaged in a mighty conflict. Water won, and the world was destroyed by flood, and finally recreated by Tangaloa. In Sumer the deluge was placed at the time of the tenth antediluvian king Ziusudra.

DEMAGOGUE A leader who uses the passions or prejudices of the populace for his own interests. An insincere and unprincipled popular agitator, orator, or politician, who appeals to the masses for his own advantage; a mob leader.

DEMETER One of the twelve great Olympian deities. Usually identified as the daughter of Cronus and Rhea; sometimes as the daughter of Uranus and Gaea. Sister of Hades, Hera, Hestia, Poseidon, and Zeus. By Zeus, sky, Demeter, earth, became the mother of the summer child Persephone and Iacchus, fertility. Pursued by Poseidon, who robbed her of her shores, she disguised herself as a mare and hid among the horses of Oncios, but Poseidon became a stallion and covered her, and the horse Arion was born. Her rage against Poseidon accounts for her statue at Onceum called Demeter Erinnus, the Fury. By Iason, lover of her choice, she became the mother of Plutus, earth's wealth. A mother goddess, she was protectress of fruitfulness, marriage, and social order. She introduced agriculture to mankind. See Triptolemus. Her favor brought rich harvests, her disfavor caused blight, drought, famine.

Without her knowledge, Zeus plighted Persephone to Hades; a sorrowing mother, she donned mourning and, with two torches lighted in the flames of Mount Etna, she roamed the world seeking her daughter, neglecting the earth. Zeus requested Hades to return Persephone to her mother. Inasmuch as she had eaten of a pomegranate seed (eaten of fertility), Hades was able to detain her, but agreed that she might spend nine months of each year with her mother, if she would spend three with him. With the return of Persephone, Demeter again provided verdure, but each year during her period of sorrow the soil became barren. Thus Demeter exemplifies mother love. Persephone also is interpreted to be Demeter's double, mother and daughter representing two phases of the vegetative powers of the soil, the mother standing for the entire power, active or latent, the daughter representing the vitality of youth manifested in spring growth which dies in summer.

Demeter sometimes was called Ga-mater (earth mother). In Roman mythology she is known as Ceres. Her name corresponds to that of the Hindu Dyava-matar. Her festivals were cereal celebrations; the Eleusinian Mysteries were held in her honor. Anciently she was a goddess of dark caves, whose streams provided fertility, and her emblem was a rude form of horse's head. In the Greek zodiac she was ruler of Virgo. Usually portrayed as tall and matronly with beautiful golden hair, emblematic of ripened corn or grain. Also portrayed seated in a chariot drawn by winged dragons, holding a sheaf of wheat or poppies in one hand, a lighted torch in the other. The first loaves of newly harvested crops were dedicated to her; her emblems were: bowl, cist, crane, liknon, plough, poppy, scepter, sheaf, sickle, torch, wheat. She resembles Cotytto, Cybele, Isis. See Demophoon (2).

Demeter and Persephone. Mother and daughter, woman and virgin. Physical and spiritual life. In Roman mythology known as Ceres and Proserpine.

DEMIURGE A personality or power that creates a world, imaginary or real. Plato applies the term to the semi-divine architect of the material universe. In gnostic and neo-Platonic philosophy, the chief of the lowest order of eons or spirits inhabiting the pleroma. Subordinate to the Supreme Being, he mingled with chaos and evolved from it the visible world. To him was attributed the entry of evil into the world. Sometimes identified with Jehovah.

DEMOCRACY A form of government portrayed as feminine. Compare monarchy. In an Italian icon, personified by a meanly dressed woman holding a pomegranate in one hand and a serpent in the other. Her garland is of the vine twisted with a branch of elm. Some corn is in sacks, some is scattered on the ground. The dress is meant to represent the condition of the common people.

Democratic Party. In the United States symbolized by a mule; on ballots by a cock.

DEMOCRITUS The laughing philosopher of ancient Greece. A scoffer; one who laughed or scoffed at people's folly and vanity. According to one legend, he put out his eyes that he might think more deeply.

DEMODOCUS In Homer's Odyssey, a minstrel at the court of Alcinous who sang of the amours of Ares and Aphrodite while Odysseus was a guest at the court.

DEMOGORGON In early Christian Europe a genius of the soil, the life and sustenance of plants. Portrayed as an old man covered with moss; his abode was underground, the realm from which wealth springs. In later legend he became a dreaded and mysterious demon; an inhabitant of Hell. He was a night prowler who haunted graves, walked in human skeletons, bit unwary wanderers in the stomach, and the mere mention of his name brought death. According to Ariosto he was a king of elves who lived in the Himalayas. Milton mentions him as an evil spirit. Spenser places him in the deep abyss, where he lives with three fatal sisters. Shelley gives the name to eternity in Prometheus Unbound.

DEMON Devil, ghost, inferior deity, malignant spirit; hence an exceptionally cruel and fierce person. Universally in mythology, spirits which harass men with sickness and other disasters. They are corporeal and incorporeal, have affinities with chthonic powers, and hate the sun. They appear in dragon, dwarf, human, serpent, and other forms, have superior knowledge and hold the key to magical lore. They haunt caves, forests, houses, mountains, ravines, and stony places; they live in ruins; they roam freely in subterranean realms and over water, and dispose of hidden treasures. They exhibit human appetites, habits, needs, and passions. They are born, grow, and die. They hate, love, marry, and give birth, frequently abducting mates from noble homes. The offsprings of these marriages usually are wicked. They cause insanity, enter and possess a body, and kidnap children. Usually they appear about midnight and disappear before dawn. Female demons in Semitic lore are said to be harlots. In Arabic, Babylonian, Hebrew, and Sumerian mythology, born of heaven gods who had cohabited with mortals or otherwise sinned. In Babylonian tradition, demons are sexless and, having no offspring, they are devoid of compassion and mercy. Buddhist demons support Yamantaka's throne. In Bhavacakramudra paintings demons represent the "hideousness of clinging to life." In Japan, demons are beings of infernal origin, created to chastise the wicked; they are mischievous and frequently comic.

Demons of black magic. The occult satanic monarch or hierarchy of fallen angels is as follows: Grand Dignitaries and Princes: Beelzebub, supreme chief of the Infernal Empire; founder of the Order of the Fly. See Fly. Satan, leader of the opposition. Euronymous, prince of death, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Moloch, lord of Land of Tears, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Pluto, lord of fire. Leonard, grand master of the Sabbath, knight of the fly. Baalberith, master of alliances. Prosperpine, arch-she-fiend, sovereign princess of perverse spirits. Ministers: Adramaleck, lord high chancellor, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Astaroth, lord high treasurer. Nergal, chief of secret police. Baal, commander-in-chief of infernal armies, grand cross of the Order of the Fly. Leviathan, lord high admiral, knight of the Fly. Ambassadors: In England, Mammon. In France, Belphegor. In Italy, Hutgin. In

Russia, Rimmon. In Spain, Thamuz. In Switzerland, Martinet. In Turkey, Belial. Judges: Lucifer, lord chief justice. Alastor, Commissioner of public works. Royal Household: Verdelet, master of ceremonies. Succor-Benoth, chief of eunuchs. Chamos, grand chamberlain, knight of the Fly. Melchom, paymaster. Misroch, chief steward. Behemoth, steward. Dagon, steward. Mullin, first valet-de-chamber. Master of Revels: Kobal, stage manager. Asmodeus, superintendent of playhouses. Nybras, director. Antichrist, juggler and necromancer.

DEMOPHOON (DEMOPHON) In Greek mythology: (1) A king of Athens; husband of Phyllis, a Thracian. Demophoon left his bride to return to his native city; when he remained away too long, Phyllis, believing he had deserted her, killed herself. Thus when Demophoon returned, she was dead. This is a time myth in which the sun returned to find the light or season he had loved dead. (2) Son of Celeus and Metaneira, king and queen of Eleusis, who befriended Demeter as she roamed the world in search of her daughter Persephone. Not realizing Demeter was a goddess and believing her name to be Deo, they appointed her nurse of their infant son Demophoon. Intending to make the child immortal, Demeter anointed him with ambrosia and placed him on a fire each night. Metaneira, seeing this done on one occasion, screamed. The goddess, offended by the mother's lack of faith, withdrew her favor, and the child was killed on the fire. As an atonement for the death of Demophoon, Demeter taught the child's brother Triptolemus how to use the plow and sow grain, and she instructed Celeus in Eleusinian rites, making him the first priest of the Eleusinian Mysteries. Demophoon probably was a surrogate, typifying a child-killing by fire after temporary investiture as king. Demophoon resembles Achilles in that, like him, he almost achieves immortality. Probably a light deity.

DEMOSTHENES One supreme in eloquence and oratory, alluding to the 4th Century B. C. Athenian orator and patriot. The rival of Demosthenes was Aeschines.

DEMPSEY Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning proud.

DENDIN, PETER An old man who settles disputes although he is not a judge, in allusion to the character in Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel. Peter Dendin settled disputes by waiting until the litigants had become exhausted by their arguments and were eager to end their quarrels. His judgments were always acceptable. His son Tenot Dendin, on the other hand, who wished to rival his father as a judge, tried to crush all quarrels before they were well under way. As a result his judgments were never acceptable. The name had been borrowed by Lafontaine and Racine.

DENDRITES Name of Dionysus as a plant god.

DENNIS Masculine name derived from the Greek Dionysus, signifying diviner, god of wine. Feminine form is Denise.

DEO Ancient Arcadian barley planting mother goddess. Later merged into Demeter. Some mythologists identify with Rhea. Shown with a mare's head, holding a porpoise and a black dove.

DEOHAKO Seneca Indian collective name for the three daughters of the earth-mother. Spirits and guardians of beans, corn, and squash. See Hahgwehdaetgah.

DEPTH Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons, meaning unfathomable wisdom.

DERBRENN In Irish mythology, the first love of Oengus (Angus).

DERCETO (DERKETO) Philistine great-mother. Usually represented as a fish-goddess or mermaid; sometimes shown as a dove-goddess. Regarded as the female counterpart of Dagon. Worshiped as a nature deity, the principle of fertility and generation. She was the mother of Semiramis who, though human, was the counterpart of Derceto. Derceto, herself, originally had a human form, and became a fish when pursued by Mopsus or Moxus (compare Britomartis). In her attributes and worship, Derceto corresponds to Artemis, Astarte, Atargatis, Ishtar.

DERMOT (DIARMAID) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning freeman.

DERVISH A Moslem mendicant friar who professes chastity, humility, poverty, and whose worship rites include dancing, howling, or whirling. Also the name of the whirling dance of these religious devotees.

DESCENT TO THE UNDERWORLD A motif world-wide in mythology and folklore. These journeys are made to ask a favor of the underworld ruler, to discover a secret, to obtain the answer to a riddle, to rescue a loved one or one unjustly abducted, to satisfy curiosity, to seize a treasure. The success of the trip usually depends on the observance of a tabu, such as, not to eat or drink, not to look back, or speak to or touch the dead. Usually the one who makes the descent is a sky-god or sun-hero, and these stories probably have been borrowed from the ancient belief that the sun journeys into the underworld each night (or each winter) to be reborn each day (or each spring). They are symbolic of death and rebirth, and express the human wish to overcome death or to bring the dead back to life. Some famous descents are those of Dante and Virgil, Dwydion's visit to Pryderi, the trips of Heracles to bring up Cerberus and others, Hermes' trip to rescue Persephone, Hermod's journey to bring Balder back, Ishtar's search for Tammuz, Izanagi's visit to Izanami, the futile attempt of Orpheus to rescue Eurydice.

DESDEMONA Feminine name, probably from the Greek, meaning unhappiness.

DESERT Barrenness, drought, spiritual want, thirst. Abode of hermits, land of wandering tribes. Dream significance: abandonment, disappointment.

DESERTED MAIDENS A motif world-wide in folklore and mythology. The leading actors are usually the dawn deserted by the sun. For a few moments the sun remains in the arms of the dawn, whose radiance has captivated him, but he soon deserts her to go on his way across the sky and leaves her to pine away. Some famous beauties deserted by their lovers were: Ariadne by Theseus, Brynhild by Sigurd, Coronis by Apollo, Iole by Heracles, Procis by Cephalus.

DESIREE Feminine name from the French, meaning desired.

DESMOND Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning man of the world.

DE SOTO, HERNANDO Spanish explorer. When he led a group of Spaniards into Peru, he was received as the resurrected Viracocha, the son of Sun, who was believed to be a bearded white man when in human form. Too late the Inca's realized he was not their resurrected deity.

DESPAIR In an Italian icon, personified by a sorrowful man in rags. With both hands he opens his breast and looks down at his heart, which is surrounded by serpents. His garment is black.

DESPISING PLEASURE Personified in an Italian icon by an armed man with a garland of laurel fighting a serpent. By his side is a stork with many serpents at its feet which it fights with beak and claws.

Despising the world. Personified in an Italian icon by a mature man holding a palm branch in one hand and a spear in the other. His head is turned toward heaven and he tramples on a crown and scepter to signify he does not value honors or riches.

DESPOINA (DESPOINAE) In Greek mythology, Persephone as queen of the underworld. A name sometimes applied to Aphrodite and to Demeter.

DESTROYING ANGEL Angel of death. The Danites, a Christian band or brotherhood, organized for purposes of secret assassination, were also called Destroying Angels. The Danites were unjustly said to have been connected with the early Mormon Church.

DETRACTION Personified in an Italian icon by a woman sitting (sitting denotes idleness), lolling out her tongue. Her rust-colored garment is torn, she has a black cloth over her head, and instead of a necklace, she wears a cord around her neck. She holds a dagger.

DEUCALION AND PYRRHA In Greek mythology the only human pair to survive the great nine-day deluge sent by Zeus. Deucalion, the son of Prometheus and Clymene (or Pasiphae), was king of Phthia in Thessaly. During the downpour he and his wife lived in the ark which grounded on Mount Parnassus (or Mount Othrys). Deucalion received instructions from an oracle to restore the human race he must cast the bones of his mother behind him. He interpreted 'his mother' to mean mother Earth, and bones to mean stones. The stones Deucalion cast turned into men; those Pyrrha cast turned into women. His name means sweet wine, and he is said to have been a vine deity. Pyrrha is from the root pyr meaning fire. Deucalion resembles Cadmus, Manu, Noah, Pir-na-pishtim.

DEUCE The devil. Used as an oath. In games, signifies two. From deus (god) and identical with duce and dus.

Deuce of clubs. By card players regarded the talisman of the deck; attracts many trumps.

DEUS A form of Zeus. Latin for god is deus; equivalent of Greek theos and Teutonic tius (tiu).

DEV In Amenian legend, a demon. Devs are found in ruins and stony places.

DEVA Bali spirit; intermediary in sacrificial ceremonies. In Buddhism and Hinduism a divine being, a shining one. A celestial inhabitant subject to change and decay (the changes and decay of light). Also the region of the gods. In the Bardo Thodol the region is designated as deva-loka. In Sanscrit originally an adjective meaning bright; brightness or light being one of the most general attributes shared by the various manifestations of the beneficent deity. In Tibetan called lha. In Zoroastrianism a maleficent supernatural being, a demon; usually spelled daeva.

DEVAKI In Hinduism, a cousin or sister of Kansa, king of Mathura; widow of Vasudeva, virgin mother of Krishna (Kristna). Warned that Devaki's son shall deprive him of his throne, Kansa slays all her children at birth. As Krishna, her eighth child, is about to be born, Devaki's prayers are answered, and the baby is saved miraculously.

DEVATAS Hindu female deities; also female genii of fountains and trees. Equivalent of Tennyo.

DEVAYANA Vedic way of the gods. Compare Pitryana.

DEVI In Hinduism: 1) Name signifying goddess, any female divinity. 2) Mother of the gods, supreme female power of the universe, daughter of Himavat (Himalaya Mountains), consort of Siva. She is the Shakti or female energy of Siva, and worshiped under a variety of names representing different aspects. In beneficent and mild form, she is worshiped as Gauri, the brilliant, white, or yellowish; Haimavati, the daughter of Himavat; Parvati, the mountaineer; Uma, light or splendor. In malignant form, she is Chandi, the fierce; Durga, the inaccessible, the yellow woman riding a tiger; Kali, the black, who drips blood and is encircled by snakes and adorned with skulls. In her malignant form she is appeased with bloody and obscene rites, formerly with human sacrifices. She creates, maintains, destroys. Usually she is portrayed with four faces and four arms wearing a diadem of shining colors. Her emblem is the peacock's tail.

DEVIL (1) Adversary of gods and men, archfiend, demon, evil one, imp, a malignant or wicked person. A malicious spirit in a person. An unfortunate person, as the poor devil has hard luck. A rogue or wretched person, used in disdain. A daring, dashing, or reckless person. A printer's helper (because they get so black). Used colloquially for annoy or tease. Dream significance: peril, torment. Devil once implied resplendent living god, and fundamentally the word is the same as deva and weevil (beetle).

Gypsy for god. In Hebraic-Christian tradition, a fallen angel, a prince of darkness. Lord of fire, which can burn; lord of vermin, which can poison. Offspring of the sons of Elohim who married mortal women. The chief of apostate angels, prince and ruler of the kingdom of evil, is Satan, frequently called The Devil. Arch-enemy of God, enemy and tempter of man. The redemption of a devil is impossible; his mission is to sow the seeds of sin. An idol or false god; false belief. The dragon or serpent, called the most subtle of all beasts, is a form of the devil. Sometimes the devil appears in female form, and drawing on the Biblical conception, names used in literature are: Apollyon, As-

modeus, Astarotte, Auld (Old), Auld Ane, Beelzebub, Belial, Clootie, Hangie, Hornie, Lucifer, Mephistopheles, Nick, Old Davy, Samael, Satan. His color is black, and the term 'black devil' is a popular one, acknowledging Satan's rule over the realm of darkness; the devil is also portrayed as red to indicate the fiery passion of sin. Usually represented with a cloven foot, because Rabbinical writers called him seirizzin (goat). Portrayed as a goat-like figure, inasmuch as, in medieval Europe the satyr represented a type of uncleanliness. As one cloven-hoofed or with a limp resembles Hephaestus. In Japan called Oni. In Siberian tales, blending Christian and Pagan tradition, born of God's shadow or of the reflection which God saw while sitting on a golden pillar in the middle of the primordial sea. Fetcher of mud from the cosmic ocean from which God formed earth. Also despoiler of the works of God. Compare Burkhan, Sholmo, Yrym-Ajy-Tojan. In Sumerian mythology usually portrayed as an animal, bird, or serpent, and probable source of Hebrew conception. In Wales the devil appeared as a gray horse. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a bearded and horned or long-eared man resembling the Magician, except his hands move in a contrary direction and he holds a lighted torch instead of a wand, signifying sin lighting the way. Typifies condition or effect. Instrument of Set, adversary, serpent power, spirit of evil. Attainment: ignorance. In divination corresponds to number 16 and the Hebrew letter ayin. Denotes bondage, chance, destiny, fatality, force, illness, materiality, superstition, temptation, vehemence, violence; when reversed, blindness, evil, pettiness, weakness.

Between the devil and the deep blue sea. Between two evils.

Devil dogs. Name given by the Germans to men of the United States Marine Corps because of their indomitable courage.

Devil may care. Recklessness.

Devil's advocate. A carping critic, in allusion to the advocatus diaboli, official in the Roman Catholic Church whose business is to raise objections to a candidate for canonization.

Devil's apple. The mandrake; thorn apple.

Devil's bible. Divination or playing cards; the tarot deck. Also devil's picture book.

Devil's bones. Dice.

Devil's luck. Unusual good fortune.

Devil's missionary. A nickname given to Voltaire.

Devil take the hindmost. Everyone fight his own battles; everyone for himself.

Devil wagon. Automobile.

Get the blue devils. Get melancholy or morbid.

Pull the devil's tail. Constantly struggle with adversity.

Raise the devil. Create trouble; make a disturbance.

Son of the devil. Ezzelino, noted Ghibelline leader; so called because of his infamous cruelties.

Whip the devil around the stump. Urge excuses in avoidance of blame or responsibility.

DEVIN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning poet.

DEVORGILLA Beautiful legendary Celtic princess. While traveling home to Ireland, Cuchulainn slays the Fomors to whom she was to be given in tribute. An early Celtic version of the story of Perseus and Andromeda, in which Cuchulainn, the sun, saves

Devorgilla, dawn, from the monsters of darkness. Unlike Perseus, Cuchulainn does not marry the maiden he rescues; instead he gives her as wife to Lugaid, whereupon Devorgilla and her handmaids in the form of birds attempt to injure Cuchulainn. With his magic spear (rays), he wounds them and their true shapes appear. To heal them Cuchulainn sucks their blood. This made marriage with Devorgilla impossible, as in Pagan Irish tradition, drinking her blood was a rite of blood brotherhood.

DEVUS Old World name for the supreme deity. Identical with Deo, Io, Iouis, Zeus.

DEW Dawn, divine blessings, divine presence, divine protection. Gift of heaven, inspiration, refreshment. Youth, inasmuch as it is suggestive of morning. In mysticism, that in which everything is reflected, from the sun to the most minute object. Associated with the attributes of water, which see. Dew is Cornish for god, cognate with French dieu.

By American Indians believed to be the spittle of stars. Christ is sometimes referred to as a dew-man. In ancient Egypt, baptism, purity, teachings of instructions falling from heaven. In Hebrew tradition, a precious boon of Providence. Healing waters, salvation, truth, wisdom. Called ire, signifying to instruct or teach, to sprinkle; and mure, signifying doctor, professor, and first rain. In Japan, typifies grief, sadness, tears. In Polynesian mythology, the tears Rangi (heaven) sheds when Papa (earth), his wife, is separated from him by their offspring Tane-mahuta (god of the forests).

Dewdrop. Brilliant offering of the sky, enduring eye of god, healer, microcosmos, pearl of great price, tear.

Dew plant. February 12th birthday flower, signifying serenade.

Mountain dew. Moonshine liquor made in the highlands of southern states.

DEWALI (DEVALI) In India autumnal festival which honors Kali or Lakshmi. Celebrated late in October at night with carousing and illumination. Literally, a row of lamps, and a corruption of dipawali. See Festival of Lights.

DEWAT Egyptian underworld. Entered by the west, thus the nightly realm of the sun.

DEWITT Masculine name from the Flemish, meaning white.

DEXTER (1) Masculine name from a family name signifying dyer; also from the Latin, meaning on the right hand, fortunate. (2) In heraldry, the right side of the shield as borne by one carrying it, the left side as viewed by one facing it. The favorable, fortunate, legitimate, lucky, and propitious side.

dGRA-LHA See under listing as if spelt Gra-lha.

DHANUK From the Sanscrit meaning a bowman. Specifically, in India, one of a low caste of hill tribesmen who originally were bowman and are now laborers and menials.

DHANVANTARI In Hinduism, an avatar of Vishnu; healer, physician.

DHAR A large curved knife with a beveled point used by the Burmese as a chopping implement or

as a sword.

DHARANI A mystical word or phrase used as an incantation by the Buddhists of Tibet.

DHARMA (1) From the Sanscrit meaning right behavior. In Buddhism, that which underlies and includes the law. Righteousness, truth. Symbolized by trikona (triangle) and triratna(three jewels). Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha (Buddha, the Law, and the Church) form the three ratnas or treasures of Buddhism. (2) In Hinduism, a personification of justice and law. Husband of Sri (see). Supplants Yama as judge of the dead. By Kunti, father of Yudhisthira, chief of the Pandavas. His children are personifications of religious rites and virtues.

DHARMACAKRA In Buddhism, one of the four manifestations of Manjusri; soft-voiced lord of speech. In Tibetan Jam-yang-nge-gi-gya-po or Jam-dbyans-nag-gi-rgyal-po.

DHARMADHVAJA First of the actual Panchen Rimpoches or Tashi Lamas of Tibet, who are regarded as incarnations of Buddha Amitabha. Tibetan name Lob-sang-chho-chi-gyal-tshen or bLo-bzan-chos-kyi-rgyal-mtsan.

DHARMAKARA Monk who was determined to become a Buddha to rule a world free of suffering and in which all are saints. Through his resolve he became Amitayus and exists in Sukhavati heaven.

DHARMAKAYA Buddhist abstract body in Nirvana in which Dhyanibuddhas live.

DHARMAPALA A defender deity; defender of the faith or law of Buddhism. The Dharmapalas are also called the Eight Terrible Ones, and generally are ferocious in aspect. Tantric forms have one or more heads, more than two arms, a third eye, and hair in flames, in order to inspire sinners with fear. In non-tantric form they have one head and two arms. Their ornaments and garments are princely. They also appear in Yab-yum form. Kubera, lord of riches, and Sita-brahma, white Brahma, are the only two not ferocious. The only female divinity is Sridevi. The other five are: Beg-Tse, brother-sister; Hayagriva, head-of-a-horse; Mahakala, great black protector; Yama, lord of the dead; Yamantaka, conqueror of death. Their emblems are kapala, karttka, naga, parasu. In Tibet called Chos-skyon.

Dharmapala garments and ornaments. Anklets (sometimes of snakes or human bones), apron of human bones, crown of five skulls, elephant skin, garlands of heads or skulls, girdle of heads or skulls, hair in flames, necklace of snakes or of human bones, third eye, tiger skin, wristlets.

Dharmapala of gNas-c'un. In Tibetan Buddhism diviner, incarnation of the god Pe-har, who identifies the child to become the Dalai Lama. The child supposedly is the recipient of the soul of the dead Dalai Lama.

DHARMARAJA A Buddhist historical person deified. In Tibet called Song-tsen-gam-po.

DHARMATRALA A celebrated doctor of Hinayana Buddhism. The devotee or dharma; an historical person deified. He has long hair, carries a fan and a vase from which incense rises in which is the image of Amitabha. A tiger is at his side.

Sometimes he holds an umbrella. When arhats number eighteen he is included. In this role he wears an elaborate robe, has his hair partly done up in a high chignon, and carries a case of books on his back. Tibetan name dGa-bsnen-dhar-ma or Ge-nyen-dhar-ma.

DHARTARASTRA Buddhist lord of the Gandharvas in the east, who feed on incense. A minor Buddhist deity, one of the Lokapalas, four king-guardians who dwell around Mount Meru. His color is white, his emblems are a stringed instrument, a helmet with plumes and ribbons, a lute. Japanese name Jikokuten. In Tibet called Yul-khor-bsrun.

DHARTI MAI (BHUDEVI, DHARTI MATA) Hindu mother who supports; the earth. She is present everywhere in the ground. Fowl, goats, and pigs are sacrificed to her. As a village goddess she is worshiped as a pile of stones or as a pot. Women at childbirth are placed upon her.

DHATR Hindu establisher. Creator. Synonym of Prajapati.

DHISANA Vedic goddess of plenty.

DHOBEE A low caste Hindu, whose occupation is clothes washing; a washerman.

DHONEY Ceylon native name for canoe. Word resolves into mighty god eye or on high. Carries the same symbolism as ark, basket, boat, which see.

DHOTEE Loin-cloth worn by Hindu men. Also the name of a male falcon.

DHRITARASHTRA In the Bhagavad-Gita (Song of God) of the Hindus, the blind ruler. Father of the Kauravas, uncle of the Pandavas. The Kauravas, jealous of their cousins, the Pandavas, remain constantly at war with them. When a magician offers to restore the sight of Dhritarashtra, he refuses the gift because he does not wish to see his kinsmen killed.

DHRUVA The Pole Star in Hindu mythology.

DHU'L KARNEIN Alexander the Great as a warrior in the Moslem cause. See Gog and Magog.

DHUNI Vedic storm or wind hostile to mankind. Name means roarer.

DHUPA One of the Eight Mothers of Buddhism, peaceful in aspect. Her color is yellow, she holds an incense vase, has two or four arms, and is usually ardhaparyankasana (dancing). Tibetan name, bDug-spos-ma.

DHURNA Anglo-Indian method of enforcing a claim or demand for justice by sitting before the door of the person refusing to satisfy the demand and rejecting all food or threatening to injure or kill oneself or one's family to the end that the blood shall be upon the oppressor's head. Used also adverbially as to sit dhurna at a wealthy man's gate.

DHVAJA Buddhist victory banner, breath of life symbol. Emblem of Vaisravana.

DHYANA Buddhist act of ecstatic contemplation; profound religious meditation.

DHYANASANA In Buddhism seated position which forms the trikona. Position of the Dhyanibuddhas.

DHYANIBODHISATTVAS Five Buddhist creators of the universe; evolved by the Dhyanibuddhas. Their mortal manifestations are the Manusibuddhas, who live on earth for a short time to teach mankind. In heaven they live in Sambhogakaya or Body of Supreme Happiness. The five who created the cycles of the world are: Avalokitesvara, Ratnapani, Samantabhadra, Vajrapani, Visvapani. Beside the five, a group of eight, usually seen standing at the side of an important deity in Northern Buddhist temples are called Dhyanibodhisattvas. They wear Bodhisattva ornaments and garments, sometimes have image of their spiritual Father in their headdress or in central leaf of five-leaf crown. They have urna and usnisa. The eight are: Akasagarbha, Avalokitesvara, Ksitigarbha, Mahasthamaprapta, Maitreya, Manjusri, Sarvanivaranaveskambhin, Trailokyavyago. Samantabhadra or Vajrapani sometimes substitute for one of the eight.

DHYANIBUDDHAS In Buddhism, the five knowledge-holding or meditative Buddhas who evolved the five Dhyanibodhisattvas. Spiritual sons of Adibuddha. They usually wear the urna, usnisa, and long-lobed ears, which are among the laksanas or thirty-two superior marks of a Buddha. Their foreheads are bare with short curly hair, a monastic shawl is worn over one shoulder and arm, leaving the other bare. They wear no ornaments. When in Yab-yum they are seated and wear Bodhisattva garments and ornaments and are called Crowned Buddhas. In this form they belong to the yi-dam group. They live in Nirvana in abstract body called Dharmakaya. Each is the author or creator of a different world cycle and his Dhyanibodhisattva is the actual creator of that cycle. They correspond to Manusibuddhas; also compare Herukabuddhas. The five are:

Dhyanibuddha	Color	Mudra	Station	Vehicle
Vairocana, Brilliant Light	white	teaching	center	lion
Aksobhya, Unagitated	blue	attestation	east	elephant
Ratnasambhava, Precious Birth	yellow	charity	south	horse
Amitabha, Infinite Light or Amitayus, Infinite Life	red	meditation	west	swan
Amoghasiddhi, Infallible Power	green	fearlessness	north	garuda

DHYANIBUDDHASAKTIS Consorts or saktis of the Dhyanibuddhas. Vajradhatvisvari consort of Vairocana; Buddhalocana (Locana) consort of Aksobhya; Mamaki consort of Ratnasambhava; Pandara consort of Amitabha; Tara consort of Amoghasiddhi.

DI (DEE) Word root from the Sanscrit, meaning shining. Appears in diamond, Diana, Dios, Deus, Dyaus, Tiu. Vowels are interchangeable; d, t, th, and z are variables.

DIABOLUS The Devil, Lucifer, Satan. Leader of a host in Bunyan's The Holy War.

DIADEM Godhead, royalty, sovereignty. For further symbolism see crown.

DIAMOND (1) April birthstone, symbolic of brilliance, constancy,

dominance, excellence, frankness, hardness, high social position, the indestructible, innocence, invulnerable faith, joy, life, light, love, material success, pride, purity, reconciliation, resistance, unconquerable light, the unyielding, wealth. Dream significance: victory over enemies. It supposedly has the power to avert insanity, drive away vain fears and the wiles of enchanters, preserve peace and prevent storms. To have benefit as a talisman it should be given as a gift with nothing expected in return. Envy of a diamond in another's possession brings hard luck. Diamonds worn as buttons on women's clothing and large diamonds bring disaster. See Koh-i-noor. Associated with the daisy and hyacinth. Jewel governing the zodiacal sign Taurus, the Bull. Persons born under the sign are difficult, fickle, inquisitive, jealous, long-lived, proud, rebellious, shrewd, stubborn. In the middle ages an emblem of reconciliation. In China worn by the second wife; the first wife wears jade. Christian symbol of purity; emblem of Christ. Sixth in position in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest, representing the tribe of Gad. It became brilliant or dark when the high priest wore it, according to the innocence or guilt of an accused person. In Hinduism typifies the vajra (thunderbolt). The Vajrasana is the Diamond Throne. The Romans believed it promoted harmony and for this reason chose the diamond for the engagement ring, and established the tradition that it guarded health and vitality if worn on the left hand. (2) Suit in the tarot deck, replacing the coin, dish, or pentacle of ancient decks. Of red color, it is the square man (lozenge) with soul on ends, one end pointing toward heaven, the other toward earth, and squaring the two within themselves. Corresponds to the material world, world of forms, the element earth, the second H in IHVH, and To be silent. Symbol of the yoni. Typifies the mineral kingdom. Heraldic emblem of Mercury as protector of merchants and of Thoth. Insignia of men of commerce and wealth; also of eternity. When a majority appear in a deal signifies business, money, possessions.

Black diamond. Coal.

Bohemian diamond. Carries the sentiment, forever yours.

Diamond cut diamond. A contest between two well-matched opponents.

Diamond in the rough. An uncultivated genius, a person of exceptional abilities without social graces.

Diamond jousts. Instituted by King Arthur with a diamond as the prize. Arthur found nine diamonds in the crown of a slain knight. Each year for nine successive years he offered one as a prize. Lancelot won them all. He gave them to Guinevere who, when jealous tossed them into the river. They probably typify stars.

Diamond necklace affair. An incident which helped bring about a revolution. Alluding to the diamond necklace bought by the Countess de Lamotte and Cardinal de Rohan by forging the signature of Marie Antoinette.

Diamond-shaped lozenge. In Hinduism emblem of Dyaus.

Diamond state. Delaware, alluding to its small size.

DIANA Ancient Italian sylvan goddess and helper of women in childbirth. Affiliated with the spring nymph Egeria and with Virbius, divinities of childbirth. Later identified as the goddess of the crescent moon, identical with

the Greek Artemis. As goddess of light she represented the moon as Dianus (Janus) did the sun. In three-fold aspect, she was goddess of birth and called Lucina; goddess of growth, called Diana; goddess of death and mistress of the unseen world, called Hecate. As goddess of forests and hunting she was chaste, immaculate, but haughty and vindictive; as moon-goddess, she was capricious and wanton; as goddess of the underworld, she was pitiless and sanguinary. As a tripartite goddess, her statues, sometimes with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar, were erected where three roads met, for which reason she was called Trivia. Her high priest, the King of the Woods, obtained his position by the slaughter of his predecessor and held office until killed by an aspirant to his dignity. The right to fight the presiding high priest was obtained by one who succeeded in breaking off the bough of the sacred oak which grew in a sanctuary at Nemi (see golden bough). This rule of succession by the sword was a reminiscence of human sacrifice once offered to the Tauric Diana. In Galatia, worshiped as a midday demon who, in autumn, haunted crossroads and forests. In astrology, she is the ruler of the head; in the tarot deck, Diana is identified with the High Priestess. The Nemoralia or Grove Festival was celebrated in her honor on August 13th on Lacus Nemorensis (Forest-buried Lake). The name Diana is derived from the Sanscrit root di (shining) and is related to dyaus (day). Her sacred animal is the stag; her color is silver; her emblem is the bow and arrow. In art generally represented as a huntress attended by maidens and hunting dogs.

Diana of Ephesus. Tutelary goddess; great fertility mother. Worshiped with magical and orgiastic rites in which humans were sacrificed. Her temple, 220 years in building, was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It contained her cult statue which had many breasts as a personification of the fruitfulness of nature. Herostratus burned the temple to immortalize his name; it was rebuilt in greater splendor. Also called Artemis of Ephesus.

Diana's foresters. Highwaymen; gentlemen of the night or shade.

Diana's livery. Chastity.

DIANCECHT In Celtic mythology a Tuatha De Danann. God of leech craft, medicine, and surgery. Father of Airmid, Cethe, Cian, Cu, Etan, and Miach; grandfather of Lugh, the sun deity. Assisted by Creidne he made a silver hand for Nuada which moved in all joints. Resembles Asclepius. See Miach.

DIANTHUS In Christianity symbolic of the Holy Spirit.

DIANUS Same as Janus, which see.

DIAR Odin temple priest; also called Drotnar.

DIARMAID (DERMONT, DIARMAIT, DIARMID, DIARMUID O'DUIBHNE) In Irish mythology hero of the Fianna (Fenians). Son of the sister of Fionn and foster son of Oengus, he killed Searbhan Lochlannach, the giant guarding the berries of immortality, when the giant refused to give him a handful of the fruit. He was irresistible to women because of the love spot on his forehead, and Princess Grainne, betrothed of Fionn, prevailed upon him to elope with her. Fionn

pursued them for a year and a day, the lovers concealing themselves in a tree or resting near a dolmen each night, from which Oengus helped them to escape at the approach of Fionn. Fionn finally pretended to forgive his newphew and sent him to hunt the Gulban or green boar. After Diarmaid killed the boar (storm demon), Fionn asked his nephew to measure the beast with his feet. Diarmaid did so and Fionn asked him to verify the measurement by treading it in the opposite direction which was against the lie of the bristles. One of the bristles pierced Diarmid's heel and inflicted a poisoned and fatal wound. Diarmaid has the attributes of a moon-deity; Fionn those of a sun-god, and Diarmaid, the moon, rested in a tree each night until the sun approached. The refuge in a tree is symbolic of grasping the sacred or world-tree (world-axis) for sanctuary. Compare tig-touch-wood. The love story of Diarmaid and Grainne is echoed in the legend of Tristran and Iseult and resembles that of Romeo and Juliet. Diarmaid's vulnerable heel resembles that of Achilles.

DIASIA In Greek antiquity, a chthonic rite, ostensibly in honor of Zeus, but really addressing an underworld snake Meilichios, on whose worship that of Zeus had been superimposed. Characterized by night ceremonies, gloomy in character, potent for purification.

DIAVOLO A Calabrian bandit, previously a monk known as Michele Pezza, who had become celebrated in legend and opera. Also called Fra Diavolo (Brother Devil).

DIBBARA Literally, darkening one. Babylonian destroying angel. Bringer of pestilence and plagues. A serpentine form; probably identical with the dragon combated by Marduk. Also called Lubara.

DICE (DIKE) In Greek mythology one of the Horae (Seasons). She guarded the interests of the individual and represented justice. Goddess who apportioned and divided things mortal; sometimes she lapsed into vengeance. Her emblem was a sword.

DICE Chance, debauchery, fortune, gambling. As cubes, symbolic of matter; as three faces of a die are visible at one time, symbolic of trinity. The dots are so arranged, opposite faces add to seven and represent the symbols of that number. Seven times seven times seven, plus the added value of all dots (one to six inclusive) plus one for the die itself, equals 365, or the cycle of the year. The twelve edges represent the months in a year; the four lateral sides represent the four cardinal directions, and the upper and lower sides represent the earth's polar axis. Dice embody the law of opposites. Used for purposes of divination or sortilege. Dream significance: fatal loss. In heraldry, signify equity. Oldest known implements in games of chance; probably originated in Asia.

DICK'S HATBAND The crown of England, alluding to the short rule of Richard Cromwell, the weak son of Oliver Cromwell.

DICK TURPIN Daring outlaw or thief.

DICTE (DIKTE) In Greek mythology cave in the Cretan mountains where the infant Zeus was born and tended by nymphs. A

world navel.

DICTYNNA (DICTYANNA, DIKTYNNA) Cretan protectress of hunters and seafarers. A title of Artemis as fish-goddess. Later her attributes were combined with those of Britomartis. From Dictya, a word for nets.

DIDO (DIDON, DIDONE) In Virgil's Aeneid daughter of Belus or Mutgo, king of Tyre. Founder of Carthage, she agreed to buy as much land as a bull's hide could cover, and then cut the hide into strips and enclosed a large area with it. She fell in love with Aeneas, when he stopped at Carthage on his wanderings from Troy. When the gods ordered him to continue his journey, Dido committed suicide in a flaming death on a funeral pyre. Dido is a personification of the gloaming; she dies in the flaming fire of the departing sun. As a woman who died for love, a victim of passionate love, she resembles Deirdre, Juliet, Phyllis. Also known as Elissa.

DIDYMUS Surname of the apostle Thomas, from the Greek meaning twin; hence a doubter or sceptic. 'Didy' is related to daddy (father).

DIES Literally, day. Roman primal or deity or force; by Aether parent of Coelus (Uranus).

Dies Irae. Literally, Day of Wrath. Name of a famous hymn on the last judgement used in the Roman Catholic Church in the mass for the dead and on All Soul's Day.

Dies religiosi. Literally, holy day. In Roman antiquity, anniversaries of great disasters and the days after the Ides, Kalends and Nones. On these days to conduct business or to open the courts was unlawful. Such days were looked upon as unlucky for the inception of any affair or movement. Also called dies atri (black day) and dies nefasti (day on which a speech is prohibited).

DIETRICH VON BERN (DIDERICK) Sun hero of a floating myth, probably incidents of the Sigurd and Siegfried legend attached to the history of Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths. In the Nibelungenlied depicted as a German warrior king treacherously deprived of his kingdom Amelungs by his uncle Ermenrich, and which he does not regain until the death of his uncle thirty-two years later. He spends much of his exile as one of the liegemen of king Etzel (also known as Atle and Attila). Dietrich is led by Lauren, king of dwarfs, into hills made brighter than the sun by gems. He obtains the sword Naglering from Alberich the dwarf, who had forged it for the fire-giants Grim and Hilde and with the sword slays a man-devouring monster as well as Grim and Hilde. The dwarfs and giants he kills are personifications of drought, storm, and winter. Like Christ, Gwydion, Heracles, and Orpheus, he descends into the underworld (hills), where he discovers great wealth, and returns. Thus the sun descends into the unseen land and returns each morning (or Spring).

DIGAMBARA In India, the sakti of Vajradhara in Yogambara form. Also the name of the oldest Jain sect in India. Name meaning sky-clad, i.e. naked.

DIGESTION In an Italian icon, personified by a woman of strong constitution. She is crowned with penny-royal. In one hand she holds a sprig of chondrilla; the other hand rests on an ostrich.

DIGINI In Navaho legend, half sprite, half wizard, dwelling in formations formed by volcanic fire and eroding water.

DIGITALIS Herb symbolizing ardor.

DIGNAM, PADDY In James Joyce's Ulysses, Leopold Bloom, the hero, attends the funeral of Paddy Dignam. This action is intended to correspond to the visit of Ulysses (Odysseus) to Hades in the Homeric epic; Dignam stands for Elpenor.

DIGNITY In an Italian icon, personified by a richly adorned woman who looks as if she might sink under the burden of a huge gem which is set in a crown of gold decorated with many precious stones. Dignity is a heavy load to support.

DII INDIGETES Roman heroes who after death were ranked among the gods.

DII MANES Latin gods, ghosts of the dead. See genii, lares, manes.

DIKKUMARI In India, direction maidens. They number fifty-six and assist at important functions, such as bathing the future Tirthankara when born on earth for his last existence.

DILIGENCE Symbolized by an ant or a bee. In an Italian icon, personified by a woman holding in one hand a sprig of thyme around which a bee buzzes. In the other hand she has a branch of almond and mulberry leaves. A cock, scratching the ground, is at her feet.

DILLON Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning faithful.

DILMUN Sumerian garden of paradise, in which Tagtug resides; primeval land of bliss where Enki and his wife Damkina repose. Resembles Garden of Eden.

DIMME-KUR (DIMMEA) Sumerian demon.

DINAH Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning judgment, vindication. In the Old Testament, the only daughter of Jacob is named Dinah. Her mother is Leah. She fell a victim to the seductive arts of Shechem, a young prince of Canaan, but was perfidiously and savagely avenged by her full brothers Levi and Simeon. In United State literature, the name is a common one for a Negro cook or servant.

DINDYMENE (DINDYMUS) A name of Cybele, Phrygian mother-goddess, worshiped with orgiastic rites, which included self-mutilation. Identified with the Greek Rhea and the Asiatic Magna Mater. Also a mountain range between Phrygia and Galatia sacred to the goddess.

DÎNERS MAGNY A cafe and restaurant in Paris which was the habitat of writers who formed the 'inner circle.' Among the novelists who met at Dîners Magny were Alphonse Daudet, Gustave Flaubert, Theophile Gautier, Jules de Goncourt, and Ernest Renan. The critic Charles Augustine Sainte-Beuve also met with them.

DINEWAN In Australian mythology an emu. The sun was made when Bralgah, a companion, quarreled with her and tossed one of Dinewan's eggs into the sky.

DINE WITH DUKE HUMPHREY Go without dinner.

DINO (DEINO) In Greek mythology the terrifier; one of the Graeae. Companion of Ares, the war-god. Name meaning huge, terrible, whirling.

DINSANGMA In Tibetan Buddhism, one of the five Long-Life Sisters who accompanied Sridevi. Her emblems are a mongoose and a vase; her vahana is an antelope.

DIOGENES Cynic. From the Greek philosopher who is said to have lived in a tub and to have sought for an honest man at midday with a lantern. Diogenes' life in a tub symbolizes his independence of the ordinary necessities of civilization.

Diogenes-cup. Hollow formed by the palm of the hand and curved fingers.

DIOMEDES (DIOMED, DIOMEDE) In Greek mythology: (1) King of the Bistonians, a warlike Thracian tribe. A son of Ares, he owned four fire-vomiting horses to which he fed human flesh. As one of his labors, Heracles killed him, fed him to his horses, and then carried the horses to Eurystheus. Thus Heracles, the sun, overpowered the possessor of the fire-flashing storms (thunder and lightning) of the four directions. (2) A prince of Argos. Son of Tydeus. Next to Achilles, the bravest Greek in the Trojan War. When attacked by Ares, aided by Athena, he wounded the war god (storm-clouds), and caused him to bellow from pain. With Odysseus, he stole the horses of Rhesus and carried off the Palladium which led to the downfall of Troy. He survived the siege and returned home to find his wife living in adultery. To save his life he fled and lived as an exile in Italy. Together with Odysseus, Dante places him in Hades to be punished, as in stealing the Palladium on which the fate of Troy depended, he had exposed himself to divine wrath. (3) In medieval literature Cressida deserted Troilus, son of Priam, to become the mistress of Diomedes, when the weakness of Troy became apparent.

Diomedean swap. An exchange or trade in which the advantage is all on one side. Glaucus, grandson of Bellerophon, and Diomedes, son of Ares, meeting on the battlefield and learning of the old guest-fellowship of their sires, refuse to shed each other's blood. Plighting friendship, they exchange armor, Diomedes receiving the gold equipment of Glaucus in exchange for his own, which is of brass. See eating.

DIONE (DIONAE) In Greek mythology a female Titan, most ancient consort of Zeus, by whom, she is said to be the mother of Aphrodite, the goddess of love. Dione apparently was ousted by Hera to become a secondary wife or mistress. The name is a feminine form of Dios (Zeus), which suggests a sky deity, but at Dodona, she was worshiped as productive Earth; in Hesiod, as a river-nymph, nourishing moisture. Sometimes she is identified as Aphrodite herself or as Diana, the moon-goddess or reaper. She also is said to be a resurrected form of Semele. The name is derived from the Sanscrit root di, source of Dyaus (day), and is related to Juno.

DIONYSIAN PERIOD A period of 532 Julian years, employed to compute the date of Easter. In any year of such a period, the full moon occurs on the same day of the month as in the corresponding year of the preceding period. The name refers to Saint Dionysius.

DIONYSUS (DIONUSOS, DIONYSOS, DYANYSOS) Greek deity of vegetation, who appears to be of Semitic or Thracian origin. Later a god of drama and wine. Principle of manifold change and metamorphosis, he embodies the life of nature as it comes and goes with the seasons, is a god who dies and rises again with the fruits of the earth; thus he is twice born. He appears as a sun deity, as a prophetic deity with an oracle on Mount Rhodope in Thrace, as a moisture deity who gives honey and sap as well as wine. In the most popular account Semele conceived Dionysus by Zeus. Hera, jealous, prevailed upon Semele to insist that Zeus appear before her in all his glory. Semele was unable to survive the burning splendor of Zeus's lightning and as she perished Zeus absorbed his unborn son into his own body, and in time Dionysus burst from his leg. The fall of Dionysus with Semele is an aspect of descent into death and rebirth (from the leg of Zeus). Psychologists have interpreted this as a birth which attempts to free man from the umbilical cord; free the possibilities in man. His death by fire may be that of a surrogate, a child killed after temporary investiture as king. See surrogate and compare Demophoon, Icarus, Phaethon. According to a local Brasiai legend Semele produced Dionysus naturally, but Cadmus shut her and the infant in a box, which was cast into the sea and carried to Brasiai. When the box was opened, Semele was dead, and the infant was entrusted to the care of Semele's sister Ino and her husband Athamas. Implacable in her vengeance, Hera struck Athamas with madness, and the care of Dionysus was transferred to nymphs on Mount Nysa. There Silenus, son of Pan, became the young god's guardian. Roaming over the mountain, Dionysus tasted the wild vine and extracted its juice. This legend places him among the fatal children. Dionysus also is said to be the son of Zeus and Demeter, Io, or Dione (a barley or corn Dionysus). Called Eleusis, he is said to be the son of Ogygus and Daeira, in whose reign a deluge occurs. In early Eleusinian Mysteries he is the Divine Child, son of Oceanus the wise one of the sea, and presented for adoration in a liknos by mystagogues dressed as shepherds. Thus his birth resembles that of Adonis, Christ, Moses, Llew Llaw, Perseus, Sargon I, Taliesin, etc. See basket, cist, fatal child, liknos.

Dionysus journeys around the world like the revolving seasons and, coming upon Ariadne, who has been abandoned by Theseus at Naxos (night), he consoles and marries her, and places a glittering diadem on her head that she may shine everlastingly among the stars. He travels into Hades, where he releases Semele from bondage in the underworld, suggesting the release of verdure below by the fertility deity, or the power of wine to release the mind from care and worry. In one legend, like Athamas, he is struck crazy by Hera, and wanders about the world teaching people the elements of civilization and the arts of cultivation, a role in which he resembles Christ, who was charged by his contemporaries with being crazy. See crazy. Wherever he goes he is adored by women, who greet him with the clash of cymbals, tympanons, and other musical instruments, and who worship him in such frenzied orgiastic rites he becomes known as the noisy and

riotous god, the god of physical and spiritual intoxication. He shared the Eleusinian Mysteries with Demeter, and his rites were of pantomimic character. A feast of raw flesh was a traditional part of the ceremonies. The expression in his rituals of 'render assunder,' and 'tearing limb from limb' were used to describe his manifold changes into animals, earth, plants, stars, water, winds. At his mysteries he was called Night Sun, Impartial Giver, and an account of how various destructions, disappearances, and rebirths came about were recorded. See Agave, Lycurgus, Pentheus. He usually is shown with a wreath of ivy or vine leaves; in one hand holding a thyrsus (phallic symbol), and in the other a drinking cup with two handles. Sometimes he is on a chariot drawn by lions, lynx, panthers, or tigers. He occasionally appears as a sun deity seated on a star-spangled globe. He also is portrayed with horns or is bull headed. He wears the skin of a fawn, goat, leopard, or panther, and those who worship him dress in these skins and imitate satyrs. On Attic vases he generally appears as a bearded man, clothed, holding an ivy or vine branch. In later art he is a youthful god of inspiration, sometimes surrounded by Maenads. After the 4th century B. C. he is depicted with excessive sensuality and effeminacy. His emblems are the letter D, cymbals, the diamond, flute, kantharos, mirror, musical pipes, phallus, rhombus, thyrsus, tympanon. Animals sacred to him are the ass, bull, dolphin, goat, kid, lion, lynx, ox, panther, serpent, tiger. His plants are the asphodel, garland, grape, ivy, laurel, pine cone or tree, vine.

He parallels Dusura, and some identify him as an aspect or form of Liber or of Zeus. His name is derived from the Sanscrit root di and the word dyaus (day); it appears to be related to the Assyrian daian-nisi (or dian-nisi), meaning judge of men, and it survives in the present day form of Dennis. He is known as: Bacchus, god of wine and revelry; Bassareus from the type of dress (bassara) worn by his worshipers; Bromius, the roarer; Dendrites, a tree god; Dithyrambos, associated with the choral ritual in his honor; Eleutherios (Eleusis), name honored in the Eleusinian Mysteries; Evius for cries uttered by his worshipers; Iacchus (Iakchos), originally a call or cry, and his most ancient name; Lenaeus (Lenaios), used in Crete as patron of civilization and cultivation; Liknites, epithet applied to him as a resurrected infant; Sabazius, the wild Thracian barley and corn god represented with bull's horns because he was the first to yoke oxen for the planting of barley. Yearly he was torn into seven pieces by the Titans. Sabazius is an epithet also applied to Zeus. Inasmuch as the Passover originally was a barley feast, and the Jews practiced circumcision (mutilation), Plutarch and others have identified him with Jehovah. Another of his titles is Zagreus, the torn. A drama was performed annually in which the bull god Dionysus Zagreus, a harvest infant, at the orders of Zeus, was killed, boiled in a caldron, eaten by the Titans, and resurrected by Demeter. A live bull, as surrogate, was eaten. The rite appears to have originated in Crete and parallels the Thracian rite of Sabazius, which probably derived from it. At Athens the festival was called Lenaea. As one torn apart, Zagreus resembles Osiris. Other epithets applied to him are:

Anthios, Euios, Isodaites, Kissos (Cissos), Kubebe, Laphystios, Nyktelios, Perikionios, Phytalmios, Puripais, Sykites, Thyoneus.

Dionysia. In Greek antiquity a frenzied May festival, which lasted several days in honor of Dionysus. The Athenian festival, the Greater Dionysia, was a literary contest at which the most celebrated comedies and tragedies were produced. The ritual consisted of dances and songs designed to magically stimulate the growth of plant life. Peasants and shepherds, dressed in animal skins, imitated satyrs until the festival was characterized by convivial orgies, debauchery, drunkenness, and licentiousness; hence a drunken revel, god-possessed, a sacred frenzy. Same as Bacchanalia.

Dionysiac drinking horn. Outgrowth of trumpet blown to awaken and call forth Dionysus in the spring.

Dionysianism. A personality that must enjoy extraordinary experience; one who seeks to escape regular sensory routine by means of drunkenness, excesses, frenzy, licentiousness, violence. The practice of obtaining supernatural power in a dream or vision. Opposed to Apollonian. Blake believed the path of excess leads to the palace of wisdom. Symbolic of fertility, individualism, procreative power.

DIOPSIDE Mineral symbolizing revenge.

DIOS A name of Zeus meaning shining sky. Related to the Sanscrit Dyaus (Day).

DIOSCURI (DIOSKOURI) In Greek mythology the twin brothers Castor and Pollux. Sons of Zeus and Leda, born from an egg. Spartan heroes, also worshiped in Athens, who were outstanding exponents of heroic virtue and valor, with affection for each other so deep they became divine guardians of friendship. Portrayed as athletes, war dancers, warriors, frequently shown riding white horses. They are called the star-browed, and by some said to be the rising and setting sun, by others the morning and evening stars. They are identified with the zodiacal Gemini, and their appearance is looked upon as a favorable omen. White lambs were offered to them. They are symbolized by twin cherubs, twin circles, twin horsemen, twin mountains, twin stars. Dioscuri resolves into Dios (god or sky) + koros or kouros (lad or youth). Resemble the Asvins, Ch'ang. See Castor and Pollux.

DIOSMA December 7 birthday flower symbolizing uselessness. In the language of flowers: Your simple elegance charms me.

DIOTIMA An Arcadian priestess, probably fictitious, supposedly the teacher of Socrates.

DIOTREPHES An influential member, perhaps a minister, of the early Christian church, censured by John for his snobbery, jealous ambition, and violent rejection of some Christians.

DIPA (1) Buddhist ritual lamp. Kept lighted as a symbol of everlasting fire. (2) One of the eight mothers in Buddhism. Her color is red and she holds a lamp usually ardhaparyanka (dancing). She has two or four arms and is peaceful in aspect. In Tibetan, sNam-gsal-ma.

DIPAMKARA (DIPANKARA) In Buddhism a past Buddha; Buddha of the First World Cycle. He was born on a mystic island in

the Ganges. The Enlightener. His name signifies island maker or maker of light.

DIPPER, BIG Ursa Major, which see. Also known as the Big or Great Bear.

Dipper, Little. Ursa Minor, which see. Also known as the Little or Lesser Bear.

DIPSAS In Greek mythology a serpent whose bite was fabled to produce intense thirst.

DIR Persian demon.

DIRCE In Greek antiquity wife of Lycus. Cruel aunt of Antiope. To avenge the cruelty to their mother, Amphion and Zethus bound Dirce by her hair to the horns of a wild bull, which dragged her about until she expired. She was turned into a fountain or spring by Dionysus.

DIRECTIONS Four-fold womb of the world. See under Four directions.

DIRGE Lament, song, tune, wail expressing grief or mourning, and imploring a good passage for the dead. In ancestor worship, a hymn beseeching the dead for favors.

DIS (1) Celtic all-powerful god. He carried a hammer, symbol of creative force, and appeared with a cup, suggesting the magic caldron. The Gauls claimed descent from him. As a god of wealth, possessor of fertility, metals, and minerals, his abode was in the underworld. In poetry, Dis is sometimes used to indicate the underworld or world of the dead. (2) In Norse mythology, a female attendant; any mythic female being. Singular of Disir, which see. (3) In Roman antiquity, the infernal regions. Also a name under which the god of the underworld was worshiped as a giver of riches; probably related to the Celtic Dis. See Dis Pater. The name may be a shortened form of Dives, popular name of the rich man in the parable of the rich man. Dives is Latin for rich. Dis is Sanscrit and Zend for law, and probably the root of dzhyrna (day), whence the word discern; also akin to Deus (Zeus) and Dyaus.

DISC (DISK) Circle of perfection, sun, wheel of law or life. Symbolism the same as that of the circle, which see. In China, the Pa Kua in motion; heavenly perfection. In Greek antiquity, the sun in its destructive aspects; a weapon. Apollo kills Hyacinthus with a discus or quoit. In Hinduism, called chakra, which see. The revolving universe. Emblem of Vishnu.

Disc, winged. Symbolic of the feathered serpent. See bird and serpent. In Egyptian antiquity the sun supported by two uraei and the expanded wings of a vulture, typifying protection of life.

DISCOBOLUS (DISCOBOLOS) In Greek and Roman antiquity a thrower of the discus or quoit. An athlete, a contender in the games held in honor of various deities. Discobolus is the name of the copies of the famous statue by Myron in the 5th Century B.C., the original being lost.

DISCORDIA Roman goddess of disagreement and strife. Identified with the Greek Eris.

DISCRETION Symbolized by the color gray. In an Italian Icon personified by an aged woman with a grave expression. Her head is inclined to her left. One hand she holds up in a gesture of pity. In the other hand she holds

a plummet. Beside her is a camel.

DISCUS The symbolism is identical with that of the circle and disc, which see.

DISEASE Symbolic of evil. Universally in mythology death and disease are attributed to three great sources: anger of an offended deity; displeasure of the dead; supernatural powers of a human enemy. According to the Old Testament, diseases were introduced into the world by sin and have been increased by the prevalence of corrupt, indolent, and luxurious habits.

DISGUISE The use of paint and other disguises is a practice of most primitive peoples in the performance of sacred mysteries; partly to appear adorned for the sacred occasion, partly to hide from evil spirits. A medicine rite, a purification, a token of initiation. In China clothes were used to deceive evil spirits; boys were dressed as girls or wore rings in their ears to mislead genii.

DISH (CHARGER, PLATTER) Sacred begging implement; implement for sacred offerings and sacrifice. The vulva or yoni. Ancient name of the diamond suit in the tarot deck. A buddhist ritual object; represents Mount Meru. In Christianity associated with martyrdom. Dish bearing eyes, Saint Lucy; dish bearing female breasts, Saint Agatha; dish bearing head, Saint John the Baptist; dish bearing roses or apples, Saint Dorothea.

DISIR Norse female spirits including Norns, Valkyries, and the souls of deceased mothers who have become dispensers of fate. Attendants or maids of Urth. They are guardian beings who follow a person from birth to death. Word originally meant sister. Dis, the singular form appears in female names as Asdis, Freydis, Vanadis (Lady of the Vanir), a name applied to the goddess Freyja. Probable source of Idisi, which see. They resemble the Croatian Rodjenice and the Roman Junones. See Giptes, Hamingjes.

DISJECTA MEMBRA Latin expression meaning scattered members or parts, alluding to the Maenads dismembering Pentheus. Used in literature to describe the literary remains of a poet or other writer.

DISMAS (DYSMAS) In New Testament the name usually given to the repentant or good thief who was crucified beside Jesus. The impenitent thief is known as Gestas or Gesmas. Longfellow in the Golden Legend, calls the penitent thief Titus, the other one Dumachus.

DIS PATER Roman chief god of the underworld; king of the departed; lord of wealth. His worship was introduced into Rome with that of Proserpina at the time of the struggle with Carthage, about 249 B.C. Also called Dis, which is the name of the underworld. Dis Pater may be the Roman form of a Celtic god. He is shown riding a car drawn by four black horses. He carries keys. The cypress and narcissus are sacred to him. Also called Orcus and Pluto. Corresponds to the Greek Hades and Plutus.

DISSOLUTION In alchemy the fundamental process of the Great Work. The alchemists' symbol for dissolution is identical to the zodiacal symbol for Aquarius.

DISTAFF Industry, linens, textiles. Weaving or spinning; hence woman or her work. The female sex. In Greek mythology an attribute of Clotho, one of the Fates or Moirae.

DISTINCTION OF GOOD AND EVIL In an Italian icon personified by a woman gravely dressed. She carries a sieve in one hand, a rake in the other.

DITCH Obstacle, pitfall. Dream significance: (to fall in) cares at home; (to jump in) joy, success. In ancient Greece the gods of the lower world had no altars; ditches or trenches were dug to receive the blood of sacrifices offered to them.

DITHYRAMBOS A title of Dionysus, meaning double-door. He who entered life by the double-door of the womb of his mother and the thigh of his father or the yearly two-fold aspect of nature. Source of the name Dithyramb, the wild Doric lyrics sung in honor of Dionysus. Traditionally the invention of the music and poetry is ascribed to Arion of Lesbos (about 620 B.C.), who is called the father of dithyrambic poetry.

DITTANY Herb symbolizing birth. It supposedly grew on Mount Dicte in Crete, where Rhea gave birth to Zeus and, for this reason, became sacred to Rhea. Also sacred to Hera.

Dittany, white. Passion.

DIV (DAEVAS) Zoroastrian evil spirits. Archdemons serving Angra Mainyu. Their names are: Aeshma, Aka-Manah, Indra, Naonhaithya, Sauru.

DIVES Popularly, the name given to the rich man in Jesus' parable of The Rich Man and Lazarus. The name is from the Latin for rich.

DIVINATION A belief in the influence of supernatural powers and the process of seeking the message of the divine either by artificial or natural means. Artificial divination is effected by the interpretation of acts, phenomena, or rites that reveal omens of air, arrows, astrology, bird flights or songs, cards, charms, clouds, dreams, earth, entrails of sacrificed animals or persons, fire, lots that have been cast, numbers, ordeals, spirits, trances, water, witchcraft, etc. Natural divination depends on the psychic power of the diviner, as represented by crystal gazers, the Delphian oracle, or mediums generally. The Israelites under Moses were forbidden under severe penalties to consult diviners. They were promised the guidance of Jehovah.

DIVINE CHILD See fatal child, nativity.

Divine being destroyed. A world-wide mythological motif is the destruction of a divine being, whose blood is mingled with bark, earth, stone, or some other material to create man. Thus man is partly divine and partly mortal, an explanation for the immortal soul in a temporary body. See dying god, Mami, Ymir, Zagreus.

Divine guidance. Moon, star. In Christian tradition Pentagonal star, Star of Bethlehem.

Divine-human marriages. A universal folktale motif. Usually the lovers are destined to an early separation. Divinities who woo and marry mortals invariably find that, after a short time, the mortals tire of their celestial mates and the celestial land, preferring to seek death on earth rather than immortality in paradise. The mortals who return to old homes, discover they have been away hundreds of years; a hint at the contrast between the evanescent existence of mankind and the endless duration of ideal life. The mortals who seek divine marriages are symbolic of those who seek dreamy ideals without the willingness to make strenuous effort or submit to training to achieve that which they desire. In swan-maiden and other stories, in which divines marry mortals and remain on earth, the celestial beings soon crave the supernatural powers lost to them as earthlings as well as their true element, and fly off, deserting husband (or wife) and children, suggesting that a mortal cannot restrain the divine. See Hiko-hohodemi and Toyotama-hime; also Urashima-Taro and Oto-hime.

Divine-human things joined. In an Italian icon personified by a man prostrate on his knees, his eyes turned up to heaven. He humbly clasps a gold chain which hangs down from a star.

Divine inscrutability. Symbolized by the color black; also by Solomon's knot.

Divine justice. In an Italian icon personified by a woman wearing a gold crown. Her loose hair falls about her shoulders. She holds a balance and a sword. A dove flies in the rays above the clouds. A globe of the world is under her foot.

Divine-mortal marriages. See divine-human marriages.

Divine power. Symbolized by arrows, typifying the sun's rays; drum, for thunder, earthquake; hammer for divine strength, lightning, rays of moon or sun, sea, thunder. Wind issues from the mouth of a cherub.

Divine Principle. In Greek antiquity Divine Principle and Chaos produced Gaea, Tartarus, Nyx, Erebus, and Eros.

Divine right of kings. The doctrine that the right to a throne has been conferred by God, quite apart from the will of the people. The notion is traced to the Old Testament, where kings are said to be "god's anointed," and "god's vicars on earth." In some nations kings trace their ancestry back to a deity. In Japan the king supposedly descends from the sun-goddess Amaterasu.

DIVINITY In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white with a flame on the crown of her head and a blue flaming globe in each hand.

Divinities, abstract. In Greek mythology social institutions: Arai, curses; Demos, the people; Dike, precedent; Eirene, peace; Homonoia, unanimity; Litai, prayers; Nike, victory; Nomos, law; Telete, rite of the Mysteries. Spiritual faculties: Metis, prudence; Mnemosyne, memory; Pronoia, forethought. States of the body: Hygeia, health; Hypnos, sleep; Laimos, pestilence; Limos, famine; Mania, madness; Thanatos, death. States of the mind: Aidos, modesty; Eleos, pity; Eros, Euphrosyne, Himeros, longing; Phobos, fear. Time: Eos, dawn; Geras, old age, Hebe, youth; Hemera, Nyx, night; Kairos, opportunity or psychological moment; Cronos, time. Virtues and vices: Anaideia, shamelessness; Arete, excellence or virtue; Dikaiosyne, righteousness; Hylris, offensive presumption; Sophrosyne, temperance.

Divinities, primal. In Greek mythology - Chaos and Divine Principle followed by Gaea, earth; Tartarus, lower world; Nyx, night; Erebus, utter darkness; Eros, love. Gaea, as a nature-power, created Uranus or Coelus, the heavens; Oure, moun-

tains; Pontus, the salt, unproductive sea. Gaea and Uranus became the parents of the Hecatoncheires, Cyclopes, and Titans, including Cronus and Rhea, who became the parents of Zeus, Hera, Hades, Demeter, Poseidon, and Hestia.

DIVJE DEVOJKE One of the Slovenian 'wild women' or nymphs of the woods and mountains. Storms were believed to be caused by their wild frolicking. They supposedly on occasions substituted their own offsprings for mortal infants. These changlings were called divous (wild brats) and were ugly. Most powerful on Midsummer Night, they flung their long breasts over their shoulders so they would not be hampered in running. Also known as dekle, divozenky, divi-te zeni, dziwuje zony, dziwozony.

DIVJI MOZ One of the Slovenian 'wild men' or spirits of the forest. Storm demons. They had terrible strength and were accompanied by fierce gusts of winds. Often they caused wanderers to lose their way, and sometimes tickled a traveler to death.

DIWATA MAGBABAYA Philippine Islands great spirit which dwells in the sky in a windowless house made of coins. Anyone who looks at him melts into water.

DIWRNACH Celtic guardian of a caldron of riches, which Yspaddaden demanded of Kulhwch.

DIXIE (DIXIE LAND) An ideal land, a paradise, a Utopia. The term originally referred to Manhattan Island. A man by the name of Dixie, according to legend, was a slave-holder on Manhattan Island. He moved his slaves to the southern states, where they worked harder and fared so badly, they yearned for their old home, which they called Dixie's land. In the middle of the 19th Century, D. D. Emmett's song Dixie, transferred the paradise from New York to the south.

DJADEK Czech ancestral spirit or household guardian. Also penate or guardian genius of Silesians. Parallels Russian dedusky domovoy.

DJAMBU BAROS Batak (Sumatra) tree of life which grows in the topmost heaven. On each leaf, a destiny word, such as fruitfulness, wealth, etc., is written. The soul must obtain a leaf before it can depart for earth inasmuch as the age and fortune of each unborn child depends upon what the soul is able to obtain for its future being.

DJIN Slavic giant.

DJINN (DJINNEE) A demon or hobgoblin born of flame. A jinn or jinnee.

DJIRDJIS Arabian name for Saint George.

DO Musical note to which occultists assign the quality of faithfulness, and the rank of prince.

DOBAYA Primeval water goddess of Darian Indians.

DOBUAN A people native of Islands of the South Pacific who are cannibalistic, treacherous, and are believers in magic and sorcery.

DOCK BLOOM September 26th birthday flower symbolizing patience and shrewdness.

DOCTOR Modern equivalent of ancient fertility spirit, healer,

medicine man, priest. Dream significance: illness. The character in a Mumming Play who restores to life the Turkish Knight who had been slain. In an English version of the play, Golishan is restored to life. In Whitsuntide and fertility processions, the one who restores procreative powers to the Vegetation Spirit.

Doctor Caufeynon. Famous practicer of necromancy or black magic.

Doctor Jaf. Famous practicer of necromancy or black magic.

DODA (DODOLA) Serbian goddess of rain.

DODDER Parasitic herb symbolizing meanness.

Dodder of thyme. Baseness, business care, selfishness.

DODO Bushmen demon, witch.

DODONA The most ancient shrine of Zeus, located in Epirus, Greece, at the foot of Mount Tomarus on Lake Joanina. The priests delivered the oracles by interpreting the rustling of wind in oaks and other trees. Sometimes the divine message was contained in the sounds which came from brazen plates and vessels which were suspended from the branches and struck against one another by the wind. This became the source of the expression Kalkos Dodones (brass of Dodona), meaning a prattler, one who talks an infinite deal about nothing.

Dodona's black pigeon. Two black pigeons left Thebes, in Egypt. One flew to Libya; one flew to Dodona. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was erected in Libya; in Dodona, the temple of Zeus (Jupiter) was established, and there the black pigeon that lived in the groves answered questions put to the oracle. The legend may be based on a pun upon the word peleiai, the usual meaning of which was 'old women,' but in the dialect of the people around Dodona meant pigeons. The name Dodona yields Dad One or One Father.

DODSON AND FROGG, MESSRS. Names which have become synonymous with dishonest and unscrupulous lawyers or solicitors from the two who appear as characters in Dickens' Pickwick Papers.

DOE The general symbolism of the doe is the same as that of the deer, which see. Dream significance: victory over one's enemies. In California Indian tales, the doe typifies the rain cloud; her fawns typify the thunders.

DOE, JOHN AND RICHARD ROE Two fictitious names, which prior to 1852 were inserted in English writs of ejection to preserve certain 'niceties of law.' John Doe is now used in the United States in grand jury investigations as an alias when the name of the party under investigation is not known. Hence, any mere imaginary persons or men of straw.

DOEG In Old Testament overseer of Saul's flocks. At Nob he witnessed the food given by Ahimelech, the high-priest, to David, who was fleeing Saul. He carried a malicious and distorted report of the incident to Saul, who ordered the priest executed. The Jews around Saul refused to carry out his orders, whereupon he sent Doeg to put the priest to death. Doeg not only slew Ahimelech and eighty-four other priests, but sacked the town of Nob. Dryden and Tate in their satire, Absolom and Achitophel

use the name Doeg for Elkanah Settle, a rival.

DOG Affection, companionship, courage, devotion, fidelity, flattery, inquisitiveness, intelligence, protection. Also dirty habits, lowliness, scavengery. Cat-hater; friend of man. As a descendant of jackals and wolves, symbolizes the elevation of lower forms of life. As a product of human adaptation typifies art, and in medieval art placed at the feet of women to symbolize affection and fidelity as a lion, placed at the feet of men, symbolized courage and magnanimity. Crusaders were portrayed with their feet on a dog to show they followed the banner of the Lord as faithfully as a dog follows the footsteps of his master. Universally in mythology symbolizes dawn (the hound of heaven); is an aid, through scratching, to rebirth, a destroyer of evil, guard of the underworld, hunter, pathfinder, savior, smeller-outer. Dream significance: faithful love or friendship; (barking) good news; (gray or black) misfortune; (howling) bad news; (mad) enmity; (red) discord, war; (white) happy omen; (yellow) ruin. They are the companions of Artemis, Asclepius, Bran, Hecate, Hephaestus, Heracles, Indra, Itzcuinan, Melkarth, Mictlantecutle, Ormuz, Thoth, Tobit, Sraoscha, and others. Some immortalized dogs are: Argus, the dog of Odysseus; Beth Gelert, dog of Llewellyn; Boatswain, the dog of the poet Byron; Bob, Son of Battle, the first dog-hero of a novel; Bran, Fingal's dog; Buck, dog-hero of Jack London's Call of the Wild; Burto, dog of Dogedoi; Diamond, a small dog which belonged to Sir Isaac Newton, and which became immortal by upsetting a candle which destroyed papers containing the records of years of experiments; Dormarth, hound of Gwyn; Dragon, the dog of Montargis; Jip, pet dog of David's child wife Dora in Dickens' David Copperfield; Katmir (Kratim), the dog of the seven sleepers in the Koran; the Pandavas' dog in the Mahabharata; Toby, the dog who appears in Punch and Judy puppet-shows. In the zodiac, the dog is represented by Canes Venatici, Canis Minor, Canis Major, and by Sirius. Dog is used to identify the male of a species, as dog ape, dog bee, and in local United States usage applied to assume the changes incident to the breeding season, as 'before the salmon begins to dog.' Colloquially, dog is used to express false dignity or display; thus to put on the dog is to conduct oneself in a conceited or pretentious manner. Dog is allied to the words dagh, dagon, day (tag), doge, dogma, dozy. Latin for dog is canis, which yields one great light, thus typifying the sun. In Gypsy language, chukkal, the word for dog, may be equated with jackel; Spanish for dog is perro, which may be equated with the German bero (bear).

Among American Indians because of its howling at night, connected with the moon, sorcery, and witchcraft. In an eclipse of the sun, Big-dog (moon-goddess) was believed to be swallowing the orb of day. To keep Big-dog from this practice, small dogs were whipped and their howlings supposedly caused Big-dog to desist. Among some tribes the dog was worshiped as opener-of-the-day, which scratched away the soil and released primeval man from the underworld. Thus the dog parallels the coyote and wolf. In Babylonia regarded as a defender of homes, and sacred to Gula (Ninkarraka). In China,

called ch'uan; eleventh animal of the twelve terrestrial branches; carrier of the sun through Aquarius. Guardian of the direction west, northest, west, and of the hours 7-9 P.M. Thus a symbol of night and of the west as well as of the yin principle. It was a sacrificial animal, represented Lou, and typified prosperity. The celestial dog was a lightning and thunder deity. In Christian tradition, the dog usually typifies heresy, paganism, Satan, but in medieval Christian art it was used also to symbolize fidelity and watchfulness and as such appeared with Saints Benignus and Wendelin. A dog is shown at the feet of Saint Bernard, carrying a lighted torch in representations of Saint Dominic, licking the wounds of Saint Roch. In ancient Egypt an assistant and companion of the gods typifying their logic. Probably associated with jackal worship. Mummified as a guide to the dead. On funeral urns the form of Hapi. As a companion of Thoth called Anubis. In Greek mythology Cerberus, guardian of the entrance to Hades. Guard of the infant Asclepius, deserted on Mount Titthiam. Among ancient Hebrews the dog was symbolic of the dumb, an abomination, the unclean, sinner. Among the Hidatsa (Siouan) Indians the dog, believed to be an animal with supernatural powers, was the medicine (fetish) of a magician named Yellow-dog, who was the son of an Indian woman and a wolf. It provided the tribe with wealth by acting as a beast of burden. In Hinduism Sarama, a bitch, aids those who are lost in forests, grottoes, or dark places. Rain bringer. Hill tribes still torture dogs in time of drought so that the 'big dog' may hear and send rain. Also associated with death as they supposedly recognize spirits and bark at them. In Iran its bark destroys pain; its flesh is a remedy for averting anguish and decay from men. Lapp women sacrifice a dog just before childbirth to the goddess of childbirth. The Mayans associated with death, lightning and thunder, and night. Sometimes dotted to represent stars. Called miserable one, one who suffers hardships, stealer; hence, a dog's life or brought up like a dog. Also honored as an animal which brings success to a master. In Mongolian and western Asiatic creation myths Over-god, after creating the body of a man, left a naked dog to guard it while he returned to heaven to fetch a soul. While the god was gone, the devil bribed the dog with a cloak (hair), and it permitted the devil to approach man and defile him. In Rome, sacred to Lares.

Black dog. In India offered to appease an earth deity. Roman aspect of evil spirits.

Cat and dog life. Life of strife.

Dog bark. In Iceland, voice of the protecting berkja, i.e. Great Father.

Dog biting its tail. Satan.

Dog carrying a lighted torch in its mouth. Saint Dominic and his order spreading the gospel.

Dog days. Hottest period of summer; once thought to be due to the dog star Sirius, brightest star in Canis Major.

Dog howling. Death warning.

Dog in a doublet. A bold, resolute fellow, alluding to the dress once placed on the powerful dogs employed in Flanders and Germany in boar hunts. A friend is called a dog in one's doublet.

Dog in a manger. One who will neither enjoy himself nor permit others to do so. The allusion is to the fable of the dog who slept in the hay in the manger and would not allow the ox

to eat.

Dog's hair. In Medical superstition, if applied to the wound caused by the bite of a dog, will cure it.

Dog's life. A homeless, wretched life; a life of debauchery.

Dogs of Foh. In China dogs of Buddha, which guard Buddhist temples. The one to the west of the entrance has a closed mouth; the one to the east has an open mouth. Together they symbolize yang and yin. In Japan called dogs of Foo.

Dog Star. Sirius, brightest fixed star in the heavens; located in Canis Major; herald of the rising Nile waters.

Dog Tail. The polar star; formerly applied to the constellation Ursa Minor.

Go to the dogs. Fall to a very low material or moral level. In the East, the remains of a feast are thrown to the dogs.

Help a lame dog over a stile. Come to the aid of one who is in distress.

Let sleeping dogs lie. Let well enough alone.

Living dogs are better than dead lions. To be alive with the meanest things is better than to be dead with the noblest.

Saint Roch and his dog. Two inseparables.

Three-headed dog. Cerberus; emblem of Hades.

Try it on a dog. Test a plan, remedy, or the like, on an inferior subject or on a subject unable to resist, suggesting that the harm, in case of failure, will be inconsequential.

White dogs with red ears. The hounds of hell in Gaelic folklore; hunters of souls sweeping across the skies, i.e. winds. In British folklore called Gabriel ratches or Gabriel hounds.

Yellow dog. A cur, mongrel. Figuratively, a cowardly, ill-bred, malicious or mean person.

DOGAI In Melanesian mythology female bogeys, of which Metakorab was queen, and which became a group of stars, of which Altair is one.

DOGBANE March 6 birthday flower symbolizing deceit, falsehood.

DOGE A title of princely rank in the republics of Genoa and Venice. Word cognate with dog and duke.

DOGEDOI In Siberian mythology horseherd or groom of Solbon, the Morning and Evening Star. He teaches mankind how to tend their horses. His dog is Burto. He also is called Toklok.

DOGROSE July 9 birthday flower symbolizing pleasure and pain.

DOGWOOD Beauty, durability, faithfulness, firmness, stability. In the language of flowers: Love undiminished by adversity. Emblem of North Carolina and Virginia.

DOKHMA Tower of silence. Rock wall on which Parsis expose their dead to vultures. The top has three concentric sloping tiers (for men, women, and children) from which the bones are swept into the central pit.

DOKKALFAR In Norse mythology dark elves, dwarfs. Probably the same as svartalfar.

DOLJANG A Hindu goddess with stigmata on her hands and feet like those assigned to Jesus and Francis of Assisi.

DOLL Ancestor or deity image, family or clan protector, soul preserver. In more recent times,

a puppet or toy. Dream significance: ephemeral pleasure. Compare daruma, image. In Egyptian antiquity buried as concubines with the dead, that a man might enjoy sexual pleasure and be protected from sexual weakness. A Finno-Ugrian woman, upon the death of her husband, carves a doll which is dressed in the clothes and ornaments of the deceased. Food previously enjoyed by the husband is offered to the doll. It is undressed and taken to bed, where love is made to it, in the belief it contains the soul of the husband. The image is kept anywhere from one to five years and then buried or burned. As family gods or protectors dolls are transported from place to place when a family moves or travels. They are supplied with new clothes of reindeer skins or cloth once a year and sacrifices are made to them, at which time the mouth of the image is smeared with blood and lard. Among Volga-Finns, during a severe illness, a doll is carved that the illness might be removed from the patient to the doll.

DOL-MA A generic name in Tibet for all Taras; as common in Tibet as Mary is in English speaking countries.

DOLMEN Monument of unhewed stones, probably used in sun-worship. In Druidic religion typified the womb of the earth; a burial chamber in which a dead hero was buried in a crouched position, like that of a foetus in a womb, awaiting rebirth. In Melanesia, used as sacred doors through which totem-clan initiates crawl in a ceremony of rebirth. Dolmen resolves into dol (hole or table) + men (stone), and appears to have been a Breton word for altar. Compare cromlech, stone, Stonehenge.

DOLON In Greek legend a Trojan spy killed by Diomedes and Odysseus, who themselves were Greeks spying on the Trojans.

DOLORES (LOLA) Feminine name from the Spanish meaning sorrows, i.e. Our Lady of Sorrows.

DOLOROUS STROKE Stroke which brought about the death of the Grail Knight, whose identity was never revealed to Gawain.

DOLPH In James Joyce's Finnegans Wake, a bad little boy as opposed to Kev, the good boy.

DOLPHIN Typifies the sea; maritime power. Symbolic of freedom, generosity, gentleness, love, pleasure. The most royal of swimmers, by its frisking it warns sailors of an approaching storm. Commonly known to sailors as porpoise. Sailors in the Red Sea believed that disaster would come to them if they wounded a dolphin. Universally a form of the sea-god; bearer of the souls of the departed to the Island of the Blessed; a friend of man; savior of the shipwrecked. In heraldry symbolic of charity and kind affection toward children. In middle ages a favorite cognizance, giving the arms and name to Dauphine, a province in France, and the title to the heir of the French throne. The constellation Delphinus.

Christian Creator and Savior; an aspect of Christ. Symbolic of resurrection and salvation. In early Christian art, the figure of a dolphin symbolized diligence, love, and swiftness. Often worn as a talisman. In Greek antiquity one of the forms under which Apollo was worshiped. The great temple at Delphi supposedly was

founded by Apollo, who, in the guise of a dolphin (delphis), led a crew of Cretan mariners there. A title of Python, the serpent guardian of the temple, was Delphin. In another legend Arion was tossed overboard by sailors. His music and poetry charmed a dolphin, which saved him. The dolphin was an aspect of Poseidon (Neptune) and Triton, and an emblem of the Nereides. When on Greek funeral urns and vases represents the soul in transit. In Hinduism a steed of Kama; also sacred to Pradyumna.

Dolphin with an anchor or boat. The soul of the Christian church.

DOLYA Among Russians the fate which bestows one's destiny at birth. A female genius which may be good or evil. No one will succeed without her help. In Serbia called Sreca.

DOME Destiny, fate, the heavens. Dome yields resplendent sun, cognate with deem, dom (English suffix for rank and Teutonic for law), and doom. Related to Damona, dominion, Dominus, doomsday.

DOMESTICITY Symbolized by a cat, hearth fire. In Russia, by a horse.

DOMIDUCA Roman goddess who guarded young children when out of sight of their parents.

DOMINIC (DOM) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the Lord. Feminine form, Dominica.

DOMINICAL LETTER By putting A, B, C, D, E, F, G against the first seven days of January, the dominical or Sunday letter for the year is that corresponding to Sunday.

DOMINICK, FRIAR In Dryden's comedy, the Spanish Friar, an immoral, licentious Dominican, who for money prostitutes the church. He is fat and huge, with gouty legs, and resembles Falstaff.

DOMINION In an Italian icon personified by a man richly dressed, his head surrounded by a serpent; a scepter in his left hand has an eye at the top; his right arm is extended and he points with his forefinger, a common gesture of those who have dominion.

Dominion Day. A legal holiday in Canada, celebrated July 1 as the anniversary of the proclamation of the Dominion in 1867.

Dominion over oneself. In an Italian icon personified by a man sitting on a lion, guiding the bridle in the lion's mouth with one hand while he pricks the animal with the other.

Dominions. In Hebraic-Christian tradition, angels of the second hiararchy. In art they are crowned, carry scepters or orbs as emblems of authority. Represents the power of God.

Old Dominion. Popular name of the State of Virginia.

DOMINOES Gaming. In China, learning, scholarship.

DOMINUS The Lord, from the Latin dominus, meaning master, sir. Word related to dome.

DOMNACH Old Irish for church. Resolves into dom-on-ak, yielding House of the Great One. Allied to dome, Dominus.

DOMNU Ancient Celtic goddess. Name signifies abyss or deep sea, symbol of unfathomable wisdom. Her son was Indech, king of the Fomorians or Domnu's gods. She was in conflict with

Danu. Resembles Tiamat.

DOMOVIK (DOMOVOJ, DOMOVOY) Russian household spirit. Ancestral spirit; founder of the family who watches over and protects his descendents. Identical with korka-murt. Resembles the lares. Also called susetka and tsmok. In Poland called iskrychi.

DOMUS AUREA Literally, Golden House. A palace of Nero, located near the site of the Colosseum, in which feasts and orgies were held.

Domus Procerum. From the Latin, meaning House of Lords.

DON (DONNUS) (1) A Brythonic sky goddess. Mother of one of the families of the gods. Mate of Beli and sister of Math. The tribes of Don and Lludd (Nudd), those of heaven, life, and light, were in constant conflict with the tribe of Llyr, those of the sea, darkness, and death. The families of Don and Lludd are actually one, as Beli, Don's mate, was Lludd's father. Thus the Brythonic gods, described as divided into three families, are actually divided into two. Don was the mother of Arianrhod, whose mansion was the Northern Crown, and of Gwydion, whose mansion was the Milky Way. She also was the mother of Amaethon, Gilvaethwy, Govannon, and Penardun, and grandmother of Dylan and Llew. She was the Brythonic equivalent of the Goidelic Danu. Later the name was masculinized and the question of whether she was male or female is thus raised. (2) A title of rank in Spain, an aristocrat. Hence any important person; ironically one affecting importance. In United States university cant, a college instructor or professor. The word is derived from the Latin dominus.

Don's Court. In Brythonic mythology the constellation Cassiopeia.

DONAHUE Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning great brown chief.

DONALD (DON, DONNIE) Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning world might, proud chief.

DONAR Germanic god resembling the Scandinavian Thor. Primitive deity in a trinity composed of Wuotan-Donar-Ziu. Names used as a charm against epilepsy.

DONATIST In church history a follower of Donatus, bishop of Carthage in 313. Head of a body of priests who believed that the church must include only holy members, that the true church was composed only of saints.

DONATUS Popular name for the most famous Latin grammar, hence a grammar. Named after Aelius Donatus, 4th century Roman grammarian who instructed Saint Jerome. Original title Ars grammatica.

DON CARLOS Unhappy lover. The woman he loved for reasons of state married his father, against whom he engaged in a fatal revolt. The subject of several dramas inspired by the son of Philip II of Spain.

DON CESAR DE BAZAN Hero of several French literary works. In Victor Hugo's Ruy Blas, an impoverished Spanish nobleman who aims to restore his fortune by brigandage. He is cheerful and courteous, and is known as the chivalrous bandit chief.

DON CHERUBIM One who mixes

in all classes of society and satirizes each in turn, from the hero in Le Sage's Bachelor of Salamanca.

DONJON Principal tower or keep of a medieval castle or fortress; the most strongly fortified section, containing the great hall and rooms of state. It also contained a prison; hence dungeon in its modern restricted sense.

DON JUAN In Spanish legend a depraved nobleman who seduced a lady, killed her father in a duel, visited the dead man's statue in the graveyard, invited it to a feast, and was carried off to hell by the statue. The legend was built around the life of Don Juan Tenorio of Seville, an aristocratic libertine of the 14th century. To put an end to his debaucheries, Franciscan monks enticed him to their monastery and killed him, telling the people he had been carried off to the devil by the statue of the man he had killed, which was in their grounds. Mozart, in his opera, calls him Don Giovanni. He appears in many French works, including pieces of Corneille and Moliere. Byron, the poet, uses the name, but Byron's character is gloomy, morose, restless, and romantic, as distinct from the gallant frivolity of the traditional Don Juan.

Don Juanism. Nymphomanianism, selfishness, as opposed to Robinhoodism.

DONKEY Foolishness, humility, ignorance, lack of dignity, laziness, obstinacy, self-sufficiency, stubbornness, stupidity. A beast of burden; once a carrier of nobles. Dream significance: a hateful omen; (black) illness of a near relative; (braying) serious troubles; (resting) slander; (running) disappointment, sorrow. Donkey is a variation of Duncan, a masculine name.

Chinese deity mount or steed; in Christian tradition unrighteousness. Symbol of the Hebrew tribe Issachar. In the United States emblem of the Democratic Party.

Donkey's years. British colloquial expression for a long time; parallels a dog's or a coon's age.

DONNA Feminine name from the Italian, meaning lady.

DONNERWETTER Literally, thunderstorm. An exclamation from the German. The Germans to be more emphatic say, "Himmel Herrgott Donnerwetter."

DONNYBROOK FAIR A quarrelsome or riotous meeting, in allusion to the cattle and horse fairs held in Donnybrook Village, now a suburb of Dublin, from the time of King John until 1855, when the fair was abolished on account of the tumults caused by the bacchanalian excesses of its participants.

DON QUIXOTE (DON QULJOTE) In Cervantes's novel a kindly simple-minded country gentleman of La Mancha, who believes himself called upon to redress the wrongs of the world. He goes forth to avenge the oppressed, engaging as his squire Sancho Panza, a materialist who sees things in their true light. Don Quixote typifies an impractical dreamer; a knight errant; a reformer; a seer, who sees things in a romantic light.

DONY In Spenser's Faerie Queene Florimel's dwarf.

DONZEL A page or young gallant; a young attendant.

DONZELLA A young girl of southeastern Europe.

DOOLEY, MR. A middle-aged Irish-American, who is the presiding genius of a saloon in Archey Road, Chicago. Mr. Dooley is never at a loss to exercise his wit and common sense. His friends are Mr. Hennessey, the compromiser who always agrees to meet him half way, and Mr. McKenna, the skeptic. Created by F. P. Dunne.

DOOLIN OF MAYENCE Fourteenth and Fifteenth century French romantic hero. His sword is Merveilleuse (marvelous or wonderful). Doolin is the father of Ogier the Dane.

DOOLITTLE In Shaw's Pygmalion the disreputable, picturesque old dustman.

DOOL TREE In Scotland a tree that marks a place of mourning. Mourning garments are called dool weeds.

DOOM Destiny which cannot be changed; destructive fate. Hence to condemn solemnly, consign to destruction, evil, or ruin; to pronounce sentence, especially of death. Word derived from the same source as Damona and dome.

Doombook (Domboc). Saxon code of laws; specifically those of Alfred the Great.

Doom of the Gods. In the Icelandic Eddas, various accounts of the manner in which the end of the world will come are described: Destruction of the world by fire, connected with the scorching heat of summer sun; destruction of the world by its sinking back into the sea from which it emerged, connected with the daily setting of the sun; the swallowing of the earth by the sea, linked to the eclipse myth in which the sun is swallowed by a monster; a long and mighty winter in which nothing can survive, connected with the death of the fertility powers of the sun during the cold months. Compare Ragnarok.

Doom ring. In Scandinavian antiquity, a ring of stones marking the boundaries of a court.

Doomsday. Day of Last Judgement at the end of the world; any day of final and decisive judgement.

DOON BUIDHE Celtic minstrel goddess.

DOOR Beginning and end, defense, guardianship, hospitality, preservation, protection, revelation, safe keeping, shelter. Also barrier, division, frustration, imprisonment, secrets, separation. Passage, ingress and egress. Station of beggars and of serenaders. Dream significance: (when closed) retreat; (when open) hospitality. Compare gate. In Buddhism direction, as the doors of the Chonyid Bardo. In Christianity human soul, salvation. An aspect of Christ, who says, "I am the door." Also martyrdom, suggesting one must pass through much tribulation to enter the kingdom of God. In Druidic lore emblem of the oak-king or thunderer. In Hinduism portal of the east through which comes the morning sun. In Japan concealment, from togakushi (to door).

Closed door. Darkness.

Death's door. Illness.

Door sign. Previously a charm against danger; protection against witches. In modern times, an advertisement to attract attention.

Doorway. Universally sanctified because a doorway appears between two pillars, which represent heaven supports; also because the doorway is symbolic of the yoni, whence life issues to

the world. In this latter aspect the pillars typify the phallus. Emblem of the Canaanitish goddess Asherah and called Miphletzeth (Mipleceth).

Lay at one's door. Place a charge or responsibility upon another; as a child deposited upon its alleged father's doorstep.

Open door. Light.

Throw the door open. Extend hospitality, welcome; also chance admitting one or that which may change a situation, particularly in an unwelcome way.

DOPKALFAR Norse brown elves of darkness, who live in woods, grottoes, or the sea.

DOR Word root from the Greek through the Latin meaning back or spine, implying backbone or axis.

DORADO Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as The Goldfish or Swordfish.

DORANTE A chevalier, a count in love, a courtier devoted to the chase; introduced by Moliere into three of his comedies.

DORCAS (1) Feminine name from the Greek, signifying gazelle. (2) In New Testament, the name of a charitable and pious woman who made coats and garments for poor widows. Peter raised her from the dead. A woman's sewing circle in England, which made clothes for the poor, borrowed the name.

DORIGEN In Chaucer's Franklin's Tales a faithful wife. Chaucer borrowed his character from Boccaccio's Decameron, who in turn had borrowed his from the Hindu Vetala Panchavinsati.

DORIMANT In Etherege's The Man of Mode an aristocratic and witty libertine, said to have been drawn from the Earl of Rochester. The name is now used for any gay, unprincipled fellow.

DORIMENE In Moliere's Le Mariage Forcé a young girl married to a man of sixty-three.

DORIS (1) Feminine name from the Greek signifying a Dorian woman; also the sea. (2) Greek river goddess. Daughter of Oceanus, sister and wife of Nereus, by whom she was the mother of fifty daughters, the Dorides or Nereides, water nymphs. (3) Pertains to one of the three principal divisions of ancient Greece; noted for its pastoral simplicity. The Doric dialect was broad and hard, like that of a rustic. The epithet has been applied to Robert Burns. The Doric order of architecture is the oldest, simplest, and strongest of the three types of Greek architecture. The Doric or Dorian mode of music, one of the four principal modes of ancient Greece, was bold and grave. The Doric reed was pastoral poetry.

DORJE (rDO-RJE) Scepter of the lamas of Tibet. Word means thunderbolt and is identical with the Sanscrit vajra. A talisman against demons of drought and for fruitfulness.

DOR-LE Buddhist demon. See Dam-c'an-rDorje-legspa.

DORMATH In Brythonic mythology the marvelous hound of Gwyn.

DORNOLLA In Celtic mythology the ugly daughter of Domnal. She taught Cuchulainn extraordinary feats of war and offered the sun hero her love, but he rejected her offer. Her feet, shins, and knees were reversed in her

body, implying strength and swiftness. She was a storm or wind deity.

DORNROSCHEN German name for the sleeping beauty awakened with a kiss by the knight Rapunze. In English fairytales called Little Briar Rose. Folk form of Brynhild.

DOROTHY (DOLL, DOLLY, DORA, DOREEN, DORINDA, DOROTHEA, DOT, DOTTY) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning gift of God.

DORR-KARING Swedish door woman. A light-fearing spirit which dwells near the door and blows out lighted candles of those coming in and out. Compare Uksakka.

DORULAS In Greek mythology Centaur killed by Theseus.

DORUS In Greek mythology son of Hellen, brother of Aeolus and Xuthus. Eponym of the Dorians. In another account son of Xuthus and brother of Achaeus and Ion.

DORYPHORUS Literally, spear-bearer. In Greek antiquity a favorite subject of sculptors. The best known was a nude spear-bearing statue by Polycletus, regarded as his canon or type of the perfect male athlete's figure.

DOSANGMA In Tibetan Buddhism one of the five Long Life Sisters who accompanied Sridevi. Her symbols are a spike of grain and a serpent; her vahana is a dragon.

DOSOJIN Japanese deity who drives away pestilence and evil spirits from the roads, worshiped by wayfarers and by boys, who on January 14 burn decorated bamboo together with writings made on the first day of the year. Rice cakes are cooked on these fires. Compare Jizo.

DOT End, finality. A star.

Dot within a circle. Axis and navel of the universe; the everlasting; lingam-yoni; seed within an egg. Mayan sign for letter corresponding to L.

Dot within a U. In Egyptian antiquity symbolized the sun-god afloat; the sun on the sea.

DOUBLE AX Two sacred axes back to back or crossed are the source of the letter T (tau). More ancient than the symbol of the single ax. See fish tail.

DOUBTING CASTLE In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, the castle of Giant Depair. Christian and Hopeful are thrust into it, but they escape by means of the key called Promise.

DOUCHE Dream significance: charming news.

DOUGHBOY A United States soldier. An old term which became popular in World War I. The term is a corruption of doughbell, a type of boiled dumpling of raised dough served in the navy. Cavalrymen applied the term humorously to soldiers because of the globular buttons on their uniforms.

Doughface. One who is flexible and easily persuaded. A term popular during anti-slavery agitation in the United States. Attached to Northern politicians who were accused of truckling to slave owners.

My cake is dough. An expression meaning my hope is disappointed; my work is a failure.

DOUGLAS (DOUG, DUGALD) Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning dark stream.

It has been popular in Scotch history, legend, and romance. Two branches of the Douglas family came to the fore, the Black Douglases or senior branch and the Red Douglases or younger branch. Sir James, the first Black Douglas is the hero of Scott's novel Castle Dangerous. This Douglas was such a terror to the English, women used to frighten their children by saying they would have Black Douglas take them away.

DOVE A departed spirit; herald of heavenly news. Amorous delight, constancy, fruitfulness, gentleness, harmlessness, innocence, love, meekness, purity, sacrifice, sincerity, soul, tenderness, timidity, truth, winged aspiration. A good spirit, a loved one. Sexual emblem sacred to love and mother godesses. As a fertility symbol of Adonis, Aphrodite, Astarte, Atargatis, Dionysus, Ishtar, Juno, Jupiter, Shulamite, Venus, Zeus, etc., often appears with the fish. In nature worship closely associated with rain clouds. Ancients sometimes substituted a dove for a human when offerings were being made to a deity. Dream significance: happy event. In heraldry loving constancy and peace. With an olive branch, harbinger of good news. A constellation in the Southern Sky, known as Columba and Noah's Dove. In China symbolic of good digestion, impartial filial duty, and long life. In Christian tradition the Holy Ghost. A symbol of the annunciation and baptism. Emblem of an apostle or saint divinely inspired. In Christian art identical with the winged disk of pagan art as a symbol of eternity, immortality, soul, spirit, sun. As a soul symbol issues from the mouth of dying martyrs. Sacred bird of ancient Egypt, Greece and Phoenicia. In Greece the equivalent of alpha-omega because the numerical value of the Greek word for dove, 801, is the same as the numerical value of AO written backwards. In Hebrew tradition the dove was clean according to Mosaic law and sacrificed in rituals of expiation, especially by the poor. It was a symbol of gentleness, peace, and divine guidance, as in the legend of Noah. Among early Semites sacrificed to Jahveh as an atonement for impurity of childbirth; similar offerings were brought by Virgin Mary to the temple at Jerusalem after the birth of Christ. In Hebraic-Christian tradition, the dove compares with the Buddhist white swan. In Japan a good omen symbolizing tender sentiments. Emblem of the warrior deity Hachiman and of the Minemoto clan. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven. In Roman antiquity sacred to Bacchus, Jupiter, and Venus.

Black dove. Widowhood.

Dove of Christ. Salvation.

Dove of David. Peace.

Dove dung. The chick-pea, so called because of its appearance. A nourishment for those who cross the desert.

Dove egg. In a medical superstition eaten as a small pox preventive.

Dove, gold and silver plumed. Treasures of purity and innocence.

Dove and lily. Christian annunciation. Parallels the white swan and lotus of Eastern religions.

Dove and Nimbus. Christian Holy Ghost.

Dove and olive branch. Good tidings, peace. In Greek mythology emblem of Athena. In middle ages talisman to ensure pilgrims hospitality wherever they traveled. In Old Testament renewed life; sign which informed

Noah he could safely leave the Ark.

Dove, ring around its neck. In Christian art encircling sweetness of the Divine Word.

Holy dove. In Christian art sometimes depicted as a rose.

Seven doves. In Christianity the Holy Spirit in His seven-fold manifestations of grace. In Old Testament the seven gifts of God: counsel, fear of God, knowledge, pity, strength, understanding, wisdom.

Twelve doves. Christian apostles.

Two wings of a dove. Love of God, love of man; active and meditative life.

White dove. A health talisman; eaten as an antidote against infection.

White dove with changeable tints. In Christian tradition spirit of chastity in conflict with fickle and rebellious passions.

DOWLAS, MR. A generic term for a linen-draper; one who sells dowlas, a course linen or sailcloth.

DOWNING STREET A short street near the house of Parliament in London. Inasmuch as it contains the foreign office and the residence of the prime minister, it has come to symbolize the British Government.

DOWSABEL (DOWASABELL) A sweetheart, especially an unsophisticated country maid. Used frequently by Elizabethan poets. From the French douce et belle (sweet and beautiful).

DOXOLOGY An exultant hymn or psalm praising God. Sometimes applied to the closing words of a sermon. The greater doxology is the Gloria in Excelsis; the lesser is the Gloria Patri.

DOYLE Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning black stranger.

DRAC Elfish spirit superstitiously dreaded by French peasants.

DRACHENFELS Literally, dragon's rock. A mountain in the Siebengebirge on the German Rhine. Also the name of a ruined castle on the mountain, where Siegfried supposedly slew the evil dragon.

DRACO (1) Constellation in the Northern Sky, partially encircling the North Pole. Also called the Dragon. It sometimes is referred to as the Crooked Serpent, and symbolized the wisdom of Heaven. The name is from the Greek, meaning to see, and in Greek mythology, Draco, also known as Ladon, is said to be the never-sleeping guard, the guard with the many-eyes, which watches over the apples in the Garden of Hesperides. In medieval art represented as a tortuous serpent, alone or with a tree. (2) Reputed author of the first Athenian written code of laws (7th Century B.C.). Nearly every violation was a capital offense. The laws were so severe, they were said to have been written in blood.

Draconian. Having the characteristics of Draco; hence inflexible, relentless, severe.

DRAG-GS'ED (DAG-SHE) In Tibetan Buddhism the nine cruel executioners: Beg-tse, Kubera, Lhama (Sridevi), Mahakala, Mahakala Brahmanarupa, Mahakala the Black, Mahakala the White, Sitambrahma, Yama.

DRAGON Authority, chaos, cloud, cruelty, despotism, drought, enemy of truth, idolatry, ignorance, murder, piracy, power,

primordial sea, rain, sin, water. A fabulous monster commonly represented as an immense winged reptile with crested head and terrifying claws which spits fire. The power of the dragon usually resides in its tail, which scourges everything within reach. It figured prominently in ancient and medieval mythologies over the world, inciting gods and men to their most heroic exploits. It was the horror to be overcome, the overcoming of which contained the reward. As an embodiment of the evil principle it has been most feared as a water hoarder. It also has been worshiped as an earth deity and a lord of the underworld guarding hidden treasures. It resided in the pool shaded by the tree of knowledge or life as custodian of the tree. in heraldry it usually is scaled and winged and is symbolic of a valiant defender of the throne or treasures of a ruler. It has appeared on the standards of the Chinese Manchu dynasty, the Phoenicians, the Welsh, West Saxons, and others. It was an aspect of Apep, Hydra, Kraken, Ladon, Leviathan, Lucifer, Tiamat, Vrtra, etc. In the Northern Sky it is the constellation Draco, typifying the wisdom of the heavens. The word is from the Greek Drakon, the looking or seeing one, whose glance is lightning. Dragon resolves into durag-on, i.e. enduring mighty one.

The Anglo-Saxon fire-drake is identical with the flying dragon. In Babylonian mythology Tiamat the dragon embodied the principles of chaos and darkness combated by Marduk. In Buddhism a dragon, or horse, typifying a cloud, is the mount of Brahma the White Jambhala, and in Bhavacakramudra paintings represents the hideousness of clinging to life. The Celtic dragon was the embodiment of powers hostile to fertility and man, and conquered by the gods Lludd, Merlin, and others. In Chinese mythology the dragon has many forms symbolizing clouds, earth, intelligence, power, sovereignty, water. Four beneficent forms are: (1) celestial dragon, upholder of the mansions of the gods; (2) divine dragon, which benefits mankind with wind and rain; (3) earth dragon, which marks out the course of rivers and streams; (4) dragon of hidden treasures, which watches over wealth concealed from mortals. A dragon carries the sun through the fifth of the twelve Terrestrial Branches and is the equivalent of the Western Zodiacal Leo; it is lord of the hours 7 to 9 A.M., and the direction east, southeast, south. The dragon form is worn as a talisman for domestic felicity and longevity. In Christianity the dragon stands for deceiver, evil, Paganism, Satan, uncleanliness. Vanquished by Saints George, Margaret, and Martha, and shown with them in art. Among Christian gnostics the dragon is the Absolute, angel of dawn, deliverer, reconciler, spirit of all knowledge. In Greek mythology the custodian of the golden apples of Hesperides. An attribute of Cadmus; sacred to Bacchus. In Scriptures dragon is an indefinite word used to translate the Hebrew tannim, which may be either a land or sea animal, and variously is interpreted to be a crocodile, dragon, jackal, whale, etc., embodying the evil principle. In Japan the dragon is symbolic of infinity and sovereignty; also of human passions. Emblem of the mikado, genius of rain and clouds, messenger of the sea-king, steed of Benten. When seen in clouds over Fujiyama, success. In Teutonic lore Fafner and Grendel were two fierce dragons.

Blue dragon. Chinese vital

spirit of water.

Dragon blood. A war fetish or talisman assuring good luck. Weapons dipped in it are supposed to inflict incurable wounds.

Dragon concealed in clouds. Rain holder.

Dragon crawling and slimy. Destructive, loathsomeness, obstruction.

Dragon creeping. Earth-born spirit.

Dragon flying. Meteor.

Dragon king. Chinese beneficent creature. Genius of clouds, lakes, mountains, rivers, seas, winds, etc., directing all for the benefit of mankind. Lung, one of the four Spiritual Beings, is the chief. Each of the four seas surrounding the earth has a king. Ao Kuang, lord of eastern sea, is increaser of virtue; Ao K'in, southern sea, is increaser of good; Ao Jun, western sea, is increaser of favor; Ao Shun, northern sea, is increaser of generosity. In Japanese mythology Ryu-wo, the maritime god who rises from the sea to attend the assembly of deities in the tenth lunar month at Kitsuki.

Dragon mouth (or jaws). Jaws of Hell.

Dragon and Phoenix. Chinese emblem of perfect marriage.

Dragon slayer. Popular hero in folk literature. The hero (sun) slays the dragon (cloudburst, darkness, drought, ice, scorching sun, sleet, snow, volcano, whirlwind, etc.) to rescue a beautiful maiden (dawn, spring fertility, moon). Sometimes, to release fertilizing rains, the hero is commissioned to slay a dragon by the lord he serves, as in the Heracles legend. In Christianity the dragon slayers are saints attacking Paganism or sin.

Dragon spittle. Poison.

Dragon teeth sown. The fomenting of contention, the stirring up of war, alluding to the Greek legend of Cadmus, in which contending armies sprang up from the teeth of the dragon slain by the hero.

Dragon tooth. A talisman assuring good fortune and good health.

Dragon throne. Emperor's throne in China and Japan.

Dragon and tiger. In China union of opposing forces of nature.

Five-clawed dragon. Chinese good luck talisman.

Three-headed dragon. Indo-European storm monster.

Wantley dragon. Legendary monster, whose mouth alone is vulnerable. Subject of English ballad.

Winged dragon. Cloud. Union of natural enemies, the bird and the serpent. When radiant, the Absolute, angel of dawn, beneficent reconciler, spirit of all knowledge, spiritual deliverer. In Christianity identified with Jesus and Sophia.

Yellow dragon. In China essence of the power of divine manifestation.

DRAGONFLY A lucky talisman in Japan called seiree or tombo. Carried by warriors to bring victory. Symbolizes courage and manliness; the dead returning to their old homes in this world. Emblem of summer and of Japan, which is called the land of the dragonfly.

DRAGONWORT December 6 birthday flower; its sentiment is horror. In the language of flowers: You are a snare.

DRAKE'S DRUM A ghostly or spirit warning. According to a popular legend, the drum of Sir Francis Drake is heard whenever England is in danger.

DRAMA The object of: primi-

tive drama was to encourage or ensure earth's fertility; Greek was religious, social; medieval was religious; modern is amusement, social.

DRAUGA (DURUGH) Zoroastrian demon of falsehood.

DRAUGR Primitive Norse water spirit who has a human voice and foretells shipwrecks and tempests. Compare Ravgga.

DRAUPADI In the Hindu epic Mahabharata the wife won by Arjuna and shared by the five Pandavas. See Arjuna, Pandavas.

DRAUPNER (DRAUPNIR) Literally, drip, drop. In Norse mythology Odin's magic ring made of broad red gold, wrought as a snake with its tail in its mouth. It was a ring of fertility fashioned by the dwarf Sindri, and every ninth night eight rings of the same weight dropped from it. When Baldur, the summer-sun, died, Odin placed it on his funeral pyre, but Baldur returned it from the other world that earth might not be without fruitfulness. Once Frey possessed it, and he offered it to Gerd as a love token.

DRAWCANSIR Braggard, bully, swashbuckler, alluding to the character in George Villiers' The Rehearsal.

DREAM From antiquity believed to be the means of revealing divine will, inspiration of spirits. A means of divination, prophecy. In the middle ages a belief prevailed that a dream occurring just before dawn would come true. In Egyptian antiquity the mysterious messenger of Isis. By Finno-Ugrics called the ort (shadow) wandering. Hebrews believed the Lord made known his will in dreams and enabled persons to explain them. Dreams were distinguished from visions, the former occurred during sleep, the latter during wakefulness. God spoke to Abimelech in a dream, to Abraham by a vision. In Norse mythology the medium through which the dead communicated with the living.

Day dream. Visionary idea or wild scheme.

Dreamer. Idle schemer, visionary. A medicine man or priest who resorts to trances and visions.

Dream gates. Ancient Greeks believed deceptive dreams passed out of Dream Palace in western Oceanus through an ivory gate, prophetic dreams passed through a gate of transparent horn. Ivory in Greek is elephas, the verb eliphairo means to cheat with empty hopes; Greek for horn is keras, the verb karanoo means to accomplish. See Icelos, Oneiros, Phantasos, Phobetor.

Dreamland. Fairyland, land of immortality.

DREBKULS Lettish sea deity, earth shaker. Equivalent of Poseidon.

DREM Arthurian knight known for his supernatural keenness of sight.

DRESS Concealment of reality or truth (nudity); deception; fashion. Expensive or fancy dress and ornaments imply wealth; plain dress, poverty or enemy to luxury. See garment.

Dress of changeable colors. Variable luck.

DREW Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning loved one.

DREYFUS Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning three-footed.

DRIED FLAX Utility.

DRIFTWOOD In mythology of Admiralty Islands raft on which a man and woman floated on the primordial sea while waiting for land to appear.

DRINK Symbolized by bottle, flask, jug.

Drink the cup. Expression symbolizing bear whatever sorrows befall one.

Drinking horn. Eschatological symbol. Variously called Fortunate One, Happy One, Peaceful One, Radiant One. In Christianity placed at the foot of the cross to catch the divine blood. In Jewish art appears in vines. Appears also in Pagan art.

Drinking trough. Dream significance: unimportant losses.

DRIZZLECOMBE Site of one of the largest monoliths in England. Resolves into dur-iz-el (Enduring Light God) + ac-om-be (Great Sun Father). Combe (comb, coomb) also meant a hollow in a hillside. Compare hill, mountain.

DROLL Northern European demon which warned of danger. Later a buffoon, jester.

DROMI In Norse mythology the second chain with which Fenrir, the wolf, was bound and from which he broke free. Thus the expression, "I must get loose from Dromi." See Gleipner, Leding.

DRONA Literally, pot born. In India son of an ascetic. He sprang from a water pot into which a seed of life had fallen. This incident compares with one of the functions of the Holy Grail. Drona was noted as the foremost of all wielders of weapons.

DRONE Male bee which gathers no honey. It is stingless and is supported by the neuters, but is driven from the hive when food is scarce. Thus one who lives by the labors of others, an idler.

DROUGHT Universally in mythology an act of judgement or punishment by the good or supreme deity; an act of malice or mischievousness on the part of the evil deity. In Greek mythology the result of the unhappiness of Demeter, who would not provide the earth with fruitfulness as long as her daughter Persephone remained in the underworld as the wife of Hades. In the Old Testament drought is threatened as one of God's sorest judgements, and many allusions to its horrors appear in Scriptures.

DRU (DRY) A dryad or wood nymph.

DRUDENFUSS Literally, wizard's foot. Probably a German corruption of druid's foot. A pentacle worn as a symbol of deity on sandals.

DRUG A Tibetan god. Correlative of the Chinese Lung.

DRUGGER, ABEL One artless, gullible, and superstitious in the extreme. From the seller of tobacco in Ben Johnson's The Alchemist.

DRUHS Vedic spirits hostile to mankind. Name means injurious.

DRUID An ancient British or Gaulish priest. The druids conducted their rites in oak groves and the oak and mistletoe were venerated by them. They lived on vegetable diets as did the Brahmins and Magi. They supposedly possessed magical powers and were augurs, historians, judges, magicians, physicians,

scientists, sorcerers. They humored the divinities with human sacrifice upon a scale which seems to have been unsurpassed in horror even by the most savage tribes of Africa or Polynesia. For the purpose wicker-work images of vast size were made, filled with living men, and set on fire. Each chief had his druid, to whom was assigned a guard of thirty men. Ovates were robed in green, to symbolize they were fresh; bards, the second step in the initiation, wore blue inasmuch as they obtained truths from the heavens; the third step in the initiation, which was that of druid, took twenty years of training, and the druid wore white to symbolize that he had labored much and conquered many things to emerge pure. The triad of the druid was: 1) keep his word; 2) keep his secret; 3) keep the peace. The badge of the druid was the serpents' egg. The word is derived from the Welsh derwydd, i.e. oak-seer.

Druid altar. Dolmen; monolith.

Druid egg. A fabulous egg hatched by the joint efforts of several serpents and bouyed into the air by their hissing. Anyone who caught it had to ride off at full speed to avoid being stung to death, but the one who caught it was sure to be successful in every undertaking and to be courted by those in power.

Druid festivals. All-Hallowe'en, Mayday Eve, Midsummer's Eve. Fires and sacrifices were offered to the sun-god on Belenian heights celebrating the equinoxes and the summer solstice.

Druid foot. A five-pointed figure which supposedly had mystical meanings; still used as a talisman in Europe. See drudenfuss.

Druidical temple at Stonehenge. One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

Druid stone. Also called adder stone; worn by druids as a charm.

DRUJ (1) In Persian mythology, a name of Ahriman as the principle of deception. Destroyed on Mount Damavand by Keresaspa at the end of the world. (2) A Persian female spirit of deceit and treachery. The drujs served as servants of Ahriman, and the best known is Nasu, who served in the shape of a fly which took possession of dead bodies and spread their contamination. Others are: Azhi-Dahaka, Bushyansta, Drauga.

DRUKH In Hinduism one of a group of malignant beings. They were companions of Vrtra.

DRUM Communication, disperser of evil spirits, marching, thunder, war, warning. Instrument of shamans, used to invoke a trance and for divination. A medium of excitation. In the 18th century, a popular name for a crowded evening party was drum, probably so called because of the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. Resolves into dur-oon, i.e. enduring sun. Source of Dromore, Drummond, Dundrum, Mindrum. In Africa when someone has died, played night and day to keep witches away until the corpse is buried. Among American Indians instrument which summoned votaries to ritual dances. It also was used to drive evil spirits away from the sick. The sound of drums accompanied the rites of human sacrifice which appeased wrathful gods. Frequently drum skins were flayed from captives in the belief that the sound of such drums would terrify their enemies. In China called t'ao ku. Ritual music.

Emblem of Kuo-lao. In Ireland a summit was called druin (drum), and was the site of druidic rites. In Japan, thunder, the voice of Raijin. At Shinto shrines drums were used to call people to prayer and drive demons away. Sacred instrument of the Lapps when appealing to Leib-olmai before a bear hunt. A magic article believed to possess a soul which is able to express dissatisfaction by threatening or weeping. Desecrated if touched by a woman. Used by noiddle (shaman) to converse with spirits of the other world for the purpose of divination and prophesying. The mount or steed of Siberian shamans. In singing, a shaman calls his drum deer, eagle, horse, etc., and says he is traveling on it.

Drum beat. Thunder.

Drumstick. Phallic symbol.

Human-skull drum. Used to mark pauses between Buddhist services. Called damaru.

DRUNKENNESS Conviviality, debauchery, folly, frenzy, insecurity, madness. Acquisition of riches. Dream significance: (one's own drunkenness) success.

Drunk as a lord. Very drunk, in allusion to the reputed conviviality of the titled or wealthy.

Drunkenness of children. In a Mexican baptism a child was washed in pulque, the wine of maguey. After four years, godparents were selected, the child was passed over fire, its ears were bored, and it was given a drink of pulque 'to make it grow.'

DRUSE One of a fanatical and warlike sect, residing in the Lebanon Mountains of Syria. The religion, established in the 11th century, is drawn from Christian, Hebrew, Moslem, and other sources. Druses offer their devotions in churches and mosques, worship the image of saints and observe the fast of Ramadan.

DRUSILLA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning dew-watered, strengthening.

DRYAD (HAMADRYAD) Greek tree or wood nymph. The nymph, being wedded to the tree she inhabited for life, ceased to exist when the tree died or was felled. Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, was a dryad. The Roman genii resemble the dryads.

DRYAS In Greek mythology son of Lycurgus. Killed by his father. See Lycurgus.

DRYASDUST, REVEREND DOCTOR A character created by Sir Walter Scott. Used for any dull speaker or writer.

DRY BED OF THE RIVER OF SOULS In Japan, the world of children's ghosts, where they toil under demon surveillance.

DRYOPE In Greek mythology daughter of King Dryops, companion of the Dryads. Beloved by Apollo, she became the ancestor of the Dryopes, a people who inhabited Thessaly. She was turned into a woodpecker, which is the meaning of her name. According to some legends, she was the mother of Pan; in other accounts, she was the water nymph who assaulted Hylas.

DRY ROD BLOSSOMS A widespread mythological motif in which a dry branch puts forth blossoms, flowers, fruits, or green leaves in token of the forgiveness of a sinner, the innocence of someone accused, one favored by a deity, etc. Aaron's rod blossomed as a sign of God's selection of Aaron and his descendants for the priesthood; Joseph won Mary in

a suitor contest in which the reward was given to one whose staff bloomed; Tannhauser's staff blossomed to disprove the theory he could no more be forgiven than the dry staff could bloom.

DSOVEAN Armenian sea-born storm god. His female counterpart was Dsovinar.

DU In Welsh mythology steed which aided Kulhwch in the capture of the monster boar Twrch Trwyth. See Magic steed.

DUAD The number two, symbol of the female or passive principle.

Dualism. A belief dividing the universe between two opposing self-existent deities; good and evil, growth and decay, light and darkness, productive and destructive powers. Dualism professedly leaves to men the power of choosing whom they should obey or worship. It also considers two independent and separate natures in man, the bodily and the spiritual. Zoroastrianism exemplifies religious dualism.

DUAMUTEF In Egyptian mythology one of Horus's four sons. He had a jackal's head, represented the East, and on funeral urns guarded the heart and lungs.

DUAT One of the Egyptian underworld abodes of the dead; realm into which the sun was believed to descend at nightfall.

DUB In Irish mythology wife of Enna. She chanted spells over the sea and caused the drowning of Enna's other wife, Aide, and her family. Storm demon.

DUBH LACHA In Irish mythology wife of Mongan. Her putative father was Fiachna the Black; her actual father was the deity Manannan. She was born the same night as Mongan. Probably a moon goddess.

DUBSAINGLEND In Irish legend the magic horse which came from Marvelous Valley. See Magic steed.

DUBUQUE, THE OLD LADY FROM A phrase originated by the New Yorker magazine suggesting easily-shocked, unintelligent provincial.

DUCE A title from the Italian, meaning commander, leader. The word yields brilliant or leading light. Cognate with duke, Dus. Appears in caduceus, Polydeuces.

DUCK Deceit, immunity from worry, love of knowledge of external things, talkativeness. The spirit floating on the primeval ocean or abyss. Dream significance: anonymous letter. In heraldry a person of many resources. Word cognate duke.

In China called ya. Symbolic of connubial affection, felicity. Usually pictured with lotus. In Egyptian antiquity associated with Isis in bringing forth the sun. Nessa, Greek for duck, may be equated with Nissa, the name of a nymph who, according to one legend, was the mother of the sun. A Hebrew symbol of immortality. According to the Mandan (Siouan Indian) cycle, the mud out of which the earth was molded was brought to the surface of the primordial sea by a duck. Compare muskrat. In Russian fairy tales, a duck laid the golden egg (sun).

Duckling, Ugly. In legend, an ugly unpromising child, who ultimately surpasses its brothers and sisters.

Lame duck. (1) In United States political cant an office holder who has failed of re-election and displays only half-hearted interest in his work after election day until the expiration of his term in office. (2) On the stock exchange one who cannot fulfill his contracts; hence anyone unable to discharge his obligations or accept his proper place in worldly affairs.

Mandarin duck. In China and Japan a sacred bird, typifying connubial love, undying faithfulness. In Chinese Buddhism Sakyamuni, the All-Wise. In Japan called oshi or oshidori; typifies gratitude.

Play duck and drakes. Throw away one's resources extravagantly or recklessly. The allusion is to the sport of throwing stones to skim over the water in the manner of ducks.

DUD A bomb or bullet that fails to explode, hence a person who fails to make good; a failure.

DUDLEY Masculine name from a place name in Worcestershire, England.

DUDU An early Sumerian deity. The scribe.

DUDUGERA In New Guinea mythology the sun, whose parents were a fish and a maiden. Dudugera was born from the leg of his mother, a birth resembling that of Dionysus.

DUEL Dream significance: discord without results.

DUENDE A goblin or house-spirit. The name is from the Spanish.

DUERGAR In Norse mythology dwarfs dwelling in hills and rocks, and noted for their magical powers, strength, subtlety, and skill in metallurgy. They owe their origin to the maggots in the flesh of the first giant, Ymir.

DUESSA In Spenser's Faerie Queen a foul witch. Her name signifies double-minded or falsehood. Spenser intended her as a characterization of Mary Queen of Scots and the Roman Catholic Church.

DUFF Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the dark or black-faced.

DUKE An English noble of the highest hereditary rank below a prince; in other European countries, the ruler of a duchy. Formerly the leader of an army, a chieftain, commander.

Duke man. A pickpocket's accomplice, hence one who shields the actions of his confederate.

Duke of Exeter's daughter. A rack-like instrument of torture; said to have been invented by the dukes of Exeter and Suffolk in the reign of Henry VI.

Duke of York's School. Popular name for the Royal Military Asylum in England; a soldier's orphan asylum.

DUKHOBORTSI (DUKHOBORS) Literally, spirit-wrestlers. A sect of communistic peasants opposed to war and the use of animal labor. The members were driven by persecution from Russia in 1885, and settled in Canada and Cyprus. They deny the divinity of Christ, reject the use of images, ceremonies, and rites, dispense with ordained clergy, and give mystical interpretation to the Scriptures.

DUKUG In Sumerian mythology holy cosmic chamber; divine throne room.

DULACHAN In Irish folk-lore a mischievous sprite who rides about without a head. An aspect

of wind. Probable source of the Headless Horseman in Irving's legend of Sleepy Hollow. Resembles Dund.

DULB In Irish legend smith of the Fomors.

DULCAMARA, DOCTOR A wandering physician who is a charlatan and pompous ass, from the character in Donizetti's opera L'Elisir d'Amore.

DULCARNON The horns of a dilemma, a puzzling question. From the Arabic meaning possessor of two horns and alluding to the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid because the two squares which contain the right angle roughly represent two horns.

DULCIE (DULCINEA) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning sweet.

DULCIMER A musical instrument shown in Christian art as an attribute to Saints Cecilia and Dunstan.

DULCINEA In Cervante's Don Quixote the name given by the hero to the country wench he makes the lady of his knightly devotion. Humorously, a lady love, a sweetheart.

bDUL-RGYAL Tibetan king of demons.

DUMAH In the cabala prince of Gehinnom, abode of sinners.

DUMPLING In Japan a charm against the perils of waves and floods. A sacred bread; in circular shape, a symbol of the sun.

DUMUZI (DUMUZIABZU, DUMUZIAPSU) Fifth antediluvian king of Sumer; husband-son of Innini. Also son of Ea, god of the deep. Deity of regeneration, resurrection, and vegetation. Identical with Tammuz. Sometimes called Tammuz of the Abyss.

DUN A fortified eminence, hill or mound, a circular tower or stronghold common in ancient Britain and Ireland. Found as a prefex in names such as Dunbar, Dundagel, Dundee.

DUNCAN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning brown warrior.

DUND (DHUNDH) In India headless, handless, footless ghost who rides about at night with his head tied to his saddle. He calls to people in their houses; those who answer will go mad. An aspect of wind. Resembles Dulachan.

DUNDAGEL Tower or stronghold of King Arthur. Resolves into dun-d-ag-el, i.e. tower of resplendent mighty God. Alternately called Tintagel.

DUNEYRR (DUNEYR) One of the four stags (winds) that eat the buds of the Yggdrasil, the Norse world-tree.

DUNG Offensive to ghosts. In Great Britain, according to superstition, horse dung placed before a house or inside a door brings good luck. In India cow dung is a panacea for all ills; it supposedly cures disease and purifies everything.

DUNGEON Confinement, imprisonment. Dream significance: fatal results.

DUNGI King of Ur in Sumer, conqueror of neighboring city states; introducer of a standard of weights.

DUNKERS (TUNKERS) A religious sect which resembles the Baptists. Properly called Brethren; the name Dunkers was attached to them by reason of their practice of immersion.

DUN SCAITH In Irish mythology shadowy town; realm of Midir, the dark regions. In ancient Ireland a name for the Isle of Falga or Man.

DUNSTAN (DUN) Masculine name from the Old Teutonic, meaning hill stone.

DUPLEX Two-fold nature. A symbol of Christ and of sun-worship.

DURANDAL (DURANDANA, DURENDAL) Magic sword of Roland (Orlando). Reputed to have been given to him by Charlemagne; to have been captured by Roland from the giant Jutmundus; to have been the creation of fairies, who endowed it with such virtue its wielder could split a mountain with it. Compares Excalibur, Gram, Morglay.

DURATHROR (DURAPROR) One of the four stags (winds) that eat the buds of the Yggdrasil, the Norse world-tree.

DURGA In Hindu mythology ten-armed wife of Siva. Active virtue and the guardian of heroes. In her aspect as destroyer she is called Kali and slays Mahishasura (vice). In her honor a ten days' festival is annually celebrated in Bengal. Resembles Ishtar.

DUS Celtic wood demon. Same as Teutonic Scrat. A word identical with deuce, deus, duce.

DUSIO In medieval demonology a mischievous spirit of Gaulish origin, who sought the couches of women out of lust.

DUSSERA Hindu autumn festival.

DUST Death, disintegration, drought, famine. The forgotten, the neglected. A low mean condition; a multitude. Anciently, when flung on the dead, a means of soliciting the protection of the great mother or mother earth for the deceased; when flung on the living, a means of obtaining courage or support from mother earth and of disguising oneself from the malignant dead. One who demanded justice of a criminal threw dust upon him, signifying that he deserved to be cast into the grave. Compare ashes. Among Australian aborigines, ancient Egyptians and Hebrews, symbolic of bereavement, humiliation, mourning, submission. A sign of grief, which probably led to the custom of wearing black in mourning rites. It also typified punishment or a threat of God.

Dust another's jacket. Give another a thrashing.

Dust and ashes. Death, worthlessness. The grave and its contents.

DUSTMAN In nursery lore, the genius of sleep, alluding to the manner in which a child blinks and rubs his eyes as though dust were in them.

DUSURA (DOUSARES) Nabataean sun-god who died and was born each year. Patron of fertility, particularly of the vine. His mother was the virgin goddess Chaabu, and his birthday was celebrated December 25 or at the winter solstice. His emblem is a baetyl, and he has been identified with Dionysus. The cult of Chaabu and Dusura parallels that of Demeter and Persephone, also that of Ishtar and Tammuz.

DUTCH Used adjectively it has

a humorous or opprobrious connotation, and traces back to the struggle waged for supremacy of the sea by England against the Netherlands.

Dutch auction. An auction in which the bidders decrease their bid until they arrive at a minimum price; hence no auction at all.

Dutch comfort. The comfort of realizing that things might be worse.

Dutch concert. An uproar, such as that made by a party of drinking Dutchmen, involving quarreling, singing, speechifying, wrangling, etc.; hence no concert.

Dutch courage. Courage aroused by liquor; pot courage.

Dutch gold. No gold at all.

Dutch treat. Pay for oneself when refreshments are served. No treat.

Dutch wife. A cane frame used in bed in hot weather in the East Indies. The arms and legs are placed on it in an effort to keep cool.

Talk like a Dutch uncle. Reprove, talk severely. The Dutch are reputed to exercise severe discipline.

Well, I'm a Dutchman. An exclamation expressing strong incredulity.

DUTCHMAN, THE (FLYING DUTCHMAN) A spectral ship supposed to be seen off the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather. According to legend, its Dutch skipper, meeting head winds at the Cape, swore blasphemously that he would double the Cape if it took till Judgment Day, and he is doomed to beat against the wind until then. Ominous, ill luck if seen.

DU'UZU Sumerian corn and pomegranate deity. Brother-lover of Belili. Identical with Tammuz.

DUVAL, CLAUDE A romantic highwayman hanged in England in 1670. He is famed in ballad and legend.

DVALIN (DVALINN) In Norse mythology: (1) Dwarf named by Odin as inventor of rumes. In some legends, said to be the father of the Norns. (2) One of the four stags (winds) that eats the buds of the world tree Yggdrasil.

DVAPARA (DVAPARAYGUA, DWAPARA) In Hinduism third or bronze age of man, consisting of 2,000 years (or 2,400 years), and in which the bull of justice stands on two feet. As virtue has declined a second quarter or by one half ceremonies increase, disease and sin grow rife, asceticism and sacrifice are performed, not disinterestedly, but in the hope of gain. Men live to be two hundred years of age and marriage laws become necessary. The soul of the world is yellow. See Yuga.

DVERGAR Dwarfs of Scandinavian mythology. Supposedly formed maggots in the flesh of the giant Ymir.

DWALE The deadly nightshade symbolizing delusion, hallucination.

DWARF One of the numerous diminutive beings in mythology. Ancients believed that whatever had great innate power had a diminutive or deformed shape, as Hephaestus. Sometimes in legend dwarfs are wise counselors of men; sometimes they are hostile to men, abduct beautiful maidens, steal corn and bread or in other ways are mischievous. Although commonly said to be forest spirits, offsprings of trees,

they call on midwives for help an invariably reward them handsomely from the treasures they control or possess. They are described as the size of a child or the size of a thumb with large heads, sometimes with long beards; occasionally their feet are like those of a goat or goose. Their embryo-like form symbolizes the beginning of all things. They are clad in black, brown, or gray, suggesting they abide in underworld abodes. They live simple lives and in folklore frequently complain of human faithlessness. They are represented as living to a great age, and humans, they say, die of unwholesome food. They dislike agriculture (which disturbs their underground mansions), church bells and the clearings in a forest. Dream significance: enemies, failure. In Norse mythology they dwell in caves, recesses of the earth, rocks, and under water. Probably originally personifications of dew or moisture. They are guardians of gold and other minerals and precious stones (the glitter of sun and moon rays on the water as well as the metals within the earth). They are skilful artisans and ruled by a king who is the most skilled artisan of all. They make magic rings (fertility) and swords (lightning or sun-rays). Among the catalogue of Norse dwarfs can be found: Austre, east; Nordre, north; Sudre, south; Vestre, west. Names by which they are called are: bergsmiedlein, bjergfolk, erdleute, erdmannlein, kleinevolk, stillevolk, unterirdische, unterjordiske.

Black dwarf. A malignant gnome.

DWENDI Gods of the Tagbanuas, Philippine Islands. They are powerful and live in caves.

DWERGMAL Literally dwarf language. In Norse saga an echo, the voice of the dwarfs who supposedly dwell in caverns or rocks.

DWIGHT Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning fair or white.

DYAU Medieval English word for dew; cognate with Sanscrit dyu (brilliant) and dyaus (sky), so named as the brilliant offspring of the brilliant sky.

DYAUS (DIAUS, DYU, DYHU) Primal Vedic sky deity. A prolific bull, his spouse is Prithivi. He is the light and gleaming heavens, father of luminous deities including Ushas, the dawn, who was born from his head as Athena was born from the head of Zeus. He was also the lover of Ushas. Sometimes described as a black steed decked with pearls (dark sky set with stars) and as bearer of the thunderbolt. He was invoked as Dyaus-Pitar and symbolized by a diamond. His name yields ayus (life); it is the source of Diana, Dionysus, Juno, Zas and Zeus, as well as the Latin dies, whence the English day. He is the Hindu equivalent of the Chinese Taou, Greek Zeus, the Latin Diespiter or Jupiter, the Norse Odin and Tiwaz (Tiu), see Dyavaprithivi.

Dyaus and Prithivi. Vedic Primeval parents who make and sustain all things. They are the parents of Brhaspati (lord of devotion) and with the waters and Tvastr (fashioner) they engendered Agni (fire). Their creation is variously attributed to Indra, who is also said to be their offspring, Tvastra, and Visvakaman. They are sky and earth; far-extending; unaging; ghee (butter), milk, and honey yielding. They are wise, promote righteousness, and aid

and protect their worshipers. He is a prolific bull; she a variegated cow; both are rich in seed.

DYAVA-MATAR Hindu earth-mother. Compares with Greek Demeter. Another name of Prithivi.

DYAVAPRITHIVI (DYAVAPRTHIVI) Vedic deity of sky and earth, frequently invoked as two separate deities, Dyaus (sky) and Prithivi (earth).

DYFED (DYVED) In Brythonic mythology, an enchanted land ruled by Pwyll. Region on earth above Annwfn (Annwn). See Pryderi.

DYING GOD (EMASCULATED GOD) Deity who dies and rises annually with dying and revivifying vegetation. Widely worshiped as the sun-lover of the mother-earth or fertility goddess; the son who is destroyed by his mother-mistress and descends into the netherworld, from which he is rescued by his mother-mistress or because of her weeping. Thus earth provides, destroys, and recreates her offspring lover bringing about the trinity. He is the sacred oak king, killed by the hands of the people to satisfy the powers of the underworld that the return of vegetation, after the season of decay and drought, may be ensured, and his death is frequently brought about by crucifixion or hanging on a tree or cross as symbolic of a tree, denoting a tree's fructifying powers. Deified kings were worshiped habitually as husbands of the mother goddess and, in prehistoric times, a king, after a stated period of reign, was put to death as a sacrifice in order to obtain the good will of the deity of vegetation. Later surrogates were used, hence child and, still later, animal sacrifices. He typifies the annual renewal of life on earth, the annual triumph over death. He usually dies at the summer solstice, when days begin to shorten, and is reborn at the winter solstice, about December 25, when days begin to lengthen. Women weep for him at the harvest festival and rejoice when he rises again. His priests emasculate themselves in his honor; his men and women worshipers prostitute themselves at his temples, a form of sympathetic magic. Among the dying gods are Adonis, Attis, Bel, Jesus, Tammuz. Compare Cotytto, golden bough, oak king, resurrection myths, sacred king, surrogates.

DYLAN (DYLAN EIL MOR) (1) Masculine name from the Cymric, meaning the sea. (2) In Welsh mythology grandson of Don, son of Gwydion and Arianrhod, twin brother of Llew Llaw. At birth he was thrown into the sea by his mother, took to its nature and swam as well as a fish, whereupon he became lord of the sea and a deity of darkness. His brother Llew Llaw was the power of light. In some versions, he is said to be an aspect of Llew Llaw, who changed his name with the seasons, Dylan the Fish being his spring name. In another version of his myth, Math, his mother's uncle had him baptized and then Dylan made for the sea where he became god of the waves. In this account Govannon, an uncle, caused his death with a blow. The waves resented his death and press toward land to avenge it. He corresponds to Modred of later legend.

DYNAMIS In Gnostic tradition, Strength; emanated from Sophia (Wisdom). Its emblem is the

whip of power, which it wears for protection from moral and physical ill.

DYNE Literally, power. In Roman mythology, one of the daughters of Evander, the other being Romĕ.

DYSNOMIE In Greek mythology, lawlessness, a descendant of Eris.

DYUMANI Hindu gem of the sky, the sun.

DZAJAGA (DZAJAGATSI-TENGRI, DZAJAN) Mongol heavens god. Commander of providence; decreer of birth. Resembles Jajutsi, Kaba, Tien-ming, Zajan.

DZEWANA Slavic moon goddess identified with Diana (Artemis).

DZHE MANITO Chippewa Indian good spirit.

DZIADY A Penate or guardian genius of White Russians. A deceased ancestor whose memory is commemorated four times annually. The autumnal celebrations are connected with the harvest feast, of which dziadys are presumed to partake. The spring commemoration is celebrated at Easter with the rolling of eggs which have been blessed by priests and a feast at the grave. In Bulgaria called zadusnica.

DZOAVITS Stone giants, which among American Indians usually are cosmogonic in meaning.

DZOKHK (DZOXK) Armenian abyss beneath the earth; a hell. Connected to Paradise by the bridge Maze, which breaks under the weight of sins.

DZYDZILELYA Slavic goddess of love identified with Aphrodite.

E

E Fifth rate, fifth of a group or series. Among gnostics the key of light, letter of the Sun inscribed over the oracle at Delphi. Its proper sound in the Greek alphabet was Ei, Thou Art, as addressed to the godhead Apollo, making it the equivalent of the title O On (Living God), given to Jehovah. The five points caused it to be regarded as equivalent to the five-pointed Solomon's Seal. Occult significance: adds eventfulness to either a good or bad condition; its period is five years. Character traits: ability to learn, believer in justice, hopeful, impulsive, possessor of foresight. Numerical value five. Physical weakspot: liver. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Aries or Mercury. Symbolic correspondence: excitement and energy. Tarot correspondence: High Priest.

Third tone in the natural scale of C Major, fifth tone in the relative scale of A Minor. In Christian tradition the three rays attached to the Holy One. Among Hebrew cabalists the character traits are: dominates arts, philosophy, and sciences; kindliness; learns easily. In low form foolishly generous, weak. In medieval Roman numeral notation: 250; with a dash over it 250,000. Parallels the Celtic eadha (white poplar), Egyptian hieroglyph duck, Greek epsilon or eta, Hebrew and Phoenician he (window). Interchangeable with all vowels. See Alphabet, Dominical Letter, Word roots.

E within a circle. Single eye of light, in allusion to the Delphic E.

EA (HEA, HOA) Deity sacred to Assyrians, Babylonians, Sumerians, etc. At Eridu supreme god, a sky deity. Worshiped as one of a trinity with Anu and

Enlil; later with Anu and Bel, he and Enlil being counted one. His eternal spouse Damkina, lady of the deep, also was called Gashan-ki, lady of the earth, and together they were the fourth pair born to Apsu and Tiamat or accounted the children of Anu and Anatu. Ea and Damkina were the parents of Bel, Marduk, and Silik-Mulu-khi. Aware that Apsu and Tiamat were conspiring to destroy the gods, Ea castrated Apsu and took from him the fresh waters beneath the earth, which then became his abode. Fear prevented him from destroying Tiamat. When Bel decreed that a deluge was to destroy all people Ea warned Pir-na-pishtim, who saved his family, his field laborers, his servants, and a seed of every kind of life. Thus Ea was the preserver of the human race he had created and as presiding angel he had the title karubu, borrowed by the Hebrews as kerub (cherub). As a fertility god in serpent form he became the serpent in the Adam legend. He was a deity of purification, sorcerer, patron of magicians, and master of the cedar cone, a life charm, of which his son Marduk became the dispenser. He taught men how to be victorious over the destructive forces of nature. Although a friend of man and savior of mankind, jealousy led him to cause Adapa, one of his sons, to lose immortality (see Adapa), and in his home were bred the seven evil spirits of tempest. In one form he was said to have been son as well as lover of Damkina, in which aspect Adonis and Tammuz resemble him. He corresponds to Capricornus (Goat) in western zodiacs. In one period he may have been a sacred fish as he was portrayed as a merman, then as a goat ending in a fish. He was shown large-eared (all-hearing) and wide-eyed (all-seeing). As the world spine he was symbolized by a column. A throne and a ram also were his emblems.

Other names under which Ea was worshiped: Amma-ana-ki, lord of heaven and earth; Dunga, the singer; Engur, lord of the Euphrates, Tigris, and fountains; Enki, lord of the world; Enti, lord of life; Kushi-banda, goldsmith; Lugal-ida, river king; Lamha, the palmist; Mummu, the Creative Word or Logos; Naqbu, god of the deep; Ninigkug or Nudimmud, creator of man out of clay; Nun-ura, potter; Sa-kalama, ruler of the land; Shar-apsi, god of the deep. Jah (Au) of the Hebrews, Poseidon and Zeus of the Greeks have been identified with Ea.

EABANI In the Gilgamesh epic a wild man created out of clay by Aruru to oppose Gilgamesh (light). By the help of Ukhat, attendant of Ishtar, Ebani is enticed into the service of Gilgamesh. He is depicted as a hairy monster, whom Pan resembles, and like Pan is a storm or wind deity; sometimes he is identified as a deity of darkness. He typifies a dangerous adversary who has been won over. Also called Enkidu. See Gilgamesh.

EADIE (EDDIE) Feminine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich.

EAGLE Ascension, aspiration, empire, faith, fearlessness, fertility, freedom, fortitude, generosity, immortality, inspiration, keenness of vision, majesty, nictitation, omnipotence, power, sovereignty, splendor, strength, swiftness, victory, virtue. Contrariwise symbolize discord, evil, rapacity. Typifies deity, fire, lightning, storm, wind; as king of birds, the element air and the

sun as it takes its daily flight across the sky. Supposedly only creature capable of gazing at the sun without being dazzled, interpreted to mean that it is capable of contemplating divine splendor. Bird of prey; enemy of fish and serpent. Dream significance: prosperity; (dead) ruins; (wounded) loss of money. In Freemasonry emblem used in encampments of Knight Templars. In heraldry a man of action, a man of high place and lofty spirit. Judiciousness, speed in apprehension, warlike tendencies. In medieval legend an old eagle flies into the fiery region of the sun; his feathers are burnt off, and he falls into a fountain of water where his youth is renewed; thus typifies physical and spiritual regeneration and resembles the phoenix. The constellation Aquila in the Southern Sky also is known as the Eagle. Because of its claws variously identified in ancient zodiacs with the Crab, the chaos principle, and with Scorpio, the evil principle. In its cruel aspect identified with the Zu bird, a storm demon and worker of disease and evil. Emblem of Austria, Constantine, Mississippi, Rome, Russia, United States, etc.

Among American Indians the eagle is Thunderbird, the supreme deity. In Christian tradition typifies salvation. Appropriated to Saint John inasmuch as he is said to be the evangelist who soared to heaven to gaze on the light of immutable truth with keen and undazzled eyes. Also symbolizes the Lord and Leader of Hosts, the Sevenfold Spirit. In Egyptian antiquity typified the soul. In Greek mythology an eagle brought nectar to Zeus when he was hidden from Cronus, typified Zeus as thunderer, was the steed of Ganymede, and was a Trojan emblem. To ancient Hebrews the careful pains of the eagle in teaching its young to fly exemplified God's providential care over Israel. In India an attribute of the gods of death, fertility, and fire. Identified as the Garuda and as Gayatri. In Indo-European myths bringer of fire (lightning) from heaven to earth. In Iran a form of the storm god which rests on the Gaokerena tree. Emblem of the Persian empire. In Japan called Lord Uye Minu and symbolizes fearlessness. An aspect of Buddha. In Norse legeng the wind, form in which Odin flew with song mead to the realm of the gods. In Rome an aspect of Jupiter. In Sumer the eagle was bringer of children and carrier of souls to the nether-world. It was the sun, thus the contest between sun and clouds was a battle between eagles and serpents. When it had rapacious claws it was a form of the storm bird Imgig or Zu, which was subdued by the sun deity Ninurts or Zamama. On ballots in the United States typifies the Republican Party. Insignia of a colonel in the United States army.

Aged eagle. Old man, unpurged condition of the soul.

Eagle and cactus. Emblem of the modern Mexican republic.

Eagle and flaming sword. In Freemasonry the silver jewel of the junior warden.

Eagle-hawk. Emblem of the Egyptian deity Horus.

Eagle-headed figure. Victory of intellect over physical strength.

Eagle killing a serpent or a hare. The great and lofty triumphant over the lowly; light triumphant over darkness. See bird and serpent, winged serpent. In Greek mythology Zeus triumphant over his enemies.

Eagle of many spirits. Eagle in Dante's sixth heaven which speaks with one voice, but is composed of many spirits and

explains Divine Justice.

Eagle-plume wand. Pawnee Indian emblem of mother earth.

Eagle stones. In Britain and elsewhere stones found in eagle's nests used as birth talismans.

Eagle surmounting a ladder. In gnostic belief the Way (Scala Perfectionis) and the Goal of Vision.

Fluttering eagle. In Christianity represents the promise, "They that wait upon the Lord shall mount up with wings as eagles."

Golden eagle. With the spread eagle commemorative of the crusades. Formerly emblems of ancient kings of Babylon, the East, and of Egypt.

Imperial eagle. Eagle which followed Aeneas from Troy to Italy and which was carried by Constantine from Rome to Byzantium. It became the device of France, Prussia, Russia, etc. Sometimes portrayed with two heads. See two-headed eagle.

Lion-headed eagle. Conflict between the demon of darkness or underworld (lion) and the deity of light or the heavens (eagle).

Mount Eagle. In Japanese Buddhism mountain in India where Buddha preached.

Spread eagle. See Golden eagle above.

Two-headed eagle. Creative power, omniscience. In Christian tradition the holy spirit of God. Emblem of the joining of the Holy Roman Empire as follows: The German eagle had its head turned toward a viewer's left, the Roman toward the right. Charlemagne, when made Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire, joined the two heads together, one looking eastward, one looking westward. The Austrian Empire, successor of the Holy Roman Empire, included the two-headed eagle in its coat of arms. In 1472, when Ivan Vasilievitch of Russia married Sophia, niece of Constantine XIV, two eagle heads were joined to symbolize the union of the Byzantine and Roman empires. In Hebrew antiquity typified the spirit of Elisha. Among the Hittites symbolized the deity of whom the king was reincarnation or son.

Winged eagle. Saint John.

EA-OANNES Assyrian fish deity. Originally two distinct deities, Ea and Oannes, which see.

EA-PE Karen (Burma) supreme deity, creator of heaven, earth, E-u, the first woman, Thanai, the first man, and all things. Parallels Jehovah.

EAR Betrayal, desire to know, eaves dropping, gossip, knowledge. Among African tribes believed to be the seat of intelligence.

Ear and knife. Emblem of Saint Peter.

Ear of Dionysius. The tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse had a hole drilled into a cavern where prisoners were kept that he might listen to the conversation. Leonardo da Vinci created such a hole for the same purpose for the tyrant of Milan. The phrase is now used for an ear trumpet.

Ear of wheat. See wheat ear.

Earrings. Amulet or charm. If gold, emblematic of sun worship; if silver, of moon worship. Indicates that a child's blood has been given, blood being a deity offering asking for protection. In Buddhism a Bodhisattva ornament.

Ear throbbing. Enemies contriving, evil gossip.

Flea in an ear. Warning; something irritating to consider.

Hare's ear. Fear, suspicion.

Large or long ears. Prying.

Long ear lobes. Buddhist mark of a sage.

Pierced ears. Preparation for the wearing of gold earrings, a solar symbol, or silver earrings, a moon symbol.

Set by the ears. Stir up, foment a quarrel, alluding to the sporting practice of rubbing the ears of a dog together to make them fight.

EARENDEL (ORENDIL) Constellation known to the Anglo-Saxons. Possibly Orion.

EARL OF CORK Nickname in Ireland for the ace of diamonds, because it was considered the poorest card in the deck and the Earl of Cork was the poorest nobleman.

EARTH (1) Planet third in order from the sun; the healing and soothing planet. (2) Harvest, sowing. Container of life, and wealth; harmonizer and sweetener; nourisher. Also darkness, death, subterranean life. Universally in mythology the yoni or common mother, the passive principle, the recipient of the fertilizing heat of the linga, the all-father, the active principle or heaven, which produces fruitfulness by laying on earth. In creation myths flesh is made of earth or clay. According to mystics the organ of the body most strongly acted upon or aroused by earth is the stomach. Earth is used as a talisman to cure a drunkard, give a child a soul or vitality, and provide strength generally. An eternal element and thus an element of the soul. The character traits assigned to earth are: lover of babies, homes, plants, soil; practical possessiveness. It stands for the cyclic pattern of birth, maturity, decay; is producer of metal (see), destroyer of water. In tarot divination an element of the diamond suit, medium of the material world. Signifies practical sense and denotes a person of the sensation type. Rites of brotherhood and other oaths are connected with the earth. Symbolized by the colors brown, dun, green, red, yellow, and by the cube, globe, and serpent. In American Indian, Oceanic, and other myths primeval man climbs up to the surface from an underground city. In Chinese mythology called k'un, element of Liu, southern quadrant; Nu, northern quadrant; Ti, eastern quadrant; Wei, western quadrant. Represented by the color yellow and by the jade disk with a large hole, or a square hollow tube. In Christian tradition the church. By Finno-Ugrics taken from the old home or village when moving to a new home as a protection from accidents and nostalgia. In Hebrew tradition used to express that which, in a moral sense, is opposed to what is heavenly, holy and spiritual. Adam was formed from earth. In India element which stands in the middle and rules the Middle Kingdom. The other four elements, fire, water, wood, and metal, rule the four directions.

Earth-fetching. In primitive legends the creator-deity commands either an animal, bird, devil, or man to dive into the primordial ocean and bring up some mud from which the earth is molded. Some earth-fetching tales are interwoven with flood stories.

Earth goddess. Universally in mythology the wife of the sky-deity. Frequently the earth and moon-goddess are identical, in which aspect she usually is the wife of the sun-deity, with a god of darkness as her lover.

Earth in marriage with heaven. Christian metaphor signifying the union of Christ and His mystic bride, the Church.

Earthly paradise. Land of beauty, immortality, and rest, believed, in the middle ages, to exist somewhere on earth. This land where death and decay were non-existent supposedly was located far to the east. A 7th century map places it in the ocean east of China; a 9th century map places it in China; in a 13th century map it is shown as a circular island near India from which it is separated by the sea and also by a battlemented wall.

Earthquake. Commonly believed to occur when the animal, deity, or man supporting earth moves. Frequently in mythology earthquakes, thunderstorms and other eruptions occur at the time of divine birth as a sign of the deity's acknowledgement and recnition that the child is divine. See Buddha. An earthquake is also a sign of a deity's anger or represents the vibration necessary to awaken earth in spring. Symbolized by a comet. Dream significance: serious danger. In Hebrew tradition used figuratively to denote God's power and wrath, and as a metaphor of great civil or national catastrophe; hence divine will. Earthquakes were among the calamities foretold as connected with the destruction of Jerusalem.

Earth-sky separation. In myths in many parts of the world, earth and sky originally were joined. In most, the air god separates the two; in some they are separated by a forest or tree deity.

Handful of earth. Death, mortality.

Run to earth. Trace the origin of something; borrowed from the hunting term meaning to chase an animal into its hole.

Salt of the earth. One who is noble or whose influence is wholesome, alluding to the fact that salt preserves from corruption or decay. In Christian tradition applied to the disciples.

Stony earth. Unproductiveness.

EARWICKER, HUMPHREY CHIMPDEN Protagonist in Finnegans Wake by James Joyce. As a Protestant Irishman of Scandinavian descent; he is a stranger in his own land. In general he typifies the masculine principle in nature, and throughout the book wherever HCE appears, whether alone or incorporated into names, words, or phrases, they serve as a leitmotif for him.

Jerry and Kevin Earwicker. Twin sons of HCE. Jerry, also known as Shem (from Seumas) typifies the thinker; Kevin, also known as Shaun (from Sean), typifies the man of action destined for conventional success. They are in constant conflict and appear to represent Cain and Abel and other mythological pairs in conflict, or mankind struggling against itself.

Maggie Earwicker. Wife of HCE. She represents the female principle in nature. HCE and she typify Adam and Eve, parents of the human race, builders of civilization.

EARWIG An insinuating or secret informer.

EASE Symbolized by a cat.

EAST The auspicious quarter where light is born. Infancy, purity. Mansion of the sun and of the dawn; also rain. Direction which crystal gazers and diviners face. In occult sciences signifies spring, the right half of the body, birth and the musical tone A. Symbolized by Oriental figures of men, women, and animals, Eastern flora, etc. The Italian icon represents East as

a handsome youth with golden curls, a shining star over his head; his scarlet robe is embroidered with pearls, his girdle is embroidered with Aries, Leo, Sagittarius; he holds budding flowers and a perfuming pot; the sun is rising and plants and birds surround him. Word cognate with Eos, root of Easter. Place of birth of the triumphant hero of American Indian myths; point toward which he returns after he dies and where he lives while waiting the time appointed for his rebirth. In Buddhism a paradise, location of Isle of the Blest. In China ruled by Azure Dragon; symbolic of growing warmth of spring; element, wood. Seat of constellations Chiao, Kang, Ti, Fang, Hsin, Wei, Chi. Symbolized by a mariner's compass. In Chinese Buddhism guarded by Mo-li-Ch'ing. In Christianity Christ, Sun of the universe. Part of the church in the direction of the altar looking from the nave without regard to the point of the compass. In Egypt ruled by Ra. As the sun often proved deadly, also a seat of evil. Ancient Hebrews, in speaking of the different quarters of the heaven, always presumed the face was turned toward the east. Thus 'before' or 'forward' meant the east; 'behind' meant the west; the right-hand, the south; the left hand, the north. In India paradise of Indra. Illustrated by Indra on an elephant. The foremost or first born, source of prosperity. Direction ruling gall bladder and liver. In Japanese Buddhism guarded by Jikoku-ten. Direction in which Moslems turn their faces in devotion. The Navaho Indians assigned the color white and white shells and rock crystal to the east. In Zuni tradition its color is silver.

East wind. Rain. In Egypt symbolized by a hawk.

EASTER Christian festival in which the resurrection of Christ has been fixed. It incorporates some of the ancient spring equinox ceremonies of sun worship, in which there were phallic rites and spring fires, and in which the deity or offering to the deity was eaten. To eat Christ's flesh, represented by a wafer, and to drink his blood, represented by wine, is to receive him as Savior. The festival is symbolized by an ascension lily, a butterfly emerging from a chrysalis, a chick breaking its shell, the colors white and green, the egg, spring flowers, and the rabbit. The name is related to Astarte, Astoreth, Eostre, and Ishtar, goddess who visited and rose from the underworld. Easter yields Enduring Eos (Enduring Dawn). Compare Festival of Tombs.

Easter maze dance. Dance performed in country villages in Britain, inherited from pagan spring festivals, which honored Caer Sidi, the revolving or spiral castle of Arthurian legend. Called Caer-droia in Wales, Troy Town in England. Troy Town is probably a survival of the Roman Troy Games, a labyrinthine dance of Asia Minor, which young noblemen of Rome performed in memory of their Trojan ancestry. In Delos a similar dance, called Crane Dance, was performed, which reenated the escape of Theseus (sun) from the Labyrinth (underworld).

Easter-Pentecost cycle. Mystery of redemption.

Easter Sunday. Time of resurrection. The first Sunday after the Paschal full moon, i.e. the full moon that occurs on the day of the vernal equinox (about March 21st) or on any of the next 28 days. For this reason, Easter Sunday cannot be earlier than March 22nd, or later than April 25th. The council of Nice in 325

fixed this means of identifying Easter Sunday. Christ, the Dayspring, is said to have ascended on Easter Sunday as the Bright Morning Star. Anciently, in popular belief, the sun danced on Easter Sunday.

EASY CHAIR Comfort, idleness. Dream significance: change of employment.

EATING In ancient Arabia, Greece, Palestine, etc., eating together was an established indication of mutual confidence and friendship, a pledge of friendly relations between families, which descendants were expected to perpetuate. Hence the Diomedean swap, which see. The abuse of hospitality was a great crime and even a fugitive was safe for a time if he gained the shelter of an enemy's tent. See Food Sharing.

Eating an animal. An observance among primitive peoples based on the idea that acquaintance with the language of beasts or supernatural knowledge comes from eating part of an animal. A medicine man frequently is portrayed with a reptile whose tongue is attached to his own. In Celtic lore Fionn, and in Norse lore Sigurd, accidentally eat the burnt flesh of a sacred animal and, as a result, obtain supernatural wisdom.

Eating in a divine world. One who sojourns in a divine world and tastes food (eats fertility) may not return to earth with impunity is a theme found universally in mythology. Persephone, who ate a pomegranate seed while in the underworld realm of Hades, was permitted to return to earth only for a period of each year. Adapa, son of Ea, who refused to eat on his visit to heaven, was permitted to return to earth; thus he lost immortality, a life with the gods above, and died as a mortal on earth. The food eaten represents the sowing of seed, which transforms into a germ endowed with the power to create fruit, which must return to seed.

Eating the god. A world-wide religious custom. Eating the human representative of the corn-spirit was a practice among prehistoric peoples, and is the source of the harvest suppers of European peasants, in which sacramental animals are surrogates. In Sweden, and other countries the last sheaf of the corn, typifying the sheaf which contains the corn-spirit, is eaten. In some countries, the first potato, as the fertility god, is passed around for the family to enjoy. A flattering prayer accompanies the feast, in which the deity is thanked for the nourishment provided. The rite of eating the symbolic god appears to be a purification rite as well as a thanksgiving. Twice each year, in May and December, the Aztecs ate images. In May, the image of Vitzilipuztli was eaten before virgins planted the maize seed; at the winter solstice the Aztecs killed Huitzilopochtli in effigy and then ate him. The king was given the heart, the rest of the image was divided among all the males, who thereby acquired the deity's virtues. Women were not permitted to taste a morsel. See bear. In Christianity to eat Christ's flesh, symbolized by a wafer, and to drink his blood, symbolized by wine, is to receive him as Savior.

EBENEZER (EBEN) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning stone of help.

EBER In Irish legend youngest son of Miled. With his two brothers, Eremon and Amergin, he fought the people of the goddess Danu, who were vanquished. Amergin, a druid, was not interested in a kingship, and Eber and Eramon partitioned Ireland, each taking an equal part. At the end of a year, war broke out between the two ruling brothers; Eber was killed in battle and Eremon became the sole ruler. All Irish genealogies trace through Eber and Eremon to Miled. The war between the brothers resembles that of Eteocles and Polynices and typifies a contest between light and darkness.

EBER'S SONS (HEBER'S SONS) Semite wanderers; Eber being an ancestor of the Hebrews.

EBISU One of the Shichi-Fuku-Jin, seven Japanese deities of happiness. God of plenty, giver of daily food, first angler, patron of fishermen, workers and trades people. Personification of candor. Represented with a rod and line under one arm and a tai fish under the other. He was transformed from a jelly-fish, the form he had as Hirugo. His image is regarded a good luck talisman. Also called Kotoshironushi-no-mikoto.

EBLIS (IBLIS) Mohammedan devil, identical with Satan. Two legends are attached to him: Before his fall he was called Azazel. When God created Adam, He commanded all the angels to worship man, but Azazel said, "Me thou hast created of smokeless fire, and shall I reverence a creature made of dust?" Angered by this insolent answer, God turned Azazel into a Sheytan (devil), and he became the father of all evil genii. In the second account, before life was breathed into Adam, all the angels came to look at the shape of clay. Azazel knowing that God intended man to be his superior, vowed never to acknowledge him as such and kicked the figure until it rang. The five sons of Eblis were: Awar, demon of lasciviousness; Dasim, demon of discord; Sut, demon of lies; Tir, demon of fatal accidents; Zalambur, demon of mercantile dishonesty.

EBONY Death, night, skepticism. In the language of flowers: You are hard.

ECCE HOMO Literally from the Latin, behold the man. A name given to paintings of Jesus bound with ropes and crowned with thorns as, according to tradition, He was so shown to the people by Pilate, who supposedly said to them, "Ecce homo."

ECHIDNA (ECHIS) In Greek mythology daughter of Tartarus. A blood thirsty monster, half woman, half serpent, which crushes its victims in its coils; thus anything that chokes as anguish or sin. She was finally conquered by Argos Panoptes. By Typhon she was the mother of Cerberus, Chimaera, Colchian Dragon, Gorgons, the hundred-headed dragon of the Hesperides, Lernaean Hydra, Nemean Lion, the many-headed dog Orthrus, Scylla, Sphinx, and the vulture that gnawed away the liver of Prometheus. Parallels the Vedic Ahi. Spenser in Faerie Queene, makes her the mother of the Blatant Beast.

ECHO In Greek mythology an Oread or mountain nymph. When Zeus turned his attentions to anyone but Hera, Echo, to divert the attention of Hera, talked incessantly. Hera, discovering how she had been deceived, inflicted Echo with the punishment of never speaking until spoken to and then she might only repeat what she heard. In another legend she

wasted away in unrequited love for the youth Narcissus until nothing remained but her voice. In one version of the Narcissus legend the youth accidentally killed her, and she sometimes is shown with the lance that pierced her. In a South Pacific legend Echo, as the bodiless voice, is the earliest of all existence, i.e. "In the beginning was the Word."

ECKE Literally, he who causes fear. In Teutonic mythology a storm demon. See Jochgrimm.

ECKESAX (UOKESAHS) In Norse mythology fearful sword tempered by dwarfs.

ECKHARDT In German folklore a venerable old man who is said to appear on Maundy Thursday evening to warn of the approach of the headless bodies and two-legged horses which traverse the streets on that night or to announce the coming of Frau Holle at the head of the hosts of the dead.

ECLIPSE Disaster, end of the world. In a far-reaching belief, an eclipse is the swallowing of the sun or moon by a monster; some of the monsters are: Alka Buriat, Asura Svarbhanu, Rahu. Figuratively, cast into shadow, darken, hide. Dream significance: death, failure. In American Indian tradition the sun or moon holding his or her child. In Babylonian mythology period of darkness caused by seven devils invading the vault of heaven and surrounding the moon-god. In China caused by a dragon, which appears when an emperor lacks virtue and devours the sun or moon. In Japanese mythology caused when the sun-goddess Amaterasu retreated to escape the brutality of her brother Susa-no-wo, storm-deity.

ECONOMY In an Italian icon personified by a venerable woman wearing an olive crown. A pair of compasses in one hand, a wand in the other. By her side is the rudder of a ship.

ED Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning back or wealth, and from the Hebrew, meaning witness.

EDAN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning fire.

EDDA (1) In Norse mythology the mortal woman by whom Heimdall became the father of his son Thrall, the first of the thralls. (2) Either of two collections of sacred Icelandic literature or the sacred books of the Norsemen. Edda, a genitive of Oddi, meaning great-grandmother, was the name of a homestead in Iceland which was a seat of learning. Another derivation is that Edda is from odhr (or opr), meaning song or poem, hence poetics or treatise of poetry.

EDELWEISS Courage, daring, immortality, noble memories, purity. National emblem of Switzerland, and used for wreaths on Ascension Day. Because it grows in rocks and crevices difficult of access, coveted by tourists as proof of alpine prowess. Name means noble white. Also called Alpine cudweed, lion's foot.

EDEN See Garden of Eden.

EDGAR (ED, EDDIE, NED, NEDDIE) Masculine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, and spear; a javelin, protector of property.

EDITH Feminine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, and war.

EDJI Altaic first woman, wife of Torongoi. Like Adam and Eve, she and her husband succumb to temptation and suffer death. Name means mother.

EDMUND (EDMOND) Masculine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, protection.

EDNA Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning happiness, pleasure. Also Latinized form of the Irish Eithane, meaning fruit, kernel.

EDOM In Old Testament the name by which Esau was called after he sold his birthright; thus a reprobate. The name means red and refers to the food for which he sold his right as well as his coloring.

EDUCATION In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman in a cloth of gold. A ray shining on her shows her turgid breasts. With a rod in one hand she seems to be teaching a child to read. A tender plant is tied to a pale fixed to the ground.

EDWARD (ED, NED, TED) (1) Masculine name from Old English, meaning happy, rich, protector of property. (2) In an English folk-ballad a youth who has killed his father and who sings of his hatred of his mother for having urged him to the deed.

EDWIN (ED) Masculine name from Old English, meaning friend, gainer of property, happy. Feminine form, Edwina.

EEG Scandinavian for oak. Parallels the word root ac or ak, meaning great.

EEL Elusiveness, slipperiness. Dream significance: (alive) missing success; (dead) revenge accomplished. Word related to El (God). In Japanese mythology called unagi; worshiped as sacred bringer of good fortune.

EF (EEF) (1) In Egyptian antiquity a name sometimes given to the ram-headed form of the sun. Another name for Khnemu. (2) Word root meaning life; appears in alive, Eve, ivy. F and v are interchangeable; all vowels are interchangeable.

EFFIGY An image representing a part or the whole of a deity. Buried in resurrection rites; conjuried with; dipped in water as a rain charm; eaten or sacrificed to provide worshipers with fertility, health, strength, wealth, and success in battles; hung on a door, in a field, or in a village to dispel demons and ghosts; thrown into streams in fertility rites. Compare doll, eating the god. In popular use a stuffed figure or representation of some person who has incurred odium is displayed in a public place, where it is burned or hanged.

EGBERT Masculine name from Old English, meaning bright and sword.

EGDER (EGDIR) Norse storm-eagle that appears at Ragnarok and symbolized the howling wind running through the forest, the noise being made by the music of his harp.

EGERIA In Roman legendary history one of the Camanae or fountain nymphs. She predicted that wherever the ancilia was preserved the people would be the dominant people on earth. See Salii. As a giver of life, she was invoked by women in childbirth, and identified with Diana. She favored or was the consort of Numa Pompilius, second legend-

ary emperor of Rome, and initiated him in forms of religious worship and instructed him in wise legislation; hence a woman adviser or counselor, a woman who influences a statesman. Often applied satirically.

EGG Chaos, cosmic germ of the universe, creation, germ of life, immortality, sun, triad. In some traditions, heaven and earth were developed from an egg-shaped chaotic mass; in others, earth formed from the egg which floated on the primeval sea; in still others, the sun came into being when an egg, tossed into the sky, burst. Dream significance: (broken) misfortune, quarrel; (red) abundance; (scrambled) discord; (whole) abundance. In the middle ages an egg with the yolk removed and filled with salt was eaten before retiring that one might see in a dream the person one was to marry. In Christian tradition emblem of Easter, symbolic of hope and resurrection. In Egyptian antiquity seat of the soul. The Sun was born of Chaos Goose; Ptah, lord of truth, emerged from an egg. In European folklore symbol of initiation as the apple is of consummation. In Greek mythology Night from which Love issued, sacred to Aphrodite. In Orphic rites held to be the shape of the universe, that which gives birth to all things and in itself contains all things. Used for purification and as offering to the dead. Among primitive Greeks taboo, as being the principle of life, related to the World Egg. In Hebrew tradition a roasted egg, the betzah, was served at the Passover feast or Seder to symbolize the sacrifice which was brought to the Temple on festive occasions. In Polynesian myths the world came from a cosmic egg dropped by a primeval bird into the primordial sea.

Duck egg. In the Finnish epic Kalevala, from the seven eggs, six of gold and one of iron, laid by a duck on the waters came the sun, moon, vault of heaven, the earth, and other parts of the universe. Source of the fairytale the Ugly Duckling, the ugly duckling corresponding to the egg of iron.

Easter egg. An egg dyed, usually red, or decorated, or something of egg shape, as a candy or pastry, and used as an Easter gift. In Egyptian antiquity and among other pagan peoples the egg was regarded as a symbol of the recreation of the sun, and colored in rites in the Sun's honor. The Christians borrowed the tradition as the emblem of resurrection. It frequently is colored red in allusion to the blood shed for man's salvation.

Egg and dart. Greek architectural design typifying conjunction of the divine pair, the female productive and male generative powers. Compares with other architectural motifs developed from the rhythmic use of the circle and upright, as the jewel in lotus.

Egg in serpent's coils. Eternal germ of the universe encircled by Creative Wisdom.

Eggshell. Brittleness, that which is breakable, thin protection.

Emu egg. Australian sun symbol.

Golden egg. Egg laid by the primeval goose, bird of the spirit. The created world, the sun. In Egyptian antiquity the fruit of Isis. In Hinduism egg which grew from the germ deposited on the primordial waters by Maya and from which emerged Brahma, the ancestor of all things.

Nest egg. A glass egg laid in a nest to cause a hen to lay her eggs there, hence something laid

* "Bible Myths", by T. W. Doane. p. 228T

by for future use.

Three eggs. In Peruvian mythology three eggs fell from the sky, one of gold from which chiefs were hatched, one of silver from which nobles were hatched, one of copper from which commoners wer hatched.

EGIL (EGIL-ORVANDEL, EGILL) Norse elf artisan. Son of Ivalde and Greip; husband of Groa; brother of Thjasse-Volund. He is the great archer, whose arrows are rain and sleet. As archer he also is called Avo and Orvandel. In the Saga of Thidrik a story relating to his skill as an archer is told; the tale of William Tell and the apple is its exact counterpart.

EGIS (AEGIS) In Greek mythology defensive armor or shield owned by Zeus and given to Apollo and Athena. Instrument by which Zeus created darkness, storms, tempests. It was made of the skin of the goat Amalthea, foster-mother of Zeus. When it became the shield of Athena, it appeared as a scaly cloak bordered with serpents and bearing the Medusa head, which Athena had received as a gift from Perseus. Any protecting influence or power.

EGLANTINE Symbolic of simplicity, poetry, talent. In the language of flowers: I wound to heal.

EGMOND (EGMUND) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning terrible protector.

EGTHER Norse sword guardian. Same as Aegir, Gymer.

EGYPT (AEGYPT) In antiquity a land of which the people were concerned primarily with life after death. Proverbial for captivity, idolatry, intellectual accomplishment, and tyranny. The Upper kingdom was symbolized by a white crown and flowering rush; the Lower kingdom by a red crown and papyrus. Various sources of the name are given: it is derived from the Greek Aigyptos, a rough translation of the hieroglyphs meaning House of the Spirit of Ptah; it is made up of two words which signify a goad and a vulture, in allusion no doubt to zodiacal signs from the natural desire of men to give splendor to their country. An old name for Egypt was Kami, which appears to be identical with khama, Hebrew for sun and with cam, Gypsy for sun. The word Egypt resolves into Ej-yp-te, yielding Aged Brilliant Eye or Sun.

Egyptian bondage. Distressing servitude, such as that suffered by the Israelites under the Egyptians.

Egyptian cross. The ankh.

Egyptian deities. Ennead at Heliopolis: Ra (sun), Nut (heavens), Shu (air), Seb (earth), Tefnut (rain), Osiris (corn spirit), Isis (Nile or earth goddess), Nepthys (great mother), Set (evil and war). Khepera (rebirth) and Horus (eye of Ra) are substitutes. Gods of the dead: Amset, Duamutef, Horus Hapi, Kebehsenuf, Osiris. Oracles: Amon, the ram; Apis, the bull; Bes, the dwarf; Sebek, the crocodile; Uazit, the serpent. Trinities: Amen (Amon-Ra)-Mut-Khonsu; Ka (spirit)-Khu(soul)-Khat(body); Khaybet(shadow)-Ba(soul)-Sahu (mummy); Khnemu-Satet-Anuqet; Osiris-Isis-Horus; Osiris-Isis-Set; Osiris-Neith-Horus; Ptah-Hapi-Virgin Cow; Ptah-Sokar-Asar (Osiris); Ra-Khepera-Tum.

Egyptian disposition. A thieving disposition. In this phrase a Gypsy is implied.

Egyptian pebble. Jasper used

as a gem and symbolizing resignation.

Fleshpots of Egypt. The good things of this world, especially those that were formerly at one's disposal but no longer are so; in allusion to the complaints of Israelites suffering in the wilderness.

EHEIEH In the cabalistic system a name of God signifying I am or existence. See Sephira.

EHLAUMEL Yuki (California) Indian creator deity. A thunder god.

EHLOSE Zulu guardian spirit. Warns of approaching danger.

EHOG Cornish for salmon, fish providing intelligence. See salmon. Cognate with hog.

EI Hebrew form of Jehovah, of which the root is 'to be,' or 'to live.' Pronounced Jah.

EIFFEL TOWER A skeleton tower.

EIGHT Compass directions, division, health, mourning, peace, power, purification, regeneration, revolution, rupture, satisfaction, security, segregation, solidity, sorrows, wealth. Only number except zero which can be rewritten without lifting pen from paper, thus endlessness, infinity. The breaking back of the material to the spiritual. Digit value of the name IHVH (Jehovah); numeration of Jesus in Greek. In antiquity the original idea of the ogdoad, or eight forms of the Lord of Time, appears to have been the seven planets circling the Polar Axis. The division of the zodiac into twelve mansions was a comparatively late conception. Pythagorean number of solar increase or wisdom; nine being the number of lunar increase. As a figure of regeneration the swastika frequently is woven into eight in architectural designs. By mystics called the gleamer, and assigned to the Assyrian Nebo, Christ, Egyptian Thoth, Greek Hermes, Roman Mercury. Because it is formed with links, it represents the mystic tie or spirit. Typifies the perfect intelligence, blend of self-conscious and subconscious. Corresponds to the color rose, Hebrew letter Cheth, planet Mars, zodiacal house Scorpio. Its rhythm suggests alternate or twin circles of action and reaction, evolution and involution, flux and reflux, justice and injustice, knowledge and love. It represents the fact that opposite forms of expression are effects in a single cause. Because it is associated with Mars it denotes unleashed, unrestrained power. In a name or cycle it denotes discipline and discrimination. It endows the power to be used for the improvement of mankind; if diverted brings destruction. Number of magic and science, of material success, and brings endurance, energy, and wealth to those who come under its vibration. Its character traits are aberration, attainment, deflection, domination, eccentricity, madness, material achievement, self-assertiveness.

In the eighth circle of Dante's Inferno those who engaged in serious crimes are punished in a burning flame. American Indians conceived heaven in the form of an eight-spoked wheel called the Wheel of Good Law. Babylonian sun emblem. Buddhist sacred number signifying the eight directions. The eight auspicious or lucky signs on Buddha's foot are: banner or canopy, conch shell, endless knot, two fish, jar or vase, lotus or bell, wheel of the law, white parasol. The eight

paths of wisdom are: right conduct, right contemplation, right effort, right faith, right occupation, right resolve, right self-concentration, right speech. The eight precious things are: artemisia leaf, books, coin, jade or stone gong, lozenge (musical instrument), metal mirror, pearl, rhinoceros horn. In China eight magic horses (winds) were attached to the chariot of Mu Wang; the seasons once numbered eight, the holy steps to the North Temple of Heaven at Peking are eight. In Chinese Buddhism the eight precious organs of Buddha's body are: gall bladder, heart, intestines, kidney, liver, lungs, spleen, stomach. In Buddhism and Taoism the Pa (Pao) or eight precious things are: fang-sheng (solid lozenge), fang-shêng (hollow lozenge), shu (double lozenge or two books), ch'ien (cash), chu (pearl), ai-yeh (artemisia leaf), ch'ing (inverted V), chueh (pair of horns). The Pa Kwa (see) from which the written Chinese language was devised, and used for purposes of divination, is formed by placing the yang and yin signs over one another in eight combinations. The Pa Hsien (see) or Eight Chinese Immortals represented different conditions in life and symbolized abstraction, happiness, transmutation. Eight is sacred to Christ in his essential elements, and represents the number of beatitudes in the book of Matthew. Baptismal fonts are octagonal in form to signify that creation was completed in seven days and regeneration occurred on the eighth. In Egyptian antiquity an emblem of Thoth as reformer and regenerator who poured waters of purification on the heads of the initiated. The ogdoad or eight ancestors of the Egyptian gods are: Nuu and Nut, absymal force; Heh and Hehet, endless space; Kek and Keket, darkness; Niu and Nit, sultry air. In Greek antiquity the tower of winds at Athens was octagonal; the horses (winds) drawing Apollo's chariot were eight. Also a number sacred to Poseidon. In one direction the pillars of the Parthenon are eight. In Hebrew tradition eight persons were saved from the flood. The number typifies atonement or regeneration. In the cabala eight symbolizes splendor as it was the seal with which God sealed the West when he contemplated it behind Him. In Hinduism the Vasus, forms of fire or light, protected the eight regions of the world. The Gayatri, prayer of Hindu sacrifice, consists of eight syllables.

EIGHTEEN Life symbol. According to mystics corresponds to the moon in the tarot deck and reflects the lights of the subconscious. Number of Chinese Lohan. Christian number signifying great reward. In Hebrew tradition an evil number, due to the fact that the captivity of Israel under Egon, king of Moab, lasted 18 years. Cabalists call it the son of error and superstition.

EIGHT HUNDRED Number of Japanese kami (gods). In Norse mythology number of warriors in Valhalla.

EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY EIGHT Sacred Christian number. Numerical value of J-e-s-u-s in contrast to 666, number of the Beast. See SSS. Hebrew cabalists identify 888 with the Higher Mind.

EIGHTY Numerical value of Arabic letter fa, Greek pi, Hebrew pe, Roman (Latin) r.

EIGHTY FOUR Number of great Buddhist sorcerers, guard-

ians of wealth.

EIGHTY ONE Fundamental truth of truths. The immutable nine, symbolic of immutable truth, multiplied nine times.

EIGIN Celtic fertility goddess; daughter of the underworld god Caradawc, wife of a chief called Sarrlog, lord of Old Sarum. Sainted by the Christians she was the first female saint in Britain.

EIKTHYRNER (EIKTHYRNIR) In Norse mythology oak-thorned or knotty-horned stag which stands over Valhalla. From his antlers fall drops sufficient to fill the thirty-six rivers, of which twelve flow to deity abodes; twelve to human abodes; twelve to Niflheim.

EILEEN (AILEEN) Feminine name from the Celtic of uncertain meaning; probably a form of Helen.

EILEITHYIA Greek goddess who presided over childbirth; venerated by travailing women. In early myths two goddesses appeared with the name, one presiding over easy births, the other prolonging birth pains. Later as a single goddess, the daughter of Zeus and Hera, her functions were said to represent the pleasure or anger of the goddess, who was displeased by unchastity or too frequent childbirth. Still later the name was used as an epithet of Artemis or of Hera instead of as that of an independent goddess.

EING SAUNG NAT Indo-Chinese household spirit.

EINHERI (EINHER JE) One of the great Norse warriors who by their valor were counted worthy of admission to Valhalla after falling in battle. Name from the Danish ein (excellent) + herja (warrior).

EINHERIER (EINHERJAR) In the Norse sagas ghostly or spectral battles; heard but not seen. Thunder storms.

EIR (EIL, EIRA, EYRA) Norse goddess of healing and peace. She appeared late, replacing Odin and Thor as physicians, and was an attendant of Freya. Name signifies to care for or to save.

EIRE Celtic mother of gods. Goddess of earth, darkness, passive principle, water. Eponymous ancestress of Ireland. Her name signifies night and obscurity. Also known as Ama, Anan, Anith, Aonach, Anu, Eadna, Eirean, Eirin, Eirinn, Eoghana, Iath, Ith, Momo, Mumham, Nannan, Nanu, Ops, Sibhol, Tlachgo, Tlacht. See Eriu.

EIRENE (IRENE) Greek goddess of peace.

EIRIK Mighty Norse warrior whom Odin robbed of life in order to fill the halls of Valhalla.

EISTEDDFOD Anciently the meeting of Welsh bards. Now held annually for the encouragement of Welsh literature and music. From the Welsh eistedd (to sit).

EISTLA In Norse sagas a daughter of Aegir and Ran. A Van-mother of Heimdall. One of the operators of the World-mill, i.e. personification of the waves. See Vana Mothers.

EITHINOHA Iroquois name signifying our mother. Mother of Onatah. Earth-goddess.

EKAJATA Buddhist Blue Tara, the angry goddess, ruler of the Tan-ma furies. She has one chignon; her emblems are: danda (staff), kapala (skull cup), sanka (conch shell), sanmudras (ornaments). In Tibet called Ral-gcig-ma.

EKCHUAH Mayapan deity of merchants and travelers. The black god with red lips to whom incense was burned by travelers when they rested for the night.

EKEKO (EKAKO, EQ'EQ'O) Aymara (Peru) fertility spirit. A good-luck god. His image as a comic fat little man covered with toy household utensils is kept as a fertility and good-luck charm.

EKERA Ethiopian afterworld, where life after death is lived as a shadow-like existence.

EKIBIOGAMI Japanese god of pestilence.

EKIMMU Babylonian spirit which could find no rest and returned to earth to fasten himself on anyone who had been connected with him during his life on earth. Name signifying the thing which is snatched away.

E-KUR Name of the great temple to Enlil at Nippur, which has become a word for temple.

EKURRA Assyrian underworld. The French ecurie (stable), which yields great-fire-eye, derived from it.

EL (AL, ALLAH, ELAH, ELOAH, ELYON, IL, ILAH, ILU) (1) Ancient Semitic title for God; later the name of a specific deity. El, which probably anciently denoted high or sky-god, is now interpreted to mean power or strength. Il (being), Ilu (eternal) Jaoth (Jehovah) were designations used by Babylonians. The great trinity, Anu, Hea, and Bel, probably emanated from El. El was used by the Phoenicians for the high-one commonly identified as Shamash. Baal (lord) was the title used in Syria. Among Hebrews of northern tribes El or Elohim prehistorically probably was a moon-deity, later a sun deity absorbed by Yaw (Jah or Jehovah), with whom his name became interchangeable. El appears in Hebrew poetry as First Cause, God, Mighty One, principle or beginning of all things. Elohim is the plural form of El, expressing many manifestations and powers, but it is used as singular. Parallels Rakkab-Malak-Bel. In Cabalistic system, a name of Chesed, the fourth Sephira. As a word root, El appears in electricity, Bethel, Daniel, Eli, Elijah. (2) Celtic for angel. Word akin to eel.

El of Gebal. Semitic deity with four wings and four eyes, two in the back of his head, two in front. Two of his eyes remained open while he slept; two of his wings flew while two were at rest. Probably a lord of the four winds, a sky or sun deity. Compare Argus, Janus.

ELAINE (ELAYNE, ELEN) (1) Feminine name; French form of Helen. (2) In Arthurian romances the name of two heroines, both of whom were in love with Lancelot. One was the 'lily maid of Astolat,' who pines and dies for love of Lancelot when she discovers the knight's love is given to Guinevere, Arthur's queen. By her request, her body is placed on a barge, a lily in her right hand, and in her left a letter avowing her love and attesting her innocence for her death. When the barge stopped at the palace Arthur read the letter. He ordered her body brought in and buried like a queen. The other was the daughter of King Pelles. She wanted Lancelot to marry her, and when he refused, by magic

she acquired the form of Guinevere and through this deception became the mother of Sir Galahad. Both personify aspects of the moon.

ELAM Literally, lord sun. Name of an ancient country located east of Babylon and north of the Persian Gulf. The Elamites were a fierce, warlike people; plunderers. The Elamites, from the east, with the Amorites, from the west, destroyed the brilliant culture established in Sumer by Ur-Nammu.

ELATHA (ELATHAN) Celtic primitive culture god, king of the Fomorians, deities of the deep. Noted for his beauty, by Eri, his sister-wife, he became the father of the most beautiful of all creatures, Bres. Eri was counted of the Tuatha De Danann; for this reason Bres became king of the Tuatha De Danaan indicating that the custom of the early Celtic peoples was succession through the female line.

ELATH-IAHU Kenite smith-god. Perhaps an early aspect of Jehovah. Iahu, an early title of the Egyptian Set, also was a name for Isis, and is the origin of the Greek name Iacchus (Bacchus).

ELBERICH (ALBERICH) Dwarf king of the Niebelungenlied from whose name the Brythonic Oberon was derived.

ELBERT (ALBERT, BERT, BERTIE, ED) Masculine name from Old English, meaning noble and bright. Feminine form Elberta.

EL-BUGAT Arabic festival of weeping women celebrated in honor of Adonis. In the rites women cut off their hair and wept. Women who hesitated to make the sacrifice of their hair had to offer themselves to strangers, either at the market place or in the temple, and the gold received as the price of their favors was offered to Aphrodite (or Ishtar in Ishtar-Tammuz rites). Priests of Adonis mutilated themselves in imitation of the god.

EL-BURAK Enchanted horse on which Mahomet sprang to heaven. Steed of the soul.

EL CHAI In cabalistic system a name of Yesod, the ninth Sephira, signifying Mighty Living One.

ELCMAR In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann. Dagda sent him on a journey and then wrought spells surrounding Elcmar in darkness. While Elcmar was away, Dagda assumed his form and visited his wife. Oengus was conceived. Elcmar corresponds to Amphitryon. A cuckold.

ELDER March 29 birthday flower symbolizing compassion, zealousness. Tree of ill-luck; tree connected with death, the unlucky number thirteen, and witches. 'Der' equates with 'dur' of enduring, thus the word yields enduring El (God). Tree on which Judas reputedly hung himself (Piers Plowman). Called crucifixion tree. In English folklore to burn logs of elder is to bring the devil into the house. In the druidic Beithe-Luis-Nion tree alphabet, tree of the thirteenth consonant, ruis (R), corresponding to the month November 26 to December 22, a month without fertility. In Ireland, elder sticks were used by witches as magic horses.

Dwarf elder. Said to grow only where a Dane's blood has been shed, as it flourishes only where Danes have fought. In Celtic druidic tree alphabet, tree of the

twelfth consonant, peith (P), and the twelfth druidic month October 29 to November 25. Originally the consonant was called ngetal (NG) and the tree was the ngetal or reed, which became ready for cutting in November. The reed was an ancient symbol of royalty in the Eastern Mediterranean, and typified power in Ireland. The number twelve signified established power and the reed was used for thatching, thus establishing the house in Ireland.

ELDERLINESS God, ability to make a choice, authority, constancy, discretion, experience, knowledge, ripeness, venerability. Also, inactivity, infirmity, malice, need of assistance, stubbornness, vulnerability. Denotes time labors to destroy.

ELDHIMNER Norse kettle in which Saehrimner, the boar, is cooked every morning for heroes in Valhalla. Fertility of the underworld.

ELDIR (ELDER) Norse fire producer, servant of the sea-deity Aegir. Typifies the phosphorescent flashes from the sea at night. Guard who replaced Funafeng at Aegir's door.

EL DORADO Literally, the gilded. Name given to the king of Manoa, who appears to be legendary. He ruled a city of fabulous wealth, placed by early explorers along the Amazon. He supposedly was covered with oil and then powdered with gold dust daily. Expeditions from England and Spain tried in vain to discover the king and finally the name was given to his legendary empire. Hence any rich lode or region abounding in gold, precious stones, or other valuable commodities.

ELDRED Masculine name from Old English, meaning old and counsel.

ELDHRIMNIR In Norse mythology the giant caldron in Valhalla. In it was cooked the boar Saehrimnir, which came to life after each killing. A world pot, which provided vegetation.

ELE Word root from the Greek, meaning giver of light or shiner. Appears in Eleleus, a surname of Apollo and Dionysus; Eleuther, a son of Apollo; in Eleutho, the name of Juno Lucina in her aspect of light-giver; in Helios, the sun, and in Selene, the moon.

ELEANOR (ELEANORA, ELINOR, ELLA, LEONORA, NELL, NELLIE, NORA) Feminine name; a form of Helen. From the Greek, meaning light.

ELEAZER (ELEAZAR) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning to whom God is help.

ELECTION In an Italian icon personified by an old woman who wears a gold chain and a heart. On her right side an oak tree, at which she points; on her left, a serpent. She holds the motto "Virtutem Eligo."

ELECTRA In Greek mythology: (1) Daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleides, wife of Dardanus. By Zeus, she became the ancestress of the Trojans, and she took the fall of Troy so much to heart, she left her place in the Pleides that she might not see the actual destruction of her beloved city. In some accounts, she has disappeared completely; in others, she moved over to the Great Bear, where she glimmers as a small star beside the central star of the arch; in a third account she shows herself to the mortal eye

occasionally, in the guise of a comet. In the various legends attached to the Pleiades, Merope sometimes is said to be the Lost Pleiade; sometimes Sterope. (2) The sparkling light of electricity, a daughter of Oceanus, and the wife of Thaumas, god of the surface of the sea, which reflects light. They are the parents of the Harpies and of Iris. Electra had amber-colored hair of rare beauty and, when she wept, her tears, being too precious to be lost, formed drops of amber. (3) Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sister of Orestes and Iphigenia. She incited her brother Orestes to murder their mother Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, to avenge the murder of their father. Electra appears as one whose sexual appetite for her father remains unfulfilled, and who fanatically seeks revenge.

Electra complex. In psychoanalysis, the love of a daughter for her father; female aspect of the Oedipus complex.

ELEGABALUS Name under which the Romans worshiped the sun in the form of a black conical stone, which they believed had fallen from heaven.

ELELEU Greek war-cry, meaning shining light. Cognate Hallelujah.

ELELEUS Surname of Apollo and Dionysus.

ELEMENTS Agents of creation, destruction, reproduction. Building materials of the universe. In primitive socities, the world is conceived as having come into being by the interaction of fire and water. Among ancients who counted the elements as four - water, fire, air, earth - were the Egyptians, Greeks, Hebrews, and Persians. Hebrews designated the four elements with the sacred tetragram INRI, i.e. Iaminim (water), Nour (fire), Ruach (air), Iebschah (earth). The pearl was worshiped as sacred to water, meteors sacred to fire, the rainbow sacred to air, and the ruby sacred to earth. The animals sacred to the elements were: fish (or dragon) to water, man (or angel) to fire, eagle to air, bull (or lion) to earth. Mystics assigned character traits to the influences of elements. Influenced by: water - the compassionate, healers, kindly, understanding; fire - the emotional, irresistible, mercurial, winning; air - the dreamer, freedom loving, profound; earth - the lover of babies, plants, possessive, practical.

Chinese Taoists worship five elements - water, fire, metal, wood, earth. They influence the ten celestial stems and produce the five atmospheric conditions, the five colors, the five kinds of grain, five metals, five planets, and five tastes. They produce and conquer one another according to a definite and eternal law, large quantities prevailing over smaller ones: water produces wood but destroys metal (spirituality over materiality), fire produces earth but destroys metal (non-substance over substance), metal produces water but destroys wood (hardness over softness), wood produces fire but destroys earth (density conquering incoherence), earth produces metal but destroys water (solidity over insolidity). All misfortunes come from disturbances of the five elements, and for this reason Taoists oppose interference with nature. Chinese and Japanese Buddhists also worship five elements: earth, water, fire, air, ether. Earth, ruler of the middle kingdom, is represented

by a square; water, ruler of the north, by a ball or circle; fire, ruler of the south, by a triangle; air, ruler of the east, by a crescent; ether, ruler of the west by a mani or jewel of the lotus. The pattern is used as a memorial pole and as a talisman. The form was adopted by the medieval European alchemists, who considered the two upper symbols of the diagram as one, air. See T'ai I Ching.

The colors assigned by Greeks and Romans were: air, yellow; earth, blue; fire, red; water, green; by Hebrews: air, yellow; earth, white; fire, red; water, purple; by Leonardo da Vinci: air, blue; earth, yellow; fire, red; water, green.

ELENA Feminine name; Italian form of Helen.

ELEN LWYDDAWG In Arthurian legend daughter of Coel (Cole) and wife of Myrddin (Merlin). A war-goddess, her name signifies Elen, Leader of Hosts.

ELEPHANT Awkwardness, caution, cumbersomeness, endurance, gentleness, insensitivity, longevity, masculine phallic principle, memory, modesty, patience, ponderosity, sagacity, self-restraint (the female is said to carry for two years and give birth but once), superhuman power, temperance, wisdom. A deity or royal mount. The male and female supposedly go together into the East and eat the mandrake before the female conceives, an aspect of Adam and Eve. Dream significance: victory. In heraldry symbolizes ambition, courage, sagacity, wit. Cognate with Greek word elaphas (stag), which resolves into elaph-os (light of alif or light of god everlasting), and with Hebrew letter aleph (ox). Totem of several African tribes, and in African folklore the butt of smaller animals who, by cunning, outwit him. Compare lion. In Buddhist zodiacs the elephant takes the place of the goat or Capricorn. A Bodhisattva emblem. Called gaja in Sanscrit. In China called hsiang and revered as one of the four animals of power. In Christian tradition, because of his thick skin, a sinner; whereas his white ivory tusks represent firmness and purity. In Eastern antiquity an elephant was let loose in a city and the first man he lifted into the air with his trunk or sprinkled with water was crowned sacred king (see sacred king), thus an agent of divine choice. Pul, Hebrew for elephant, also means king. In Hinduism stands on a tortoise and supports the vessel which holds the lotus or it holds the world on its back. Bringer of rain, carrier of Indra, who slew the drought demon Vritra. An aspect of Ganesha, mount of Samantabhadra, bearer of the patra and the jewel of the law. By Aryo-Indians called hastin, meaning beast having a hand, and also called Varana, the root var signifying water. Another name, mahanaga, means great naga (snake). Thus bringer of fertilizing rains. In the United States emblem of the Republican Party.

Elephant fording a river. In Chinese Buddhism typifies a Bodhisattva.

Elephant goad. Buddhist tantric symbol; symbol of ferocious manifestations of the deities. In Sanscrit called ankausa.

Elephant head. Wisdom. Ganesha and Vinayaka are shown as elephant-headed deities.

Elephant skin. A Dharmapala garment.

Elephant trunk. Lightning, rain.

Six-tusked elephant. A guise

of Buddha.

Three-headed elephant with six tusks. In Japanese Buddhism the subjugation of the six sources of temptation, i.e., the five senses and the will.

Trumpeting elephant. English colonies on west coast of Africa.

White elephant. A burdensome or perplexing possession; something difficult to dispose of; a useless possession which is a source of constant expense. Form in which Buddha entered the womb of Maya, his mother, or the form in which he descended to earth. Symbolic of divine wisdom; emblem of the sun. In Siam, called the land of the White Elephant, the king, according to rumors, gives a gift of a white elephant to courtiers he wishes to ruin, thus a ruinous luxury.

ELEUSIS In early Greek mythology the fatherless son of Daeira, daughter of Oceanus. Eleusis was worshiped in a harvest thanksgiving rite. Mystagogues, who were dressed as shepherds produced the sacred child, called Son of the Wise One who came from the sea, seated in a liknos or harvest-baket, and declared they found him on the river bank. The name Eleusis signifies the Advent of the Divine Child. In later tradition Eleusis was the son of Hermes, the Theban king Ogygus his putative father. He became the eponymous ancestor of the Eleusinians, and his descendant Celeus was appointed by Demeter to establish the priesthood for her worship in Eleusinian Mysteries. Dionysus replaced Eleusis as the corn-deity or Divine Child, whose life story was celebrated at the Mysteries. Eleusis is thus counted a name of Dionysus. See Elisha.

Eleusinia. An Athenian festival. The Greater Eleusinia was celebrated between harvest and seed time; the Lesser Eleusinia in early spring. The name was at first applied to the festival alone; later included the mysteries. Secrecy was so strictly enjoined, its violation was punishable by death and, for this reason, many details of the rites are lost. The Greater apparently was based on legends of Demeter and Persephone; the Lesser probably was a counterpart of the Haloa, a festival honoring Demeter and Dionysus. The ceremonies consisted of bathing in the sea, display of sacred phalluses, dancing, fasts, presentation of sacred dramas, processions, etc. The sacred marriage of the virgin Mother-Earth and Heaven, and the birth of the Sacred Child, when enacted, symbolized the renewal of life, physical and spiritual, in the participants. Corn was the supreme symbol, and it conveyed the promise of fruitfulness of the soil, as well as of immortality in a future world. The festival or early mysteries was held every five years and conducted at night in great solemnity. Later the rites became frenzied and orgiastic. Before being absorbed into the Athenian state religion, the ceremonies were held in Eleusis, and may have originated in Thrace, or may have been adopted from ancient Semitic rites. They typify orgiastic worship, religious delirium, secrecy.

ELEVEN Balance, revelation, unity. To dream of the figure eleven means a loss of money, a worry. According to the mystics, eleven corresponds to Justice in the tarot deck.

ELF Norse dwarf with magical powers. Elves were of two kinds; the Dopkalfar, who lived in dark woods or grottoes or in the sea: the Ljosalfar, who inhabited light places or the skies. Predominantly male, they were wonder smiths who provided the gods with indispensible gifts. They gave Frey a boar and a ship; Odin, a spear; Thor, a hammer. They drifted into European folklore with beautiful elf-maids. Their characteristics and shapes varied; mostly they were tiny in human form without a soul, haunting unfrequented places, indluging in dancing and singing, and delighting in tricks, such as leading a traveler astray in forests. Sometimes they were friendly or helpful. They have been identified as lesser divinities, products of a dream or imagination, souls of the dead; mist, tree, wind, or other spirits of nature. Included among elves are: cluricaunes, ellefolk, ellyllon, fairies, fays, incubi, kobolds, leprechauns, mermaids, mermen, nixies, pixies, pucks, succubi, etc. The word is akin to aleph, alif, oaf.

EL HIDR Arabian sun-hero of Sinai who befriended both Moses and Alexander.

ELI (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning height. (2) A high-priest and judge of Israel; teacher of Samuel. He was eminent for piety and usefulness, but criminally negligent of family discipline, favoring Samuel against his own sons. Because of this, God punished him.

ELIAKIM Masculine name.from the Hebrew, meaning whom God sets up.

ELIAS (ELLIS) Masculine name; Greek form of Elijah.

ELIDURE In British legendary history younger brother of Artegal. Believing Artegal to be dead, he advanced to the throne, but when, after an absence of many years, Artegal returned, Elidure resigned. Thus one moderate and noble. Probably a light myth, the sun and moon succeeding each other.

ELIDURUS Legendary British priest who, when a boy, discovered the subterranean land of the dwarfs, a delightful region where the people lived on milk and saffron, swore no oaths, and condemned human ambition and inconstancy. He visited them frequently, until he was persuaded by his mother to steal their gold. The gold was taken from him, after which he was never again able to find his way to fairyland. The gold typifies fertility, which fades in autumn.

ELIHU (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning the Lord is Jehovah; Jehovah is my God. (2) In the Book of Job in the Old Testament the youth who attempts to reason with Job about his plight after the three false comforters have finished speaking.

ELIJAH (1) Masculine name, Hebrew variant of Elihu, meaning God is Jehovah. Eliot, Lige, are derived from Elijah. (2) One who is bold, faithful, self-denying, stern, and zealous for the honor of God. A character marked by moral grandeur. One who bursts onto the scene without previous notice, who bears the appearance of a supernatural messenger of heaven, and who, when his work is finished, disappears by a miracle. The allusion is to Elijah, whose story is told in the Old Testament. His parentage and early history are unknown. He provoked the wrath of Ahab and Jezebel, when he threatened Israel with several years of drought for its sins. When the famine came he took refuge on the banks of the

* "The All-Seeing Eye", by M.P. Hall, Vol 2, #2, Dec. 1923, p. 31-33

brook Cherith, and was miraculously fed by ravens. In Phoenicia one miracle provided him with sustenance, another restored life to the child of his hostess. In a contest with the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel, Jehovah answered Elijah by sending fire from heaven; Baal was deaf to the repeated cries of his priests. Forewarned of the approach of his removal from earth, he cast his mantle on Elisha whom he had anointed prophet in his stead, crossed the Jordan miraculously, and was borne to heaven in a fiery chariot by the whirlwind without tasting death. He is worshiped by the Jews as an angel of the covenant, is present whenever the act of circumcision is performed, and a vacant chair, the Elijah chair, is placed near the seat of the grandfather. He is portrayed as a hairy man wearing a leather girdle; in a fiery chariot taking him to heaven; ravens bearing loaves of bread to him; with a sword in his hand and a child near him. His ascent to heaven resembles that of Bellerophon on Pegasus and Phaeton in his father's flaming chariot. The chariot, horse, and raven are all attributes of sun-deities. Compare Enoch.

Elijah's mantle. Succession to any office.

ELIOUN Phoenician deity. The Most High. He dwelt on Byblus (Hebrew Gebal, a name signifying mountain). He was the husband of Beruth, the father of Epigeus (or Auchthon), a heaven-god, and Gaea, the earth-mother. Epigeus is later called Ouranos (Uranus), and with Gaea appears in Greek mythology. Another name is Hypsestus, which is related to Hephaestus; Elioun is related to Elohim.

ELIS Holy land of Greek antiquity, watered by the river Alpheus. The center of peace and religion, it was the site of the Olympic Games. Armies were compelled to lay down their weapons before passing through the sacred land. Name yields Lord of Light.

ELISHA (ELLIS) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning a burning or shining light or light of God; also God is savior. (2) A prophet in the Old Testament. Successor of Elijah, whose mantle he inherited. He was at work ploughing a field with twelve yoke of oxen when Elijah called to him to become a prophet. A worker of miracles, he healed the waters of Jericho, cured the leper Naaman, and brought back to life a Shunammite woman's son who had been overcome by sunstroke. Even after his death he continued to work miracles, and a corpse deposited in his sepulchre was at once restored to life. His driving twelve yoke of oxen suggests that he was a sun-hero driving the zodiacal animals. He was also described as having a choleric disposition, i.e. the sun in its scorching or unfavorable aspect. The incident in the tomb suggests the daily or yearly rebirth of the sun. He is often portrayed with a two-headed eagle on his shoulder. In the New Testament, his name is rendered Eliseus, which is related to Elissa, an alternative name of Dido, associated with the setting sun. The name also is akin to Eleusis.

ELISSA (1) Arabian goddess identified with the Persian Mitra. (2) An alternative name of Dido (see), associated with the setting sun. (3) In Spenser's Faerie Queene, step-sister of Medina and Perissa and mistress of Hudibras. She typifies moral deficiency and moroseness.

ELIVAGAR In Norse mythology twelve poisonous ice-cold rivers flowing from the spring Hvergelmer in the abyss Ginnunga Gap in Niflheim. When the Elivagar ice, heated by rays from Muspelheim, melted, the drops formed the clay giant Ymir. Abode or mansion of Hymir.

ELIXIR In alchemy and ancient philosophy, a substance, liquid or soluble, by means of which baser metals were supposedly turned into gold. The philosopher's stone. An imaginary cordial which presumably was capable of sustaining life indefinitely, hence any cordial or invigorator. The name is now applied to any leading remedy for disease, especially one that is quack in character. From el-iksir, Arabian for stone of god (el). Also called elixir of life. In China said to have two sources, the Jade Fountain and the waters at the foot of K'un Lun Mountains. Those who drank these waters gained immortality. Also a drink compounded by the gods from a drug mixed by the hare that lives on the moon. Compare ginsing.

ELIZABETH (BABETTE, BESS, BESSIE, BESSY, BETH, BETSY, BETTINA, BETTY, ELISE, ELIZA, ELSPETH, ELSIE, LIBBY, LILLIAN, LILY, LISE, LIZBETH, LIZZY) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning consecrated to God, glorious within, worshiper of God. Also house (beth) of the light (izza) of God (El).

ELK Carries the same symbolism as deer, moose, and stag, which see. Word which resolves into el-uk and yields great god; it compares with El-uk, a Babylonish title for the sun. In Omaha Indian tradition when the earth was covered with water, Elk commanded the winds to blow the waters aside and the rock, which was the kernel of earth, was exposed.

Elk horns. Talisman against evil. See horseshoe.

EL KOUDR (EL KOUDUR) Mussulman name for Saint George, resolving into ak-o-dur, i.e. Great Enduring O.

ELLA Feminine name from the Germanic meaning foreign. Frequently used as a name ending, as Cinderella, Barbarella, Maricuella. Also from the Greek Ele, which means giver of light, shiner.

ELLARD Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning nobly brave.

ELLE-FOLK In Teutonic tradition Adam's children by Lilith, who dwell in mounds or in alder (elle) trees. The males resemble little old men and bask in sunbeams, enticing maidens to join them. The females, who are beautiful but hollow, dance by moonlight. Their ravishing music lures youths. Cattle fed where they danced suffer as a result.

ELLEN Feminine name; form of Helen.

ELLERY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the older tree.

ELLI In Norse mythology a great cat, nurse of Utgard-Loki. Typifies old age. In a wrestling match with Thor, she is the victor; thus age or time overcomes a deity.

ELLIOT (ELIOT, ELLIOTT) Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning fancy's flight.

ELLIPSE Typifies the chaos or cosmic egg, whence come all things.

ELLIS ISLAND A small island famous as a landing place for immigrants to the United States.

ELLYLLON British elf or fairy.

ELM Beauty, charm, courtesy, dignity, graciousness, shade, stateliness. Subject to disease. According to the Eddas the whole human race sprang from the ash and the elm, the man Ask, shaped out of the ash, and the woman Embla, shaped out of the elm. Christian symbol of strength.

Elm City. New Haven, noted for its beautiful elm trees.

Elm and vine. Natural sympathy, unity.

Withered elm. Adversity.

ELMER Masculine name, variant of Aylmer, from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning renowned for worth.

ELMO'S FIRE See Saint Elmo's Fire.

ELOAH VA-DAATH (ELOH) Cabalistic name of the sixth Sephira. See Sephira.

ELOHIM (1) In Hebrew tradition, God; the true God. Creator and ruler of the universe. Divine power. Originally the plural form of Eloah and used to denote the heathen gods collectively, Baal, Chemosh, Dagon, etc.; later used as an intensive singular denoting one deity, God Himself. The singular Eloah has become poetic; El has become archaic. A name interchangeable with Jehovah (Jahveh). Hebraists hold that the Elohistic paragraphs of Scriptures, being more narrative, pastoral, primitive, and simple, are the older; the Jehovistic paragraphs, revealing a knowledge of geography and history, and which exalt the priestly office and are altogether more elaborate in character, represent later writings. Elohim is a feminine noun with a masculine ending. See Androgynous deities, Tetragrammaton. (2) Cabalistic name of the third Sephira, Bina. God in the work of creation. See El Shaddai, Sephira.

Elohim Tzabaoth. Cabalistic name of Hod, the eighth Sephira. Signifies God of Armies. See Sephira.

ELOISE (HELOISE, LOUISA) Feminine name through the French from the Germanic, meaning ample, healthy, sound, and from Old High German, meaning warlike.

ELPENOR A member of the crew of Odysseus. He falls from a roof and is killed, preceding the others on their visit to Hades. He appears as Paddy Dignam in Ulysses by James Joyce.

ELPHIN In Celtic mythology rescuer of Taliesin.

ELROY Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the royal.

EL SHADDAI In cabala, God when ordaining the covenant of circumcision.

ELVA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning elf.

ELVIDNER Norse mythological place of storm; another name for Helheim.

ELVIRA (ALVERA, ALVIRA) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning bright, joyous, white.

ELYSIUM Greek afterworld abode of the blest; originally a retreat for gods; later a place of reward for heroes and other good men. Placed by Homer on the western margin of the earth, by Hesiod and Pindar in the Western Ocean, and by later Greek poets in the underworld. According to others, it was situated in mid-air, in the sun, in the fortunate Islands off the coast of Africa, on the Island of Luce (Light); Virgil placed the Elysian Fields in Italy. Elysian means relating to Elysium, hence Elysian fields. Elysian and Elysium have come to mean a condition or place of bliss, happiness, supreme delight. Resembles Avalon, Boiuca, Hesperides, San Hsien Shan, Tirnan-og, Zion.

EMAIN MACHA In Irish legend capital of Ulster, seat of Conchobar's palace. Its prosperity was tied up with the life of Cuchulainn, its defender.

EMAKONG In New Britain mythology bringer of crickets, fire, night, and birds who sing at dawn, from an underworld city.

EMASCULATION A mock assassination which replaced life sacrifices. The offering of genitals to the great mother goddess dramatized the drying up of a river, i.e. the cutting off of the water supply, as well as the cutting of grain in harvest thanksgiving and sanctification, and was a form of sympathetic magic to assure rebirth in the spring. The giving of or injury to the sacred phallus caused a lameness which prevented the sacred heel from touching the ground. Circumcision became a substitute for emasculation. The wearing of buskins, which became a substitute for laming, symbolized the protection of the sacred or vulnerable heel by keeping it from touching the ground. In Eleusinian mysteries and other fertility festivals the sacred phallus was hung and prayers offered to it. Compare circumcision, eunuch, lame king, thigh-bone.

EMATHION In Greek mythology: (1) son of Eos and Tithonos; masculine conception of day. (2) Ethiopian king noted for his cruelty to strangers, in consequence of which Heracles killed him. Lord of darkness or storms.

EMBERS Death, residue, smoldering remnants.

Ember Days (Ember Week). In the Angelican and Roman Catholic churches days set aside for fasting and prayer. The belief that these days are so named because penitents sat in embers or on ashes is erroneous. The name comes from Ymbryne, Anglo-Saxon for circuit, alluding to a regular recurring period or season.

EMBLA (EMLA, EMOLA) In Norse mythology the first woman, wife of Ask. She was created from an elm (or elder) tree. Odin gave her life and soul, Hoenir gave her motion and reason, Lodur (Loki) gave her blood, a fair complexion, and senses. In another version, Odin, Vili, and Ve were her creators. She was the mother of the human race before Ragnarok. Parallels Eve, Lif.

EMBRACE Gesture symbolizing affection, concord; also deceit. Embracing under the arms or at the feet is the embrace of an inferior or one seeking favor.

EMBROIDERY Artifice, luxury, preeminence. In China used as talismans to attract wealth, provide longevity, or ward off evil.

EMBRYO Beginning, germina-

tion, incipience, rudiments, undevelopment. In early Hindu belief a father became an embryo and was reincarnated in his first-born son. Funeral rites were performed for the father in the fifth month of pregnancy, and after the birth of the child he was remarried.

Embryo interchanged or transferred. A mythological motif, the purpose of which was to protect a child from violence (see Krishna) or to provide a more noble birth (see Mahavira).

EMELINE (EMILY, EMMA) Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning busy, energetic.

EMEN In Egyptian mythology a name for Kek, deity of darkness. Name signifies hidden. His wife is Emenet, also called Ahat.

EMER In Irish mythology daughter of Forgall the Wily. Devoted wife of Cuchulainn. She was noted for her six gifts: beauty, chastity, needlework, sweet speech, voice, wisdom. At seven, Cuchulainn, the sun hero, courted her, but she laughed at him. (Sun heroes arrive at their full growth or maturity with remarkable speed; thus are men very early). To be rid of Cuchulainn, her father Forgall sent the sun-hero to visit Scathach the Amazon to learn her warrior craft, confident that Cuchulainn would meet his death at the hands of Scathach. Cuchulainn accomplished his mission and, when he returned, killed Forgall (darkness) and married Emer (dawn). The dawn is naturally older than the sun. Because of her love for her husband, Emer resembles Andromache; as a needleworker or spinner she resembles Penelope.

EMERALD May birthstone; gem governing the zodiacal sign Gemini. Symbol of spring and rebirth associated with the hawthorn flower. It endows those born under its sign with an accommodating and pleasing disposition and temper; although quickly irritated, quickly calmed. It promises fame, intellectual success, gives the subject genius, love for science, natural inventivenss, oration, writing ability; its character traits are: fairmindedness, quick vision, reserve, taciturnity except when discussing a favorite subject. It symbolizes clairvoyance, fertility, hope, immortality, peace, quick wit, tranquility; also envy, jealousy. Dream significance: much to look forward to. Held to promote domestic felicity. It supposedly endows a wearer with the ability to foretell the future. In the middle ages believed able to conquer sin and trial, and if placed under the tongue, one was able to call up evil spirits and converse with impunity. Medical practitioners believed the ailment of any part of the body touched by the gem was cured, especially eye ailments. American Indian emblem of green earth. Sacred stone of the Atlanteans. Christian emblem of faith, purity. Pope's gem. In one legend an emerald dropped from Satan's crown when he fell from heaven; because of the purity of its rays the Holy Grail was fashioned from the stone. In the East believed to overcome the transfixing power of a serpent's charm. In Egyptian and Etruscan antiquity used as a talisman to cure disease and avert the evil eye. It supposedly disclosed treachery by turning pale. In fourth position on the breastplate of the Hebrew High Priest, it stands for the tribe of Dan. In Hindu tradition it confers immortality and enables the soul to gain faith. In Roman antiquity dedicated to Venus.

Emerald Isle. Ireland.

Emerald Tablet. Book on the art of making gold attributed by alchemists to Hermes. It supposedly was found by Sara, the wife of Abraham, in the tomb of Hermes on Mount Hebron. In Freemasonry the revelation of God to man.

EMERGENCE Among American Indians a belief prevailed that the first human beings emerged from an underworld city through a cave or hole in the ground. Frequently they were led to the surface of the earth by an animal.

EMERY Masculine name from the Germanic; first element uncertain, second element meaning ruler.

EMILE (EMIL, EMILIUS) Masculine name; French form of Aemilius, Roman family name meaning work. Feminine form Emily (Amelia, Emilia, Emilie).

EMIN In Old Testament giant demons who inhabited Moab.

EMMA Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning protector, grandmother.

EMMA (EMMA-O, EMMA-SAMA, YEMMA) Japanese Buddhist judge of the dead. Jigoku, his domain, lies under the sea and is a hell of burning fire. There, the moja (dead) are subjected to hard labor and torture, except on July 16 when they are given one day of rest. To thank Emma for this day of freedom to ancestors, the living make pilgrimages to his shrine. At the right of his throne is the head of Mirume, which sees all, and at the left the head of Kaguhana, which smells all. In a mirror is reflected all the sins of a suppliant and Emma sentences accordingly. Sometimes identified with Susano-wo. Resembles Acheron, Amenti, Aralu, Pluto, Yama.

EMMANUEL (EMANUEL, IMMANUEL, MANUEL) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning God with us. In the Old Testament the name of the Messiah in prophecy; in the New Testament a name of Jesus in fulfilment.

EMMAUS Village where Jesus revealed himself to two of his disciples on the afternoon of his resurrection day.

EMMETT Masculine name from Middle English, meaning ant.

EMOKI TREE In Japanese mythology tree sacred to Kojin, god of the cooking range.

EMPEROR (1) Title of a sovereign or supreme ruler, usually by hereditary right, of an empire. Considered superior in dignity to that of king. Temporal guide or savior. In Japanese tradition descendant of the gods, heavenly sovereign. Latin equivalent, imperator, denoted military command. Resolves into om-per-ur, and yields Sun, Father Fire. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a bearded prince seated in profile on a throne with legs crossed and wearing an iron helmet. His emblems are the scepter of generation and a shield on which is an eagle. He is identical with the Magician after the latter's union with the High Priestess has transformed her into the Empress. He typifies the self-consciousness of man engaged in inductive reasoning; lawgiver. Power and potency, fatherhood, physical parentage. Instrument of Ammon, Jupiter, Marduk; ruler of the outer world. Attainment: gathering of the har-

vest of experience. In divination corresponds to the number five and the Hebrew letter heh. Denotes: architect, author, benevolence, begetter, reason, stability, virility; also ambition, confusion, obstruction.

Emperor of believers. Omar, father-in-law of Mohammed.

EMPIRE Symbolized by crown, eagle, lion, purple, imperial regalia, scepter, throne.

Celestial Empire. China, as the first emperors were believed to be of divine origin.

Empire State. New York.

EMPRESS (1) The consort of an emperor; on rare occasions the woman ruling an empire. In Byzantium symbolized by a peacock; in China by a phoenix. Dream significance: fatal pride. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a winged woman enthroned, holding a scepter, with the orb of the world at the tip, and a shield bearing the image of an eagle, symbols of life and soul. Other emblems are the vulture (maternity) and the mouse (fecundity). She is the High Priestess (virgin, potential mother) after union with the Magician. She typifies the generating state of cosmic subconscious; mother of ideas, deductive reasoning, the canal by which a human being is conducted from one world to another. Power and potency: motherhood, spiritual parentage. Instrument of Isis-Hathor and Venus, female ruling power, inspirer of men, ruler of the inner world. Attainment: pregnancy. In divination corresponds to number four and the Hebrew letter daleth. Denotes: beauty, fecundity, friendliness, pleasure, progress, protection; also dissipation, ignorance, luxuriousness, sensuality, vacillation.

EMPUSA (EMPOUSA, EMPUSAE) Greek spectral monster said to have one leg of brass and one ass's leg. Employed by Hecate to devour human beings and to frighten travelers. Also said to be a title of Hecate meaning she who changed her shape. A form taken by the Rumanian demon Gelu. A hobgoblin, phantom, storm demon.

EMPYREAN The highest heaven, abode of Gods. Ancients believed it was composed of pure fire. According to Dante the heaven within which revolves the swift primum mobile, from which all the rest of the world derives its particular mode of being. Home of all the blessed.

EMRYS Brythonic ruler of heaven, worshiped on high places. Also a god of battle. Identical with Lludd, Myrddin. Resembles Zeus.

EMU Emblem of Australia. In the mythology of Australian aborigines the king of birds. The sun came from one of its eggs. See Dinewan.

ENBARR Celtic steed on which Manannan rode the waves, and which he gave to Lug. Although it was as fleet as the wind, no rider was ever kicked off.

ENCELADUS In Greek mythology conceived when the blood of the mutilated Uranus fell upon Gaea. In other accounts Tartarus is given as his father. The most powerful of the hundred-armed earth-born giants (storm demons). He conspired against Zeus, was defeated, thrown down at Phlegra in Macedonia, and Mount Etna was thrown over him. The flames of the volcano arise from his breath. In the sky accounted a satellite of Saturn. See Gigantes, Typhon.

ENCHANTER'S NIGHT SHADE Bloom symbolizing witchcraft.

END, THE In an Italian icon personified by an old man (the aim toward which all are directed) with a gray beard. He wears a garland of ivy and holds a pyramid on which are ten M's and a square with the letter omega on it. The sun is setting.

Endless knot. Eternity; immortality. The eight Buddhist warnings. Mystic diagram symbolizing the endless cycle of rebirths. In China called chang. Typifies abundance, longevity; also receiving and forwarding. In China Buddha's entrails.

ENDIVE Herb symbolizing frugality.

ENDREDI Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning superior rider.

ENDURANCE Symbolized by a bear, elephant, ox, pine tree.

ENDYMION In Greek mythology variously said to be the son of Zeus and Calyce; the son of Protogenia (the first or early-born morning); or a mortal described as the king of Ellis, a hunter or shepherd. In one legend he fell asleep on Mount Latmos (forgetfulness), and Selene, the moon-goddess, falling in love with his beauty came down, kissed him and lay beside him. He awoke to find her gone, but the dreams were so vivid and enthralling he begged Zeus to let him sleep and never awaken. Zeus granted his wish, making him immortal in sleep. As a result of her visits to him Selene bore him fifty daughters. In another legend Selene, falling in love with his beauty, conveyed him to Mount Latmos in Caria, and threw him into perpetual slumber that she might caress him at will. The name Endymion denotes the sun about to plunge into the sea or the sun as he dips in the sea. The love of Selene for Endymion symbolizes the light of the rising moon falling on the sun as he sinks to sleep. The fifty daughters infer the fruits derived from the mutual attraction of sleeping nature and moonlight. Endymion may also typify a male who trespassed into a woman's realm and was assaulted in a murderous way. Compare Actaeon, Hylas.

ENGINE Industry, invention.

ENGLAND Conquest, empire. A small island kingdom, which became famous as the land on which the sun never sets. Symbolized by the rose.

ENGRAVING TOOL Art, imitation of nature.

ENGUR Babylonian god Ea as lord of the abyss.

ENID Feminine name from the Welsh meaning woodlark. Tennyson uses the name for the faithful wife of Geraint, a knight of the Round Table.

ENIM Cannibalistic race of giants, offsprings of the fallen angels and daughters of men.

ENIPEUS In Greek mythology husband of Tyro who betrayed him for love of Poseidon.

ENKI Deity sacred to the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Sumerians. Name meaning Lord of the Earth. The active principle, he was the gardener whose begetting seeds fertilized the earth. He was a god of lustration and of life-giving fresh waters; patron of artisans, especially carpenters. He overheard Enlil plotting to destroy

mankind by flood and warned Utnapishtim (Pir-na-pishtim, Ziusudra) to build an ark. Although a benefactor and patron of man, he became jealous, and denied man immortality. See Adapa. He also is mentioned as a ruler of Sumer, and may be a deified mortal. He is a counterpart of Ki (Nintu) and identical with Ea, which see. Also see Enkidu.

ENKIDU (ENGIDU, ENKIMDU, ENKITA) In the Gilgamesh epic a wild man created to subdue Gilgamesh; instead they became friends, and together they destroyed the Monster Humbaba. He was the wind, who became the friend of the sun; together they destroyed drought. Sometimes he is confused with Enki, and said to be deified as Enki. Enkidu is portrayed as half man, half bull with a long tail, fighting a lion. Also called Eabani. See Gilgamesh.

ENLIGHTENMENT Symbolized by a griffin, lamp, torch in the hand of Liberty, unicorn.

ENLIL (BEL ENLIL, ILLILLOS, LIL) Deity worshiped in Babylonia and Sumer. Probably the ancient name of Bel as originally worshiped at Nippur. He was lord of the upper world, of the earth, of the winds, of the underworld, whence came storms, sun, and winds. He was a war god. He was the father of Iskur, to whom he gave control of the winds, to Nergal, and Ninigirsu. In one account said to be the father of Nebo the scribe. He was lover-brother of Aruru (or Ninlil), a virgin-earth mother goddess, an aspect which Adonis and Tammuz resemble. He was keeper of the tablets of fate, which were stolen from him by Zu. He was invoked as a wrathful god, who sent a series of calamities upon his own people for their sins and upon the enemies of Sumer. The agent of his anger was The Word, which caused exile, famine, fire, hunger, hurricane, pillage, and finally flood. His messengers Gibil, Kengida, Kingaludda, and Uddagubba, were those of destruction, in contradistinction to those of Anu, whose messengers were beneficent angels. In some respects Jehovah resembles him.

ENMENDURANNA (ENMENDURANKI) Seventh Sumerian legendary antediluvian king of Kish. Founder of divination, magic ritual, and medicine. In Greek called Euedorachos. Compares with Hebrew Enoch.

ENMESHARA Sumerian underworld deity of vegetation (vegetation coming from the underworld). A title of Nergal.

ENNA Irish god who had two wives, Aide and Dub. Dub chanted spells over the sea which caused the drowning of Aide and her family.

EN-NO-OZUNA Mythical Japanese hermit credited with magical powers. A bridge builder by magic. Name signifies ascetic master. Also known as Gyoja.

ENNUGI Babylonian governor of the gods.

ENOCH (HENOCH) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning consecrated, dedicated, teacher. (2) A son of Cain, in honor of whom the first city named in the Bible was called Enoch. (3) The seventh from Adam, and the father of Methuselah. Eminent as a patriarch who walked with God. He lived for 365 years; then walked away and was seen no more, thus a sun hero who was

translated without seeing death. He resembles Elijah and Enmenduranna.

Enoch Arden. A husband who returns home after he has been given up for dead to find his wife remarried; from the narrative poem by Tennyson.

ENOS Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning man.

ENTI The Babylonian god Ea as lord of life.

ENTRAILS In antiquity used for purposes of divination. Chinese Buddhist endless knot typifies Buddha's entrails.

ENTRAPPED SUITOR Folklore motif found throughout Asia and Europe. A woman holds her suitors up to ridicule before her townfolk either to convince them of her chastity or to test his love; a suitor is trapped by a husband to prove or disprove his wife's fidelity. Balzac borrows the theme for his story entitled The Mysterious Mansion.

ENYO In early Greek mythology described as a companion of Ares; in later myths, described as the mother of Ares. She was goddess of the war-cry, portrayed with a torch in her left hand, a whip in her right with which she excited the fury of combatants; her hair was dishevelled. Counterpart of Bellona. In Hesiodic theogony she is one of the Graeae.

EN-ZU (ZU-EN) Babylonian moon god; a name of Sin.

EO-ANU Irish goddess, a form of Ith. Wife of Ain. Goddess of darkness and the underworld, paralleling the Greek Persephone. Sometimes surnamed Bidhgoe, i.e. female of illusion (Bithe = female + go = deception). Resembles the Persian Biducht.

EOCHAID AIREM Legendary high king of Ireland. His vassal monarchs were Ailell, Conchobar, Curoi, Mesgegra. His wife was Etain. Midir, underworld deity, challenged Eochaid to a game of chess; Midir lost and Eochaid claimed as his stake a road built through Ireland. He noticed that Midir and his followers yoked their oxen, not by the horns, as the Gaels had been doing, but by the shoulders; he borrowed the practice and won his surname Airem (Ploughman). Midir rechallenged the king and won, claiming Etain as his stake. Instead of yielding Etain, Eochaid waged war against Midir and lost his sid. This story parallels that of Arthur-Guinevere-Modred, Airen, like Arthur, was a divine instructor of agriculture; Etain like Guinevere was a moon goddess. In another story, Eochaid by Etain was the father of a daughter Etain (also called Ess). Mistaking his daughter for his wife, Eochaid by her became the father of Messbuachallo who became the mother of the hero Conaire the Great. Midir wove the web of fate so that Conaire and all his men died violent deaths (cut down in harvest).

EOCHAID OLLATHAIR Reigning king of the Fir Bolgs when the Tuatha De Danann gods arrived in Ireland. An aspect of Dagda, a god of fertility and wizardry. In a battle with the Tuatha De Danann, gods of light, he killed Bres. Overpowered by thirst, he sought water throughout Ireland, but the Tuatha De Danann people hid all the streams and he died of thirst, thus in the course of the cycle of the seasons earth loses its fruitfulness.

EOGABAL In Irish mythology a Tuatha De Danann fertility deity;

father of Aine.

EOGAN In Irish mythology the Stream, a supernatural foe of Labraid.

EOLITH A stone implement of the earliest stages of human culture; an implement shaped by, rather than for, use.

EOLUS (AEOLUS) (1) Greek god of the winds; (2) mythical founder of Eolia (Aeolia).
Eolian (Aeolian) harp. Musical instrument of the winds.

EOS In Greek mythology said to be the daughter of Uranus and Nyx, also of Hyperion and Theia. Sister of Helios and Selene. Wife of Astraeus, a sky deity, and of Strymon, a river god. Her chilcren were Anemoi (Winds), Astra (Stars), Astraea (Constellation Virgo), Heosphorus (Morning Star), Hesperus (Evening Star). Among her lovers were Cephalus, Orion, and Tithonus. Her two horses were Lampetus and Phaethon. Her abode was Aeaea. She was a goddess of dawn who drove night into the underworld, permitted day to go forth, awakened the sun and morning breeze, and sprayed the dew. She carried Tithonus off to Ethiopia, and begged Zeus to grant him immortality but neglected to ask the boon of eternal youth. When he grew wrinkled and infirm, she shut him in a room from which only the faint cry of his voice emerged. Finally, to end his misery, she turned him into a cicada. She is represented in art as a beautiful young winged woman with rosy fingers and plumage of ever-changing hue. She carries a torch or drives a chariot, a star on her forehead, her hair streaming behind her. Analogue of Ahi, Aos, Aurora, Ushas.

EOSPHOROS (HEOSPHOROS) In Greek mythology son of Astraeus and Eos. He is the morning star; his name signifies dawn-bearer. Forerunner of the dawn and the sun, speeding before them on a chariot or white horse. The love-smitten Aphrodite called upon him to act as night-watcher in her temple, which explains the absence of his star before daybreak. He supposedly had the power of fructifying crops with dew. In art portrayed in the company of other divinities of light and as a youthful rider bearing a torch.

EOSTRE (1) Anglo-Saxon goddess. In antiquity worshiped in a spring festival. Easter takes its name from her. (2) Hot-cross buns, descendants of cakes originally eaten in honor of Eostre and probably Astart and Astoreth. See Easter.

EPAPHUS (EPAPHOS) In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Io. Born in Egypt after the wanderings of his mother. He married Memphis, daughter of Nilus, built the city he named after her, and became king of Egypt and the ancestor of a famous line, including Cadmus, Danaus, Libya. The form of Io at the time of his birth was that of a cow (horned moon); he therefore was a calf-child; probably associated with Apis, the Egyptian calf-god.

EPAULETS A badge of rank, worn by military officers and by attendants such as doorman, footmen, indicating the house served by them. Dream significance: honors, triumph.

EPEIOS In Greek legend fashioner of the Trojan or Wooden Horse. See Trojan Horse.

EPET An early Egyptian benef-

icent mother goddess and mistress of talismans. She afforded protection against sickness and was helpful in childbirth. She was a female hippopotamus with human breasts, lion's feet, and carrying a crocodile on her back. Later she had a lion's head, and still later she was pictured as a pregnant woman with lion's paws. She was guardian of the malevolent Ox-leg (Ursa Major). Also called Tueret or Ueret (Great One). Subsequently merged into the worship of Nut.

EPHEUS An ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Artemis and the many-breasted statue of the Ephesian Artemis, a fertile mother-goddes. Later famous as a center of Christian worship. The Ephesians were greatly addicted to magic, and Ephesian letters were magic characters burned as books of the devil by Christian converts.

EPHIALTES (1) In Greek mythology giant son of Poseidon and Iphimedia; twin brother of Otus. His putative father was Aloeus. Ephialtes, the hurricane, was feared as the demon who inflicted nightmares; to prvent him from coming, hollow stones were hung as talismans in stables. See Aloidae. (2) Greek traitor who guided the Persian detachment up mountain paths to the rear of the Greek forces defending the pass of Thermopylae in 569 B.C.

EPHKA Syrian god. Genius of the holy fountain of Palmyra. In some murals represented as a maiden.

EPHOD Ceremonial garment worn anciently by Jewish high priests. A garment of prophecy as well as a mark of priesthood, and by the garment David ascertained what Saul intended. At one time it probably was used to encase idols. See priestly robes.

EPHRAIM (EPH) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning doubly fruitful or twofolk increase. (2) In Hebrew tradition, he was Joseph's second son, and obtained the birthright of Manasseh, the eldest son. Ephraim was the eponymous ancestor of one of the twelve tribes, symbolized by a bull and a bunch of grapes, and was associated with the zodiacal house of Leo. Ephraim and Manasseh typified fruitfulness and forgetfulness, i.e. summer and winter.

EPHRON Hittite from whom Abraham purchased the cave Machpelah as a family tomb.

EPICTETUS A Greek slave who became a noted stoic philosopher, teaching in Rome until 90 A.D., when he was banished.

EPICURUS Greek philosopher of the 3rd century B.C., whose philosophy was corrupted by his disciples who held that good living or pleasure is the supreme good or chief end in life, hence an epicure is one devoted to sensual pleasures, especially pertaining to good eating and drinking.

EPIGEUS Phoenician deity; son of Elioun (or Hypsistus) and Beruth. Also called Auchthon; later called Ourannus (Uranus), and worshiped by the Greeks as the heaven-deity.

EPIGONI Literally, descendants or later-born. In Greek legend descendants of the Seven Against Thebes, who, ten years after the first attack led by Adrastus, attacked Thebes under the leadership of Alcmaeon. Although the city was deserted when captured, Alcmaeon placed Thersander,

son of Polynices, on the throne. They typify successors, especially unworthy successors. Poetically applied to the writers who followed Homer and to any degenerates in art or literature.

EPILEPSY In some periods called the divine or sacred disease and the epileptic during the seizure, was believed to be in communication with a deity. In other periods the epileptic was believed to be possessed by devils. Presently called the falling-sickness.

EPIMELIAN Greek nymphs of flocks and herds.

EPIMENIDES Legendary Cretan poet and philosopher who, while still a boy, in the 7th Century B.C., fell asleep in a cave. He awoke fifty-seven years later to find his soul freed from the burden of flesh and endowed with miraculous wisdom, whereupon he purified Athens from the plague. He sometimes replaces Periander as one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. He typifies the sun slumbering under the spell of night. Others who slept and did not die: Arthur, Bran, Rip Van Winkle, Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. See slumber unbroken.

EPIMETHEUS In Greek mythology son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Prometheus, husband of Pandora, father of Pyrrha. His name signifies after-thought, and he was one who spent his life repenting over mistakes he should have avoided. His brother Prometheus (forethought) warned him not to accept any gift from Zeus. He ignored the warning and accepted Pandora, the first woman, as his wife. He was the owner of a box of rare blessings reserved for mankind, which he had been warned not to open. Pandora raised the lid and all the blessings except hope escaped. In another version the box was filled with disease and ill-fortunes, which flew to mankind when the box was opened. Thus Epimetheus brought disease and sorrow to the human race in contrast to his brother Prometheus, who gave mankind the gift of fire.

EPIPHANY Ancient Greek festival celebrating the appearance of a deity; hence an appearance or revelation of a supernatural being. In the Christian Church, festival in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi at Bethlehem, celebrated January 6, the twelfth day after Christmas. Formerly called Twelfthday or Twelfthtide. The mystery of incarnation. The Christian festival was borrowed from European pagan winter solstice rites, which were encouragements to the rebirth of the year. Destructive old-year spirits were exorcised by noisy bands, masked as Perchten and other fantastic spirits. Elaborate dances were performed. In England originally the date for the appearance of the Abbots Bromley antler dance. Coincidentally, also the same date for a number of animal dances of American Indians, such as the Deer Dance of the Pueblo Indians.

EPIRUS Last country known to the early Greeks toward the west, thus region of darkness, land where the light of the day was extinguished. Site of Hades. Compare Avernus.

EPISCOPACY Symbolized by amethyst, cope, crosier, mitre, purple.

E PLURIBUS UNUM Literally, one out of many. Motto of the United States of America, taken from the Latin poem attributed to Virgil. The meaning of the motto is one government made of many states.

EPONA Gaelic goddess of asses, horses, and mules. Only Gaulish deity to be included in the Roman pantheon. Probably originally a spring or river goddess conceived as a spirited steed. She was a giver of plenty, patroness of the fecundity of mares and the well being of foals. Represented as riding a horse or feeding foals. Also called the Three Eponae. Source of the word pony.

EPOPEUS In Greek mythology husband of Antiope (see). A lover of beauty.

EPUNAMUN War god in Argentine and Chile Pampas. His weapons were sun-darts.

EQUALITY Symbolized by a level, square. In an Italian icon, personified by a middle-aged woman with a pair of scales and a nest in which a swallow feeds her young.

Equality State. Wyoming, the first state to grant woman suffrage.

EQUINOX Either of the two times during the year at which the sun crosses the equator of the sky, making day and night of equal length. The vernal or spring equinox occurs about March 21; the autumnal equinox about September 22. The equinoxes are traditionally expected to be accompanied by violent storms and meteorological excesses. Together with the solstices they divide the year into four equal parts.

EQUITONE, MRS. A character in the poetry of T.S. Eliot; a woman who lived without deserving blame or praise; a neutral; a wealthy woman unable to live without her daily horoscope.

EQUITY Symbolized by the number four and by scales.

EQUULEUS Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Lesser or Little Horse. It is without bright stars. In Roman antiquity the equuleus was an instrument of torture for forcing confessions from accused persons.

Equuelus Pictoris. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Painter's Easel or Pictoris.

ER (EAR, IR) In Bavarian and Saxon tradition, the war-god Tyr.

ERA A period of time starting from a given date or point, or one with notable characteristics, as Christian era, reconstruction era. In geology, one of the five great divisions of time into which the geological history of the earth is divided, i.e. 1) Azoic, cosmic age, origin of earth as a separate planet; 2) Archaean (Archaeozoic) and Algonkian (Proterozoic), age of scanty life; 3) Paleozoic, age of vast biologic and geographic changes with swamp forests, fishes, insects, fossiliferous rocks; 4) Mesozoic, age of chalk, dinosaurs, red sandstone, reptiles, toothed birds; 5) Cenozoic, ice age, development of mammals. The word era is identical with Hera.

Abraham era. Starting point October 1, 2016 B.C.

Chinese era. Starting point 2697 B.C.

Kali Yuka era. Hindu era of deluge; in Hindu chronology 3101 or 3102 B.C.

ERASMUS (ERASTUS, RAS, RASTUS) Masculine name meaning amiable, beloved, lovely.

ERATO One of the nine Greek Muses. Muse of erotic and lyric poetry. She wears a laurel wreath and strikes the cords of a lyre.

ERAVAN Siamese All-Seeing-Eye. Sun deity shown as a three-headed elephant.

ERC In second or heroic cycle of Irish legends, king of Tara, demon of darkness, foe of Cuchulainn.

EREBUS In Greek mythology son of Chaos. Personification of darkness, later ruler of the subterranean regions of the afterworld. By his sister, Nyx (night), father of Aether (sky) and Hemera (day). His name was applied to the realm through which souls passed on the way to Hades, which lay, according to Homer, in dreary regions beyond the stream of Oceanus, in the far west, where the Cimmerians lived enveloped in eternal darkness and mists. Compare Hades, Tartarus.

ERECHTHEUS Greek legendary king of Athens. Son of Pandion and Zeuxippe, brother of Bootes. An agricultural hero. Erechtheus was secular leader of the Athenians; his brother Bootes was the priestly leader. In accordance with an oracle, when he was about to undertake an expedition against Eleusis, he sacrificed his youngest daughter to assure victory. This deed led his two other daughters to commit suicide. Although he succeeded in killing Eumolpus, priest at Eleusis, Poseidon avenged the deaths by killing Erechtheus. The sacrifice of his daughter compares with that of Iphigenia. Erechtheus is sometimes confused with his grandfather Erichthonius, also called Erechtheus.

EREMON (HERIMON) In Irish legendary history, with his father Miled, a conqueror of the gods. An agricultural hero. After the death of Miled, Eremon warred against his brother Eber for the kingship of Ireland. Eber was killed in the battle, and Eremon had a long and successful reign. All Irish genealogies go back to Miled.

ERESHKIGAL (ERISHKIGAL) In Babylonian mythology wife of Nergal (or Ninazu), sister of Ishtar, mother of Ningishzida. She is the fearful goddess of the underworld and of death. Her messenger is Namtaru. In love with Tammuz, she forces him to spend half of each year with her underground. Although she receives her sister Ishtar in anger, she permits her to enter the underworld mansion and rescue Tammuz. She is beneficent inasmuch as she sometimes permits the wealth of the underworld to rise to the surface of the earth. Ereshkigal is portrayed with a short sharp horn on her back and one on her forehead. She has sheep's ears, human hands, and the body of a fish with a bent back. From her loins to her soles, she is a dog. She also is known as Allatu. Queen of the lower regions, she resembles Hecate and Persephone.

ERESICHTHON (ERISICHTHON, ERYSICHTHON) In Greek mythology son of Triopas. Demeter, angered when he cut down her sacred groves, punished him with a constant and insatiable hunger. After selling all his possessions in an effort to satisfy his cravings, he at last devoured his

own limbs. His daughter Metra, possessing the power of reproducing herself in various animal forms, contrived to keep him alive. Thus one who devours his children. A time myth suggesting the cycle of the year.

EREWHON The name of an ideal commonwealth invented by Samuel Butler. Anagram on nowhere.

ERI (1) Armenian sun-god who appears on anceint Vannic inscriptions. (2) In Celtic mythology sister and wife of Elatha, Fomorian king, by whom she was the mother of Bres. Eri was counted of the Tuatha De Danann because her mother was one of their goddesses, indicating succession through the female line, and Bres became a king of the Tuatha De Danann.

ERIC (ERIK, HERRICK) (1) Masculine name from the Scandinavian; first element probably meaning fire or light; second element meaning great or ruler. Feminine form Erica. (2) Scandinavian navigator and discoverer. The son of a nobleman, he became involved in a feud and was compelled to flee his native land. He visited Iceland and then sailed westward and discovered Greenland, where he established a colony. He supposedly lived in the 10th or 11th century A. D., and became the hero of an Icelandic saga, Eric the Red. His son Leif Ericson is said to have discovered a land, variously identified as Labrador, Newfoundland, and New England, which he called Vinland, because of the grape vines he found growing upon it. (3) A name of Svipdag. With the advance of Christianity, as a rival of Christ, a devil. Afterwards called Old Eric.

ERICA Egyptian sacred tree, which grew around the body of Osiris. The axis or world tree, the coffin tree.

ERICHTHO In Roman legend Thessalian sorceress who sent Virgil shortly after his death to fetch a soul from the pit of treachery.

ERICHTHONIUS (1) In Greek mythology guardian of earth's fertility. In one account, born when Atthis (Athena as dawn) visited Hephaestus and, as such, either a child of virgin birth or of Atthis and Hephaestus. In other accounts the child of the spilled seed of Hephaestus, or the serpent-legged son of Hephaestus and Gaea (Fire and Earth) adopted by Athena. While he was still an infant Athena placed him in a chest which she gave to the care of the sisters Agraulos, Herse, and Pandrosos with the instructions that the chest was not to be opened. Agraulos and Herse disobeyed and found the coils of a snake folded around the infant. The frightened nurses threw themselves down the precipice of the Acropolis, and the snake-bound or snake-bodied infant lived on under the protection of Athena. In one account Agraulos by her father, the snake-bodied Cecrops, was the mother of Erichthonius. Pandrosos, who had remained true to her trust, was appointed a priestess of Athena, and afterward worshiped in a sanctuary that enjoined Athena's. Erichthonius became king of Attica. To hide his snake-like feet he invented the chariot. The mares of Erichthonius are said to be the mares of Boreas, the wind. In later legends Erichthonius is identified with Auriga, the constellation in the Northern Sky also called Charioteer. He also is known as Erechtheus and is some-

times confused with his grandson. The legend of the opened box, compares with that of Epimetheus, whose wife Pandora released the contents of his chest; the suicides of Agraulos and Herse compares with the suicides of the daughters of Erechtheus. (2) Son of Dardanus and Batea. The most wealthy of mortals, three thousand mares grazed in his fields. Father of Tros, eponymous ancestor of the Trojans.

ERIDANUS Greek legendary river into which Phaethon fell when Zeus struck him with a bolt of lightning. In another version formed from the tears the Heliades shed on the death of their brother Phaeton. Possibly a poetic name for the river Po. Also identified as the constellation in the Southern Sky known as the River.

ERIDU Sumerian paradise where the first man was created and where the souls of the dead passed on the way to the Great Deep. It was stationed in the center of the earth, hence the earth's navel. In it grew a dark pine which had a white crown extending into heaven (axis-pole); its shrine was the couch of the mother Zikum. Thus it symbolized fertility through the male and female principles. Prototype of Garden of Eden.

ERIGONE Greek harvest goddess. Her father Icarius was taught the cultivation of the vine by Dionysus. Wishing to give mankind a boon, Icarius gave a band of shepherds some wine, which made them drunk. Believing they had been poisoned, they killed Icarius, and Erigone in grief hung herself from a tree which towered above his grave. She was placed in the Heavens as the constellation Virgo.

ERIKAPAIOS In Greek mythology a bisexual life-giver. See Androgynous deities.

ERIN (1) Feminine name from the Irish, meaning peace. (2) A name of Eriu (Eire). Ancient native and still poetic name for Ireland.

Erin go bragh. Ireland forever; ancient Irish battle cry.

ERIN-BIRD Sumerian monstrous bird with a poisonous tooth. Overcome by Ninurta. A form of Zu. Resembles Vishapa.

ERINYES (ERINNYS) In Greek mythology the angry ones. Primarily vengeful ghosts of angry murdered souls; later avengers of wrong, said to be the daughters of Uranus and Gaea. Personified curses. Identified with the Eumenides and Furies. Sometimes portrayed in snake form. Originally a single gentle goddess of the air; when they became three correlative deities, their names were Allecto (endless hate), Megarea (jealousy), Tisiphone (revenge).

ERIPHOS Dionysus as a kid, a form into which he was transformed to save him from Hera, who, in the form of a moon goddess, once ate him when he had the shape of a human child. A legend which indicates a change from human to animal sacrifice in rites. Compare Christmas Play, Lenaea.

ERIPHYLE In the Greek legend Seven Against Thebes, wife of Amphiaraus, sister of Adrastus, mother of Alcmaeon. Amphiaraus did not wish to join the expedition, headed by Adrastus, but Eriphyle, bribed by the necklace and veil which once belonged to Harmonia, betrayed her husband's hiding place. Before leaving for

the expedition, Amphiaraus extorted a solemn promise from Alcmaeon that, should he perish in battle, his death would be avenged. Years later Alcmaeon fulfilled his oath and murdered Eriphyle. This is a sun or time myth; Amphiaraus, the old sun, dies because of the perfidy of his wife, the moon, who in time is killed by Alcmaeon, the young or morning sun.

Eriphyle's jewels and veil. Possessions which bring death and unhappiness to whoever possesses them. The jewels typify dew or fertility, which must fade, the veil typifies rest or night (death). Also known as Harmonia's jewels and veil.

ERIS Greek goddess of discord. Daughter of Zeus and Nyx; sister and companion of Ares, mother of Algea (pains), Amphilogeai (disputes), Androktasiai (slauthers), Ate (woe), Dysnomie (lawlessness), Hysminai (battles), Lethe (oblivion), Limos (famine), Logos (fable), Machai (battles), Neikea (quarrels), Ponos (toil), Philotes (desire), Phonoi (murders). Being uninvited to the wedding of Thetis and Peleus, she threw an apple among those gathered bearing the inscription, "For the fairest." It was claimed by Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera. Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite, goddess of beauty and love. The award brought about events which led to the Trojan war. Eris is portrayed as a woman with a florid complexion and dishevelled hair with snakes intertwined. In one hand she brandishes a poniard and a hissing adder, in the other a burning torch. The wolf sometimes accompanies her. The spear and whip are her emblems. Cognate Roman Discordia.

ERISICHTHON See Eresichthon.

ERIU (EIRE) In Celtic mythology foster-daughter of Codal, sister of Banba and Fotla. An earth-mother, she sat on a hillock which increased with her. Had she not complained to Codal of the sun's heat and the cold of the wind, the mound would have grown until Ireland was filled with the mountain. She was a Tuatha De Danann goddess and, with her sisters, met the Milesians when they invaded Ireland. Miled promised her that her name would be the chief name of Ireland forever. Eriu, in its genitive form Erinn, has survived. The inauguration feast of early Irish kings was celebrated as a wedding feast because of the belief that the inauguration rite symbolized the marriage of the king to this ancient eponymous queen. Her name probably derived from that of the Greek triple fate-goddess Erinyes.

ERKIR An ancient Armenian earth goddess. Also called Armat or Perkunas.

ERLIK In Tatar mythology Ulgen saw a human floating on the cosmic ocean and gave it a soul and the name Erlik. In the beginning the first man was Ulgen's friend and brother; later he developed into a devil whose sins were pride and boastfulness. Ulgen drove him down into the depths, where he rules the kingdom of death.

ERLIK-KHAN (IRLEK-KHAN) Central Asian ruler of the dead. He sits in an underground grotto and is surrounded by a court consisting of evil spirits who make excursions into the world of the living to seize the souls of those who have sinned. The virtuous, when they die, go to heaven where they live in the cosmic tree in the shape of birds.

ERLKING (ERLKOENIG) A German malevolent goblin who haunts the Black Forest and lures people, especially children, to destruction. Probably derived from the Danish ellerkonge, king of the elves. Erlkoenig literally is king of the alders.

ERMENGARDE (EMMA, ERMA, IRMA) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning immense and protection.

ERMENRICH (ERMANARIC, ERMENERICH, HERMANRIC) In Dietrich legend king of the Ostrogoths. An agricultural hero. Husband of Svanhild, father of Randver, uncle of Dietrich. He treacherously deprived his nephew of his lands and wronged the wife of Sibeche, one of his counselors. In revenge Sibeche bore false witness against Randver, saying he had seduced Svanhild. The prince was hanged and Svanhild was trodden to death by many steeds. In the Volsung Saga, Ermenrich is called Jormunrek. In relation to his son resembles Theseus.

ERMENT In Egyptian antiquity the place where Mentu was worshiped. A name akin to the Saxon Irmin and to Hermon, which is an alternative name for Mount Zion.

ERMENTRUDE Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning immense and strength.

ERMINE Aristocracy, beauty, grace, luxury, peerage, pride, purity, royalty, wealth. The animal is believed to prefer death to defilement; if placed in a ring of mud, it supposedly will kill itself rather than contaminate its fur; hence emblematic of unspotted purity and for this reason selected as the robe of judges and princes. Inasmuch as it is used for facings, linings, and as robes of court officials in Europe, symbolic of domination and power. In heraldry typifies dignity, sovereignty. Word related to Irmin.

ERMINIA In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered a Syrian maiden. She falls in love with Tancred, the Christian, and, when the Christian army besieges Jerusalem, she arrays herself in armor to accompany her lover.

ERNEST (ERN) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning earnestness. Feminine form Ernestine.

EROS (1) A small asteroid which comes closer to earth than any other planet. (2) In early Greek mythology born of Chaos and Divine Principle, a self-existent nature power harmonizing all things. In later myths a god of love, variously said to be the son of Cronus and Aphrodite, Hephaestus and Aphrodite, Hermes and Artemis, Uranus and Gaea, Zephyrus and Iris, but most commonly identified as the son of Ares and Aphrodite. His brother was Anteros, deity of unhappy love. In still later myths Eros multiplied into little gods of discord and misrule, renowned as mischievous, engaged in driving chariots, hunting, rowing, and shooting love arrows. In a legend he was a beautiful youth who warned his bride Psyche not to look upon him. Psyche's jealous sisters prevailed upon her to look at Eros, telling her that he had a monstrous form. When Psyche approached him with a lamp as he slept, a drop of the oil fell on him, he awakened, and his beautiful form flew away. Psyche went in search of her husband and suffered many hardships and perils, finally descending into the

underworld where she was given a box containing all the charms of beauty. Although warned not to open it, she could not resist doing so, and a black vapor rose from the box, which threw her into a death-like sleep, out of which Eros, who had long hovered around her unseen, awoke her with the point of one of his golden arrows. He persuaded Zeus to admit her among the immortals. Thus Dawn becomes the bride of Sun; when she gazes upon him his unveiled splendor is too dazzling even for her eyes and he disappears from her sight, but he returns after she has descended into the nether regions (died for a day). The darts of Eros symbolize sunbeams. In art he is generally shown as a chubby winged boy bearing bow and quiver, sometimes a torch. He is depicted riding a dolphin, an eagle, a lion, or seated in a chariot drawn by wild boars or stags, emblematic of the power of love as the subduer of all nature, including wild animals. Other attributes are the dove, lyre, mussel shell, rose coronal, swan. The name is cognate with Ares, Horus, iris, rice. Eros sometimes is identified with Priapus; he parallels the Roman Cupid.

Erotes. Greek deities of love. Personifications of the life impulse, winged fructifiers. Multiples of Eros.

ERROL Masculine name from the Latin, meaning wanderer; also a form of Earl.

ERROR (1) In Spenser's Faerie Queene a fabulous monster living in Wandering Wood. She has a brood of a thousand young ones of various shapes. Her cubs creep into her mouth when alarmed as a young kangaroo creeps into its mother's pouch. The Red Cross Knight is nearly killed by the stench which issues from the foul fiend, but he succeeds in cutting off her head, whereupon the brood lap up the blood and burst with satiety. (2) In an Italian icon personified by a man dressed as a pilgrim groping out his way blindfolded.

ERUNCHA Australian devils who devour a man or make him into a medicine man.

ERWAND In Armenian legend king born of a dragon father. He was confined in mist and rivers by dragons, who claimed and held captive those coming from their stock. A proverbially ugly and wicked king, who possessed an evil eye under which rocks crumbled to pieces.

ERWIN Masculine name from a family name; a variant of Irving.

ERYCINA Sicilian name of Venus.

ERYMANTHIAN BOAR A devastating boar which lurked in the Erymanthian mountains. Its capture was the fourth Heraclian labor. He chased it into deep snow, where he trapped it. The boar typifies winter frost overcome by Heracles the sun.

ERYSICHTHON Same as Eresichthon, which see.

ES Heaven creator-god of the Yenisei Ostiaks.

ES (AES, EX) Word root meaning essence or light. To Phoenicians signified goat. S is interchangeable with sh, z, zh; all vowels are interchangeable. Appears in Asclepius, Esau, Esmun, essential.

ESAGILA In Babylonian mythol-

ogy temple constructed by the gods for the worship of Marduk after his victory over the chaos monster Tiamat. In some accounts said to stand on the sea; later (probably erroneously) said to be the first temple built on earth, and may have referred to the Tower of Babel.

ESAR Turkish name for god. Cognate with Aesir, Asar (Osiris), Assur, Azur, Sire.

ESARHADDON Son of Sennacherib. One of the most powerful kings of Assyria and renowned as a great builder. He rebuilt Babylon, which his father had destroyed.

ESAU (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew. Its meaning remains unknown, but it is usually explained as densely haired or wooded. (2) Son of Isaac, elder twin brother of Jacob. He was legally the heir, but coming home one night after hunting, he sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of porridge. Jacob, pretending to be Esau, then received from the aged Isaac the blessing intended for his brother, and Esau became an older brother in the service of a younger one. Esau is usually regarded as a deity of darkness or of the moon. In the tradition of the cabala, Esau was under solar dominations, while Jacob was under lunar influence. After giving up his birthright Esau was called Edom, which signifies one who thinks only of the moment, surrendering his inalienable rights. The mountainous section, south of the Dead Sea, in which he settled, was named Edom after him. Esau is usually described as one rough and covered with hair, which probably accounts for the meaning given to the name. His legend bears resemblances to that of Cain and Abel and Ho-no-Susori and Hiko-hohodemi.

ESAUGETEH EMISSEE Creek Indian master of the breath of life. Creator wind god who dwelt in a cave in the center of Nunne Chaha and made the first men of clay and built walls on which he set them out to dry.

ESCALOP SHELL Symbolizes pilgrimage as it serves as a drinking cup on wanderings. Emblem of sea deities and love goddesses.

ESCAPING ONE'S FATE A folktale motif in which unfortunates escape a deplorable fate either by their own cleverness, sorcery, or trickery, or the cleverness, sorcery, or trickery of a benefactor. In African and American Indian tales an animal frequently is the benefactor who saves a human.

ESCARBUNCLE Heraldic symbol of supremacy.

ESCHATOLOGY In theology a doctrine of final or last things, such as death, the future state of existence, immortality, Judgment Day, the millennium, resurrection. From the Greek eschatos meaning furthest, utmost.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA BLOOM In the language of flowers: Do not refuse me.

ESDEN A later name for the baboon form of Thoth.

ESDES A jackal or wolf-headed Egyptian deity.

ESDRAS Masculine name. Greek form of Ezra, meaning rising of light.

ESEGE-MALAN-TENGERI Buriat heaven god.

ESHMUN (ASHMUN, ESHMOUN, ESMOUN, ESMOUNOS, ESMUN) Syro-Phoenician sun deity of healing and vital force. Son of Sydyk. Eighth of the deities worshiped at Beirut, the other seven being his brothers the Cabiri, from whom he was separated by the deluge. Husband-brother-son of Astarte. In one myth he was purused by the goddess Astronoe. As she was about to capture him, he cut off his genitals with an axe. In remorse Astronoe summoned Paeon (probably another aspect of Eshmun), who turned the mutilated god into a deity of generative heat. Thus the sun god, pursued by the gloaming, cut off his lower sections before dying; an aspect of the setting sun. Phallic rites formed an inseparable part of his worship. Some scholars hold Eshmun to be an early form of Asclepius, and a link connecting Phoenician and Greek genealogies. Like Asclepius, the serpent was his emblem. He was a god of Sidon identified with Adonis. See Emasculation.

ESHMUN-ASTARTE Phoenician father-mother deity. Probable source of the Hindu Yab-Yum deity forms. Compares Anat-Bethel, Hermaphrodite. See Androgynous deities.

ESKIMOS According to their own tradition, they were the first of all men, created from the union of a girl and a dog. The man, who was to become the ancestor of white men, the girl put in the boot sole and sent him to find his own country. Thus, when white men came, they came in boats that looked like the sole of a boot.

ESMERALDA (ESME) Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning emerald.

ESPINOGRES In the Grail legend son of Brangemore, queen of Cornwall. He murdered his mother under the altar of the chapel she had built. The chapel became Perilous Chapel where a mysterious Black Hand murdered many knights until Percival overcame the Black Hand and broke the evil spell. This is a fertility myth, in which the Black Hand represents evil or winter.

ESS In Irish mythology daughter of Eochaid and Etain. Mistaken by her father for Etain, she had a daughter by him called Messbuachalla who became the mother of the hero Conaire. See incest.

ESSENCE Existence in the abstract, a spiritual entity, deity, god.

ESSENE (1) Name by which the twelve precious stones set in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest were called. They were arranged in four rows to indicate the four seasons, and symbolized 'that Reason which holds together and regulates the universe.' (2) One of an ascetic community of Jews, formed in the second century B.C. The members lived a monastic life in the desert, had community of goods, sought higher degrees of holiness, practiced voluntary poverty, and were mosly celibates.

ESSONITE Semi-previous gem with the sentiment: Love invites you. Also called cinnamon stone.

ESTAS Athapascan Indian trickster-hero of cosmogonic events.

ESTATE Condition of life, position, rank. Formerly in England, one of three classes possessing political rights: lord's spiritual, lord's temporal, and the commons; now merely lords and commons.

In Popular use, a parcel of real property, usually of considerable size and elegance.

Fourth estate. The lowest class of society, the laboring class. Humorously, the public press.

ESTHER (ESSIE, HESTER, HESTHER, HETTY) (1) Feminine name from the Persian, meaning star. Derived from Ishtar, and identified as L'Isabelluccia. Name radically identical with Zendic stara, a star. Syllable 'Es' corresponds to 'Is' (light). (2) Persian name for the planet Venus. (3) A Jewish heroine whose story is told in the Old Testament book bearing her name. She was an orphan by the name of Hadassah, brought up by her uncle (or cousin) Mordecai. When Ahasuerus (Xerxes) banished Vashti as his wife, Hadassah was chosen to replace her and her name was changed to the Persian Esther. Haman, a royal favorite, jealous of Mordecai, conceived a plot to destroy all the Jews in captivity throughout the kingdom. Esther, a woman of wisdom and tact pleaded for her people and averted the massacre. Haman was hanged on the high gallows he had constructed for Mordecai. The deliverance of the Jews by Esther is still celebrated in the yearly festival called Purim. An epithet of Esther is Hind of Dawn.

ESTOILLE In heraldry a six-pointed star with wavy arms symbolizing eminence.

ESTSANATLEHI The Navaho woman who changes. Revered goddess who, like the phoenix, when she becomes old, rejuvenates herself and becomes young again. She was created by Yei from an image of the turquoise, but moved to the west, the abode of rain, where she is the wife of the sun-carrier. She is the mother of Nayanezgani and sister of Yolkai Estsan. Worshiped as a goddess of fruitfulness. The turquoise is her symbol as akin to earth. Her rejuvenation corresponds to the yearly cycle of renewed fertility.

ESUS (HESUS) Ancient Gaulish god of vegetation and war. Represented as a wood-cutter; his name means master. The human victims offered to him were hung on trees. By Romans sometimes equated with Mars, sometimes with Mercury.

ET (AT, OT) Word root appearing frequently in words relative to warmth, as Etna, heat, hot.

ETA Japanese outcasts. Also called chori, which see.

ETAIN Literally, shining one. In Gaelic mythology the wife of Midir, god of the underworld. She was abducted by Oengus, who kept her imprisoned in a bower of glass, which he carried everywhere with him. Fuamnach, a sorceress, jealous of Etain, transformed her into a fly, which was tossed about in the wind until it fell into a cup in the house of Etair. Etair's wife drank beer from the cup, and so Etain was reborn as the daughter of Etair and his wife, and eventually became the wife of Eochaid Airem, by whom she became the mother of a daughter by the name of Etain. Etain, the wife of Eochaid, arranged a clandestine meeting with the king's brother Ailill Anglonnach, but he overslept and, Midir, in the form of Ailill kept the appointment and carried Etain, rightfully his wife, off with him. In another legend Midir challenged Eochaid Airem to a game of chess; Eochaid lost and Midir demanded

Etain as his prize. She is the summer maid and moon goddess who must spend part of her life underground with the king of darkness and winter. Oengus and Eochaid typify the sun and fertility, which bring Etain out of darkness into the light. Analogue of Persephone.

ETANA In Sumerian mythology a shepherd king who had reigned for 1,500 years. Thirteenth king of Kish after the flood. Being without heir, he set out to obtain from Anu, the sky god, the magic plant of birth. On the back of an eagle he reached the third or highest heaven when he became frightened and fell to his death. The myth alludes to the belief that kingship is hereditary, that legitimate kings descend from the gods or are appointed by the gods, that a mortal is not admitted into the immortal realm of gods. It implies their messianic character, and the belief that a king is the source of civilization. After the death of Alexander the Great, the ascent of Etana was attributed to the warrior. As one who flew into the skies Etana is the prototype of Bellerophon and Icarus.

ETASA In Hinduism swift steed of Indra.

ETEOCLES In Greek mythology a son of Oedipus by his mother Jocasta; thus a child of an incestuous union. Brother of Polynices and of Antigone. After the voluntary abdication of Oedipus, Eteocles and Polynices became joint rulers of Thebes. Eteocles, being ambitious, seized the reins of the government. In the war that followed, called the Seven Against Thebes, the brothers killed each other. Eteocles was a lord of darkness. Their story resembles that of Eber and Eremon.

ETERNAL, THE God. The name of a Gnostic Aeon. Symbolized by the Cedar of Lebanon, circle, evergreens, mountain, olive tree, sea, seaweed, serpent with tail in its mouth. In China personified by a young woman standing, robed in green, veiled, a mantle on her right side; symbolized by a stream of rice wine. Gnostics symbolized by black. In Japan typified by the precious jewel, the tama, a crystal ball.

Eternal City. Rome.

Eternal jewel. The soul.

Eternal light (or flame). Light to which a hero's life is tied. In mythology, the hero is usually a sun-king, as Meleager, whose life is doomed when the brand burns out, i.e. the sun sets. A superstition has evolved from the belief, and families of aviators keep a flame burning; as long as the flame burns no harm supposedly has come to the aviator in flight. Compare Brigit's fire, Excalibur.

Eternal role. Death.

Eternal youth. Symbolized by the fountain of Ponce de Leon; personified by a cherub, Cupid, Seraph.

ETESIAN Yearly north winds that prevail over the Aegean Sea and Mediterranean region during the dog-days; annual monsoons.

ETHAN Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning firmness, strength.

ETHAN ALLEN A hero. Alluding to Ethan Allen, a hero of early Vermont.

ETHEL Feminine name from Old English, meaning noble.

ETHELBALD Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning

noble prince.

ETHELBERT (BERT) Masculine name from Old English, meaning nobly bright.

ETHELDRETH Feminine name from Old English, meaning noble and strong.

ETHELDRID Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning noble threatener.

ETHELRED Masculine name from Old English, meaning noble council.

ETHER (AETHER) (1) A title of Zeus. (2) The blue, the heavens, the sky, the upper regions of space. Word cognate with Aither, author, Uther (Pendragon). Compare Agathadaemon. Symbolized by a ball, circle.

ETHICS Personified by a grave woman holding a measuring square and a bridled lion.

ETHIOPIA Ancients believed Ethiopia to be a land of the most distant men, who were descendants of the men of Punt or perhaps Punt itself. It was the land of the rising and setting sun, and the Table of the Sun was fabled to exist among them. A name derived from or associated with the Greek aithiops meaning to burn face. Because of the name's association with fire, its descendants are sometimes said to have Hephaestus, the fire and metal-working god, as an ancestor. Compare Sabine.

Ethiopian Table. Fertility. It ministered to the wants of the bad or the indifferent as well as to the good. Also called Table of the Sun. Compare Round Table, Sangreal.

ETHNE (ETHNIU) In Celtic mythology granddaughter of Net, daughter of Balor. Wife of Cian and by him mother of Lugh (Lug). As daughter of Balor, she is a deity of darkness or moon goddess. Cian, as son of Diancecht, is a deity of light. Their son Lugh is a sun god. In another legend, she is the sister of Clothru and Medb, and with Clothru, a wife of Conchobar after Medb left him for Ailill.

ETIMMU (ETIMME) Accadian ghost, spirit of the underworld. Diseases are attributed to these souls of the dead. Compares gigim, timi.

ETNA (AETNA) A volcano. In Greek mythology giants and Titans in conflict with the gods were punished by being hurled into its pit. The fumes of Briareus issue from its crater. It is the workshop of the Cyclops and Hephaestus, where the weapons of the gods are forged; in Roman mythology Vulcan has his anvil in its pit. Etna is a contracted form of attuna, Phoenician for furnace. Name cognate with Edna.

ETRAPHILL Moslem angel entrusted with the trumpet of Last Judgment.

ETROG (ETHROG) A citrus fruit; Jewish cult emblem symbolizing the heart. In Feast of Booths, carried in the left hand, the lulab (green palm branch) carried in the right; or tied to the lulab and carried as a token of fruition, triumph.

ETZEL In the Nibelungenlied the name given to Attila, king of the Huns. In the Volsung Saga he is called Atli. He is the second husband of Kriemhild and, by her, the father of Ortlieb. When Etzel's son is killed by the

Burgundians (mist folk), the kin of Kriemhild (gloaming or autumn), Etzel (winter) wages war against them.

E-U In Karen (Burma) mythology the first woman.

EUBOUTEOUS A name of Pluto.

EUCALYPTUS Symbolic of love of traveling.

EUCHARIST Christian rite commemorating the dying of Christ for the salvation of mankind. The holy sacrament, the communion of the body and blood of Christ, hence bread and wine in the communion. The cutting of the loaf signifies the slaying of the lamb of God to culminate in resurrection, Christian interpretation of feast of ancient mystery cults where worshipers partook of the food of life from sacred vessels. Sometimes the god was the food eaten (see eating the god), or a substitute was served as symbolic of the god. The ceremony was a solemn thanksgiving as well as a prayer for fecundity, the rebirth of nature in spring. The Eucharist compares with manna in the desert. It is symbolized by bread and wine, chalice, grapes, Lord's Supper, vine and grapes.

EUCLASE Semi-precious gem symbolizing seaside reveries.

EUCLID Masculine name from the Greek, meaning true glory.

EUDORA (DORA) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning happy gift.

EUGENE (GENE) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning well-born, noble. Feminine form, Eugenia (Eugenie, Genie).

EUGENIDES, MR. A one-eyed Smyrna merchant in the Waste Land by T.S. Eliot, whose cult is that of sexual perversion.

EUGPAMOLAK MANOBO Bagobo (Philippine Island) chief spirit and creator deity who lives in the sky and watches the doings of men. The spirits who serve him punish people who do not make proper offerings.

EULALIE Feminine name from the Greek through the French, meaning speaking well, fair speech.

EULENSPIEGEL, TYLL In medieval German tales a peasant clown. He was baptized in hot water and mud, was a Jack of all trades, undertook any commission, and under the guise of thick-headedness delighted in outwitting the lord, priest, and shopkeepers. Personification of fool, knave, and peasant wit over bourgeois smugness. Eulenspiegel means owlglass.

EULOGIA Originally the eucharist sacrament. Afterward a portion of the consecrated loaf sent to the sick or by one bishop to another as a token of holy brotherhood.

EUMAEUS The swineherd slave of Odysseus. When Odysseus returned home after an absence of twenty years disguised as a beggar, Eumaeus extended hospitality to him. Prototype of faithful slave and swineherd. Eumaeus was the keeper of the swine or flocks of the sky, i.e. the clouds.

EUMENIDES Originally, gentle ones who, through their garden, led souls into the realm of the dead. In later Greek myths, said to be avengers of violated law, spirits of retributive justice, three in number: Alectro (relentless

one), Megaera (grim one), Tisiphone (avenger of murder). Their task was to punish crimes not within the reach of human justice. Their name, meaning good-tempered ones, was said to be a euphemism given to the Furies, as it would have been ominous to call them by their right name. According to one account they sprang from the blood of Uranus when wounded by Cronus and thus were the embodiment of all terrible imprecations which the defeated deity called down on the head of his rebellious son. They also are listed as daughters of Night. Usually said to be the daughters of Uranus and Gaea. They lived in the lower world, employed by Hades and Persephone, and shared the office and attributes of the Parcae (Fates), with whom they are sometimes confused. Most commonly portrayed with winged black bodies, blood dripping from their eyes, snakes twined in their hair. They carry either a dagger, knife, scourge, torch, serpent, or whip. Their libations were honey and wine; offerings were alder, cedar, juniper, and saffron branches. Black sheep and turtle doves were sacrificed to them.

EUMOLPUS In Greek mythology son of Poseidon by Chione, daughter of Boreas. When he was born, his mother threw him into the sea, but Poseidon rescued the child and placed him in the care of Benthesicyme of Ethiopia, whose daughter Eumolpus afterward married. For breaking the law of hospitality Eumolpus and his son Ismarus were expelled from Ethiopia, thence from Thrace. He finally took up his abode in Eleusis. A sweet-singer, he was made the first priest of the Eleusian Mysteries, and the priesthood remained in his family for 1,200 years. As priest-king, he fought with the Eleusinians in their war against Athens and was slain by Erechtheus. In some accounts, he is said to be the son of Deiope, granddaughter of Celeus, who in some legends is accounted the first priestly bard of the Eleusinian Mysteries. Probably a wind deity. As an abandoned child, Eumolpus resembles Moses, Taliesin, etc.

EUNICE Feminine name from the Greek, meaning good, victory, well.

EUNOE In Dante's Purgatorio one side of a fountain or river which has the power of restoring the memory of good deeds; the other side is the Lethe, which obliterates memory.

EUNOMIA In Greek mythology one of the Horae (Seasons). Goddess presiding over spring and wise legislation.

EUNOMOS In Greek mythology son of the Calydonian king Oeneus. Personification of spring vegetation. He is accidentally killed by Heracles (the scorching sun). As a result of the slaying Heracles and his wife go into exile (descend into night or winter).

EUNUCH Phrygians, Syrians, etc., sacrificed their genitals to Cybele. Women cut off their breasts. A novice-priest, in his desire to assimilate himself with his beloved goddess was wrought up to such a high pitch of religious excitement, he dashed the severed portions of himself against her image. These broken instruments of fertility were then reverently wrapped and buried in the earth or in subterranean chambers sacred to Cybele, where they were deemed instrumental in

hastening the return of spring growth. The castrated priests in time degenerated to become castrated guardians of harems, warders of women, and the title eunuch, derived from the Greek meaning keeper of the bed or the bedchamber attendant, was applied to them. Thus the eunuch became the steward of the wives of men of nobility and wealth, a being neither man nor woman, and emblematic of that which the ancients called evil, sterility. In some societies they are beings without legal or social status. See emasculation.

EUONYMOUS Evergreen emblematic of June in Korea.

EUPATORIUM BLOOM Delay.

EUPHEMUS In early Greek mythology son of the moon-goddess Europa; born by the Cephissus river. He became renowned as a swimmer and could swim as soon as he was born. He skimmed from wave to wave and leaped out of the water like a trout. Compare Cuchulainn. In later legend Poseidon was identified as his father. Euphemus was an Argonaut and, when the Argo came upon the Symplegades, he dispatched a dove to pass between the rocks. When the rocks closed the dove had passed through safely except for the loss of a few feathers. In this manner the Argonauts were able to judge the speed at which they had to row to pass safely through the rocks. The name Euphemus, meaning well-spoken is the source of the word euphemism. His swimming feats probably refer to sun on water.

EUPHRASIA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning heroine.

EUPHRATES In Babylonian mythology, with the Tigris, poured by a god from the great water pot. Fertilizing waters on which Babylon, one of the greatest metropolises of the ancient world, was situated. In Old Testament probably one of the four rivers in Paradise to which reference is made. In New Testament typifies St. Luke. See Aquarius.

EUPHROSYNE In Greek mythology one of the three Graces; presided over good cheer.

EUPHUES The chief character of John Lyly's Euphues. Noted for his alliteration and stilted high-flown manner of speech, which gave rise to the words euphuism and euphuist. Hence one who indulges in affected and elaborate speech.

EURAQUILO A stormy northeast wind of the Levant. Euroclydon is a poetical extension to any violent northeast wind.

EUREKA (1) Literally, I have found it. A cry of exultation over a discovery, alluding to the supposed utterance of Archimedes, the Syracusan philosopher, upon discovering how to find the amount of alloy in Hiero's crown. The word compares with hurrah and hurray, cries of joy, and with ooroorake, cry with which the fiends supposedly hailed Lucifer. (2) Motto of the State of California, alluding to the discovery of gold in the state.

EURO In Australian mythology animal in whose body primordial fire was contained.

EUROPA In Greek mythology daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, and Telephassa. Zeus, in the form of a white bull, abducted her and carried her off to Crete, where she became the mother by

him of Aeacus, Minos, and Rhadamanthus. Asterion, king of Crete, married her, and adopted her sons. Europa personified the splendor of the morning, she was the dawn, carried across the firmament by the god of the heavens. In some interpretations Europa is a moon goddess and her name is said to mean she-of-the-broad-face (or broad-eye), i.e. full moon. She has become the female figure symbolic of Europe. Her name is related to the Vedic Uruasi (wide-spreading dawn).

EUROPE A continent accounted one of the four corners of the world. Personified by a matron clad in regal flowing robes and wearing a machinated crown.

EURUS (EUROS) In Greek mythology son of Eos and Astraeus. Personification of the east wind; in Athens, the southeast wind. His warm breath melts the snow into rain. Compare Euraquilo.

EURY Word element from the Greek signifying broad or wide.

EURYALE In Greek mythology sister of Medusa. One of the Gorgons, which see.

EURYALUS In Virgil's Aeneid the faithful friend of Nisus.

EURYBIA One of the Greek Nereides. Sea-nymph offspring of Nereus and Doris.

EURYCLEA In Greek legend old nurse of Odysseus. She recognizes him by a scar when he returns home after an absence of twenty years, although his wife Penelope does not. Euryclea is she who goes before the sun (Odysseus) at his rising, i.e. the dawn or dawn mist. The scar is that of mutilation which the sun receives at setting. See scar.

EURYDICE In Greek mythology: (1) a nymph, wife of Orpheus. After her death, her husband followed her to the underworld and was given permission to lead her thence on condition that he did not glance at her during the passage. He violated the condition, and she was returned to Hades. Eurydice typifies the dawn or dawn mist, which falls back into darkness as her husband is forced to travel the sky without her. (2) Wife of Creon; mother of Haemon. On word of her son's suicide, she killed herself. See Creon, Haemon.

EURYLOCHUS In Greek legend the only companion of Odysseus Circe was unable to turn into a hog.

EURYNOME In Greek mythology an Oceanide. Mother of the Graces (Charites). She was the mistress of Ophion, the cosmic snake. A great mother goddess. Her name signifies wide-rule and she is a personification of the wide-ruling element of moisture (dew). Zeus made her his wife to emphasize the extent of his dominions. Some identify her as a moon-goddess, and Eurynome was a surname of Artemis in Arcadia, where she was represented as a mermaid.

EURYPHASSA (EURYPHAESSA) Greek Titan; daughter of Uranus and Gaea, sister-wife of Hyperion, mother of Helios. Name signifying far-shining, she is an aspect of dawn.

EURYPYLUS In Greek legend assisted by Calchas the soothsayer, Eurypylus determined the right moment for cutting the first cable at Aulis when the Greeks set sail for Troy.

EURYSTHEUS Legendary king of Mycenae. Grandson of Perseus, son of Sthenelus, cousin of Heracles. At the instigation of Hera, Heracles was forced to serve him for twelve years, performing twelve labors. See Heracles. Eurystheus was a contemptible ruler served by his honorable and lofty cousin, thus Eurystheus, the task-master, typifies mankind served by the sun, which constantly labors for the benefit of those meaner than himself. An agricultural deity. After his death, Eurystheus's head was buried in a pass that commanded the approach to Athens to protect the city from invasion, a burial paralleling that of Adam, Arthur, and Bran.

EURYTION (1) Greek Giant who, with the two-headed dog Orthrus, guarded the oxen of Geryon. He was killed by Heracles. (2) The Centaur who, at the marriage feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia, became intoxicated and tried to violate the bride, thus causing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae.

EURYTUS Instructor to Heracles in the art of bow and arrow.

EUSEBIUS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning godly, pious.

EUSOPH Chaldean sky deity. Light of life. Symbolized by an equilateral triangle.

EUSTACE Masculine name from the Greek, meaning to cause to stand firm, and from the Latin, meaning fruitful or happy in harvest.

EUTERPE Greek muse of harmony and lyric poetry; patroness of joy and pleasure. She invented the double flute. Portrayed with a musical instrument, usually a flute. Her name signifies charmer. She probably typifies an aspect of breeze.

EUXINE (EUXINUS) Literally, hospitable sea. The Black Sea on which sailed the fabled Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece. Ancients believed it flowed into Oceanus. Once known as Axenus.

EVADNE (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Poseidon and Pitane; wife of Argus. In another account Aegyptus is her father. By Apollo, mother of Iamos. Fearing the wrath of her father, she fled after the birth of her son. Two serpents (earth's wisdom) were sent by Apollo to guard the infant. After a long search, the grandfather found the child in a bed of violets. Iamos revealed a knowledge normally hidden from the minds of men, and his children, the Iamidai, became the famous seers or prophets of Olympia. (2) Wife of Capaneus, who was one of the Seven Against Thebes and killed in attacking the city. She threw herself on her husband's funeral pyre, and was consumed with him. Thus the gloaming dies on the burning fire of the setting sun.

EVAKI Amazonian night or sleep goddess. She shuts the lid of the pot in moving heaven which contains the sun, and hides it until heaven resumes its daytime position.

EVAN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning young warrior. Welsh form of John, identical with Ivan, Yvon. In Greek antiquity a title of Bacchus. Related to Bevan, Levan, heaven.

EVANDER In Roman mythology son of Mercury and Carmenta. A fertility lord, he was banished from Arcadia about sixty years

before the Trojan war and founded a settlement of colonists in Italy on Palatine Hill on the Tiber, where he introduced Greek art and the worship of Greek divinities, such as: Demeter (Ceres), Heracles (Hercules), Nike (Victory), Pan (Faunus), Poseidon (Neptune). His settlement, Pallatium, later became incorporated with the city of Rome. He had a son named Pallas and two daughers, Rome (strength), and Dyne (power). In the Aeneid, as an old man, he welcomed Aeneas to Italy after his escape from Troy.

EVANGELINE Feminine invented name, derived from evangel, meaning good news.

EVANGELISTS The four Christian apostles, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, to whom the Gospels are ascribed, hence any preacher, especially one who travels. The four are symbolized by four open books, four scrolls, four streams issuing from a rock. Individually, Matthew is symbolized by a man (or angel), inasmuch as his gospel expresses the human side of Christ; Mark by a lion, expressing courage and energy; Luke by a calf or ox, expressing sacrifice; John by an eagle, expressing lofty vision. The four creatures were borrowed from Assyrian art.

EVANS, SIR HUGH In Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor a pedantic Welsh parson and schoolmaster. Although of extraordinary simplicity, he has great native shrewdness.

EVANS, WILLIAM The giant porter of Charles I, said to be nearly eight feet. He carried Sir Jeffrey Hudson, the king's dwarf, in his pocket.

EVE (CHAVAH, CHAVVA, EVA, EVITA, HEVE) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning life. (2) In Old Testament the first created woman, the common mother of all mankind. Agent through whom sin came into the world; a temptress, inasmuch as she persuaded Adam to eat the forbidden fruit. She was made of man for man and for this reason is regarded the subordinate and weaker of the two sexes. Her history is closely connected with that of Adam, which see. She is usually portrayed as a naked woman, her loins girdled by grape leaves; she holds an apple; a serpent is near her. Her name is cognate with av, ave, evoe. Prototype of Embla, Pandora.

EVELAKE Saracen ruler who was converted to Christianity by Joseph of Arimathea and brought by Joseph to Britain. He attempted the quest of the Grail, and failed, but was divinely promised that he should not die until a knight of his blood in the ninth degree should achieve it. When Percivale, his descendant, fulfilled the promise, Evelake was 300 years old.

EVELYN Masculine and feminine name from the Celtic, meaning pleasant; from the Hebrew, meaning life; from Old French, meaning hazel. Also from an Old French family name, Avelin. Other feminine forms are Evelina, Eveline. Evelyn is related to Hebrew Eve.

EVENING Typifies autumn, middle age. According to Aristotle, it typifies winter and old age. Mystics associate it with the musical tone d.

Evening deities. Guides into the realm of darkness or death.

Evening glory. Japanese symbol for loneliness, melancholy. Called yufugawo.

Evening star. See under star.

Evening twilight. Approaching death. In an Italian icon personified by a winged infant of dusk carnation color flying toward the west. A bright star is above his head; in his left hand he holds a bat; with his right hand he is dropping arrows.

EVERARD Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning boar and hard.

EVEREST Sacred Buddhist mountain. See mountains.

EVERETT Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning changeless.

EVERGLADE STATE Florida.

EVERGREEN Constancy, eternity, faithfulness, permanence, poverty. Anciently marked the grave of illustrious dead, ultimately a general symbol of immortality. Sacred to the Teutons, the evergreen appeared with the mistletow in festivals celebrating the winter solstice; a practice borrowed for the Christmas celebration. Compare cedar, fir, pine.

Evergreen needle. Japanese symbol of longevity and prosperity.

Evergreen sprig. Immortality. In medical symbolism of obstetric import; life.

Evergreen thorn. Solace in adversity.

EVERLASTING BLOOM In the language of flowers: Always remembered.

EVERYMAN English title of Elkerlijk, a Dutch morality play of the 15th century. Everyman the principle character in the play, symbolizes humanity; he depicts man's progress through life, and the characters he meets are personified vices and virtues. When summoned by death, Everyman, who has been forsaken by his friends and has lost his faculties and his possessions, is sustained by the comfort of his good deeds. The mystics conceive Everyman as dual in character, having within himself the masculine attributes of intellect, knowledge, and science, and the feminine characteristics of love, religion, and will.

EVIL Symbolized by a basilisk, a beautiful but repellent woman, black color, darkness, devil, dragon, drought, famine, gargoyle, hemlock, hyena, Lucifer, panther, poison, Satan, serpent, siren, spider, storm, thorn, vampire, winter, wolf. Evil deities are those of darkness; death; night; scorching, drought-bringing sun; storm, underworld; winter.

Evil eye. The eye of one who is envious, jealous, or malicious, and believed to have the power to cast a spell, strike dead, turn to stone, or cause other injury to the beasts or persons on which it gazes. Frequently the third, fiery, scorching eye of a deity or supernatural creature. In Irish mythology the eye of Balor is an evil eye.

Evil genius. A devil, Lucifer, Satan, a tempter. One of the two spirits which supposedly accompany each person through life, the other being good.

Evil hour. An unfortunate impulse or influence, in allusion to astrology.

Evil kings. In India kings of the six heavens who resisted the spread of Buddhism and were subdued by Tenshodijin.

Evil May Day. May 1, 1517 in which rioting London apprentices attacked French residents. As a result of the riots fifteen

were hanged.

Evil pockets. The eighth circle of Dante's Inferno, the Malebolge, divided into ten concentric rings forming deep bolgi or evil pits. In each a separate kind of fraud has its own punishment. Malebolge is used figuratively for any cesspool of filth or iniquity.

Evil principle. A compulsive power beyond our wills. Even the gods are unable to control or overcome this power; thus Pagan deities, including Zeus, submit to the unerring guidance of the Fates. In mythology frequently understood to be the female or passive principle. Darkness, death, winter.

King's evil. Scrofula. So called from the belief which existed from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Queen Anne that it could be cured by the royal touch.

Root of all evil. Money.

EVNISSYEN In Brythonic mythology a lover of strife; brother of Nissyen, a lover of peace. Son of Llyr, half-brother of Bran and Branwen. When Matholwych, king of Ireland and suitor of Branwen, arrived in Britain, Evnissyen mutilated his steeds. The indignant Matholwych left and returned only when Bran gave him gifts which included a caldron which restored life to the dead. After the marriage of Branwen to Matholwych, Evnissyen the mischief-maker, again created trouble by tossing Gwern, son of Matholwych and Branwen, into the fire. In the war that followed, Evnissyen, regretting his evil deeds, destroyed the caldron in which the warriors of Matholwych were being revived, and gave his own life in doing so. Evnissyen typifies the wind; Matholwych the sun. The steeds of Matholwych were clouds, dissipated by the wind.

EVOE (HEVAH) Cry shouted at Greek mysteries by worshipers. Compares with alleluia (hallelujah). Word akin to Eve.

EWE (1) A single possession highly prized, alluding to the story of the ewe lamb told in the Old Testament Book of Samuel. Compare lamb. In Greek antiquity sacred to Hera. In Japan a sacred animal called Sin You, which see. (2) A ferocious West African tribe with speech practically monosyllabic.

EWER Fertility, nourishment, refreshment, water.

Ewer and basin. Toilet. Christian symbol of innocence and purity.

EWIGZEITGEIST The enduring spirit; spirit that characterizes age after age, opposed to zeitgeist.

EXCALIBUR (ESCALIBOR, ESSICALIBUR) Magic sword of King Arthur. The only knight who could tear the sword from the stone in which it had been firmly fixed, it became his. With the feat he proved his right to the throne of England. In another legend the sword was bestowed on him through Merlin, who led him to the lake, where the Lady of the Lake appeared and told him to take the sword which an arm 'clothed in white samite' held in hand. At Arthur's death, Sir Bedivere, instructed by Arthur, threw the sword into the water, where it was caught by an arm and hand 'clothed in white samite.' The hand waved it three times and then with the sword disappeared into the water. The life of Arthur was tied to the sword, i.e. the life of the sun is attached to its never-failing rays. Morgan Le Fay, Arthur's sister, desiring the sword for her lover

Sir Accolon, tried to take it from Arthur. She succeeded only in obtaining the scabbard, which, in anger, she hurled into the lake, but with injury to the sword, the death of Arthur at some future time was assured. The sword is also known as Caledvwich, Caliburn, Mirandoise. Or Arthur may have possessed more than one magic sword. Excalibur compares with Ascalon, Caladbolg, Gram, Kusanagi, Morglay, and other magic weapons, which are usually instruments of fertility as well as of destruction. It also compares with the brand to which the life of Meleager was tied. The exact meaning of Excalibur is unknown; it is believed to signify liberated from stone, and it accepted as an earlier form of excelsior.

EX CATHEDRA Literally, from the chair. Signifies to speak with authority. Thus the pope, speaking ex cathedra, is said to speak with an infallible voice, to speak as the successor and representative of Saint Peter. Applied ironically to dogmatic, self-sufficient assertions.

EXCELSIOR Literally, higher, loftier. Ever upward. Motto of New York State; also of the United States. Longfellow titled an allegorical poem Excelsior. The scene is set in the Alps, where a youth bearing the device Excelsior essays to climb higher and higher, but falls dead on the way.

EXCHANGE OF CHILDREN In time myths the aged king, usually a sun hero, is told by an oracle or prophet that his son or his daughter's son will slay him. In an attempt to avoid this fate, the king orders the infant killed. The desperate mother places her son in the home of a shepherd or serf, whose ill-born child is then sacrificed to satisfy the king, and in time the prophecy is fulfilled. Thus the young sun relentlessly replaces the old sun, the New Year replaces the Old Year. In folklore a huge-headed, ill-favored, or imbecilic infant, believed to be the offspring of mischievous fairies, underground gnomes, or of witches, is substituted by its malicious parents for a beautiful and normal infant which has been left unguarded, especially before baptism. Such an infant is called a changeling. See exposed child.

Exchange of place. In Irish mythology parallels descent into underworld.

EXCREMENTS SWALLOWED In primitive legends power is obtained over a malignant creator god, culture hero, or obstructive brother by possession of or use of his voidings.

EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS In antiquity a sacrifice to a deity; surrogate for a sacred king, which see.

EXHALATION In heraldry a rain-shower, watersprout, or the like, employed as a bearing.

EXILE In an Italian icon personified by a man dressed as a pilgrim. He carries a palmer's staff and a hawk. The palmer's staff denotes virtue, the hawk evil.

EXIS (EXVSVA) Found on a cartouche with two asps. Used in antiquity as an amulet probably against snake bite.

EXODUS Literally, road out. Title of the second book of the Old Testament; also called Shemoth. It describes the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses, the divine law, and the establishment of Je-

hovah's dwelling place in the tabernacle. Hence, a mass departure, a transference of population on a large scale; victory over death.

EXORCISE Deliver from evil, expel an evil spirit by magic words or prayers.

EXPECTATION WEEK Week between the Ascension and Whit Sunday, when the apostles continued praying in expectation of the descent of the Holy Ghost.

EXPERIENCE In an Italian icon personified by a matron holding a geometrical square in one hand and in the other a small staff attached to which is a scroll inscribed with "Rerum Magistra." A flame pot and a touchstone are at her side.

EXPIATORY RITUAL In primitive Greece a human being bore the burden of expiating sin. Many expiated their sins by jumping from cliffs into the sea or by other forms of suicide. In mythology the act of suicide was sometimes attributed to madness brought on by the sin committed, as in the case of Agraulos and Herse. See Erichthonios.

EXPOSED CHILD An exposed infant who is rescued has come to be regarded as one of the identifying marks of a hero or god, along with abnormal growth, caesarean birth, and supernatural conception. The excuse for exposing the infant varies; it may be because of deformity, for economic reasons, illegitimacy, incestuous parentage, political power, supernatural parentage, or to avoid the fulfilment of a prophecy. The child invariable is saved; frequently by an animal who guards or nourishes the child until a peasant or shepherd comes along, who recognizes the noble or royal qualities of the infant by a halo or the brilliance of the child's countenance. The peasant raises the child, who grows into a beautiful maiden or heroic youth, who returns to claim his (or her) rightful position in the world or to avenge or rescue someone, and invariably fulfils the prophecy. Thus the exposed child is a victim and the wielder of fate. Most often the exposed child is a sun hero, who in time myths is fated to replace the old sun king or old year. See Achilles, Aegisthus, Amphion and Zethus, Atalanta, Hiruko, Iamus, Moses, Neleus and Pelias, Oedipus, Paris, Perseus, Remus and Romulus, Telephus.

Exposed dead. A practice which existed among primitive pastoral peoples. Corpses devoured by beasts and birds of prey supposedly experienced great joy and by this means entered the happy fields of afterlife. Among the Jews to be deprived of burial was thought to be one of the greatest marks of dishonor or causes of unhappiness. It was denied to none, not even to enemies. Good men made it a part of their piety to inter the dead. The same tradition existed in ancient Greece, and Antigone faced death rather than let the body of her brother Polynices go unburied. Among certain Zoroastrian sects the dead were left exposed because decayed particles must not contaminate the next world.

EXULTATION Manifested by the crowing cock.

EX VOTO (EX VOTIVE) In Roman Catholic Church, a consecrated (votive) offering, as a picture or tablet.

EYE Divine omniscience, God, the orb or sun. Curiosity, fixity

of purpose, foresight, insight, jealousy, knowledge, love, poise, stability, vigilance, vision, window, wisdom. Evil, sorcery, witchery. Life, thus "death put out his eyes." Its parts typify the male and female principles. Amulets of eyes are worn as charms against evil. According to Dante, where love begins, opposed to the mouth, where love ends. Dream significance: (beautiful) sincere love; (diseased) bad business; (lost) death of a relative. In Freemasonry the All-seeing or eye of God is posed upon the apex of a cone or pyramid. Gnostic symbol of the dewdrop. In heraldry signifies providence in government. According to mystics: (black) cunning; (brown) superiority, talent; (deeply set) envy, malice; (expressive) energy; (green) bravery, constancy, treachery; (grey) gentleness, thoughtfulness; (hollow) spying; (small and alert) perseverance; (shifty) hypocrisy; (yellow) murderousness. In the East and Near East the eyes of criminals are sealed; servants are trained to impart information to their masters in the presence of strangers by means of the eyes, thus the Biblical expression, "As the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters." Egyptians of antiquity conceived Polaris as an eye upon the pivot of the universe. An eye was a hieroglyph of Horus, Osiris, and Ra, the all-seeing. It was a sun charm worn to ensure health and protect from evil; it was placed with the dead to guard the soul passing through darkness. The Egyptian word for eye was ar, to which is related Har, which was one of the names of Odin. In India the eye typifies androgyneity, the linga and yoni. In death it supposedly goes to the sun, whereas the breath goes to the wind. See urna. The eight expressions of the eyes in the Thandava and Lasya dances are: 1- Sama, natural look, represents beginning the dance; depicts devas, observing. 2- Alokita, a quick circular look. A moving wheel, requests. 3- Sachi, looking from center to the side. Aiming arrow, explaining inner motive. 4- Pralokita, looking both sides. Comparing, looking abroad. 5- Meelita, looking with half-opened eyes. Captivity, madness, meditating, prayer. 6- Ullokita, looking up. Before God, growth, recollecting. 7- Anuvrtta, looking up and down quickly. Affection, anger. 8- Avalokita, looking down. Consultation, journey, thinking.

Bandaged eye. Blindness. Impartiality, from the bandage on the eyes of Justice.

Blue eyes. Innocence, heavenly purity, sky deities. In fairy tales the color of the eyes of the heroine princess or fairy queen. In Elizabethan times one was blue-eyed or blue-rimmed with debauchery. According to mystics: (China blue) jealousy, passion; (dark blue) profound thinker; (light) weakness; (ordinary) gentleness, kindness.

Coffin eyes. Two eyes or holes were cut in Egyptian coffins that they might guide the souls of mummies; one was the eye of Horus, the sun; one was that of Osiris or Isis, the moon.

Evil eye. See under evil.

Eyeball. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the nine uses of the eyeball are: 1- Bhramana, circular movement. Depicts valor and wrath. 2- Valana, moving in a triangle; use undetermined. 3- Pathana, dropping down; sorrow. 4- Chalana, shaking quickly; fear, valor. 5- Sampravesa, drawing eyeballs back; contempt. 6- Nivartana, sidelong lingering glance; love. 7- Samudvrtta, moving from left

to right; valor, wrath. 8- Nishkrama, looking straight forcefully; surprise, wrath, wonder. 9- Prakrta, natural look; used in almost all places.

Eyebrows. If close to eyes, typifies gravity; if long, a sage; meeting in men, hard-heartedness; meeting in women, jealousy; raised from eyes, timid inquisitiveness; well divided, cold-heartedness. In Scandinavian mythology a wall of defense. See Ymir. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the seven uses are: 1- Utkshepa, raising; typifies anger, doubt, pleasure, pranks, wonder; 2- Pathana, bringing down; disgust, envy, laughing, smelling. 3- Bhrukuti, raising the ends; wrath. 4- Chatura, slightly up; amorousness, calmness, grace. 5- Kunchita, bending; ambition, crying, fatigue, laughter, pride. 6- Rechita, raising one gracefully; use not determined. 7- Sahaja, natural position; used in natural depictions.

Eye for an eye. Retaliation, retribution in kind. Law introduced by Hammurabi.

Eye gouging. Self-sacrifice, drawing blood as an offering to a deity.

Eye in a triangle. Holy Christian Trinity. When surrounded by a circle radiating light typifies the infinte holiness of the Trinity.

Eyelid. Observation, vigilance. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the nine uses are: 1- Unmesha, opening; depicts anger. 2- Minesha, closing; anger. 3- Prasrta, wide open; pleasure, valor, wonder. 4- Kunchita, shrinking; smelling. 5- Sama, natural; love. 6- Vivartita, raising; anger. 7- Sphurita, shaking, jealousy. 8- Pihita, closing tight; eye-disease, heat, rain, sleeping, strong wind. 9- Vilolita, twinkling; depicts being slapped.

Eye of a cock. Talisman against witchcraft.

Eye of London. Center of London since Roman times. From Cheapside, a name cognate with Cheop, the ever-existent eye.

Eye of a mole. Eye which cannot see; intellectual or spiritual blindness.

Eye of a needle. That which is small.

Eye of a newt. Talisman against disease and evil influences.

Eyes closed. Blindness, impartiality, sleep. Closed in death to shut out the light of this world that the dead person may see in the next. Finno-Ugrics close the eyes of the dead to prevent the deceased from doing harm with a glance or designating who is the next to die during the period the corpse lies in the house.

Eye servant. One who serves faithfully only when the eyes of his master are upon him.

Eyes painted. Abandoned woman.

Eye throbbing. Left, sorrow and tears; right, joy.

Eye wash. Flattery.

Falcon-eyed. Stitched with wire; a practice in training full-grown falcons.

Naked eye. Reality, truth.

One eye. The All-seeing; eye of the universe. Light, moon, sun. Horus, Odin, Siva, Zeus. Compare circle.

One-eyed. One who concentrates his efforts in one direction, usually ignoble. In Greek mythology the Cyclops, lawless giants.

Open eye. Great watcher, supreme deity. Foreseeingness, guardianship.

Saucer eyes. Innocence.

Third eye. Frequently in the forehead of a deity, sometimes on the chest. Wisdom. When an evil eye, one that scorches. The fire of Siva's central eye burnt

off one of the five heads of Brahma. The Buddhist Dharmapalas have three eyes. Buddha sometimes portrayed with a third eye. See urna.

Throw dust in one's eyes. Confuse, deceive.

Two eyes. Knowledge and love. Harmony, marriage, unity, as they are interiorly one though exteriorly two. When one is black and one is white they stand for night and day, a symbolism used in Egyptian antiquity. Two eyes on a platter typify Saint Lucy.

EYEBRIGHT In the language of flowers: Cheer up.

EYETEETH The canine teeth, suggesting one can bite as well as bark. To have out one's eyeteeth is to be alert, knowing.

EYLIMI In Norse mythology father of Hjordis, grandfather of Sigurd, who avenges his death. A time myth.

EYNY Feminine name from Old Norse, meaning island freshness.

EYRGJAFA In Norse mythology daughter of Ran and Aegir. A Vana-mother of Heimdall. With Angeyja she ground mould on the World Mill. Personification of waves.

EZEKIEL (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning strength of God. (2) One of the four greater Hebrew prophets, a prophet of captivity. He foretold the destruction of Jerusalem and prepared the Jews for restoration. His book abounds with sublime visions of divine glory and awful denunciations against Israel for a rebellious spirit against God; it contains similar denunciations against Tyre and other hostile nations. His writings are mystical to the point of obscurity. He is said to have been the possessor of life-giving winds, and the beasts of his vision were the eagle, lion, man, ox, which symbolize the quarters of the earth and the four winds.

E-ZIDA Babylonian temple of Nebo. The True House.

EZRA (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning helper or rising light. (2) Hebrew priest and scribe at the head of a large party of Jewish exiles who returned from Babylon to Jerusalem. Regarded as a personification of divine essence, light.

EZZELIN (EZZELINO DA ROMANO) Holder of extensive dominions in 13th century northeastern Italy. A notoriously cruel tyrant, he was called fiery brand and son of Satan. He appears in Dante's Inferno.

F

F Sixth rate; sixth in a group or order. Among gnostics symbolizes fire or life; Father (God), the sun. Also domestic felicity and the law of protection. Occult significance: dominates the heart; its period is for six years. Character traits: artistic, calmness, excitement producing ill effects upon the heart. Numerical value, six. Physical weak spots, ears and heart. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence, Taurus or Virgo. Symbolic correspondence, trial. Tarot correspondence, Lover. Among Hebrew cabalists, character traits: ambition, love of art and science, success in love, wise. In low form, covetousness, trying to obtain fortune by illicit means. Musical tone corresponding to earth or nature. In music fourth tone in scale of

C major; sixth tone in scale of A minor. Final tone of Lydian mode in Greek scale. In Roman notation, forty. Parallels first letter of the Anglo-Saxon runic futhorc, Arabic fa, Egyptian hieroglyph asp (cerastes), Greek phi, Hebrew vau (hook, nail, or peg), Irish fearn (alder tree). Interchangeable with p, ph, and v (as apple = aval; April = Avril). See Alphabet Affiliations, Domincal letter.

Three F's. In the late 19th century, the demands of the Irish Land League, i.e. Fair rent, Fixed tenure, Free sale.

FA Word root signifying fire and life. Root of fair, fate, father, fay, fete, Fo, Fudo, Jove, Jahve, Siva, Typho.

FABIAN Delaying, stalling tactics, alluding to the policy of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who won a decisive victory over Hannibal by canny delays rather than violence.

FABLE A short tale related to teach a moral, frequently the characters are animals or inanimate objects. To invent a story, but present it as if it were true; thus a falsehood, idle talk, or an old wives' tale. Personified by a young woman surrounded by the crow, fox, lion, mouse, and stork, which appear in Aesop's Fables.

Fabliaux. Mirthful, obscene stories of the middle ages; the literature of the common people. Usually adultery and sexual intrigue was the theme, the clergy and women being the targets of satirical attacks. They were inherited from the literature of the Orient, especially India and Persia, and were transmitted orally from age to age. A number of present-day smoking room and vaudeville stories are descendants.

FABRICIUS Roman consul famous for his incorruptibility. Died about 270 B.C. The personification of honesty, he lived frugally on his farm, refused rich presents offered to him by the Samnite ambassadors, and, at his death, left no portion for his daughters.

FABULINUS Roman god who presided over the speech of young children. See Baby.

FACADE Emblem of architecture.

FACE (HUMAN) Deity image, director, guide, intelligence, presence, protector, and for this reason carved fore on a boat. Dream significance: (beautiful) pleasant visit; (cheerful) happiness, long life; (sad) idleness, worry; (ugly) premature death. According to the mystics, the face and head are anatomical denomincations governed by Aries. Among American Indians rounded faces represent male deities, rectangular faces represent female deities. In Christian tradition, typifies trinity or three essential modes of the same being. Compounded of two eyes, exteriorly Divine duality, interiorly Divine unity (vision is one); a nose, exteriorly Divine duality, interiorly unity; a mouth, exteriorly Divine duality, interiorly unity. Face and presence express the same word in Hebrew and are often used for the person himself. Among ancient Hebrews, a symbol of presence and power. The light of God's face or countenance was a token of His favor.

In the Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the coloration of the face is of four kinds: 1- Svabhavika, natural. Depicts natural condition. 2- Prasanna, gladdening. Depicts amorousness, merriment, wonder. 3- Rakta, reddening. Depicts grief, rage, valor. 4- Syama, withdrawing blood from the face. Depicts disgust, fear. The nine expressions used in the dances are: 1- Srngara (amorousness) or Rati (love) portrayed with sidelong glance, slightly moving the eyebrows with a smile. 2- Veera (valor) or Utsaha (heroism); fully opened eyes, raised eyebrows and cheeks, the face red. 3- Karuna (compassion) or Shoka (grief); eyes drooping with effort, nose still, cheeks dragged down, neck bent slowly, face pale. 4- Hasya (contempt or indifference); one eyebrow raised, the eyeballs, drawn back, shrinking the nose and eyelids, face gladdened. 5- Adbhutha (wonder) or Ascharya (surprise); both eyebrows raised gracefully, looking gradually forward, eyelids stretched sideways, cheeks and neck slightly forward. 6- Bhayanaka (fear) or Bhaya (fright); raising the eyebrows, one after another, then both; opening the eyes wide, shaking the eyeballs sideways, looking to the right and left, the nostrils widened, lips turned inwards, the face first pale, then red. 7- Beebatsa (disgust) or Apprakrita (insufferableness); drawing the eyeballs inward, the eyebrows downward, shrinking the nose, winking, bending lips down, neck downward, face natural color. 8- Roudra (wrath) or Krodha (anger); straight forward powerful look, eyes fully opened, eyebrows raised, nostrils dilated, lips trembling, jaws tightly set, face red. 9- Santa (serenity) or Samyamana (calmness) looking up throught the eyebrows, lids half closed, head and neck in natural position.

Bearded face. Old age, wisdom.

Beardless face. Inexperience, youth.

Face downward. Conquered by shame, defeat.

Face in the moon. Deity of night, generally said to be the man in the moon. In the Bible the man placed in the moon as punishment for picking up a bundle of sticks on the Sabbath. In Egypt the face of Thoth. In Greek antiquity it was the terrifying apparition which scared away the impure from the moon, which was a deity abode. A fable probably devised to discourage suicide, which was unlawful. In Norse mythology the face of Mani.

Face, part lion, part goat. An aspect of Mon, Pan, Tum, and other fertility deities whose attributes are those of the sun (lion) and earth (goat).

Face upward. Divine contemplation.

Four faces. In Assyrian art the face of a man with that of a bull (or ox), eagle, and lion represents the deity as lord of the four cardinal points. An aspect of Asshur borrowed by Hebrews and Christians as the four sacred animals.

Long face. Dissatisfaction, sorrow.

Painted face. Charm against the evil eye and other malicious or subtle influences. Pawnee Indians painted the face to represent Tirawa. A blue line was drawn archlike from the cheeks over the brow with a straight line down the nose to symbolize the path by which life descends from above.

Red face. Anger.

Round face. Cheerfulness, contentment.

Serene face. Goodwill, justice.

FADING In an Italian icon personified by a woman in green, her garment embroidered with

pearls and precious jewels. She wears a gold crown. In one hand she holds a torch with the motto, "Egrediens Ut Fulgur;" in the other a nosegay of roses, some of which fall to the ground faded and discolored.

FAERIE QUEENE, THE Goriana, heroine of the allegorical romance of chivalry by Edmund Spenser. She sometin es typifies Queen Elizabeth.

FAET FIADA In Irish mythology one of the three gifts of Manannan to the Tuatha De Danann after their defeat at the hands of the Milesians. It provided the power to become invisible. The two other gifts were the pigs, whose hordes were inexhaustible, and the Feast of Goibniu (Feast of Age), at which an ale was served that kept those who drank it forever young.

FAFNIR (FAFNER) In Norse mythology son of Hreidmar, brother of Ottar and Regin. When his father became the possessor of the Andvare Treasures, he killed him as well as his brothers for them. To protect the wealth he transformed himself into a dragon which sprayed poisonous venom, i.e. became earth in winter cloak. Sigurd, the sun, roasted and ate his heart, and through tasting the blood gained the power to understand the language of birds, and rescued Brynhild, summer maid, guarded by Fafnir in her long sleep. Fafnir compares with Python, Tiamat, Vrtra.

Fafnir's death. Release of rain (his blood).

FAGAN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning small voice.

FAGOTS Anciently in India attached to the body of the dead to wipe out all tracks and to hinder a return to the living.

FAIGA Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning beautiful.

FAILINIS In Irish legend hound-whelp of the king of Ioruaidhe which catches every wild beast she sees. Demanded by Lugh as a blood-fine from the sons of Tuirenn for the murder of his father. As the hound-whelp of Lugh irresistible in battle and turned any water in which it bathed into wine. Brilliant lights of the sun.

FAINALL In Congreve's Way of the World a smooth deceptive hypocrite who attempts to seize his wife's property, fails, and incurs her hatred and contempt.

FAINEANT Literally, to do nothing. An idler, one who is lazy, useless, weakly inefficient; a term applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were called les Rois Fainéants. The term is applied to Richard Lionhearted in Scott's Ivanhoe in a scene in which Richard appears in disguise.

FAIR (1) Fete frequently held on a date corresponding with an ancient pagan fire festival. Word from Greek phare, meaning lighthouse; from Middle English feire and Old French feria, meaning holiday; yields fire or furry; hence a fire or furry festival. (2) A fair complexion and golden locks are attributes of beneficent hero gods, the bringers of light and sight, of knowledge and life. In fairytales the heroines, personifications of goodness, and the fairy godmothers invariably are blonde, blue-eyed and fair-skinned.

Day after the fair. Too late to do or see anything.

Fair maid of February. Snow drop.

Fair patricide. Beatrice Cenci. With her brothers, she plotted the death of her father, Francesco Cenci, a dissipated Roman, because of his unmitigated cruelty to his wife and children. She was executed in 1599.

FAIRY A supernatural being, usually of small and graceful human form with wings, but capable of assuming any shape. Fairies live in fantastic luxury and splendor in forests, lakes, and mounds, and delight in dancing and music. They marry and war among themselves; covet the children of men and steal them from their cradles, leaving children of their own brood in their places (see changelings); lay humans under spells, and otherwise interfere in the affairs of mankind. Most often they are benevolent, happy beings. The ash or quince fairy is called melia; the nut fairy, caryatid; the oak fairy, dryad, the willow fairy, heliconian, the fairy of the forest in general is called hamadryad. Other names by which they are known: afreet, ariel, banshee, bogey, brownie, bug, cauld lad, duende, duergar, elf, fata, fay, ferourer, genius, gnome, goblin, hobgoblin, jinn, kilpie, kobold, leprechaun, lutin, mab, mermaid, merman, monaciello, naiad, nicker, nixie, nymph, oberon, oread, peri, pigwiggen, pixie, puck, robin goodfellow, shee, sidh, sprite, stromkarl, sylph, troll, undine. In China called hsien (immortals).

Fairy arrow (or dart). Ancient arrow-head of flint or stone. Also called elf arrow.

Fairy godmother (or queen). Romance figure which corresponds to the mythological all-mother of the gods, the Bona Dea, the Magna Mater or Mother of All Wisdom. In the various Cinderella stories she is described as an aged woman, a beautiful queen with a star upon her brow, a cow with golden horns (Hathor image); as Labismina, a sea-serpent; a mermaid in a pearl grotto, a water nymph. Her relationship to Cinderella is always comparable to that of the famous mother-daughter relationships of mythology, such as that of Demeter-Persephone.

Fairy loaves (or stones). Fossil sea-urchins, supposedly made by fairies.

Fairy money. Found money. Supposedly placed by a good fairy where it is discovered, but it is apt to be transformed into leaves.

Fairy of the mine. A malevolent gnome or goblin which is said to live in mines. It busies itself with cutting ore, turning the windlass, but effecting nothing.

Fairy rings. A small circle of grass greener than the surrounding turf, caused by underground fungus, but said to be caused by fairies dancing.

Fairy sparks. The phosphoric light from decaying fish, wood, and other substances, one time was thought to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

Fairy stone. Good luck talisman which brings good luck to owner unless touched by someone else, in which case the stone is bereft of its powers.

FAITH (1) A creed; any organized system of belief, political or religious. In Christian theology assent to the doctrines as revealed in the Scriptures, especially trust in God. Symbolized by an anchor, chalice, cross, clive, prayer, shield, upper step of Calvary Cross. (2) Feminine name, special use of abstract noun.

Faithful. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a companion of Christian as he walks to Celestial City. Both are seized at Vanity Fair, where Faithful is burnt to death and is taken to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Faithful Shepherdess, The. Corin, heroine of the pastoral drama by John Fletcher. She remains faithful to her lover although he is dead.

Faith, hope, and charity. Christian virtues; used emblematically.

Faith Triumphant. One of the Gnostic Aeons. Symbolized by a coronal of flowers, gold, thorns. Personified by a figure kneeling at an altar; a young woman offering doves in sacrifice.

Father of the faithful. Abraham.

Punic Faith. Bad faith, perfidy, violation of trust, in allusion to the character the Romans attributed to the Carthaginians, who were of Punic descent. Also called Carthaginian Faith.

FAKIR Moslem ascetic who has taken vows of poverty and lives either in a monastery or as a wandering friar. Fakirs perform menial offices connected with burials, cleaning of mosques, etc.; often wonder workers. They are divided into two classes: 1) the ba shar (with the law), who conform to the teachings of Islam; 2) the be shar (without the law, who follow the conduct laid down by any creed, nominally Mohammedan). A Hindu yogi frequently is called a fakir. The word is used erroneously for faker, i.e. pickpocket, street vender, swindler.

FAKNIK Spirit of rocks-by-the-sea which raise storms in Papuan mythology.

FALASHA Literally, emigrant. A Jew of Abyssinia; an exile.

FALCON Fire, immortality, modesty, storms, sun, wind. Bird of omen; fierce hunter. Bird which always returns to the one who releases it. In heraldry one eager or in hot pursuit of an object much desired. American Indian bird or messenger of the Supreme Deity. In Christianity a trained falcon typifies the convert or holy man; a wild falcon typifies the evil man. European animal governing Sagittarius. In Iranian mythology enemy of the serpent; it kills with its wings. Compare bird and serpent, winged serpent. In Japan called taka, signifies generosity, victory.

Falcon's plumage. High, swift flight. In Norse mythology attribute of Freyja and Frigg.

Five falcons. Pariacaca, Peruvian creator of all things, and his four brothers, the winds.

FALDSTOOL A portable folding seat or stand for worshipers at prayer; also used by bishops. The king of England uses a faldstool at his coronation. The word comes through the Latin from the Old High German faldstuol (folding chair).

FALL Dream significance: anaemia, confusion, weak heart.

Fall between two stools. Fail in an attempt to accomplish two things at the same time.

Fallen angels. Angels who lusted after the daughters of men, who refused God's request to pay homage to man, or who for some other reason displeased God, and were banished from heaven. Among those so identified are: Azazel, Belial, Devil, Lucifer, Samael, Satan, Semjaza.

Fall of Man. The transformation of mankind from an original state of holiness to a state of

sin, whereby man became liable to physical and spiritual death, a consequence of eating the forbidden fruit. Also called The Fall. Symbolized by an apple; apple and serpent; Eve holding an apple; group of Adam, Eve, and Satan in the form of a serpent; the Tree of Knowledge.

FALSE (OR SUBSTITUTE) BRIDE A folktale motif in which a beautiful bride-to-be is ousted by an ugly or treacherous imposter who foists herself on an unsuspecting husband. The betrayed girl usually is thrown into a lake or river, placed in a menial position, or otherwise mistreated. Eventually she is saved by some divinity. The substitution is eventually revealed and the treacherous imposter expelled or killed. The Cinderella story has elements of this motif. The false bride typifies darkness, frost or winter, who has usurped the place of the fertile summer-maid.

False lapis. Jealousy.

FALSTAFF, SIR JOHN A jovial character in several of Shakespeare's plays. In Henry IV, he is a soldier, wit, and boon companion of Madcap Harry, Prince of Wales. He is boastful, fat, mendacious, sensual, and fond of practical jokes. The boastful Falstaff is noted for his cowardice in danger.

FAL STONE Irish stone of destiny. It supposedly had the magic property of uttering a human cry when touched by the rightful king of Erin. It originally belonged to the Tuatha De Danann, and afterwards fell into the hands of the early kings of Ireland. Sometimes identified with the Stone of Scone. Also called Tara Stone.

FAME Personified by a winged woman or youth blowing a horn or trumpet, mounted on a sphere or on a winged horse, and wearing a wreath of laurel and carrying bays, laurel or palms. In an Italian icon a naked Mercury with a cloth thrown over his arm, his rod in his right hand. With his left hand he holds a winged horse, which is posed to fly away.

FAMILIAR The spirit attending a witch or wizard; they supposedly were continually within call and at the service of their masters. A term applied to a domestic or member of the household of a prelate or to a small animal which is at its master's beck and call. Officers of the Inquisition whose chief duty was the arresting and imprisonment of those accused were called familiars.

FAMINE In most religions attributed to the displeasure of a deity, frequently as punishment to chastise the rebellious with want. Symbolized by claws, fangs, limose, meager hag with bat's wings and streaming hair, a wolf. In Japan, symbolized by a comet.

FAN Coquetry, disperser of evil spirits, power, purification, sovereignty, summer. Emblem of royalty because it radiates the sunbeams of the rising or setting sun. Dream significance: fertility, gaiety. In China called shan, reviver of the souls of the dead. Emblem of Chun Li Ch'uan, one of the Eight Immortals. Ancient Egyptian insignia of the great and powerful. In Greek antiquity instrument with which Demeter winnowed her corn, thus fertility. The Israelites used a fan to throw the grain to the wind that the chaff might be blown away, thus symbolic of the separation between the righteous and the wicked. Among Kei Islanders

women wave fans while their men are at war as a charm to direct the bullets of enemies away from their mark.

Fan attached to a long stem and carried in the hand. In Japan signifies madness peculiar to women.

Half opened fan. Life unfolding.

Long-handled fan. Emblem of Hsi Wang Mu, Chinese goddess and royal mother of the West.

FA-NA-P'O-SSU One of the eighteen Chinese lohan. He is portrayed with closed eyes, hands folded over his knees in deep meditation, sitting inside a cave. Also called Vanavasa.

FAND In Irish mythology consort of Manannan, sister of Labraid and Liban. She leaves her husband, and Labraid, in need of the help of Cuchulainn to defeat supernatural foes, promises Fand as a mistress to the sun hero in return for his aid. Cuchulainn sends his charioteer Loeg to Mag Mell, the land of everlasting life, to look over the situation and, when Loeg reports on the wonders of the land, Cuchulainn goes to Labraid's aid. When Cuchulainn returns to Ireland, the land of mortals, Fand follows him, but meeting his wife Emer, she consents to leave him and returns to her husband Manannan, the sea-god, who shakes his mantle so that Fand and Cuchulainn may never meet again. As Fand won Cuchulainn by enchantments, she typifies an enchantress. The incident of Fand following Cuchulainn to Ireland is an example of a goddess desiring the love of a mortal. See divine-mortal marriages.

FANFARON A bully, a coward who blows his own horn, a swaggering boastful fellow.

Fanfaronade. Boastful or bullying behavior, ostentatious display, a blustering, ranting, vainglorious speech. Scott and Swift use the expression.

FANG (1) Death. (2) In the Chinese zodiac, the Room. Four stars, Beta, Delta, Pi, Nun, almost in a straight line, in the head of Scorpio in the eastern quadrant. Typifies spring season; represented by the hare; element, sun. An unlucky season. (3) The name of a bullying, insolent magistrate in Dickens' Oliver Twist.

FANG-MING In Chinese tradition brilliant cube which serves as an emblem in sacrifices. See six jade objects.

FAN LI A Chinese Immortal renowned for his cunning and aptitude for intrigue; a Chinese Machiavelli.

FANTINE A class of well-disposed fairies in Swiss folklore.

FARAGUVAOL Taino Indian tree-trunk with the power of wandering. A zemi (charm).

FARBAUTI Norse giant. Name signifies ship-beater or destroyer, i.e. sea wind. In a 13th century poem identified as the peasant husband of Laufey and father of Lopter.

FARIDUN Another name of Thraetaona, which see.

FARINATA (MANENTE DEGLI UBERTI) Famous heretic; a brave, haughty, valiant, and wise leader. Chief of the Florentine Ghibelline, he was driven from Florence by the Guelphs; when, ten years later, his faction defeated the Guelphs, he voted against the destruction of Florence and thus saved the city. Nearly

twenty years after his death he was condemned a heretic; his bones were cast out of their tomb; his property was confiscated and sold. Dante, in the Inferno, represents him as lying in an open fiery tomb that will not be closed until judgment day.

FASCES In ancient Rome carried by lictor who attended the chief magistrates as a symbol of authority. From fasces comes Fascism.

FASCINUS Roman fertility god whose chief symbol was a phallus.

FASHENA-FUTO In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. Portrayed as lean and hairy. In Sanscrit called Vajraputra.

FASOLT In the first of the four operas composing Wagner's Ring Des Nibelungen, one of the two chief giants opposed to the gods.

FASTING Affliction, atonement, self-mortification, sorrow. One method of making direct contact with the supernatural is by means of the hallucinations and visions which prolonged fasting induces. As a funerary rite, expresses fear for a loved one entering the world of no return. The mourner divests himself of something in sorrow over the loss. See shoe-removal, self-mutilation. Dream significance: unfounded fears. In an Italian icon personified, by a pale meager man in an antique white robe. He is muzzled his eyes are lifted to heaven. In his right hand he holds a fish and a scroll on which is written, "Pauco Vescor." He carries a hare under his left arm and he treads on a crocodile. The Creek and Seminole Indians take a purgative before swallowing new corn. The intention is to prevent the sacred food from being polluted by contact with common food in the stomach. For the identical reason Catholics partake of the Eucharist fast. In Europe of the middle ages fasting was a means of warding off threatened evil or of seeking the favor or forgiveness of God. It was symbolic of sanctity. In Fiji practiced until a vow of vengeance is fulfilled. Among the Guaranis Indians of Brazil and Paraguay at the first signs of puberty, a girl was required to observe a most rigorous fast for two or three days, to drive out the demon which had wounded her. The annual fast of the Jews is one of atonement. See Black Fast.

FASTNACHT (FASENACHT) In Germanic countries a festival immediately preceding Lent. Literally Fast Eve or Lenten Eve. Term probably derived from fasen, faseln (to talk nonsense). Fastnacht plays substantiate the idea of nonsense. Although tempered by the Christian church the plays developed out of the burlesque songs and antics of masqueraders who followed the Teutonic ship-wagon processions. In Austria and Bavaria called Fasching. Analogous to the carnival of Mediterranean countries.

Fastnachtsbar. In Germanic countries the Fastnacht or Shrovetide Bear. A man or boy clothed in straw and bound with ropes or clothed in a bearskin and led from house to house on Fastnacht or Shrove Tuesday. He dances with the girls and women of the household and is given drink, food, and money, which is later spent for ale and merry-making. According to a Central European belief one must dance on Shrove Tuesday (Fastnacht) to insure fertility and growth of all crops.

FAT (1) Plenty, riches. In antiquity the fat portions of animals offered in sacrifice were considered as being the choicest part and especially sacred to the Lord. (2) In Chinese mythology the flasher. Son of Ch'ang, brother Tan (or Dan), the dawn.

Fatting house. House in which girls are segregated during puberty by Central African tribes, which identify feminine beauty with obesity. In these houses, girls are sometimes kept for years, fed sweet and fatty foods, and taught their future duties.

FATA Literally, fairy. Female spirit or supernatural being appearing in Italian medieval romances. She usually serves Demogorgon, an evil spirit or devil.

Fata Alcina. In Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato, sister of Fata Morgana. An enchantress, she carries Astolpho to her isle on the back of a whale, and when she tires of him she turns him into a myrtle tree.

Fata Morgana. (1) In medieval romances of Italian origin a fairy or supernatural being borrowed from Morgan le Fay of Brythonic legend. In Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato she appears as a personification of fortune living at the bottom of a lake. Morgana is akin to morgen, which means morning or sea-born. (2) A mirage, especially one seen at the Strait of Messina between Calabria and Sicily. So called because it is believed to be the work of the fairy Fata Morgana. (3) Figuratively a fantastic image, a paradise.

FATAL CHILD A motif worldwide in mythology and folk literature. He is the sun and his mother, the dawn, cannot survive his birth. The father or grandfather is warned by prophecy that the infant will cause his death and exposes the child to the elements on a mountain, sets him adrift at sea, instructs a servant to have the child slain, or otherwise attempts to have the child destroyed. The fatal child is miraculously saved, discovered by the radiant glow which surrounds him, and fed by a beast or bird or raised by a peasant or shepherd. He grows into a youth with heroic qualities and returns to fulfill the prophecy, frequently accidentally, and to be crowned king. Thus he is the morning sun that destroys the night or he is the New Year or Spring that destroys the Old Year or Winter. Usually a scar reveals his true identity and he is honored as the rightful king until the time comes for him to be replaced. Examples of fatal children are: Asclepius, Cyrus, Deirdre, Lugh, MacDuff, Moses, Oedipus, Perseus, Romulus, Sigurd, Theseus, Vikramaditya. Compare Cista, Abandoned Children.

Fatal gifts. Gifts sent by enemies as though they were sent by friends. Among such gifts were the legendary poisonous rings of the Borgias; the wedding robe Medea sent her rival Creusa; the poisoned shirt Nessus the Centaur gave to Deianira for Heracles; the shirt which Vulcan dyed in crimes and gave to Venus to punish her for her infidelities. The gifts typify some fierce aspect of nature, such as the scorching rays of the sun. Some do not kill immediately but bring their owners to a bad end, as the collar of Arsinoe and the necklace of Harmonia, which represent fertility which dies with the winter season. Others are fatal only if sold, as the emerald from the forehead of Buddha, a favorite theme in pulp stories.

Fatal treasures. See under

treasure.

Fatal weakness. Fertility kings, especially sun heroes, are afflicted with a vulnerability; thus one season succumbs to another, light succumbs to darkness.

FATES In Greek and Roman mythology the three sisters who controlled the destiny of mortals. In Greek mythology called Moirai. Their power was stronger than that of any deity; even Zeus was unable to overpower them, and they arbitrarily controlled the birth, life, and death of every man. They were called cruel because they did not regard the wishes of anyone. Their names were Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos. Originally the three were worshiped as aspects of the new, full, and old moon, Atropos being the senior member of the triad. Fate is from the Latin fatum, meaning a thing spoken. In Rome they also were called Parcae. The Norse Norns (Urth, the past; Verthandi, the present; and Skuld, the future) correspond to them.

FATHER Divine spirit, first, founder, wisdom. In primitive life a term of respect to elders. In father cults the male god is the chief deity; the goddess is recognized but subordinate. In mother cults the worship is reversed. In Egypt father and mother cults merged. In Christianity Father is the first person of the Trinity. In Hebrew tradition God, Jehovah, is sometimes called Father. See Sephira. In Vedic tradition the kindly dead who reside in the sky are called fathers.

Church Fathers. The great bishops, teachers and writers of the early Christian church: 1- apostolic fathers, contemporaries of the apostles: Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp; 2- primitive fathers who lived in the first three centuries of the Christian era: Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian of Carthage, Dionysius of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Irenaeus, Justin, Origen, Tertullian, Theiophilus of Antioch.

Father Christmas. Santa Claus. Character in a Mumming Play.

Father Knickerbocker. Personification of New York.

Fatherly. Name of a gnostic Aeon.

Father of lies. Herodotus, whose historical accounts were largely imaginary; Satan.

Father-son. Phases of the one; regeneration. Also conflict. The Egyptian pharaoh was worshiped as an incarnation of the ruling deity; he was the ka of the god, and when he died, the ka or spirit passed to his successor. Thus the son became the father and, in the theological sense, husband of the mother. The Greek legend of Oedipus suggests a similar theory. Examples of conflict are: Cronus-Zeus, Dyaus-Indra, Horus the Elder-Horus the Younger, Jehovah-Lucifer, Saturn-Jupiter.

Father Time. Time personified; usually depicted as an old man with a scythe or reaping hook. Also known as Father Truth, as time brings hidden things to light.

Greek Church Fathers. Athanasius, Basil the Great, Chrysostom, Cyril of Alexandria, Cyril of Jerusalem, Ephraim of Edessa, Epiphanius, Eusebius, Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory of Nyssa.

Latin Church Fathers. Ambrose, Anselm, Augustine, Bede, Bernard, Caesarius of Arles, Clement of Rome, Cyprian, Gregory the Great, Hilary of Poitiers, Ignatius, Irenaeus, Isidore of Se-

ville, Jerome, Justin, Leo the Great, Optatus, Origen, Peter Chrysologus, Peter Damian, Prosper, Tertullian, Vincent of Lerins.

FATIMA (1) In the Arabian Nights a female hermit slain by a necromancer, who then donned the clothes of the holy enchantress to insinuate himself into Aladdin's household. (2) In the story of Bluebeard, a wife saved from death. Bluebeard's seventh and last wife. Her curiosity led to the discovery of his crimes, and she was saved from the fate of her predecessors, all of whom had been murdered, by the arrival of her brothers. Personification of the moon. See Bluebeard. (3) Daughter of Mohammed and one of the four perfect Moslem women, the other three being Asia, Khadijah, and Mary. Traditionally she is virginal, one of her titles being bright-blooming or one who never menstrated. She was the wife of Ali to whom she bore three sons. Her grave is unknown, hidden in mystery.

FATTING HOUSE Among the African Efik people, hut where a girl is kept for several weeks previous to her marriage and given plenty of food.

FAUNTLEROY A beautiful but effeminate boy, alluding to the hero of a once popular story by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

FAUNUS In Roman mythology, grandson of Saturn; son of Picus, brother-husband of Fauna; father of Acis and Latinus, suitor of Galatea; ancestor of the fauns. A rural and woodland deity; patron of herding, hunting, and husbandry. Worshiped in groves, where his oracles were heard by a visitant while asleep on a sacred fleece. He revealed nature's secrets to men only. He was the inventor of poetry. Sometimes he was mischievous and sent Incubo (nightmare). As a god of shepherds, he entertained Evander on his arrival in Latium. His priests were the Luperci; his main festival the Lupercalia. Two festivals called Faunalia were celebrated on February 13 and December 5. He was identified with Sylvanus and the Greek Pan. Sometimes conceived to be a plurality, the fauni or fauns, analogous to the Greek panes, satyrs, and sileni in their relations with Pan. In later times included in the list of Laurentum kings. Faunus means to favor. He was also called Inuus (fertilizer) and Lupercus (one who wards off wolves).

Faun. A descendant of Faunus. The fauns were Roman woodland divinities corresponding to Greek satyrs, except they were youthful. They had goat's feet, a human face with furry pointed ears, horns, and tails, all characteristics of Faunus greatly exaggerated. They wore coronals of fir twigs and carried shepherds' pipes.

Fauna. Daughter of Picus; sister-wife of Faunus. Nature goddess who provided the ferility of the land and fruitfulness. Like Damia, she was worshiped exclusively by women. Identified with Bona Dea and Cybele.

FAUST (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning fortunate. In feminine form Faustina. (2) The hero of various literary works based on legends which grew out of the life of Dr. Johann Faust (or Faustus), a 16th century German charlatan. He became the model for one, "who sought to sound the depths of this world's knowledge and enjoyment without the help of God." As a student of the black arts

who made a compact with the devil, he first appeared in 1587 in a book by Johann Spies. In Marlow he sells his soul to the Devil in exchange for earthly glory and sensual pleasure. In Goethe's drama Mephistopheles boasts he can lower man to the level of the brute; God replies that man's better nature will eventually prevail and conquer all temptation. Faust, an elderly scholar, is chosen for the experiment. The action of the drama closes with the lesson that neither learning, lust, nor pleasure can satisfy the heart of man, whose happiness consists in leading a useful life. Faust thus typifies sinful humanity, easily tempted, but finally emerging with a desire to serve mankind. The action of the drama is a combination of individualism and socialism; Faust loses the wager with Mephistopheles and is finally no more than man. Compare Festus.

Faustianism. Conflict as the essence of existence with a longing for the infinite. Man as a force endlessly combatting obstacles; never satisfied.

FAUSTULUS Roman shepherd whose wife Acca Larentia found the deserted twins Romulus and Remus, and in whose house they were raised. Probably agricultural deities.

FAVONIUS Roman personification of the gentle west wind. He is a promoter of vegetation and parallels Zephyr.

FAWN Gentleness, grace, timidity. As a verb used to show affection by cringing before or licking the hand of another, as a fawn. To seek favor by subserviency, to curry, flatter, pander. Seneca Indian south wind spirit; called Ne-a-go. See Ga-oh.

FAY (FEE, FEY) (1) A supernatural being capable of bestowing good or bad luck, especially on the newly born. A deity of fate, an elf, a fairy. From the root fa or fi, meaning fire, life, and related to the Latin fata. (2) Feminine name; special use of the common noun.

FAYETTE Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning little raven.

FEA Gaelic war goddess. The hateful. See Morrigu.

FEAR Personified by Phobos. Typified by a man displaying terror and holding scales of Justice.

FEAST A banquet of more or less public nature; an elaborate and abundant repast, especially one commemorating some event or person. An anniversary, a day or season commemorating an event or person, a religious festival. Figuratively, anything affording enjoyment to the body or spirit. Compare festival. A Christain double-feast is a church festival in which a double antiphon is used; an immovable feast occurs on the same date each year; a movable feast is one which depends on Easter for its date. The chief immovable feasts are the quarter days: Annunciation or Lady Day, March 25, the Nativity of John the Baptist, June 24, Michaelmas Day, September 29, Christmas Day, December 25. Others are: Circumcision, January 1, Epiphany, January 6, All Saints', November 1, All Souls', November 2, and the Apostles' days. Movable feasts depending on Easter are: Ascension Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Holy Thursday, Palm Sunday, Pentecost or Whit Sunday, Sexagesima Sunday, Trinity Sunday.

In Hebrew tradition God appointed several feast days or days of rest and worship to perpetuate the memory of great events. Sabbath commemorated the creation of the world; Passover, the departure out of Egypt; Pentecost, the law given at Sinai, etc. At the three great feasts of the year, Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles, all males of the nation were required to visit the temple, and to protect their borders from invasion during their absence, the shield of a special providence was always interposed. Yom Kippur, a Jewish holy day, is observed by fasting not by feasting. Ancient Jews observed a Sabbatical Year, in which every seventh year the lands were allowed to remain at rest without culture. This was to preserve the remembrance of creation of the world and to inculcate humanity on the Jews, who resigned to the poor, to servants, to strangers, and to brutes, the produce of their fields and vineyards. They also observed a year of Jubilee every fiftieth year. Its name, meaning flowing or sounding, was significant of the joyful trumpet-peals that announced its arrivals. During this period no one sowed or reaped; all were satisfied with what the earth and trees produced spontaneously.

The observance of sacred festivals was adapted not merely to reawaken memories of their early history as a nation, but to keep alive the influence of religion, the expectation of the Messiah, to deepen their joy in God, to dispel animosities and jealousies, and to form new associations between different families and tribes. The Hebrews were noted as a people who welcomed their guests with a feast and dismissed them with another. Joyful domestic events were observed by feasting, such as birthdays, harvesting, marriages, sheep-shearing. A feast was provided at funerals. Those who brought offerings and sacrifices to the temple feasted upon them with joy and praise to God. Special feasts were made for the poor. Anciently the feasts were marked by simplicity; when Roman customs were introduced the feasts became elaborate. A governor of the feast was appointed; guests were washed and perfumed; dancing, music, story-telling, and other entertainment were provided. In the Zohar feast is a parabolic expression for death.

Feast day. Loosely in Christian tradition any day not a fast day, specifically any festive day, especially Sundays, on each of which the resurrection of Christ is honored.

Feast of Alcinous. A lavish entertainment, in allusion to the extravagant banquet given by Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians, to Odysseus.

Feast of All Souls. Christian festival celebrated on November 2; corresponds to ancient pagan festival for the dead, Feast of Souls.

Feast of Anna Perenna. In Roman antiquity, March 15, celebrated as the day on which the fertility goddess Anna Perenna, an old woman disguised as the maiden Nerio, married the god Mars. Her disguise was that of spring raiment.

Feast of Asses. Medieval festival celebrated on Christmas Day. Similar to Feast of Fools, which see.

Feast of Booths. See Feast of Tabernacles.

Feast of Cups (Choes). Central phase of the Greek spring festival Anthesteria, in which the wife of the king archon was symbolically married to Dionysus. A fertility rite.

Feast of Dedication (Chanuca).

A Hebrew festival celebrated at the winter solstice. It commemorates the cleansing and rededication of the Temple in Jerusalem by the Maccabees after the pollution of the altar by the Syrians under Antiochus Epiphanes. Also called Dedication of Lights.

Feast of eggs. In Christian tradition day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

Feast of Fools. In Middle Ages a burlesque festival usually held on the Feast of Circumcision, January 1. It probably perpetuated the pagan Saturnalia and was characterized by scandalous burlesque services in the church. A reversal of normal procedures was enacted. The priests held sway as choirboys held sway on Innocents' Day. An archbishop and a bishop were ordained in mock ceremonies. Dressed in women's clothes and masked, they danced and sang obscene songs, played dice at the altar, recited bawdy verses in the street. A prominent feature was the mummery and the High Mass conducted by the lower clergy under a leader elected for the occasion with a burlesque title. Identified with the Feast of Asses held on Christmas Day, in which the procession imitated braying, especially in place of "Amen;" its chief purpose to honor the ass on which Christ rode into Jerusalem. In the original pagan rites, the sacred king was killed as a sacrifice for fertility. The Feast of Fools has been abandoned since the Reformation.

Feast of Goibniu. The Feast of Age, ancient Irish festival, at which an ale was served that kept those who drank it forever young. See Faet fiada.

Feast of Huli. Eastern festival corresponding to All Fools Day in the West. A fertility rite.

Feast of Ingathering. See Feast of Tabernacles.

Feast of Lanterns. In China and Japan celebrated the 15th of the first month with the appearance of the first full moon of the year. Lanterns are strung outside buildings and fireworks are set off. It officially ends the New Year celebration and is concluded with the parade of dragons.

Feast of Lots (Purim). Jewish festival instituted by Esther and Mordecai in memory of the providential deliverance of the Jews in Persia from the malignant designs of Haman. The lot was cast in the presence of Haman for every day from the first month to the twelfth before an auspicious day was found for destroying the Jews, and the superstition of Haman was made the means of turning his devices against him.

Feast of New Moon (Rosh Chodesh). Minor Jewish festival celebrating the new moon each month.

Feast of Passover (Pesach). Jewish Festival celebrating the coming forth out of Egypt. According to tradition, the night before the departure of the Jews, the destroying angel slew the first born of the Egyptians but passed over the houses of the Israelites without entering them. Also Feast of Unleavened Bread.

Feast of Pentecost (Shabuoth). Originally a Jewish harvest festival; later celebrated the gift of the Law to Moses on Mount Sinai.

Feast of Pots. At the ancient Greek spring festival of Anthesteria the offering of cooked grain in pots to Hermes as god of the underworld.

Feast of Roses. 1) A French rural festival. 2) A Persian festival honoring roses in full bloom.

Feast of Souls. An Aryan celebration held in November to honor the dead. It characterized

the commencement of the winter season and constituted a prayer for fertility. Corresponds to Christian Feast of All Souls.

Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth). Hebrew autumnal festival commemorating the dwelling in tents in the wilderness. The people dwelt in booths, and it was celebrated with thanksgiving at the close of the harvest. Probably originally a harvest festival celebrated with dancing and orgiastic rites in honor of Baal-Birith and Yahweh. May have been derived from a feast of Adonis. In later ceremonies four plants were carried: etrog to represent the human heart, myrtle the eye, palm the spine, willow the mouth. Wine was poured on the morning sacrifice in memory of the abundant supply of water God afforded during desert wanderings and perhaps with reference to purification from sin. Also called Feast of Booths and Feast of Ingathering.

Feast of Trumpets (Rosh Hashana). Hebrew New Year festival.

Feast of Yams. In Africa the king of the Onitsha once a year dances before his people outside the mud wall of his palace. In the dance he carries a great weight, generally a sack of earth on his back to prove that he is able to support the burden and cares of state. Were he unable to discharge this duty, he would immediately be deposed and perhaps stoned to death.

Skeleton at the feast. Anything that dampens or kills joy, alluding to the practice of ancient Egyptians who, as a reminder of death, displayed a skeleton at banquets.

FEATHER Godliness, kingship. Adornment, aspiration, authority, charity, divination, flight, honor, justice, knowledge, literature, magic, nobility, ostentation, rank, speed, wealth. Manifestation of life substance; purifier of sin (death). Minute, accurate weight. Ray of light. Dream significance: frivolity, worry. Feather is from the same root as father and vater (water). Sanscrit for feather is patra, cognate with the Latin pater (father). American Indians used feathers in imitative magic. Typified the ghost or spirit. In Egypt symbolized death, integrity, righteousness, truth. Worn as a good luck talisman. A deity badge. Most Egyptian gods wore two, probably symbolic of the twin powers, goodness and knowledge. The attributes and moods of the deity are revealed by the colors.

Downy feather. Sleep, soft light clouds. Pawnee Indian symbol of breath of life.

Eagle feather. Solar emblem. American Indian badge of glory; war honor, the eagle being the highest of bird messengers. See Hako. Among Indians of southwestern United States attached to prayer sticks used to address celestial powers.

Feather dress. Usually typifies a cloud; sometimes a breeze.

Goose feather. Literature, writing.

Feather in cap. Achievement which justifies pride. From the practice of American Indians and others of inserting in the headdress a feather for every enemy slain or for other exploits.

Feather one's nest. Acquire plenty of money, alluding to the habit of birds that line their nests for warmth.

Feathered serpent. Opposing forces. Heaven and earth; rain and drought. American Indian symbol of the creator, dominator, fertilizer. See bird-serpent.

Feathered serpent with horns. Opposing forces in conflict.

Feather tied to an ear of corn. Pawnee Indian symbol of the creator spirit Tirawa. Its movement in the slightest current of air typifies the breath of life.

Ostrich feather. Distinction, justice. Heraldic symbol of serenity, willing obedience. In Egypt emblem of Maat, goddess of Truth. In England device of the Prince of Wales.

Peacock feather. Buddhist ritual object; used for sprinkling. See mayurapiccha.

Pigeon feather. In ancient Britain symbolized immortality. A belief prevailed that those who slept on pigeon feathers would not die.

Red feather. When notched, an American Indian symbol indicating that an enemy had been killed and scalped. A feather with a round red mark signified an enemy simply had been killed.

Three feathers. Good thought, good word, good deed. Three rays of light. In England device of the Prince of Wales. Three white feathers are given to a probationer as a badge indicating completion of nursing training. Derived from the emblem of Three Feathers Tavern, where a committee of philanthropic men met to discuss establishing a London hospital.

Two feathers. Air and light, goodness and knowledge, spiritual and materialistic life.

Upright feather. Among American Indians signified coupe accomplished in battle and wearer unhurt; if worn backwards, wearer wounded in battle.

White feather. Billowy foam of a stormy sea. Cowardice, alluding to the fact that a white feather in a gamecock's tail is the mark of an impure strain. Among Muskhogean Creek Indians breath of life. Among Pawnee an emblem of Tirawa typifying fleecy clouds in the upper heavens. See Three feathers above.

FEBRIS Roman god of malarial fever. Father of Dea Tertiana (third day chills) and of Dea Quartana (fourth day chills).

FEBRUARY In ancient zodiacs the sun entered Pisces, the last month of the year, on a date corresponding approximately to February 19 of modern calendars. Name derived from the Latin verb februs, to make libations. A period or state of coldness. Its birthstone is the amethyst, its color violet-red, its zodiac sign Pisces, the Fishes. In China its emblems are the peach blossom and the boar. In the Occident generally personified by a man warming himself before an indoor fire, and symbolized by the eagle and primrose.

Februation. Roman rite of ceremonial purification, observed on February 15 at the Lupercalia.

Februsus. Properly a surname of Lupercus. Lustrations were performed in his honor at the Lupercalia on February 15.

FECES In Japan signifies earth producer, food producer, life force. Among North American Indians the excrement of the trickster hero frequently advises him or warns him of impending danger. At False Face or Shuck dances of the Eastern Woodland Indians performers smeared the excrement of animals or humans over their hands and then stroked onlookers whom they wished to protect from disease. Also used for humorous purposes.

FECUNDITY Symbolized by the pomegranate.

FEDELM In Celtic mythology prophetess daughter of Conchobar. She prophesied that Medb would meet disaster in her war against Ulster because of Cuchulainn.

FEE Woodland spirit. A fay, which see.

FE'E Polynesian octopus which gave birth to rocks and islands. In Samoa god of war. When he looks landward, he brings defeat; when he looks seaward, he brings victory.

FEET See foot.

Feet of a boar. Vishnu, under the name Kesava, is invoked in boar form. His feet are called the Vedas. Compare hair, head, mouth, teeth, tongue, tusks of a boar.

Feet of a human. Pathmakers, wanton desire. If bare, poverty; if winged, flight. Anatomical denomination governed by Pisces. According to the mystics: if big, solidity; flat, a despicable person; hairless, a weak person; hard, a closed intellect; long, fertility; if normally hairy, perfect balance; overly hairy, debauchery; small, aristocracy; soft, lightness; if with thick ankles, a peasant. In Christian tradition signifies Saint John the Baptist and the apostles. In Hebrew tradition symbolizes conclusion, possession, treading, tyranny; also disciples, followers, servants. Naked feet were a sign of mourning and respect. Moses put off his shoes to approach the burning bush. In Rome whitened feet were the mark of an imported slave.

FEI-CH'ANG-FANG Famous Chinese magician. See Kite-flying Festival.

FEINI First settlers of Ireland; descendants of Anu.

FELDSPAR Benevolence.

FELICIA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning happy.

FELICITAS Roman goddess of positive good fortune. Compare Fortuna.

FELICITY In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a garland of flowers on her head, seated on a throne, holding a Mercury rod and a cornucopia filled with flowers and fruit.

FELINE GODDESSES In Egypt feline goddesses represented variable powers of the sun as reflected in nature. The goddesses were: Ament, Bast, Maau, Sekhet, Tefnut. In Norse mythology Freyja was a feline goddess.

FELIX (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning fortunate, happy, prosperous. (2) A Roman governor of Judea; originally a slave, he was manumitted, and became notorious for his cruelty and tyrany.

FEMALE Identified in mythology as the passive principle of nature; bearer of the egg of life. The duplicating, horizontal, negative principles. Symbolized by anything that is cavernous, circular, concave, curving, hollow, oval, round, or sinuous. Various symbols are: aegis, ankh, ark, barley, base of right-angled triangle, blue of sea, bowl, cat, cave, coin, concha, corn, cow, crescent, crevice in rocks, Crux Ansata, cup, delta (Greek letter), delta (river mouth), dish, doorway, dove, earth, egg, firestone, fish, frame, furrow, hand open, hole, holding thumb, horseshoe, labyrinth, lotus, moon, mound, myrtle leaf, pearl, pigeon, point within a circle, pomegranate, pyramid, right angle bisected by a line, sea shell, sheath of sword, shield, sparrow, square stone, target of arrow, thet, trench, umbrageous retreats, vase, water

wavy line or m, well. Typified by the in (Japanese) vulva (Latin), yin (Chinese), yoni (Sanscrit). Personified by a mermaid, a Red Cross Nurse of heroic size and by the virgin-mothers of the world, such as: Ammas, Anu, Aphrodite, Ariadne, Artemis, Astarte, Athyr, Audhumbla, Caillech Bheur, Danu, Demeter, Devaki, Diana of Ephesus, Gaea, Hera, Hertha, Hestia, Io, Ishtar, Isis, Juno, Ki (Nintu), Lakshmi, Libera, Ma, Mary, Mylitta, Ops, Persephone, Rhea-Cybele, Tanit. Among American Indian tribes and in northeast Asia the virgin-mother was represented as a bear goddess, in China as a tigress, in Egypt as a cow mother, in Greece as a sow, and in Rome as a wolf goddess.

Female doorkeepers. Four animal-headed goddesses in the Buddhist Chonyid Bardo.

Female energy. The wife of a deity.

Female figure. Typifies the humanities.

FENCE See wall for symbolism.

FENG Danish legendary equivalent of the mythological Halfdan. Brother of Horwendil who was the husband of Gerutha (Gertrude) and the father of Amleth (Hamlet). He slays Horwendil and marries Gerutha. Parallels Claudius in Shakespeare's version of Hamlet (see).

FENG-HUANG (FENG, FENGH-WANG, FEN-HUANG) Chinese mythological bird which supposedly lives for 500 years and then builds its own funeral pyre of dried grasses and spices. After it is consumed by the fire it rises again, renewed in youth, thus typifies immortality, resurrection. Symbolic of the sun. Rich in plumage and graceful of form and movement, it is fabled to appear only in times of peace and prosperity, when a sage is to be glorified. Second of the four benevolent sacred animals. (See Ssu Ling). Feng=male; huang=female; it is therefore androgynous. Emblem of the empress. In art often represented in pheasant form. Identical with the phoenix (fum).

FENG I Chinese god of waters. Compare Shui Shen, Yu Po.

FENG PO (FENG SHIH) Chinese god of the wind. Identified with the constellation Sagittarius, as strong winds come from the northwest.

FENG PO-PO Chinese wind goddess. Mounted on a tiger she ranges over the clouds with her bag of winds.

FENG-SHUI Literally wind and water. In China a kind of geomancy, the practice of reading nature signs or features of landscape to foretell coming events and used in determining sites for graves, houses, etc.

FENIAN (FIANNA EIRINN) In Irish legendary history a member of a body of professional soldiers, half warriors, half hunters, of superhuman courage, size, and strength. Their oath required them to be skilled alike in war and learning. The most famous leader of the group was Finn MacCool; other hereos were Diarmait O Buidhne, Fergus the Eloquent, Goll, Ossian. Their most common antagonists were the Lochlannach, a people who lived under the sea. The main purpose of the organization, therefore, was to defend the coasts of Ireland. The Fenians were sun heroes who fought the demons of darkness and winter. They were housed, kept

covered, in winter, when their foe was victorious; they were exposed to roam the countryside in summer, when the sun is victorious. Their exploits probably echo actual historical events of early inhabitants who fought invaders. An anti-British secret association of disaffected Irishmen, formed in 1857, took the name.

FENIUS FARSA In Irish legend a Scythian who became the first Irishman. Deprived of his throne, he settled in Egypt, where his son Niul married the reigning Pharaoh's daugher, named Scota. Niul and Scota had a son called Goidel, whose great grandson was named Eber Scot. Fenius and his family were turned out of Egypt for refusing to join the persecution of the children of Israel. They wandered about for over forty years and finally settled in Spain, the Celtic Elysium or Hades. The descendant of Fenius was Bregon, father of Bile and Ith. The genealogy probably was invented to explain names by which Gaels called themselves; Finn, Goidel, Scot.

FENJA AND MENJA In Norse mythology giant daughters of Greip. When Ivalde and his sons revolted against the gods, the sisters seized the World Mill, the millstone Grotte in the cold polar night, and turned it so violently it went out of order and a great earthquake followed. At the command of Mysing, sea-king, the sisters ground out salt and ended the Golden Age or Peace of Frode. Goddesses of creation and destruction. In some versions given a nine-fold aspect (waves of the sea), and as such the joint mothers of Heimdall. See Cardea, Frode, Vana-Mothers.

FENNEL December 5 birthday flower. Symbolizes strength. In the language of flowers: Worthy of praise. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

FENRIR (FENRER, FENRIS) In Norse mythology monstrous wolf, son of Loki and the giantess Angurboda; brother of Hel. By Gulveig-Hoder father of Hati and Skoll. Fenrir was a demoniacal cloud wolf, whose eyes and nostrils vomited fire; he was a demon of darkness, storm, and night and, when he yawned, one jaw reached the sky and one reached the earth. He was the terror of the gods and at Ragnarok swallowed the sun and conquered Odin. He was killed by Vidar. Sometimes said to be an aspect of Loki. Also called Hrodvitnir.

FENSAL (FENSALIR) In Norse mythology magnificent mansion of Frigga, to which she invited all married couples who had led virtuous lives on earth to enjoy each other's company forever.

FER Old Irish generic term for man. Vir and fer are cognates.

FERDIA (FERDIAD) In Old Irish legend friend and sworn brother of Cuchulainn, beguiled by Medb to meet Cuchulainn in combat in the war for the Brown Bull. The friends met reluctantly, showing each other the greatest courtesy throughout the three days of their battle, when at last Cuchulainn killed Ferdia. Ferdia, a prince of darkness, is compared to Hector; Cuchulainn, a sun-hero, is compared to Achilles.

FERDINAND (FERNANDO) Masculine name from the Greek and Italian, meaning peace and bold, life risking. Feminine forms are Ferdinanda, Fernanda.

FER FEDAIL In Irish mythology son of Eogabal. Slain by the sea-god Manannan because his misdeed resulted in the drowning of Tuag. See Tuag.

FERGUS Masculine name from Middle Irish, meaning the choice.

FERGUS THE ELOQUENT In Irish legendary history son of Finn McCool. Bard noted for his sweet voice. Because he was a wise seer and interpreter of dreams, he was called True Lips. Wind deity.

FERGUS FIONNLIAT Irish fertility lord; owner of Tuiren while she was in bitch form. She became the mother of the hounds Bran and Sceolan, the marvelous dogs of Finn mac Cool.

FERGUS MAC ROY (ROICH, ROIGH) Irish legendary hero of the Cuchulainn cycle. Son of Roy, father of Buinne and Illann. King of Ulster. When he asked Nessa to marry him, she consented provided he would resign his title of king for one year in favor of her son Conchobar. He consented, and at the end of the year, Conchobar had him permanently dethroned. Fergus fled to Connaught and led the forces of Queen Medb against Ulster. When he was forced into single combat with Ulster's great hero Cuchulainn, he made a pact with his young rival; Cuchulainn was to run from him and at a future date he would run away. Their battle represented the cycle of time in which light or summer (Cuchulainn) and darkness or winter (Fergus) alternately fled from each other. The Fergus-Conchobar incident may echo an historical event in which a surrogate usurped the throne instead of sacrificing himself in a fertility rite at the expiration of his term, intended to be a temporary investiture to preserve the life of the true king. See surrogate.

FERGUSON One without lodging, in allusion to the saying, "It's all very fine, Ferguson, but you don't lodge here," which was popular in the middle of the 19th century. Several accounts are given for its origin. In one, a young Scot named Ferguson got intoxicated at Epsom Downs and was unable to prevail upon any innkeeper to give him lodgings. In another, Ferguson was a companion of the notorious Marquis of Waterford. The two became intoxicated and in the course of the evening separated. The marquis went to the home of his uncle the Archbishop of Armagh. When his companion knocked at the door the marquis threw open the window and called out the statement which became popular.

FERIDUN A type of model king. He appears in Persian legend.

FERN March 24 birthday flower, symbolizing confidence, fascination, sincerity, solitary humility. Typifies colonizers. If gathered at proper moment, said to render possessor invisible. Those who gather it on Saint John's Eve supposedly get their hats struck off and are severely kicked about. Word yielding one fire; cognate with fir. Japanese emblem of a samurai, signifying honesty. Used in New Year decorations to symbolize hope of exuberant prosperity.

Bracken or eagle fern. Shelter.

Fern leaves. In northern climates, victory over death; compares with palm leaves of southern lands. In Japan symbolizes prosperity.

Fern seed. In witchcraft eaten to make oneself invisible. Ferns

have no seeds but were formerly thought to have seeds so small as to be invisible and were carried about by those who were able to become invisible.

Royal fern. Reverie.

FEROCITY Typified by bear, crocodile, hawk, lion, tiger.

FEROHER (FEROUER) Literally, guardian angel. (1) One of an order of tutelary Persian deities. They were next in rank below the izeds, were infinite in number, and protected man during his mortal life. On the Day of Ascension they purified a man's soul. In Zend called fravashi. (2) A winged circular symbol supposedly representing a sun god found on Mesopotamian monuments. The winged disk, both with and without a man's (god's) figure engraved on it, has been found on ancient Assyrian and Babylonian monuments as a symbol of the god Ashur.

FERONIA Sabine goddess of wild creatures.

FERRET Inquisitiveness, mischievousness, restlessness, wiliness. Typifies one who is bloodthirsty, courageous, cunning, fierce, preserving, serpentine, stealthy, who has nocturnal habits, who searches out secret things, who seeks his prey in their dens.

FERTILITY RITE (1) Rites frequently orgiastic, with men and women cohabiting in the fields as a form of homeopathic or imitative magic. In ceremonies which accompanied the harvest festival, a doll with phallic attributes, an effigy of Adonis, Attis, Bacchus, Dionysus, Tammuz, Yarilo, or another fertility god, or a phallus representing the god, was torn to pieces and cast into a river or the sea, from which it supposedly rose again in the spring to bring fertility to the land. The vegetation spirit or effigy was borne or attended by mourning, wailing women. In some celebrations, the sacred king was slain to impregante the earth with his life-giving warmth. Spring rites, celebrating the resurrection of the fertility god, were festive and gay in contrast to the plaintive autumnal rites. See dying god, Sacred king. (2) In primitive societies to facilitate childbirth or to procure offspring for barren women, a wooden image of a child is held on the lap of a would-be mother and she pretends to suckle it. Sometimes the father of a large family is asked to pray on behalf of the woman.

Fertility god. Vegetation god. Usually represented as a handsome youth. Sometimes he is a gay spirit, who travels about the countryside drinking wine, singing and dancing, frolicking and merrymaking, as Bacchus and Dionysus. Sometimes he mutilates himself for the benefit of mankind, kills himself each autumn to impregante the earth with his life-giving warmth, or is slain by his mother-wife. He comes back to life with the returning sun each spring and brings renewed growth with him. Adonis and Tammuz are fertility gods of this type. See Dying god, mutilation.

Fertility goddess. Earth goddess. Triple goddess of birth-growth-decay, possessed of a double character, that of virgin and mother. She frequently is the mother-wife of the fertility god, as in the Ishtar-Tammuz legend, and is the guardian of childbirth as well as the guardian of earth's fertility. Cybele, Demeter, Rhea are fertility goddesses. Compare Virgin goddess.

FESCAMP ABBEY Site of early Grail legends; also known as Perlesvaus. A rival of Glastonbury Abbey, scene of later Grail stories.

FESS Heraldic band borne in the center of the shield; a military belt or girdle of honor. A military grade of honor which signifies the bearer must always be in readiness to undergo the business of public weal.

FESTIVAL A season of commemoration, rejoicing, rest, or thanksgiving. Festivals frequently have idolatrous connections; sometimes homeopathic or imitative magic is practiced. The most ancient festivals were those held after gathering the harvest or vintage. For Christian and Hebrew festivals see feast. Pagan festivals are symbolized by coronals of roses or other flowers, flaming torches, garlanded flutes or pipes or winecups, garlands, skull of horned animal festooned with flowers. In modern times many festivals are secular, such as fairs at which cattle, other livestock, and manufactured goods are displayed, or articles are sold for purposes of charity. A festival may represent a season devoted periodically to some form of entertainment, as a music festival at which a certain composer is honored. See feast, fertility rite.

Festival of Flowers. Chinese festival held the 12th day of the 2nd moon, when plants on the mountain are 'changed into jade,' that is the leaves and grass come forth to greet the sun. Women and children on this day hang favors on branches and recite laudatory remarks. This worship supposedly assures a fruitful season.

Festival of Lights. Hindu celebration of the triumph of light (truth) over darkness (ignorance). In China and Japan a Feast of Lanterns is celebrated in honor of the new moon. Channukah, and Christmas Eve are festivals of lights.

Festival of Tombs. In China observed 106 days after the winter solstice, when visits are made to the graves of ancestors and offerings presented before the tablets of the dead. As no fire is kindled for three days previous to the festival, it sometimes is called Cold Food Festival. After graves are put in order, festivities are enjoyed much like those of the Easter holidays of western nations.

Festival of Weeping Women. See El-Bugat.

FESTUS (1) The hero of a dramatic poem by Philip J. Bailey. Like Faust, Festus is conducted by a diabolical companion through the whole of human experience. However, his guide Lucifer is more the philosopher and theologian than tempter. (2) In Browning's Paracelsus, a true friend.

FETCH CANDLE (FETCH LIGHT) A death warning. In the folklore of Ireland and North England a supernatural light which moves through the air at night and presages the death of the one who sees it. It is believed to accompany a ghost funeral and to be visible only to those who are about to die or as a sign of the death of one loved by the beholder. It supposedly goes out at the moment the soul of the dying departs from the body.

FETH FIADA Literally, deer's cry. In Irish legend Manannan's spell, by which one became invisible. It aided Cuchulainn, Lugh, the sons of Midir, and other heroes. Probably the sea which hides the sun that has set.

FETISH An object believed to possess magical powers, hence any object of blind affection or of ignorant, unreasoning devotion. Among primitive peoples, any inanimate object worshiped either because it is conceived to be the residence of a god or spirit or for its inherent magical power, and which may be compelled or induced to help the possessor achieve his aims, protect him from disease or harm, safeguard him against his enemies. Bones, fire, images, plants, stones, teeth, trees, water, wood are believed to possess fetish qualities. In psychopathology an article, such as a foot or other part of the body, an item of clothing, or jewelry, having no intrinsic significance of sex, but arousing erotic feelings or on which erotic interest has been fixed.

Fetish gods. Among Indo-Europeans, mountain, river, and tree gods. Celts and Teutons favored tree gods, whereas Greeks and Romans favored river gods.

FETTER Imprisonment, martyrdom, slavery.

Fetterlock. Heraldic symbol of the conqueror, strength, victory.

FEVER Excitement, illness, passion, restlessness, selfishness. In an Italian icon personified by a pale young woman with black hair. Hot vapours issue from her mouth. In her hand, which she holds over her heart, is a scroll inscribed, "Membra Cuncta Fatiscunt." In her other hand she holds a slave's chain. A melancholy lion rests at her feet.

FEVERROOT Delay.

FEZ Moslem badge. Identical with the cone as a mountain symbol.

FI Word root meaning fire and life, as in feu and vie from the French. F is interchangeable with V; all vowels are interchangeable.

FIACHADH Legendary king of Ireland who organized the Fenians, sun-heroes, who were exterminated by Cairbre the son of Cormac mac Art. See Fenian.

FIACHNA In Irish legend he is attacked by his nephew Goll, who vanquishes him in seven battles and abducts his wife. In need of reinforcements, he appears in a mist, asks Loegaire for aid, and disappears into a lake. Loegaire, with fifty warriors, follows and aids in releasing his wife from the castle on the field of Mag Mell. As a reward, Fiachna gives his daughter Sun Tear to Loegaire as a wife. This is a light myth. Fiachna and Loegaire, aspects of the sun, accompanied by rays of the sun, disappear (set) in a lake and release the dawn (or perhaps the moon) from the mansion of a prince of darkness. Sun Tear is probably the dew. Fiachna (light) and Goll (darkness) meet in daily conflict, as suggested by the seven battles. Fiachna and Goll resemble Arthur and Modred.

FIACHRA In Irish legend one of the tragic children of Ler; twin brother of Conn. Changed into a swan by his jealous stepmother. Typifies cloud or mist. See Aoife, Ler.

FIANNA See Fenian.

FICO A gesture of contempt made by thrusting the thumb between two fingers or into the mouth. Intended to signify a fig's worth. Also interpreted to be a coarse and obscene gesture.

FICOIDES In the language of flowers: Your looks freeze me.

FIDDLER'S GREEN A sailor's term for a land of perpetual dancing, drinking, merriment, music, and singing, where rum and tobacco are given freely; hence an imaginary place free from care.

FIDELIA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning faithful.

FIDELITY Typified by the color blue, by a dog, by a hand on which is imprinted faith or foy, or by two right hands joined. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white with a key in one hand and a seal in the other. A white dog stands by her. In Japan symbolized by bamboo.

FIDES Roman goddess personifying fidelity. In art she wears a wreath of laurel and olive.

FIELD Fertility, freedom, lack of restraint; also death. Sphere of action or opportunity, alluding to the expression, field of research; sports, typified by a field on which games are played; war, typified by a battlefield. In Korea a field symbolizes opportunity and service.

Field flowers. Humility, modesty, unpretentiousness. Assigned to Virgin Mary, also symbolic of the Christian church.

Field of apple trees. In the Zohar symbolizes Divine presence.

Field of Asphodel. In Greek mythology place where spirits whose fate has not been decided wait. Compares with Isle of the Blessed. In Greek antiquity the asphodel was the flower of the dead, its pale blossoms supposedly covered the meadows of Hades.

Field of blood. A battlefield. In Christian tradition Potter's Field. See Aceldama.

Field of Reeds. Egyptian afterworld below the western horizon. Region of perpetual springtime over which Osiris ruled. The souls of the dead reached it in a magical boat. Farming the fields was the principal work of the shades.

Field of Truth. In Greek antiquity a name for the dwelling place of the judges of souls Aeacus, Minos, Rhadamanthus. See Hades.

Potter's field. A burial ground for criminals, paupers, and persons unknown. Aceldama.

FIERABRAS, SIR (FERUMBRAS) One of Charlemagne's paladins. He typifies sin overcome by the cross.

Fierabras's balsam. Balsam used to embalm Christ, a drop of which cured any sickness or wound. Alludes to the seed of fertility.

FIERCENESS In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with a threatening attitude. She has one hand on the head of a tiger, with the other she holds an oak club as if about to strike.

FIERY COLUMN Axis of the universe.

Fiery cross. See under cross.

FIFI (FIFINE) Feminine name from the French, a meaningless duplication of sound.

FIFTEEN The full moon, as the full moon appears on the fifteenth day of each lunation. According to occultists, a number of the devil. In ancient Babylon the 15th day of the month was one of sackcloth and ashes. Fifteen is a term applied to the first Scottish Jacobite rebellion when, in 1715, James Edward Stuart, the old pretender, half-heartedly and

unsuccessfully attempted to gain the throne.

FIFTH AVENUE In the 19th century a name synonymous with luxury and wealth, alluding to the mansions which lined the street. In the 20th century regarded as a street of fashion because it is lined with expensive retail stores. Park Avenue has replaced Fifth Avenue as the street of luxury and wealth.

Fifth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno realm of barrators and peculators, who are submerged in a river of boiling pitch. They are guarded by demons armed with long hooks who are called Malebranche or Evil-Talons.

Fifth circle. In Dante's Inferno where the wrathful quarrel in mud and the sullen are sunk beneath it. Represented by the fall of a stream which has worn a passage to form the marsh of Styx below.

Fifth column. Any minority group which, working from within, aids the opponents of the majority; from an alleged remark of the Spanish Nationalist General Mola when besieging Madrid in 1939. He supposedly said that he had four columns of soldiers advancing on the city and a fifth column of sympathizers within Madrid that would arise to attack the defenders from the rear. Hence enemy sympathizers, saboteurs, traitors. The fifth column is the modern equivalent of the Trojan horse.

Fifth Kingdom. In the cabala the spiritual world.

Fifth month. In China month of the wicked fifth moon. Red paper cutouts of bottle gourds are pasted on doors the first of the month to avert evil influences and ward off epidemics.

Fifth wheel of a coach. Something quite superfluous.

FIFTY According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is a person of affairs, dominates justice, eloquent speaker, tends to banquets and feasts. Physical weak spots: eyes and liver. According to the cabala the traits are: activity, command, industriousness, man of law, in low form, disturbances, wickedness. In Christian tradition fifty is the sign of remission of sins; number of the Holy Ghost, who descended on apostles fifty days after resurrection. In Hebrew tradition the Law was given to Moses on Mount Sinai fifty days after Exodus from Egypt.

Fifty-eight. According to mystics: affectionate, brave, good natured, and healthy. Physical weak spot: the eyes. According to the cabala: brave, cures maladies, frank, has many love affairs. In low form: choleric, homicidal.

Fifty-five. According to mystics: fortunate in money matters, high-minded, noted for good deeds. Physical weak spots: head, liver, and right arm. According to the cabala: dominating, piousness; in low form: enemies of virtue.

Fifty-four. According to mystics: eloquent and long living. Physical weak spots: glands, legs. According to the cabala: good reputation among savants; in low form: ruin of governments.

Fifty-nine. According to mystics: a gambler, successful with boats and shipping. Physical weak spot: liver. According to the cabala: dominator of banks, libraries, printing, treasuries; in low form: fraudulent failures, gambling, swindling.

Fifty-one. According to mystics: one easily filled with apprehension and dread, yet smiles and talks cheerfully; is successful in spite of fears; loves music; has a talent for abstract science.

Physical weak spot: heart. According to the cabala: disinclined to marry, lover of abstract science, possessor of abundance accompanied by much worry.

Fifty-seven. According to mystics: affectionate, brave, successful in commerce. Physical weak spot: throat. According to the cabala: love for the military, prosperous; in low form: treacherous.

Fifty-six. According to mystics: agreeable, changes environment frequently, modest, philosophical, renowned. Physical weak spot: nerves. According to the cabala: modest, philosophical, renowned; in low form: has too much ambition.

Fifty-three. According to mystics: fond of meditation, a good military scout, quiet, serious. Physical weak spot: stomach and throat. According to the cabala: authoritative, a lover of repose, melancholy, overlooking; in low form: a spy. In Japan a number constructive in the scheme of things; frequently appears in constructions of a highway or important structure. Symbolizes putting together facets which comprise the truth.

Fifty-two. According to mystics: able, determined, loves mountains, supports adversity with courage and prudence, a traveler. Physical weakness: the spleen. According to the cabala: loves work, strong, and vigorous, a soldier or voyager; in low form: conceited.

FIG July 10 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I keep my secret. Symbolizes abundance, breasts, kiss, longevity, lust, female principle. Also a trifle. In ceremonies of sacrifice, human beings, before being put to death, were hung about with figs and scourged with the rod of the fig tree. In middle ages used as an antidote against poison. Dream significance: sincere love. A gesture of contempt, made by thrusting the thumb between two fingers or into the mouth, is called the fig (or fico). It is intended to signify a trifle or a fig's worth; also interpreted as a coarse and obscene gesture. Fig resolves into ef-ig, yielding mighty life, and is the root of vegetation and vigor. Mohammedan sacred fruit, and fruit by which Mohammed swore. Fruit of heaven; possessor of intelligence.

Fig faun. A demon, monster, or satyr of the desert, which supposedly subsists on figs.

Fig leaf. Male principle. In Hebraic-Christian tradition fall from Divine grace, immodesty, nakedness, shame; alluding to the fig leaf which, in art, is shown as the first covering of Adam.

Fig marigold. Idleness.

Fig tree. Conjugal act, marriage, prolificacy, purgation, truth. Called the tree of many breasts inasmuch as its fruit, without any show of blossoms, is visible before its leaves. Combining attributes that are both masculine (its leaves) and feminine (its fruit), it is held as symbolic of life and love. The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil is sometimes understood to be a fig tree. Called Bo in Sanscrit, it is a sacred tree of the Buddhists. In Greek antiquity sacred to Dionysus, who derived corpulency and strength from it. Among Hebrews associated with the vine as a symbol of peace and plenty. Called thane, a word also signifying coition, marriage. In Italy and parts of Africa worshiped as the spiritual husband of barren women.

Fig tree bearing fruit. Holy life rich with fruits of the spirit.

FIGARO Shrewd, unscrupulous, witty rascal and schemer. Figaro is the cunning barber of Beaumarchais's Barber of Seville; in the Marriage of Figaro he appears as a valet.

FIGHT Dream significance: business failure.

FIGOL Celtic druid who promised the Tuatha De Danann to rain fire on the Fomors in the battle of Mag-Tured.

FILBERT August 27 birthday flower symbolizing reconciliation.

FILE Polishing ideas and freeing them from superstitions. A symbolism which originated in Italy.

FILIAL PIETY In the Far East symbolized by the stork.

FIMAFENG Literally, nimble one. In Norse mythology a servant of Aegir, the sea-god. Typifies the cap of phosphorescent waves in the dark. He was slain by the jealous Loki.

FIMBULFAMBE In Norse legend a great or extraordinary fool; one so foolish or thick-headed he might serve as a sledge-hammer.

FIMBULTHUL A sophistic, talkative man. From Norse legend.

FIMBULTHULER Literally, the mighty roaring one. Norse river of heaven.

FIMBULTYR Literally, mighty helper. A title of Odin.

FIMBULWINTER (FIMBAL WINTER) In Norse mythology the terrible or mighty winter, three years long, which preceded Ragnarok.

FINDABAIR (FINBAR, FINDBAR) In the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend, daughter of Ailill and Medb, king and queen of Connaught. Her marriage with Fraoch was thwarted by her father, who feared the enmity of rival kings. She was extraordinarily beautiful and her mother secretly promised her in marriage to every hero who undertook to fight Cuchulainn in single combat in the war for the Brown Bull. Those who met Cuchulainn perished. When Findabair discovered how she was being promised to a fresh suitor each day, she died of shame; in some accounts, she died of a broken heart when Fraoch was killed by Cuchulainn. Findabair probably personifies an aspect of the moon.

FINGAL Irish hero; a name of Finn mac Coul.

FINGER Deity, direction, ray of light. Compare Dactyli, Hand. In Egyptian tradition, anger of man. In Hebrew tradition, courage, God, power. According to mystics the symbolism of the fingers is: thumb, phallic or Heracles finger. Awkwardness, hence the expression, "His fingers are all thumbs." Turned up, yes; turned down, no. Index or forefinger assigned to Paeon, deliverer from evil. Command, pointing. Middle finger assigned to Epimetheus, who thinks too late. Ring finger, from an ancient notion that a nerve ran from it directly to the heart. Expresses coition. When projected, the others held back, expresses contempt, and is interpreted to be an obscene gesture comparable to the fico. Fourth finger assigned to Iasius. Healer or physic finger; also betrothal; and on it modern engagement and wedding rings are placed. Pinkie or

small finger assigned to Idas, priest of Rhea. Oracular finger.

The gestures which follow are universal, and appear in Babylonian steles as well as in more recent art works, unless otherwise indicated.

Finger at lips. Silence.

Finger at nose. Arrogance, challenge, insult. The thumb usually is used.

Finger in horn sign. Used to avert danger, especially in Italy, where it is used as a protection from the evil eye. Typifies the crescent of moon goddesses. In China indicates membership in the dreaded secret Hung Society. Also a sign of Kwan Yin.

Finger in mouth. In legend the hero (humanized deity) places his finger in his mouth after roasting the dragon (foe of mankind). In effect he is eating the slain dragon to acquire his victim's knowledge and strength. Compare cannibalism. The hero may thrust his finger, to which particles of the burnt dragon adhere, into his mouth to relieve his own pain and thereby accidentally receive his foes knowledge and strength. In this manner Fionn discovered he had acquired a tooth of knowledge. The infant Horus is shown with his finger in his mouth, having received wisdom from the breast of his mother.

Finger moistened. Wetting index finger and drawing across throat symbolizes assurance, truth, and is a plea to the deity to cut the throat if an untruth is or has been told. Among Mexican Indians a moistened finger touching the breast of a newborn child symbolizes purification, the washing away of the filthiness of birth; a moistened finger touching the infant's mouth symbolizes the life force, nourishment.

Finger pointing. Direction, will of God. Necromantic gesture in bewitching.

Fingers crossed. Anciently a mantric prayer. In modern times immunity to bad luck or chastisement, hence good luck.

Fingers in fist. With thumbs straight, both fists leaning on altar, chin on thumbs, symbolizes prayers.

Fingers interlocking, pointed upward. Prayer.

Fingers of right hand clasping forefinger of left. Unity of cosmic and individual souls in final spiritual enlightenment. Also coition. Vulgarized to carry the same symbolism as fico.

Fingers separated. Index finger separated from the other three, which are held close together, or fingers separated two and two, symbolizes shearing away evil.

Fingers (or palm) striking the front of forehead. Agitation, despair, grief, sympathy.

Fingers upward, both hands together. Prayer.

Rosy fingers. Dawn, Aurora, Eos.

Snapping fingers. Call, command, speed.

Third and fourth fingers on palm. With index and second finger upright signifies blessing. With thumb erect, Christian blessing in the name of the Trinity.

Two fingers extended. Assistance, benediction, help, sign of good faith and peace.

FINGERNAIL PARINGS In Finno-Ugric belief the evil one collects the parings clipped on Sunday and with them builds the boat for transporting the dead. In Japan good luck expellers. When Susano-wo was exiled to the underworld his fingernails were pulled off and the gods made of them things to expel good luck. Compare toenail.

FINLEY Masculine name from

the Gaelic, meaning sunbeam.

FINN Early Norse sun deity. Not to be confused with Finn mac Coul, the Irish hero.

FINNBEARA In Irish legend king of the fairies of Connaught. Bringer of good crops.

FINNEGAN, TIM Bricklayer, in an Irish-American music-hall ballad, who is killed in a fall but miraculously revives during his wake to drink the whiskey provided for the occasion. As a symbol of renewal and resurrection, James Joyce borrows him for Finnegans Wake. In Joyce's work, he also is regarded as the resurrected Finn mac Coul because of his name (Finnegan, i.e. Finn-again). He compares with Adam, Humpty-Dumpty, and Lucifer, all of whom had epic falls.

FINN MAC COUL (FINGAL, FIONN, FIONN MAC COOL, FIONN MAC CUMHAIL) Sun hero of the Feni-an or third cycle of Irish legend. Through his mother, he was the grandson of Bracan, a Tuatha De Danann warrior deity. He was the posthumous son of Cumhal. At first he was called Deimne and reared in the wilds by the peasants Bodmhall and Liath. When he appeared at the matches taking place in the presence of King Conn, the king called him Finn, meaning fair or white. Concealing his name, he entered the service of the seer Finn Eger, who for seven years remained by the Boyne River watching the salmon of Lynn Feic, which fed on the hazelnuts of wisdom and which it had been foretold would provide Finn with all knowledge. Eger finally caught the fish, which he gave to mac Coul to cook with strict instructions that the boy was not to taste it. In the cooking, mac Coul burned his thumb which had touched the hot fish. He put his finger in his mouth and immediately became possessed of all knowledge, thereby depriving the seer Finn of the gift. Thereafter Finn mac Coul had only to chew his thumb to obtain wisdom; and he became leader of the Fianna, warring against the Fomors, destroying giants and demons of darkness. In one adventure, while visiting the castle of Seachran (wind), he escaped a hairy claw (rain) which reached down to seize him. Compare Brangemore. In another adventure he was swallowed by a dragon (winter) and hacked his way out, releasing others (fertility) who had been swallowed, echoing the Jonah legend. Sabia was one of his wives. While in deer form she gave birth to Oisin (fawn). Another son was Fergus the Eloquent. His fiancee was Grainne, who was seduced by his nephew Diarmaid typifying the struggle of the sun with the moon for supremacy in the sky. Two hundred years after his supposed death he reappeared as the Ulster king called Mongan. In Scottish legend he is said to be sleeping in a hollow tree waiting to start up again at the hour of his country's need. By early Christian missionaries he was pictured as an inhabitant of the underworld. Finn resembles Arthur, Cuchulainn, Sigurd.

FINNTAIN (FINTAN) In Celtic mythology one of the men who accompanied Cessair, supposed granddaughter of Noah, when she fled to Ireland to escape the flood. He is the only one of the flood refugees who survived, and he supposedly lived to be six hundred years of age and saw the arrival of Partholon, the giant. Sometimes said to be the husband of Cessair.

FINUWEIGH Indonesian creator god.

FINVARRA (FINVARA, FIONN-BHARR) King of Irish fairies. Succeeded Mac Moineanta. Mate of Onagh. He was a benevolent fairy who provided horses and wine.

FIONN (FION) A name of Finn mac Coul, which see.

FIONNUALA (FINOLA, FION-GUALA) In Irish legend daughter of Ler. Typifies a cloud or mist. With her three brothers she was transformed by her jealous stepmother Aoife into a swan and condemned to wander over the lakes and rivers of Ireland until Christianity was introduced into the land. See Ler.

FIR March 27 birthday flower. Symbolizes boldness, elevation, fidelity, immortality, loftiness, longevity, piety, prosperity, regal beauty, time. Fire or sun symbol, probably because its form resembles a flame. Dream significance: constancy; (in a forest) health, long life. Fir equates with fire. In Celtic druidic tree alphabet, tree of the first vowel, ailm (a); in the druidic calendar, sharing the day with the mistletoe, it is the tree of December 23, birthday of the divine fertility child. In Scotland mother and child are sained with a flaming fir candle, which is whirled three times around the birth-bed. The fir is the tree under which autumn offerings of brandy, bread, and a bull are made to the forest spirit by Finno-Ugric hunters. In ancient Greece used for purposes of divination. Tree of hope. The Trojan horse, a peace offering to Athena, was made of silver fir. In Hebraic-Christian tradition typifies those who excel in patience and virtue. Among ancient Hebrews sacred to the birth goddess and used by Solomon for the floor planks in the Temple. See cedar. The Phrygian fertility deity Attis was born under the fir and metamorphosed into a fir by Cybele, who loved him. In Roman antiquity the fir was consecrated to Neptune.

Fir cone. Symbolic of the fire of life. Foundation of all things, health restorer, nourisher. Cognate with the Anglo-Saxon firgen and Gothic fariguni, both meaning mountain.

FIRBOLGS Literally, men of the bag. Legendary Irish settlers. They left Greece, where they had been enslaved and made to carry earth from the valleys to barren hills in leather bags; later they made boats of the bags and escaped to Spain, which in post-Christian Ireland was a polite way of saying Hades. After the departure of the Nemedians they held Ireland until the coming of the Tuatha De Danann, light deities, who deemed them children of darkness. They appear to be identical with the Fomors, which see. They were in constant conflict with the Tuatha De Danann, and were defeated at the battle of Mag Tured. They may have been a primitive people who resisted newcomers or a new religion whose history merged with a light legend.

FIRE Divine love, first principle, light deity. Authority, enlightenment, fertility, fervor, hospitality, illumination, life, male principle, power, purification, retribution, sacrifice, spirit, warmth. Also death, destruction, divine anger, martyrdom, persecution, torture, winter. An eternal element, hence eternity. Bringer of consoling thoughts, driver away of evil terrors.

Dream significance: (burning) dangerous enemies; (conflagration) great joy; (out) sorrow; (to light one) important event; (with smoke) threat of a quarrel; (without smoke) enjoyment, health. In heraldry zeal. Its occult action is blaze and ascend; its quality is to penetrate. Life sustainer which lives in the death of air. To it are attributed emotion, the irresistible, mercurial, volatile, winning. In tarot divination an element of the club suit; the highest cosmo-philosophical element. Signifies dynamic energy and denotes the feeling or imaginative type of person. Lighted at gravesides that spirits might warm themselves. In primitive societies menstrating women are not permitted to look at a fire for fear of contaminating it; no one may blow on a flame for fear the breath may contaminate it. Widely believed to be one of the elements which created the world: the primordial ocean is churned by fire, creating a foam which thickens into earth; or the power of water vanishes and a part that is burned becomes hard; or steam rises from the water carrying dust with it, the dust settling on the water to form solid land. In some sections of the world a great conflagration rather than a flood destroyed life on earth. In northern countries the idea may have been inspired by Aurora Borealis, in southern countries by the Aurora Australis. The conflagration is sometimes called water by fire, and a raft or ship is the rescue vessel. Fire is symbolized by an arrow, azalea, bristles, dart, F, fir tree, lion's mane, hair, pillar, pyramid, Rod of Jesse, shaft, spear, swastika. Fire is from the same root as fear, fir, four. Compare Beltane, bonfire, conflagration, Maidere, Ragnarok, yule log.

In China the Infinite, represented by the color red, typifies summer. Element of Wei, eastern quadrant; Yi, southern quadrant; Tzu, western quadrant; Shih, northern quadrant. In the Eight Diagrams, Li. Produces earth (ashes), destroys metal. In China and Japan fire supposedly was formed when earth and sky, which were joined, separated. Christian symbol of charity, intense desire, martyrdom. Emblem of saints Barnabas, Chrysanthus, Florian, Yvo. In Egyptian and Hebrew tradition life animating all created things, divine and mortal. The fire symbolized the male principle, the light of the fire symbolized the female principle. In Scriptures connected with the presence of God, as in the burning bush. God sent fire from heaven to consume sacrifices to signify his acceptance of the offering, as in the case of Abel. The Jews were forbidden to kindle a fire on the Sabbath, a prophibition perhaps only of cooking on that day, but understood in the fullest extent, and even now, to avoid sin, gentile servants are employed. In Hindu ceremonies fire is used to control water dragons. In Iceland and elsewhere fire is consulted in the cure of disease. In Japan symbolic of the Ho-bird (phoenix). In Mexico believed to be an animating force and, on the birth of a child, kept burning for four days to nourish its life and protect fron the evil eye. In Polynesia the living are protected by fire from attacks by the dead. In Woodlark Island legend a son stole it from the Old Woman and gave it to mankind. In anger, she divided what was left and threw the two pieces into the sky, thus creating the sun and moon. Compare Prometheus. In Zoroastrianism the purest of all elements, image of the supreme

deity.

Circle of fire. Chastity, inviolability, magic spell. Attribute of Brynhild.

Fire anvil. Typifies the smith; in mythology, the celestial smith. The brain is likened to the anvil, thought to the hammer.

Fire baptism. Purification, protection against the evil eye.

Firebrand. Life emblem, light rays. The merciless arrows of Bel or Marduk. Emblem of Meleager.

Firecracker. Originally intended to frighten away evil spirits. In China set off in homage to the gods. In the United States formerly set off to celebrate Independence Day on July 4th.

Fire eaters. Persons always ready to quarrel. The allusion is to jugglers who 'swallow' fire.

Firefly. Glitter, summer. In China called chih. Supposedly, if eaten, enables one to write in the dark. If one consumes forty-seven, 10,000 years are promised. In Japan called notaru, symbolic of difficulty accomplished, gratitude. Ghosts of the Heike warriors.

Fire jumping. Purification rite. By Finno-Ugrics practiced during Easter memorial services, when evil spirits are apt to appear.

Fire making. Evoker or lurer of sunshine; a form of sympathetic magic.

Fire of heaven. Lightning.

Fire opal. In the language of gems: Adversity cannot touch you.

Fireplace lighted. Hospitality, winter. Dream significance: family pleasures; if unlighted, loneliness.

Firestone. Carnal passion. Male and female principle.

Fire and water. Antagonism, opposition.

Funeral fire. Many ancients believed the smoke of a fire carried the soul on its last flight to celestial realms.

Perpetual fire. Infinity, memorial. American Indians kept a fire perpetually alive; its extinction symbolized death. The Iroquois had a saying, "When the fire at Onondaga goes out we shall no longer be a people." In Mexico, Rome, etc., virgins who had vowed eternal chastity were guardians of the flame.

Promethean fire. Fire of heaven stolen by Prometheus and brought down to earth to save mankind from extinction. Lightning.

Saint Anthony's fire. Erysipelas. So called because the saint is said to have miraculously cured the disease.

FIRMNESS Typified by the backbone of Osiris or Tet (Tat), cube, keystone of the arch, mountain, pyramid, square.

FIRST BORN The most distinguished, the most excellent, the prime of things. One who enjoys particular privileges, alluding to the fact that in most societies the first born son enjoys special inheritance and other considerations. Early Semites offered to the Supreme Deity, later substitute offerings were made, a usual sacrifice consisting of two or three doves or a lamb.

First circle. In Dante's Inferno, Limbo, where the souls of the unbaptised and of virtuous heathens are found.

First day of tenth lunar month. Day on which Shinto gods assemble at four o'clock in the morning at Kitsuki Shrine to arrange marriages for the coming year.

First fruits. Presents made to the supreme deity or to the vegetation deity to express dependence, submission, thankfulness, and to ask for immortality.

Firstlings (animal) sacrificed.

A fertility, propitiation, or thanksgiving rite.

First man. Bringer of death, sinner. According to a universal theme, a fault committed by the first man accounts for evil reigning on earth and causes the creator deity to deny man immortality. Compare death.

FISH Abundance, baptism, generative power, knowledge, prolificacy, wisdom, woman. Brain food, sacrificial food, the sea. Also foolishness, greediness, oafishness, sexual indifference, stupidity. In wishing wells granter of babies and lovers. Typifies a person, hence a 'poor or queer fish.' Zodiacal sign Pisces. A fish brought from primeval waters the speck of mud of which Earth was shaped, thus typifies beginnings; it supported Earth on its back, thus a world support; it guided to safety those to be saved in the deluge or led humans back from the underworld, thus resurrection. Portrayed as guardian of the tree of life or knowledge. Compare dragon, salmon. An ancient conception divided the firmament, putting an ocean below the earth, clouds containing the waters of flood and rain above it. The sun passed through these clouds in his sun barge or as a fish. The eating of fish on certain days among the Pagans represented the deification of the yoni. A connection with womankind may have arisen from scent associations; it probably became a phallic symbol because of its extraordinary fecundity, and as such an emblem of love goddesses, who sometimes were given fish (mermaid) shape. As a food, widely used in connubial feasts. The expressions, "a choice bit of fish," or "fish diet," refer to a choice woman or excessive indulgence on the part of a man. The expression, "cold fish," for "sexual indifference," refers to the habits of certain fish that produce young without cohabitation. In Africa embodiment of a departed soul. In China and India a symbol of regeneration employed in funeral rites. Christian symbol of faith and purity inasmuch as it passes through salt water yet remains fresh. Emblematic of baptism, eucharist, Virgin Mary. Its use as a metaphor of Christ is traced to ichthys, Greek for fish, which formed a monogram of the phrase, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior.' In the eucharist the fish has been replaced by bread and wine. Early Christians engraved a fish on medals, seals, and tombs, as a tacit confession of their faith. In art an attribute of Tobias because the gall of a fish restored the sight of his father Tobit. An attribute of saints Andrew, Anthony of Padua, Benno, Corentin, Peter, Ulrich, and Zeno. Egyptian talisman, shape worn for abundance, domestic felicity, prosperity. Set tossed the generative organ of the dismembered Osiris into the Nile and it was swallowed by a fish; when the fish typifies Osiris it signifies fecundity and rebirth; when it typifies Set it is an evil omen, designating crime, darkness, to hide. Hebrew Sabbath and sacramental food. Food which the Messiah will catch at the end of the world and divide among the faithful. See Leviathan. Symbolic of the faithful who swim in the waters of life, thus hope of immortality. In the Talmud the Messiah is designated by the name Dag (Fish), and his second coming is to be in the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Pisces, which is the origin of three fishes interlaced in a triangle, a popular ornament in medieval architecture. The great fish which swallowed Jonah typifies the realm of darkness or of the dead. In Hindu mythology the first avatar of Vishnu was a fish, in which form he was instructor and savior of Manu. In Northeastern Europe and Northwestern Asia the bones of devoured fish are tossed into the sea that the fish might come back to life again for the next fishing season. See skeleton. In Rome fish was a food of Friday, the day of Venus.

Brace of fish. In China symbolizes joys of union. Talisman to avert the evil eye.

Fish bladder. Virginity, yoni.

Fish bones. Resurrection. Dream significance: obstacles surmounted.

Fish day. Friday, or any other day on which, on religious grounds, meat is not eaten.

Fish-dragon. In Chinese art a carp changing into a dragon or ascending a waterfall is called yu lung and symbolizes passing examinations.

Fisher (fisherman). Deity who originates and preserves life. Buddha. The Christian apostles, Christ, Saint Peter. Epithet probably derived from Christ's statement, "I shall make ye fishers of men."

Fisher king. One devoted to the pastime of fishing (for life's sustenance). A king whose virility is tied to the fertility of the land. If he ages, becomes ill, is wounded, or turns sexually impotent, his sterility causes the land to waste; his restoration brings verdure back to the land. A fertility or vegetation god. In Grail romances custodian of Grail Castle, possessor of the bleeding lance, the Grail, and the silver plate. Maimed by a spear thrust through his thigh, he found solace in fishing. He can be healed only by a Grail-seeker; when he is healed the waste land which surrounds his castle will become fertile once again. Amfortas, Brons, Joseph of Arimathaea are identified as the fisher king. See Grail, Lame king, Frode.

Fish gods. Originators and preservers of life.

Fish hook. Agency or instrument whereby one investigates the unknown or unseen, hence experimentation, quest, research, to sink. Also deceit, perfidy.

Fish hook lost. Theme in Eastern and Pacific Island legends. A fish hook, spear, or other article is lost and is carried away by a deity in the guise of a fish. The search leads the hero into the underworld, from which he returns with the lost item, thus signifying death and rebirth.

Fishing. Groping, probing, searching. Dream significance: (for big fish) happiness, joy; (for small fish) limited success; (to see fishing) betrayal. In creation myths animals or humans fish in the primordial sea for soil with which to shape Earth.

Fish in net or creel. Souls caught by the apostles for salvation.

Fish and key in mouth. Saint Benno.

Fish robe. In Sumerian steles costume of a water god or his priest.

Fish tail. Divinity, fertility, lightning, sun, thunder. Cognate with sacred battleax or double ax.

Fish tale. An incredible statement, one grossly exaggerated or invented, as the proverbial stories told by amateur fishermen of their catches.

Fish wife. One who uses abusive language or billingsgate.

Fish with uplifted tail. In Chinese art the dragon Chih-wen.

Neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. Without qualities for any class, not suitable for one thing or another. Not

fish, food for monks; flesh or fowl, food for people generally; red herring, for poor people.

Three fish. Christian Trinity, baptism.

Two fish. The constellation Pisces. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems. Symbolizes domestic faith and fertility. In China called shuang yu and typifies abundance, felicity, harmony, marriage. Charm against evil. In Christian tradition represents the Christians. In the Catacombs a representation of Christ.

FIST RAISED Threat.

FITZ Masculine name from the Latin, meaning son.

FIVE Comprehension, fecundity, flame, harvesting, increase, justice, light, propagation, reaping. The cardinal points: north, south, east, west, and center (or zenith). Number of fingers, senses (hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch), toes, vowels (a, e, i. o, u). Being the union of a feminine number (two) and a masculine number (three), identified with marriage. Anciently regarded as sacred to the god of light, and the attributes of the deity were held to be five: being, diversity, motion, rest, sameness. Also sacred to the moon or mother goddess; her stations of the year numbered five: birth, initiation, consummation, repose, death. Ancient calendars had five seasons of 72 days each, with five extra days to round out the year. In Freemasonry the number of virtues or points of fellowship. In gambling on a board of nine figures, the house figure is five. During the middle ages a number which influenced witchcraft, hence an unlucky number. By mystics called the scribe, and as aspects of the soul associated with: Haia, living vitality; Nephesh, breath, concupiscence; Neshamah, reason; Ruach, seat of good and evil; Yedidah, unique vitality. A number of healing, inspiration, life, love, and power. The allusion is to the pool of Bethesda, a pool of five porches, and the seal of King Solomon, a five-pointed star. It corresponds to the wild rose (five-petaled), the color blue (according to some mystics, the color pink), the Hebrew letter he, and the zodiacal house Leo. Its rhythm is the dynamic law proceeding from abstract order and suggests adaptation or mediation (being midway between one, beginning, and nine, completion), the means by which man can change conditions. It represents versatility, the changing aspect of the One Law. Its planetary equivalent being Mercury, it denotes communication, speed, talking, travel, writing. In a name or cycle it seeks present happiness with little thought of consequences. It is the pentad or great mystic number containing all the power of nature. It brings change, new experiences, new friends, travel to those who come under its vibrations. Its character traits are: adventuresomeness, fickleness, inventiveness, freedom, nervousness, self-indulgence, speculation. According to the cabala the tendency is toward religion with fear of God and relentless strength. In Greek called pente (cognate with Pan); in Sanscrit called panch or punj (also cognate with Pan), and the Punjab, which yields Punj-orb, is so named because it is watered by five rivers. To Bella Coola Indians it was the number of stories of the universe: two above, two below, earth in the center. Five was the number of days assigned to Pueblo Indian festivals, one of preparation and four of ritual. Among most North American Indians the cardinal points are five: north, south, east, west, and the point of the observer. In Buddhism: the brothers of Kanchenjuna (see deified mountains under Mountains); the number of Celestial Buddhas; the number of commandments (1- Do not take life; 2- Do not steal; 3- Do not commit adultery; 4- Do not lie or bear false witness; 5- Do not drink intoxicants); the number of Buddha's disciples (Ananda, Kasyapa, Maudgalyayana, Sariputra, and Upali); of Great Astrologers (see Pancamaharaja); of Great Tibetan Kings (see Mahapancaraja); of Spell Goddesses (see Pancaraksa); and number of Tse-ring chhe-nga or Five Sisters of Mount Everest (see deified mountains, under Mountains). The objects sacrificed to the five senses: mirror for sight, nutmeg for smell, shell for hearing, sugar for taste, yellow silk for touch. Celtic priestesses tossed up and caught five stones on the back of a hand for the purpose of augury. In China the five clans were represented on the first flag of the Republic by different colored bars; to the colors a direction was assigned:

Clan	Color	Direction
Chinese	yellow	center
Manchurian	red	south
Mohammedan	white	west
Mongolian	green (or blue)	east
Tibetan	black	north

In China the elements numbered five: earth, fire, metal, water, wood; likewise the virtues: fidelity, insight or justice, humaneness, propriety or obedience, uprightness. Every household had five Shen to preside over it: Ching Chu'an, boy spirit of the well; Chung lu, god of eaves; Hu, god of windows; Men, god of the door who kept out evil; Tsao Shen, lord of the kitchen stove, who presided over the whole house. The relations of mankind numbered five: that between emperor and subject, father and son, brother and brother, husband and wife, friend and friend. The number of the Islands of the Blessed, and the number of sons of To Yen-shan. The five sons became so prominent they are called the five dragons of the To family and serve as prototypes of those who, through filial devotion and virtuous ways, rise to high positions and honors.

The acts of the Christian Church are five: desire, faith, hope, humility, love. The number of letters of Jesus, the number of his wounds. The sacred pentagram or flaming star of the gnostics. The sacramental principles: benediction of the priest, blessed bread, holy water, kiss of peace, sign of the cross; also the lesser sacraments: confirmation, holy orders, matrimony, penance, visitation of the sick. In Hebrew tradition the number of letters of Jeoua or Jeova (Jehovah). David defeated Goliath with five smooth stones from a brook, probably the source of the five beans from which Jack's magic beanstalk grew in the fairytale. It denotes the cleavage of the sexes (ten denoting unification) and light.

Five bats. The five Chinese blessings: longevity, love of virtue, natural death, peace and serenity, riches.

Five circles. In Egyptian and Mayan antiquity daylight and splendor. In medieval trademarks windows of the house of wisdom (or light).

Five hearts. Emblem of Judah, father of five sons, ancestor of David.

Five knobs or bosses. On Celtic crosses symbolize light or wisdom.

Five M's. In Japan the Pan-

chattva or five principles of Kulacharya: coition, fish, flesh, grain, wine.

Five Nations. (1) The confederated Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Senecas; or Iroquois Confederacy. (2) The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creeks, and Seminoles; or Five Civilized Tribes. (3) The five component parts of the British Empire. Used in this sense by Rudyard Kipling in his volume of poems entitled The Five Nations.

Five-pointed star. Heavenly wisdom. Talisman for love and power. Emblem of the Eastern Star organization, to which five distinguished women are appointed. Seal of Solomon.

Five Points. A locality in lower New York City, once notorious as a center of crime, poverty, and vice.

Five-rayed zigzag. Lightning.

Five rays. Light, wisdom.

Five stars. In United States, general of the highest rank, hence authority, impressiveness. The term five-star general is sometimes used satirically.

Five-storied structure. In Freemasonry the five senses.

Five viscera. In Chinese divination: heart, ruler of the body and seat of spiritual intelligence, corresponds to the element fire; kidneys, seat of ingenuity and power, corresponds to the element water; liver, soul residence, corresponds to the element wood; lungs, seat of righeousness, corresponds to metal; stomach, seat of learning, corresponds to earth.

Five wounds. Christian stigmata.

FJALAR (FIALAR, FJALLAR) In Norse mythology: (1) creator of illusions. Brother of Galar. Both are dwarfs and together they kill the great teacher Kvasir, out of whose blood, mixed with honey, they brew the poetic mead, also called the dwarf's drink. Fjalar is a dwarf aspect of Suttung. (2) The red cock that crows to announce Ragnarok. He typifies fire, whence the expression, "The red cock is crowing over the roof," to indicate a house is on fire or the sun is setting.

FJOLSVID Norse giant who guarded Mengold while she was held prisoner underground until she was rescued by Svipdag. This is a fertility myth; with the release of Mengold comes spring growth. Resembles Fafnir.

FJORGYN (FJORGYNN) In Norse mythology name of Odin as thunder god. Also a title of Jord, wife of Odin as goddess of earth. Probably originally the name of a sky god and, when Odin replaced him, Fjorgyn (Fjord) was regarded as one of Odin's wives. The name is associated with Old High German Fergunna, a mountain covered with oaks, thus Heaven and Earth, as a divine pair, were venerated on a wooded mountain.

FJORNER In Volsung Saga, Odin as singer of runes to Sigurd of the battle Sigurd is to have with King Lynge and of Sigurd's victory. Thus song of the sky to the sun.

FLABELLUM (FLABRUM) (1) Fan used in the Greek Church to drive away flies from the chalice during the sacrament. (2) Fan carried before the pope in the Roman Catholic Church. Symbolic of authority.

FLAG Loyalty, nationalism, patriotism, victory. Disperser of evil spirits. Dream significance: change, success. Resolves into ef-el-ag and yields living almighty. Used in Buddhist prayers and as a talisman to bring good luck. Planted outside houses to bring happiness, long life, and prosperity. They are of various types and are called cho-pen, gyal-tsham, lang-po top-gye, lung-ta.

Flag, black. Emblem of pirates. Signifies no quarter given.

Flag, half-mast. A token of respect to one's superior and a symbol of mourning.

Flag hauled down (or hauling down). Defeat, surrender.

Flag, red. Anarchy, auction, danger, defiance, revolution. International banner of the Socialist party.

Flag reversed. Distress.

Flag, white. Surrender, truce.

Flag, white ground with a pine tree. Carried by the first commissioned ships of the colonies at the beginning of the American Revolution.

Flag, yellow. Signal to announce the existence of contagious disease, as on board a ship.

Flag, yellow with rattlesnake on it. Flag of the United States Revolution.

National flag colors:

Nation	Colors
United Nations	blue and white
Afghanistan	black, red and green vertical stripes
Argentina	blue and white
Austria	red, white and red
Belgium	black, yellow and red
Bolivia	red, yellow and green
Brazil	green with yellow diamond and blue ball
Bulgaria	white, green and red Horizontal stripes
Burma	red, blue and white
Ceylon	red and gold
Chili	blue, white and red
China	red and gold
Colombia	yellow, blue and red
Costa Rica	blue, white, red, white and blue in horizontal stripes
Cuba	blue and white in five horizontal stripes with white star on red background
Czechoslovakia	white, red and blue
Denmark	red with white cross
Dominican Republic	red and blue squares formed by white cross
Ecuador	three horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, the yellow being twice the width of the other two.
Egypt	green and white
El Salvador	blue and white in three horizontal stripes
Estonia	blue, black and white
Ethiopia	green, yellow and red
Finland	blue cross on white
France	blue, white and red vertical stripes
Germany	(Imperial and Third Reich) black, red and white; (Republican) black, red and gold

National flag colors (cont):

Nation	Colors
Great Britain	red, white and blue
Greece	blue and white in nine horizontal stripes
Guatemala	blue, white and blue in vertical stripes
Haiti	blue and red
Honduras	blue, white and blue horizontal stripes
Hungary	red, white and green
Iceland	blue, red and white
India	red, white and green
Indonesia	red and white
Iran	green, white and red
Iraq	black, white, green and red
Irish Free State	orange, white and green
Israel	white and blue
Italy	green, white and red vertical stripes
Japan	white with red disk in center from which sixteen red rays radiate to edge
Korea	white, black, red and blue
Latvia	red, white, and red
Lebanon	red, white and green
Liberia	eleven red and white horizontal stripes with white star on blue background
Liechtenstein	red and blue
Lithuania	gold, green and red
Luxembourg	red, white and blue
Mexico	green, white and red vertical stripes
Monaco	red and white horizontal stripes
Morocco	red
Nepal	red, white and blue
Netherlands	red, white and blue horizontal stripes
Nicaragua	blue, white and blue horizontal stripes
Norway	red and blue cross bordered with white
Pakistan	white and green
Panama	blue, white and red
Paraguay	red, white and blue horizontal stripes
Peru	red, white and red vertical stripes
Persia	white edged with green and red
Poland	white and red
Portugal	green and white
Rumania	blue, yellow and red vertical stripes
San Marino	blue and white
Saudi Arabia	green and white
Serbia	red, blue and white
Siam	red with white elephant or red, white, blue, white and red stripes
Soviet Russia	red and gold (Imperial Russia was white with St. Andrew's cross)
Spain	red, yellow and red
Sweden	blue with yellow cross
Switzerland	red with white cross
Syria	green, white, black, red

National flag colors (cont):

Nation	Colors
Thailand	red, white, blue, white and red horizontal stripes
Turkey	red with white crescent and star
United States	stars on blue, red and white stripes
Uruguay	blue and white in nine horizontal stripes
Venezuela	yellow, blue and red horizontal stripes
Viet-Nam	yellow and red
Yemen	red and white
Yugoslavia	blue, white, red, and yellow

FLAGA Wicked fairy in Scandinavian legend.

FLAGELLATION Ceremonial scourging to drive out evil spirits, for penance, or to test the endurance of a celebrant in puberty or manhood rites, or for the sexual stimulation of either the person whipping or the person being whipped. To remain stoic during a beating is part of the lore of small boys over the world. During the 13th and 14th centuries an organization existed in Europe, especially in Spain, which was known variously as Brothers of the Cross, Brothers in White, Crossbearers, and Flagellants. It was composed of fanatics who sought to obtain the pardon of sin by walking in procession bared to the waist and scouring themselves or being scoured until blood came. In Mongolia, North China, and Tibet, the lamas, masked, engage in symbolic whippings while performing their devil dances to drive out evil.

FLAGEOLET OF COPPER Buddhist ritual object.

FLAIL Dominion, flogging, rule, sovereignty, threshing grain. In ancient Egypt king's emblem, symbol of power.

FLAME Charity, life force, purification, wisdom. That which is always active, never idle. Soul, Supreme Spirit. Ancients believed the Supreme Deity was idealized as immaculate fire and symbolized as a pure and elemental flame burning in infinitude. Dream significance: (brilliant) success; (erect) triumph; (out) disillusionment; (red) anger.

In Buddhism form in which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself on Mount Sumeru. In China called huo, symbolic of the yang principle. A flame typified one who successfully passed through the ordeals of earth and had adequately purified his corporeal grossness, hence the soul. Christian way of ascent. Frequently in medieval designs of eight-spoked wheels, the spikes were like flames or thorns. Symbolic of Jesus, martyrdom, religious fervor. In Greek mythology the form assumed by Zeus to reach Danae. In Hebrew tradition form in which God revealed Himself to Moses. In Hinduism Brahm was variously represented as a circular cloud, a fire, or a rose of flame.

Flame issuing from a lotus. In Buddhism the union of fire and water. Form in which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself on Mount Sumeru.

Flame rising from crescent moon. Union of dual forces that create life; male and female principles.

Flaming Bush (Burning Bush). Oracular tree in which Jehovah

appeared to Moses, thus presence of God, will and word of God.

Flaming pearl. A Buddhist symbol. See cintamani, lung-ta.

Flaming pillar. God of light; knowledge, light, wisdom.

Flaming sword. Rays of the sun. In Old Testament symbolizes protection.

Flaming tree trunk. God of Light, knowledge, light, wisdom.

FLAMINEO Pimp in The White Devil, play by John Webster.

FLAPPER A girl in her teens, especially if frivolous and worldly-wise. The expression was applied particularly to the typical young women of the Jazz Age in the United States, who bobbed their hair, painted their faces, smoked cigarettes, wore short tight skirts, danced the Black Bottom and Charleston, and generally defied the conventions upheld by their parents.

FLASQUES In heraldry a reward given to a king for learning and virtue.

FLAT LAND Land of reality in contrast to the mountain, mystical realm.

Flat pipe. Palladium of Chinook Indians representing the Creator or Father of the tribe.

Flat surface. Neutrality, balancing the tendencies of the concave and convex.

FLATTERY Typified by a bee carrying honey in its mouth while its tail displays the sting. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in an affected wanton dress playing a flute. A sleeping buck is at her feet, a bee-hive at her side.

FLAVIUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning blond or yellow. Feminine form, Flavia.

FLAX August 28 birthday flower symbolizing domestic industry, fate, gratitude, simplicity. In the language of flowers: I feel your kindness.

FLEA Drinker of blood. Meanness, parasite, pest, smallness. Foreteller of death; a belief prevails that fleas desert one about to die. Dream significance: unpleasantness, worries; (to kill one) triumph over worries. In Austria and Germany, to be bitten on the hand by a flea is a sign that one is to be kissed. According to Danish tradition sent to pester mankind as a punishment for laziness.

FLEECE In mythology sheep of the sky typify clouds illuminated by the sun.

FLESH Goods, possessions, riches. In China the flesh of P'an Ku became the soil. In Hebrew tradition the body in opposition to the spirit; the carnal and materialistic as opposed to the spiritual. In the Old Testament flesh is sometimes used to express the body as animated and sensitive.

Flesh and blood. Kin.

Thorn in the flesh. Constant annoyance.

Way of all flesh. Death.

FLESHPOTS OF EGYPT Good things of this world, especially if formerly enjoyed but no longer at one's disposal; in allusion to the sufferings of the Israelites in the wilderness.

FLEUR-DE-LIS (LUCE, LYS) Literally, flower-of-the-lily; sometimes translated from the French as flower-of-light. Symbolic of enlightenment, fecundity,

grace, incarnate godhead, light, primal cause, regal beauty, trinity, wisdom. Typifies masculine triad ringed by the female, and was a masculine emblem of fecundity in ancient Arabia, Armenia, Assyria, Byzantium, Egypt, Persia, etc. Sacred plant and tree of life, expressing divine triad or majesty of God, of the Assyrians and Persians, from whom the flower passed on to the West. The world axis in almost every country is surmounted by a fleur-de-lis pointing to the north; also found on needles of ancient mariner's compasses, where it indicates the North Pole. As an emblem of royalty, it replaced the lotus, and frequently is identified as the flower of the lotus which appears in Egyptian and Oriental art and which is the possible source of the heraldic device, best known as the badge of the City of Florence and of the royal family of France. In the arms of France denoted charity, justice, piety. It once appeared on a royal banner of England. Also known as iris. Compare Caduceus, trident. Briefly an emblem of the Chinese Tai-Ki, the origin of all things, with dual yang-yin co-principles. Emblem of Christ as light of the world, dispeller of darkness. Symbolizes purification through baptism, the Trinity, truth, the Way. Replaced the white lily in works of Flemish artists as a symbol of the Virgin. In art an attribute of saints Clotilda and Radegunde.

Fleur-de-lis with twin stars. The Supreme Deity with the Celestial Twins (Light and Darkness). Emblem of the Boy Scouts.

FLEURETTE Feminine name from the French, meaning flower.

FLIBBERTIGIBBET In British legend, fiend of mopping and mowing.

FLICKERTAIL Emblem of North Dakota.

FLIDAIS In Irish mythology wife of Ailill, mother of Fand. Her cow (fertility, perhaps a rain cloud) supplied milk to three hundred men at one night's milking. She loved Fergus and gave him her cow. She had other cows which fed Ailill's army every seventh day.

FLIGHT Ascent, loftiness, migration, soaring, swiftness; also escape, fear. Dream significance: honor, triumph.

FLINT Dependability, fire, industry, war. Figuratively used to express that which is cruel, hard, obdurate; thus flint-hearted. In heraldry expresses readiness for zealous service. Among primitive peoples believed to contain the hidden power of fire or lightning. In one myth of the Ojibway (Algonquin) Indians Flint Stone was the twin brother of Michabo (light). The feud between them was bitter and they engaged in frightful combat. Michabo vanquished Flint Stone (gloomy storm clouds), broke him into pieces, scattered the pieces over the earth, and from them grew fruitful vines. According to the Aztecs, in the beginning flint stone fell from heaven and broke into sixteen hundred pieces, each of which became a god. Hunpic-tek, Tecpatl, and Toh were Mexican flint-stone gods. The flint presumably came down with the thunderclap, hence were thunderbolts (arrowheads).

Flint knife. Among Central American Indians symbolic of death in war, sacrifice, victim. The flint-stone knife was used to cut the victim in sacrifices.

Flint with hole in it. In Middle Ages hung around a horse's neck to keep it from being hag-

ridden.

FLOCK Pasturage. In mythology clouds illuminated by the sun. See Golden Fleece. A term applied to persons belonging to a church or congregation under the care of a pastor or spiritual guide (shepherd); a company of persons blindly following a leader. In Hebraic-Christian tradition men of God.

FLOOD Cleansing, death and resurrection, judgement, purification, retribution, salvation through destruction, sign of a deity's displeasure, sin, trial by water. The flood incident, world-wide in mythology, typifies the waters encircling the earth over which the sun god, emasculated daily, makes his nightly trip in an ark (golden cup, lotus, waterlily, etc.) to achieve rebirth, or, as in the Hebraic-Christian tradition, an inundation is sent by God to wipe out evil. Some flood heroes are: Deucalion, Manu, Noah. In some creation myths the flood is the water pot from which a first man and first woman emerge. In Eastern European and Western Asiatic tales the earth frequently is supported by a bull, fish, frog, or turtle, and a movement by the great beast or fish causes the flood, which lasts seven days. In one tale, corresponding in most details, Over-god, in secret, chooses a man to build an ark on which is to be invited two of each kind of animal as well as the man's family. The devil instructs the man's wife how to make her husband drunk so that he will reveal his secret, which the wife, in turn, imparts to the devil. When the ark is completed, the devil, in disguise, enters with the wife, or he disturbs the man at his work until he utters the devil's name and thus provides the devil with the right to board the completed ark. Frequently the guise of the devil is that of a mouse who gnaws holes in the ark. In all variations Over-god is compelled to again purify man or to come to his rescue. The man typifies the sun, his wife the moon, the devil darkness.

FLORA Ancient Italian goddess of flowers and spring. A beneficent goddess, she gave aroma to wine, charm to youth, and sweetness to honey, as well as the fragrance to blossoms. A personification of the spring season, she was portrayed as a young woman garlanded with flowers. Her festival, the Florila, was celebrated late in April and early in May with games, mimes and much license. It later became the feast of Saint Philip.

Flora's bell. In the language of flowers: You make no pretension.

FLORENCE (1) Italian city famous in the Renaissance as an art center noted for its gold and silversmiths, painters and sculptors. Dante in the Inferno identifies it as a city that gave up martial valor for money making. Mars was the first patron of Florence. John the Baptist, whose image appeared on the florin, supplanted the god of war. (2) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning blooming, flourishing. Also Flo, Florrie, Flossie.

FLORIAN Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning flowering.

FLORIDA Its emblem is the orange blossom; its motto, In God we trust; its nicknames, Everglade State, Land of Flowers, Live Oak, Peninsular.

FLORIMEL Literally, honey-flower. In Spenser's Faerie Queene a character typifying woman's delicacy and sweetness.

FLORISMART A paladin of Charlemagne; bosom friend of Roland.

FLOSSHILDA In Wagner's Ring one of the three Rhine-daughters guarding the Nibelungen Hoard. She does not appear in early mythology.

FLOWER Beauty, birth, charm, cheerfulness, communication, creation, felicitations, festivity, fruition, gentility, goodness (as opposed to briar and thorn), happiness, homage, hope, marriage, message of love, mystery, purity, regeneration, spring season, star, sweetness, symmetry, tenderness, victory, virtue, worldly delight; also death, delicacy, evanescence, frailty. A form of Satan, hence temptation. Dream significance: joy, love; (faded) disappointed hope; (in garden) rural life; (given) friendship; (received) kindness; (red) recovery from illness; (white) death. Flower derives from fleur, which yields living lord of fire. See under individual flower names, also compare fruit. In Buddhist tradition, when Buddhas discourse, flowers fall from the sky. A flower is one of the seven offerings, and is symbolic of hospitality. In Christianity flowers typify the results of good works. Emblematic of charity; step in the search for the Sangraal or step on the Ways of Ascent. In Japan a bride is called flower-daughter by her husband's family; noble ladies at court are called flower-maidens; blue, white, or yellow flowers are classified as feminine; pink, purple, or red flowers are classified as masculine. Any flower is regarded a truth-seeker. Floral arrangements constitute a sacred rite as well as express a love of the beautiful. Certain arrangements are intended to suggest a glorification of the Creator and to confer on votaries various virtues. The chief are:

Arrangement	Confers
chobo furyu	constant gentleness of character
dokuraku katarazu	amusement in solitude
mui-tanen	forgetfulness of cares and serenity
sawaku ribetsu	restraint and self-abnegation
seikon gyojo	health of body and mind
shimbutsu haizo	religious spirit
shujin aikyo	respect of mankind
somoku meichi	familiarity with the nature of plants and trees

Others are: ashirai or one-flower arrangement; moribana, meaning to pile-up flowers; the sunamono rikkwa, meaning the sandwork standing-up arrangement. Five lineal arrangements represent the five elements, five orders of Japanese versification, five virtues. The hanging-boat arrangement symbolizes a voyage, the direction of the oars or prow indicates whether the trip is homeward or outward bound. A natural arrangement, called nageire (thrown in), is used in tea rooms. The New Year favorite is the sho-chiku-bai, triad of bamboo, pine, and plumb branch, combined to express enduring happiness. Separately the bamboo expresses wishes for longevity and strength, the pine for prosperity, the plumb for beauty. Wisteria and other branches also are used occasionally in New Year celebrations. The rikkwa or standing up flowers are placed as temple ornaments. The tips of the branches and the flowers point upward to indicate faith. The ten virtue arrangements are:

1- Affection; a bronze basin containing a pine branch entwined by wisteria. 2- Aspiration; a vessel of decayed wood containing a climbing creeper. 3- Austerity; eularia japonica and patrinia scabiosoefolia in a small bronze bowl. 4- Brightness; lespedeza flowers in a bronze vase engraved with wild geese flying across a full moon. 5- Chastity; maple branch in a large vase engraved with rain. 6- Quaintness; a hooked vessel of gourd shape holding small chrysanthemums. 7- Security; water plant in a bronze vase engraved with a spider web. 8- Serenity; a suspended bronze boat bearing white chrysanthemums. 9- Simplicity; irises and rushes in a two-story bamboo vase. 10- Veneration; evergreen branch in a bronze vase engraved with a crane. Three lineal arrangements represent heaven at the highest level, man at the middle level, earth at the lowest level. Flowers overshadowed by another flower or leaf are classified as feminine. The seven felicitous flowers of Japan are: cherry, chrysanthemum, maple, narcissus, peony, rhodea, wisteria. Iris also ranks high, and sometimes is used for felicitous occasions. The sakaki (cleyera japonica) is a sacred tree, and arrangements of it are used in Japan as Buddhist offerings. The alcove in a Japanese home where floral arrangements are displayed is called Toko-noma. At betrothals flowers felicitous to the particular season must be used. Although purple iris in season is suitable, some people object to it because purple is a mourning color. When a bride is adopted into a groom's family, being regarded as the guest of the occasion, the principal floral design should be of white (female), while the supporting design should be of red (male); when the groom is adopted into the bride's family, the floral color stresses are reversed. In both cases the stems of the flowers are connected with colored cords (mizuhiki) to signify union. The bamboo and pine are particularly auspicious. Willow and other drooping plants are prohibited because they signify sorrow.

Basket of flowers. Beauty, decoration, festivity, spring season. In China called hua lang, emblem of Lan Tsai Ho, one of the Eight Immortals.

Birthday flowers. See under birthday.

Cruciform flowers. Christian emblem of good luck, sign of the cross.

Festival of flowers. Universally a spring celebration. Rebirth. In China celebrated on the 12th day of the 2nd moon. Every woman supposedly is represented in the other world by a flower or tree. During the flower festival women address laudatory statements to the gods and prostrate themselves that a fruitful season may be assured. In Japan the flower festivals number five: 1- Go-sekku, celebrated the seventh day of the New Year. Also called Nan-kusa, i.e. fete of the seven grasses. Of Chinese origin it is connected with the idea of luck in the number seven. Seven different herbs are struck with seven different household tools and divine protection is invoked. 2- Fete of Dolls, celebrated third day, third month. A national celebration for girls, at which images of the emperor and empress and courtiers are displayed. The flowers for the occasion are cherry and peach blossoms and willow branches. 3- Fete for boys, celebrated fifth day, fifth month. Each male child is entitled to float in the wind a paper fish on a bamboo

pole. The flowers for the occasion are an early chrysanthemum, the iris and the moso-chiku (a kind of bamboo). 4- Tanabata fete, seventh day, seventh month. A day of good omen. The bamboo is the favorite flower. Two bronze boats, called facing boats because their prows face each others, are suspended. They are filled with paper chrysanthemums of seven different colors. One real chrysanthemum should be among them. Blue, purple, red, white, and yellow cords, associated with the idea of worshiping stars, should be tied to the streamer of the design. 5- Chrysanthemum fete, ninth day, ninth month. Of Chinese origin, it is connected with the idea that this flower imparts long life to those who imbibe its blossoms in wine. Chrysanthemums of five different colors are employed: white for the principal, light red for the secondary, dark red for the tertiary, blue or purple for the subprincipal, yellow for the support

Flower blanket. Death.

Flower blooming twice in the same year. In Japan, returning flower. Used at farewell gatherings to express hope for a safe return. Also used at feasts before a battle or campaign.

Flower de luce. December 4 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I am burning with love.

Flower-of-an-hour. August 29 birthday flower. Symbolic of delicate beauty, frailty.

Flower of the month. Flowers assigned to the months in China and Japan.

Month	China	Japan
January	prunus	pine
February	peach blossom	plumb blossom
March	tree peony	peach blossom
April	cherry blossom	cherry blossom
May	magnolia	wisteria
June	pomegranate	iris
July	lotus	morning glory
August	pear blossom	lotus
September	mallow	seven grasses (herbs)
October	chrysanthemum	maple
November	gardenia	chrysanthemum
December	poppy	camellia

Flowers scattered. Joys, pleasures.

Flower vase. In China called hua p'ing; symbolizes maintenance of peace.

Flower wreath. Death, homage, victory.

Red flower. Love, passion.

White flower. Innocence, purity, virginity. Also typifies foam milk, love, sexual intercourse. Emblem of heroism, valor. Sometimes signifies death. Attribute of Artemis, Diana, Freyja, Hera, Juno, Virgin Mary.

FLOYD Masculine name, variant of Lloyd.

FLUELLEN One who draws an incorrect parallelism with intent to flatter, alluding to the Welsh captain and pedant in Shakespeare's Henry V.

FLUID Anciently a symbol of immortality. In Assyria, Babylonia, Greece, etc., the divine fluid usually was conceived as wine. In Egypt a fluid of some sort was provided to the dead.

FLUORSPAR Lonely sorrow. Also called false emerald, false ruby, false topaz, according to the color of the mineral.

FLUTE Love, pastoral music, phallus, wind. Widely honored as a phallic symbol with magic influence over fertility, life renewal, and procreation. For this reason played at betrothals, courtships, and weddings as well as at circumcision, fertility, funeral, healing, initiation, and sacrificial rites. Sometimes buried with the dead as a talisman for new life. Carried or worn as an amulet.

Aztecs used the flute to summon the god Tezcatlipoca. In Babylonia, China, and Japan used in religious ceremonies; sometimes to summon deities, sometimes to mourn the loss of the fertility god. In Chinese art emblem of Han Hsiang-tzu, one of the Eight Immortals. In Greek art an emblem of Dionysus as player of ecstatic, mad music, and of Euterpe, muse of harmony. Also an attribute of Apollo, Marsyas.

Flute dance. Hopi Indian autumn festival dance; harvest rite.

Flutist (or pipe player). The wind. An aspect of Adonis, angels, Apollo, Attis, Hermes, Marsyas, Tezcatlipoca as fertilizers.

FLY (INSECT) Annoyance, courage, feebleness, filth, meanness, pestiness, plague, trouble. Dream significance: teasing. The constellation Musca Borealis. In Christian tradition, bearer of evil and pestilence; sin leading to redemption. In Hebrew antiquity declared unclean, and one, supposedly, never appeared in Solomon's temple. Plagues of flies had caused sections of the Levant to become depopulated, the inhabitants having been unable to stand their incessant attacks. Invading armies of Assyria and Egypt were symbolized as flies. Japanese insect of the fifth moon. In Norse mythology a form assumed by Loki to sting and suck the blood of those he wished to torment.

Fly god. Canaanites and Philistines worshiped Beelzebub, the fly-god, probably as a patron who might offer protection against the tiny tormentor. See Demons of black magic. In Greek antiquity an ox was sacrificed annually at the temple of Actium to Zeus, surnamed Apomyios, averter of flies. In Rome sacrifices were offered to flies in the temple of Hercules Victor, and Syrians also offered sacrifices to the pest with a plea to be saved from their torment.

Fly in amber. That which is immortal, imperishable, or surprisingly out of place.

Fly in the ointment. A Biblical phrase meaning a small thing or trifling cause that spoils greater or larger things; folly. An unpleasant or undesirable element in something choice or precious.

Fly on coach-wheel. A fancied creator or leader; one who fancies himself to be important. From Aesop's fable of the fly on the chariot wheel.

Fly whisk. Buddhist emblem of authority, might, protection, superiority; also subjugation. In Sanscrit called camara. In China called ch'en wei or ying-shua. An instrument of magic.

FLY (MOVEMENT) Height, swiftness.

Fly-by-night. A fraud; one who cheats his creditors by decamping without warning at night.

Fly high. Nurse extravagant ambitions.

Make feathers (or fur) fly. Attack another vigorously and

with effect.

Rise to the fly. Be deceived, be taken in, as the trout rises and is taken in by the artificial fly of the fisherman.

FLYING DUTCHMAN A phantom or spectral ship, which supposedly is seen in bad weather trying to round the Cape of Good Hope. Portends bad luck. From a legend of a Dutch sea captain who, encountering head winds while trying to round the Cape, blasphemously swore that he would succeed if it took till Judgment Day. For this pact with the devil, he is condemned to sail his ghost ship until the Day of Judgment. His crew is composed of dead men who stand to their tasks but will not answer questions. Compare Carmilhan.

Flying Fish. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Volans or Piscis Volans.

Flying Horse. A constellation in the Northern Sky; also called Pegasus. In mythology typifies clouds, winds, or steeds of the sun.

FLY-ORCHIS BLOOM June 16 birthday flower symbolizing error.

FO (FOH, O-FO) Chinese supreme god; a fire or sun god. Name applied to Sakyamuni (Buddha) when represented in attitude of meditation, seated on a lotus blossom, or about to enter Nirvana, as the name signifies sleeping one. Also applied to the dog-like figure in Chinese decoration.

FOAM In early primitive thought wind caused water set in motion to bubble and foam; from the foam sprang the first gods and goddesses or the multiplying lotus blooms from which the gods of the East sprang. Identified with body moisture, as milk, semen, saliva, tears.

Foam Woman. Tribal ancestress of the Raven clan of Haida Indians. She is said to have the power of driving back all supernatural beings with the lightnings of her eyes. She had many breasts and at each nourished a grandmother of a family. Parallels Diana of Ephesus.

FO-HI In Chinese legend Moyĕ was walking along a river bank one day when she became encircled by a rainbow. At the end of twelve years she gave birth to Fo-hi. During gestation she dreamed that she was pregnant with a white elephant. According to some the honors paid to the elephant in the East date from this legend. The white elephant is an attribute of Sakyamuni (Buddha), which is called Fo in China.

FOIL STRIPS In Japan offerings to ward off evil. Called gohei.

FOLAND (PHALAND, VALLAND) Norse celestial smith. Compares with Hephaestus and Vulcan.

FOLIA A Portuguese fertility dance which became a couple dance in France, Italy, and Spain. The name means madness and in its original form it had a furious tempo. Sometimes maked boys, dressed as women, were carried or whirled and played castanets; a vestige of ancient fertility symbolism. The dance was accompanied by the flute.

FOLLY Personified in an Italian icon as a mature man in a long black garment, laughing, riding a hobby-horse, and holding a whirligig of pasteboard.

FOMALHAUT One of the four royal stars. Located in Piscis Austrinus (Southern Fish). The ancients divided the heavens into four parts or colures; each part

was guarded by a star. Name means mouth of large fish.

FOMHAIR (FAMHAIR, FOMHAIREAN) Scottish fate deity. A rude mountain giant. The Fomhaireans were so powerful they tossed boulders at one another. Also deities of darkness, death, and the sea, and identical with the Irish Fomors.

FOMOR (FOMORIAN) Literally, giant or pirate. In Irish mythology one of a race of sea robbers who raided and pillaged Ireland from the sea. Probably originally gods representing powers of darkness and evil, who dwelt in the ocean while they kept all Ireland under tribute. Personifications of nature powers which challenge man: crop blight, disease, fog, storm, winter. Their exploits appear to be a combination of historical events and legends. On Samhain they oppressed the people of Nemed with a terrible tax, they battled the heroes over whom Conchobar ruled; finally at the battle of Mag Tured, they were defeated by the Tuatha De Danann, deities of light. In some accounts they are said to be descendants of Ham and, like Cessair, a descendant of Noah, who migrated to Ireland, where in a battle they all perished. The Fomors may have been pre-Celtic gods of fertility, which later degenerated into demons of darkness, death, and the deep sea. They were huge and deformed; some had one arm or one leg apiece, while others had the head of a bull, goat or horse. The most terrible was Balor. However, Elatha, one of their number, was renowned for his beauty. Also called Domnu's gods. Identical with the Fomhairs. See Firbolgs.

FONS BANDUSIAE Fountain or spring at Bandusia, near the birthplace of Horace, who celebrated it in one of his odes; thus a source of inspiration.

FONT Initiation, purification, rebirth, sacrament. Place of baptism. Christian baptismal fonts are eight-sided to signify new creation, the octave of life, regeneration. See Eight.

FOO (FO) Japanese name for the phoenix, which see. Other names are Ho, Hobo, Howo, O. Also a name for Buddha. Identical with Chinese Fo.

FOOD Mental or spiritual nourishment.

Food for powder. Common soldiers.

Food sharing. Friendship, kinship, pledge for good behavior. Among primitive races the idea existed that the breaking of bread, partaking of food, or the sharing of wine with a stranger created a covenant, established kinship, and guaranteed that no mischief would be devised by one against the other. Thus neither Iobates nor Proetus would kill Bellerophon. The same reasons governed the mythological law that drinking or eating in the underworld bound one to that realm, and Persephone, who ate a seed of the pomegranate offered to her by Pluto, was compelled to return each autumn. See Eating.

Food taboo. A mythological law governing immortality. The breaking of the taboo brings death, as in the case of Adam and Eve. In most religions animals or parts of animals sacred to a deity are taboo except at celebrations honoring the deity. The boar, sacred to early Semitic deities, was a taboo food. The present taboo among Jews probably dates back to this ancient law.

Food taboo in the underworld.

By partaking of food or drink in the land of the dead the partaker becomes kin to or one with the dwellers in that land and in unable to leave or return to the land of the living. This motif appears in the stories of Izanami and Persephone. Proscription against drinking or eating in the land of the dead on pain of being detained there forever is the peg on which is hung the poetical description of decay of vegetation in autumn and its rebirth in spring.

Red food. In Greek antiquity provided to dead heroes. Crayfish, lobsters, scarlet berries and fruits, etc., were taboo except at a feast in honor of the dead.

FOOL (1) One who is the butt or victim, a plaything or tool. One who does not follow the dictates or requirements of his society. One, according to some religious interpreters, without spiritual wisdom; one who is wicked. Hence a heretic or scoffer. Fool also is understood to mean innocence, and the word booby is identical with baby. Compare fou. The fool is identified with sun worship. The sun deity has spells in which he is mad or foolish, i.e. wantonly destroys with intense heat, or is foolish and suffers a wrong daily, i.e. death at the hands of night, an affliction necessary for rebirth. In fairytales and folklore the fool is the long-suffering one who is eventually victorious. This conception appears in Christianity. Paul says, "If any man among you seemth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool that he may be wise, for wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." Jesus sometimes is depicted as a fool. The fools or jesters, persons fantastically dressed and equipped, once a part of a great household, where they were expected to make sport, used their positions and their wits to disseminate their doctrines, sometimes insidious from the point of view of their lords. Troubadours, playing the fool, fanned the fire against Rome. The court jester and the singing troubadour developed into the present day stage comic. In Japan a fool is represented by a horse and stag. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a tramp or vagabond carrying his ridicules and vices in his sack and followed by a dog, which bites him; meaning atonement for irresponsibility. Some mystics identify the card with Christ, who must suffer for redemption. The Fool walks toward a precipice where a crocodile waits to devour him, i.e. one's ungoverned passions lead to destruction. As a Christ symbol the means of death which leads to rebirth. This compares with Daniel in the lion's den and Jonah in the whale's belly. The emblems of the Fool are a purse and staff; also attributes of Christ. Other names of the card are Mate (checkmate) and Unwise Man. The card typifies intellect subordinate to superconsciousness; spirit in search of adventure. The Fool brings good luck and news. In divination the card corresponds to number one and the Hebrew letter aleph. It denotes cosmic life-breath about to descend into the abyss of manifestation, primary aspect of universal consciousness, state of first emanation. It reveals: atonement, chance, eccentricity, folly, frenzy, irresponsibility, luck, uncertainty. Identified with the joker in a modern deck.

All Fool's Day. April Fool's Day. See under April first.

Court fool. Jester in the retinue of a noble. See Fool's cap.

Fool's cap. (1) A grotesque

pointed cap decorated with bells and worn by court jesters, who were the butts of ridicule at court, thus one who suffered wrongs daily. It became a widespread symbol of believers in Christ, who were determined to suffer wrongs gladly, to be fools for Christ's sake, and foolscap was adopted as the name of a writing paper on which the device frequently appeared. (2) A conical paper cap placed on students in school as a punishment for poor lessons; a dunce's cap.

Fool's Festival. See Feast of Fools under Feast.

Fool-happy. Lucky without exercising judgement.

Fool hen. A game bird noted for stupidity in the presence of a hunter.

Fool's paradise. Fancied or unstable bliss, a state of deceptive bliss or happiness founded on vain hopes; the limbo of vanities. From limbus fatuorum (borderland of fools), which medieval schoolmasters identified as the intermediary between heaven and hell and the final abode of the foolish because they were blameless.

Fool plow. A rustic pageant in which merrymakers dragged a plow. A fertility rite.

Fool sage. A court jester.

Guild fools. Like jesters and troubadours, in medieval times they played an important part in spreading a knowledge of literature and in educating the populace; sometimes the knowledge they spread was regarded as heretical or treasonous. They formed one branch of the troubadour organization and traveled throughout Europe.

FOOT Danger, homage, humility, measure, memorial, subjugation, travel, treading, willingness to serve. Also bottom, lowest point, meanest. Danger alludes to the precipitous and treacherous roads over which ancient peoples traveled by foot and on which a sliding foot was fatal; homage alludes to the custom of kissing the foot of a monarch, which derived from the ancient practice of washing the feet of strangers who came off a journey, because they commonly walked with their legs bare and their feet protected only by sandals. In mythology typifies the rays of the sun or moon. Dream significance: (cut off) damages, pain; (diseased) affairs going well; (soiled) bothers, tribulations. A mythological incident treats of a hero who has married an immortal and has lived in an enchanted land for hundreds of years as if for a day. Becoming homesick he rides to his native land and, although warned not to let his foot touch the ground, he does so either accidentally or deliberately; his enchantment is broken, and he finds himself a shriveled old man whose kinfolk are all dead. The returning hero is the sun whose sacred foot must not touch the ground; when it does death follows (the sun sets). The sun is mortal inasmuch as he dies each day or each winter season. Universally the foot is a place of magic power. Achilles, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Mopsus had sacred feet or heels. In the legend of Arianrhod, Gwydion obtains a name for their son as he holds or controls her foot. Buddha had the magic wheel imprint on his feet. Sacred footprints are worshiped in Arabia, Ceylon, and India. In the Cinderella story she is found by the Prince by means of her slipper. While still in his mother's womb Jacob supplanted his twin Esau by catching his heel and draining him of his royal virtue. The magic of Math rests in his foot. To

trip one up is a way of overcoming another by means of the foot. In ancient art the left foot subdues or tramples the power of evil. In medieval times the foot of a criminal was cut off. See Bhrigu, bull's foot, dance with a limp, feet, gestures, shoes. A foot is the American Indian hieroglyph meaning go. Ancient Greeks believed to start with the left foot brought ill luck. In Hebrew tradition a bare foot is a sign of mourning and respect. In Java the rice spirit is offended if one enters a rice store left foot first. A Moslem enters a house or mosque right foot first to show he enters in peace. Moslems and other peoples of the East remove their shoes as a mark of respect.

Bound hand and foot. Fettered by circumstances; strictly controlled.

Cloven foot. Devil, evil, sin.

Foot crushing a butterfly. Death.

Footprint. Existence, measure, movement, pilgrimage. In mythology signifies the dancing, running, or walking of the heavens. The mark of the foot left in ashes, earth, sand, etc. is widely believed to be a body impression by which magic can be worked on a person. Australian aborigines believe that, by placing broken glass or sharp stones in the footprint of an enemy, he can be lamed. In Burma and India sores of the feet are attributed to magic worked on one's footprint by an enemy or witch. Insects which obliterate the tracks of hunters and warriors are revered by primitive peoples. In many religions a footprint is a holy impression indicating good fortune. It is also a memorial of the dead, i.e. "footprint on the sands of time." The dog of King Arthur, Heracles, Isis, Siva, Vishnu have supposedly left their footprints. The cavity on a mountain in Ceylon is said by the Buddhists to be a footprint of Buddha, by the Hindus to be a footprint of Siva, by the Moslems to be a footprint of Adam. Finno-Ugrics cover up with ashes the footmarks of a funeral procession to prevent the corpse from finding his way back.

Footprint in ashes. Used for purposes of divination or sortilege.

Footprint in stone. A divinity mark. In modern times, the footprint of a celebrity is placed in cement; after the person falls from fame the footprint is erased.

Foot race. Competition. In mythology suggests the gods chasing one another (the flight of time across the sky) or the gods as mighty hunters (of time). Gods and heroes are described as swift of foot.

Footstool of God. Earth.

One foot on land or in water. Cosmic mind; deity manifestation.

Sacred foot. Foot of a moon, sun or other celestial deity, which must not touch the ground; when it does death follows, i.e. the moon or sun sets.

FOPPINGTON An empty headed coxcomb; from a character invented by Vanbrugh and used in comedies by Cibber and Sheridan.

FORBIDDEN CHAMBER A room of danger; found in folk legend, as in the Bluebeard story.

Forbidden city. (1) Lhasa in Tibet, so called because the lamas are hostile to visitors other than pilgrims. (2) A section of Peking where the imperial palace formerly was closed to the general public.

Forbidden fruit (or tree). Unlawful indulgence. A concept traced to the passages in Genesis on the Garden of Eden where Adam and Eve were prohibited from eating the fruit of the Tree of

Knowledge of Good and Evil. The fruit is variously said to be an apple or a fig. In Moslem tradition the forbidden fruit was the bananna or fig.

Forbidden land. Tibet, which excludes foreigners.

FORCE Typified by a lion. Force manifesting itself is represented by an explosion, light, radiating lines. Force vanquished by wisdom is shown by a lion with its head bowed and its neck pierced by a caduceus.

Force of eloquence. Typified in an Italian icon by a woman gravely dressed holding Mercury's caduceus. A lion is under her feet, thus physical strength succumbs to eloquence or reason.

Force of justice. Typified in an Italian icon by a woman in a royal dress. She wears a crown and with her hand on a sword is about to sit on the back of a lion.

Force of love. Typified in an Italian icon by a naked boy who resembles a winged Cupid. He holds a dolphin in one hand and a garland of flowers in the other to show the power of love on sea and land.

Force of virtue. Typified in an Italian icon by a handsome young Bellerophon on Pegasus. With his spear he kills Chimera, which symbolizes vice.

FOREHEAD Knowledge, piety, possession, wisdom. Anciently slaves were branded on the forehead. In the East devotees of different deities received the mark of the adored god on the forehead. In the Roman Catholic Church penitents receive a dab of ashes on the forehead on Ash Wednesday. According to the occultists, if broad, intelligence; if flattened, brutality, criminality; if high, intellectuality; if low, small intelligence; if narrow but prominent, energetic, enterprising; if retreating, egotism, weakness; if round, gentleness; if too large, laborious but solid memory; if too long, cruel, suspicious, vindictive; if too wide, a tendency to anger.

FORESE DONATI A glutton. Mentioned by Dante in the Inferno.

FOREST Brigandage, darkness, hiding, hunting. Abode of man in his state of innocence, and universally in mythology a realm of supernatural spirits. Hebrew symbol of kingdom.

Forest spirits. According to Finno-Ugrics the souls of sacred bears, other animals, and those who die in the forest. Sometimes they are friendly, sometimes they cause wanderers to lose their way, to die of exposure, or to dance with them and then tickle them to death. Their hats are made of pine needles, their mantles are blue, and their beards are of leaves, thus they are nature spirits, personifications of light (or darkness), cold, wind, etc. In Pacific Island myths the forest spirit separated the sky-god from the earth-goddess, originally one deity, or two in perpetual copulation.

Forest of suicides. In Dante's Inferno a region of poisonous and withered trees, among which the Harpies cry.

FORETHOUGHT Represented by an ant, squirrel, a scrip. Personified by Pronoia.

FORGALL In Irish mythology surnamed The Wily. Father of Emer. To separate the sun-hero Cuchulainn from his daughter Emer, Forgall requested the hero to visit Scathach, the Amazon, and learn her warrior craft, confident that Cuchulainn would meet his death at the hands of Scathach.

Cuchulainn accomplished his mission and, when he returned, he killed Forgall (darkness) and married Emer (dawn).

FORGE Brain; a hammering blacksmith symbolizes thought.

FORGET-ME-NOT Exchanged by friends on February 29. Also given to those starting out on a journey on that day. Symbolic of constancy, remembrance, true love. Believed to cure the bites of mad dogs and serpents; in Siberia used in the treatment of syphilis. Emblem of Alaska.

FORGOTTEN MAN A popular term meaning the typical man of small income, especially if unemployed. Its origin goes back to the 19th century, but during the depression of the 1930's, by using it in his presidential campaigns, Franklin D. Roosevelt revived the popularity of the phrase.

FORK Implement of torture; spitefulness.

Hay fork. Harvest.

Three-tined fork. A trident, which see.

Two-pronged fork. An attribute of Hades, thus symbolizes death.

FORLORN HOPE A small body of soldiers sacrificed for the main body of the army; from the Dutch verloren hoop (lost troop). Hence a project or task practically impossible of fulfillment or realization. In French rendered as enfants perdus (lost children) and in German as verlorene Posten (lost post or assignment).

FORNAX (1) Roman goddess of the oven, her name being a generic term for furnace. Patroness of bakers. Identical with Vesta. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Furnace.

Fornacalia. Annual festival of Fornax celebrated in February.

FORNICATION A fertility rite connected with ancient temples and practiced in fields as an act of sympathetic magic to excite the growth of abundant crops. In Old Testament used figuratively for idolatry.

FORNJOT (FORNJOTR) Early Finnish or Norse storm giant. Father of Hler (Aegir), god of the deep; of Kaare, the wind, and of Loge, the flame.

FORSETI (FORSETE) In Norse mythology, son of Balder (Light) by Nanna (Purity). Forseti was the wisest and most eloquent of the Aesir. He was god of justice, conciliator and peacemaker; all disputants who consulted his tribunal departed reconciled. He was lawgiver as well as patron of righteousness. None dared to break a vow made to him on penalty of instant death. His mansion was the radiant Glitner (glittering). Helgoland was once known as his land.

FORSYTHIA Spring flower with golden blossoms (golden bells) which Chinese kings placed on the heads of scholars who successfully passed civil examinations which entitled them to official rank.

FORTIFICATION Defense, might. Fort, from the Latin fortis (strong), equates with ford, frequently found in place names, as Bedford, Romford. Forts in Canada and the United States indicated Indian trading posts, which were usually fortified.

Fortification agate. Stability.

Fortitude. One of the four cardinal virtues. Symbolized by the perpendicular.

FORTUNA Early Italian goddess. Originally a nature goddess who shaped the harvest and the destinies of women in childbirth. Later she was the incorporated will of the gods, and as a goddess of chance and good fortune, she was assimilated with the Greek Tyche. Fortuna usually is represented as blind standing on a ball, globe, or wheel to indicate the mutability of her favors. She holds a cornucopia in one hand while she strews luck with the other. Sometimes she is shown with a revolving wheel. The wheel, which now is interpreted to be a symbol of chance, once may have symbolized the turning year, in which case Fortuna would resemble Nemesis. Fortuna was worshiped under various names. As Bona or Fortuna Virgo and Fortuna Muliebris, she was goddess of chastity and womanhood; as Fors Fortuna, she was goddess of chance; as Fortuna Navirilis, goddess of manhood; as Fortuna Primigenia, she was the first daughter of Jupiter; as Fortuna Redux, she was goddess of the fortune that leads back, comemorating the return of Augustus in 19 B.C. In Eturia, she was worshiped as Nortia or Nurtia. Her festival was celebrated in October. Compare Felicitas.

FORTUNATE ISLES Originally, imaginary islands in the western ocean (other world) where the souls of the virtuous lived in eternal bliss. The isles were ruled by Queen Truth, daughter of Time. Some attempt to identify the islands with Canary or Madeira Islands. Also called Islands of the Blessed, Happy Islands.

FORTUNATUS One who possesses a magic purse which brings about his ruin. Fortunatus is the hero of a medieval European folktale derived from Eastern sources. He is on the brink of starvation when Fortune asks him to choose between beauty, health, riches, strength, and wisdom, and he selects the gift of riches. Fortune gives him an inexhuastible purse and a wishing cap that transports him anywhere he desires to go, but his gifts are disastrous.

FORTUNE A fictitious power, often personified, that arbitrarily or capriciously distributes good or ill-luck. Colloquially, an heir or possessor of great wealth, as, she is a great fortune.

FORTUNIO The heroine of several fairytales. Disguised, she goes into military service in place of her father and, aided by a fairy, has marvelous adventures.

FORTY According to mystics a person whose name corresponds to the number forty is hot tempered, thrifty, and loves to travel. Physical weak spot: blood circulation. In the cabala characteristics are: considerateness, honorableness, love of letters, somberness; in low form: given to disputes, opposition, strife. Alchemists looked on forty days as the charmed period when the philosopher's stone and elixir of life were to appear. Ancient physicians ascribed strange changes to the period of forty days. A widow once was given a space of forty days in which to dwell unmolested in her deceased husband's house. A merchant coming from an infected port remained on shipboard for forty days to clear himself. The word quarantine is from the Latin quadraginta, forty. In Old English law forty days was the limit for the payment of the fine

for manslaughter; a newly-made burgess forfeited forty pence unless he built a house within forty days; a knight enjoined forty days service from his tenant; the privilege of sanctuary was for forty days; a stranger at the expiration of forty days was compelled to be enrolled in some tithing. Bulgars excluded a mother from social cultus for forty days after the birth of a son; eighty days (twice forty), after the birth of a daughter. This period of purification also was practiced by Jews, Mayans, and other peoples. Rites frequently are performed on the fortieth day after burial, or the dead are mourned for forty days. Christ fasted for forty days in the desert, he preached for forty months, and he remained in the tomb for forty hours. The days between the resurrection and ascension of Jesus were forty, hence the interval between Easter and Ascension Sunday. Lent is a forty-day fast, and also is known as fare la quarantine. Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans forty years after the ascension of Christ. Saint Swithin declares forty days of dry or rainy weather. In the Roman Catholic Church a service of special devotion in honor of the Blessed Sacrament lasts forty hours, during which the Host is exposed in the monstrance on the high altar, attended continuously by acolytes and priests in prayer. Greeks of antiquity regarded forty years as the acme or height of a man's life. In Hebrew tradition forty symbolizes probation; spiritual purification, especially after childbirth; and trial. Forty and multiples thereof are of frequent occurrence in Scripture, and forty formerly was treated as sacrosanct. The rain of the deluge fell for forty days; another forty days expired before Noah opened the window of the ark; Elijah was fed by ravens for forty days; Esau and Isaac married at the age of forty, the age at which ancient Semites believed a man attained full manhood; Ezekiel had to lay on his right side for forty days to repent the forty years of sins of Judah; Goliath challenged the Israelitish army for forty days; forty days were employed in embalming Jacob's body; Moses was forty days on the mount; Nineveh had forty days to repent; the Israelites wandered forty years (probably symbolizing a generation) in the wilderness. Forty is an Islamic death number; the number of days of mourning, and the number of years the evil dead suffer in hell. Forty days before a person's death, a leaf falls from a certain mystic tree in Azriel's lap. The sound of the trumpet at the period of resurrection will sound for forty years. Mohammed received his call as a prophet at the age of forty.

Forty-eight. According to the mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is affectionate, faithful, pleasure loving, a prophetic dreamer and psychic. Physical weak spot is the throat. According to cabala: affection, sincerity; in low form: inconstancy, love of luxury. In Buddhism the primal vows of Amita-Buddha for the salvation of all were forty-eight.

Forty-five. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number has a facility in learning, love of instructing, unity. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. According to cabala, the traits are as above; in low form: false projects, revolution. Forty-five is a term applied to the second Scottish Jacobite uprising, which took place in 1745.

Forty-four. According to mystics one whose name corre-

sponds to the number is brave and successful, loves military life. Physical weak spots: blood stream and stomach. According to the cabala the traits are: bravery and one distinguished for military talent; in low form: domineering, imagining one's self distinguished, war loving.

Forty Immortals. The forty members of the French Academy, supposedly the most distinguished living men of letters. Sometimes applied to the members of the English Royal Academy.

Forty-nine. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is diplomatic, enjoys feasts, generous, loves law and literature. Physical weak spot: the blood stream. According to cabala; traits are as above; in low form: egotistic, hypocritical. The term forty-niner is applied to those adventurers and pioneers who sought gold in California, after the discovery there in 1849. They are also called argonauts of '49, thus comparing them with the ancient Greek heroes who sought the Golden Fleece.

Forty-one. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is energetic, religious, versatile. Physical weak spot: liver. According to the cabala; diplomatic, politically inclined; in low form: apostates, renegades.

Forty-seven. According to mystics, one whose name corresponds to the number is agreeable, in danger from water and multitudes of people, philosophical, successful in money matters. Physical weak spot: nerves. According to the cabala: agreeable, dominates justice, quick, vigilant. In low form: immoral, scandalous.

Forty-seven Ronin. In Japanese legend the samurai attached to lord Asano, who committed hari-kiri at government command for attacking Hira Kotosuki-no-suke. After avenging the death of Asano by placing the head of Hira Kotosuki on Asano's tomb, the Forty-seven, also by command, committed hara-kiri and were buried in front of Asano's tomb. Thus faithful followers, also outcasts who inspire fear. Ronin means leaderless men.

Forty-seventh problem of Euclid. In Freemasonry symbolizes love of the arts and sciences.

Forty-six. According to mystics, one whose name corresponds to the number is discrete, flexible, idealistic, psychic. Physical weak spot: lungs. According to cabala: discrete, power to see in dreams, subtle; in low form: discontent, displeasure, dissatisfaction, ennui.

Forty stripes save one. By Mosaic law Jews were forbidden to inflict more than forty stripes on an offender; for fear of breaking the law, scourgers stopped short of the number. If the whip contained three lashes, thirteen strokes equaled forty save one. The thirty-nine articles of the Anglican Church sometimes were called the forty stripes save one.

Forty Thieves. Thieves outwitted by a woodmonger. In the Arabian Nights' Entertainments a band of forty thieves live in a cave. Their treasure is discovered by Ali Baba and they are outwitted by Morgiana, a woodcutter's female slave. The story represents a light or time myth. See under Baba.

Forty-three. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is restless and has a love for military life. Physical weakness: biliousness. According to the cabala: glory, love; in low form: discord, revolution.

Forty-two. According to mystics one whose name corresponds

to the number is calm, religious. Physical weak spot: heart. According to cabala: energy, grandeur of soul, religiousness; in low form: traitors.

Forty winks. A brief nap.

Hungry forties. Period just before the middle of the 19th century when bread and food generally were expensive, owing largely to high import duties on corn in the United States.

Roaring forties. (1) The Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude, noted for its rough and stormy character. (2) That part of the south Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude. (3) The theatrical district of New York City between Fortieth and Fiftieth streets, near Broadway.

Shady side of forty. More than forty years of age; on the side in which the shadows of the evening of life begin to lengthen.

FOSSETTE Feminine name from the French, meaning little dimple.

FOSSIL (1) Grave gift; sometimes called heart-urchin. Fossils are said to have been hidden in the ground by the Devil to mislead mankind inasmuch as they contradict the story of creation as told in Genesis. (2) A person of fixed or antiquated ideas, one who is behind the times or whose ideas are out of date, one incapable of change.

FOTLA (FODLA) In Irish mythology one of the Tuatha De Danann queens. With her two sisters, Banba and Eriu, she was encountered by the Milesians when they advanced into Ireland. Fotla is used poetically as a name for Ireland. Probably a fertility goddess.

FOU French for fool, which see. Fundamentally feu (fire); cognate with fey, Scotch for inspired.

FOUCHE, JOSEPH Past-master of political intrigue, noted for his systems of spies which were designed to benefit or save himself in any contingency. With Richelieu organizer of an espionage system. A member of the movement to suppress Robespierre in the French Revolution.

FOUNDATION SACRIFICE A motif world-wide in folklore. Where attempts to build a city or structure fail, for mysterious reasons the blood of a fatherless child (child without a mortal father) is sprinkled on the foundation.

FOUNTAIN Erudition, healing, life, miraculous refreshment, purification, renewal, spiritual awareness, truth. Symbolizes Christ, saints Ansano and Corentin. In Hebrew tradition typifies atonement, consolation. In The Song of Solomon the Bride is described as "a fountain of gardens, a fountain sealed," imagery also applied to Virgin Mary. In the United States, a fountain on ballots was the emblem of the Prohibition Party.

Fountain of Emmanuel's blood. Where the Christian sinner in a sudden plunge receives unconditional mercy. This is actually a perversion of the true meaning of redemption, which is supposed to come about as a gradual and progressive process, a slow expansion and growth of man's spiritual faculties.

Fountain of Ponce de Leon. Fountain of youth renewing.

FOUR Concretion, cross, cube, divine equity, equilibrium, logic, material universe, reality, reason, square, stability, swastika. The quarternary number. Num-

ber of the ages of the world (gold, silver, bronze, iron), of the cardinal points of the compass, the cardinal virtues (fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance), columns or corners of the world, destructions of the world (by famine, flood, pestilence, wild beasts), elements, limbs of a man, parts of a man (head, chest, viscera, limbs), seasons of the year, winds. Holy by nature as it constitutes His goodness, His power, His unity, His wisdom, i.e. the four perfections of God or Supreme Being. Gnostic designation for Supreme Being. Sacred number, potent tetragammaton; almost all peoples of antiquity possessed a name for the deity composed of four letters. The reason for the reverence of the number four is the perfect equality of the four sides of a square, hence divine justice. Number of the spirits of white magic: gnomes, salamanders, sylphs, undines. Number of the sacred living things: lion among beasts, eagle among birds, ox among cattle, and man among all. These four symbolize the quintessence of creation in Babylonian, Christian, Hebrew and other mythologies. The figure 4 symbolizes man and woman, phallus and vulva; the number four is symbolized by a cross or square and conversely symbolizes the cross and the square. It frequently is used to denote the supreme point. Word identical with fire, and Danish for four is fire (vier). By mystics called the mason and symbolizes the holy fourfoldness or tetraktys. It forms the square of substance, understanding, will, and wisdom; it represents the law of justice without mercy, sympathy, or tolerance. It corresponds to the color green with its sedative effect upon nerves, the Hebrew letter daleth, and the zodiacal house Cancer. Its planetary equivalent is Saturn, the taskmaster, teacher, time-keeper, the brake which slows down aspirations and returns one to reality. Its rhythm suggests classification, durability. It typifies the measuring intelligence. In a cycle, it denotes discontent, restrictions; in a name it denotes discipline and steadfastness. It is the number of hard work and connotes the building of a firm foundation; it endows the power to organize and to work in organization. Its character inclinations are accumulation, beneficence, coldness, intellectuality, material concentration, possessiveness, slowness. In Aztec tradition the four divine brothers Huitzilopochtli, Quetzalcoatl, Tezcatlipoca Black, and Tezcatlipoca Red were the ancestors of the human race. Among Meztitlan the primeval quadruplets were: Hueytecpatl, Ixcuin, Nanacatltzatzi, and Tentetemic. They personify the cardinal points. Among the Incas the four brothers are known collectively as Tahuantin Suyu Kapac, i.e. lords of all four quarters of the earth. They are Ayar Aucca, lord of the south; Ayar Cachi, lord of the east; Ayar Manco, lord of the north; Ayar Uchu, lord of the west.

In Babylon mythology the steeds which pulled the chariot of Merodach when he went forth to slay Tiamat (chaos) numbered four. Probably typified the four winds. In Buddhism the number of Lokapala and the number of Noble Truths: 1) Life is suffering; 2) Desire or the will to live is the cause of repeated existences, in which sorrow is inevitable, hence desire is the cause of suffering; 3) Cessation of suffering (overcoming desire); 4) When desire is overcome, rebirth or suffering ceases. In

Chinese tradition the four accomplishments are: music, symbolized by a lute (ch'in); painting, symbolized by brushes (hua); scholarship by a book (shu); sports by a chess board (wei-ch'i). The four benevolent animals (Ssu Ling) which presided over the four directions (Ssu Fang) are: Blue Dragon (Ch'ing Lung), head of all scaly animals which presided over the east and the spring season; Phoenix (Feng-huang), also known as Vermilion Bird (Chu Ch'ieh), head of all birds, which presided over the south and summer season; Black Tortoise (Kuei Shen), head of all mollusks, which presided over the north and winter season; Unicorn (Ch'i lin) or White Tiger (Pai Hu), head of all quadrupeds, which presided over the west and autumn season. The four creatures typifying energy and power are: elephant, leopard, lion, tiger. The dragon kings of the four seas are: Ao Jun, Ao K'in, Ao Kuang, Ao Shun. The flowers of the four seasons are: prune blossom, winter; tree peony, spring; lotus, summer; chrysanthemum, autumn. The four quarters of the globe were created from the four limbs of P'an Ku. The four sleepers are: Feng-kan, Han Shan, Shih-te, Ts'ai Lwan (or Wen Siao). In Chinese Buddhism the four Noble Truths are symbolized by four divisions of the symbolic vase. Four rulers or supernatural beings guard the slopes (cardinal directions) of paradise. They also protect Buddhist sanctuaries and are: Mo-li Ch'ing, guardian of the east, land bearer, and causer of wind storms. Mo-li Hai, guardian of the west, the far gazer; destroyer of enemies. Mo-li Hung, guardian of the south. Lord of growth, producer of darkness, earthquakes, and thunder storms. Mo-li Shou, guardian of the north. The well-famed, a man eater (god of death).

In Christianity four symbolizes divine equilibrium and justice. The four cardinal virtues and their symbols are: fortitude, shield and sword; justice, plumb line and triangle; prudence, serpent; temperance, hearth. The fathers of the Greek Church: Saints Athonasius, Basil the Great, Gregory Nazianzen, John Chrysostom. The fathers of the Latin Church: Saints Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome. The horsemen of the Apocalypse. Number of lost things: death, heaven, hell, judgment. The four rivers of paradise, which carry the gospels to the four quarters of the earth; frequently portrayed as four rivers issuing from a mound on which a lamb stands. In Egyptian mythology four is a celestial number representing the four pillars (cardinal directions) which hold up the sky and symbolizing the sphinx. The four genii of the dead are: Amset, Hapi (Apis), Kebhsnauf, Taumutef; also the four sons of Horus. Eskimo names for the four spirits of the wind are: Auna, north; Kauna, south; Pauna, east; Sauna, west. In Greek mythology, the four animal guardians of the elements are: dragon of fire; eagle of air; elephant of earth, fish of water. Hades contained four rivers. The horses (winds) of Apollo were four. Number sacred to Hermes, lord of the winds. According to Pythagoras, four symbolizes the perfect square, the product of equals identified with reason, the first mathematical power generating virtue.

In Hebrew tradition universality. It typifies the whirling cherub in the form of a winged man of a blue or golden yellow color

to represent the sky, which had four heads, that of an eagle (conscience), lion (will), man (intellect), and ox (appetite), that control the four winds. The four major prophets of the Old Testament are: Daniel, Ezekiel, Isaiah, and Jeremiah. Sometimes Jonah is mentioned in place of Daniel. The beasts of Ezekiel's vision were four. See Ezekiel. The questions asked at the Passover or Seder Service are four. The rivers of Paradise (Eden) giving fertility and refreshment and symbolizing wisdom are four, i.e. Euphrates (or Hiddekel), the Gihon (or Araxes), the Pison (or Halys or Phasis), and the Tigris. The Tetragrammaton representing the ineffably holy name of the Supreme Being, given as JHVH, JHWH, YHWH. The four cabalistic kingdoms are: animal, human, mineral, vegetable. The four sculptures which God formed from the fire which comes forth from water are: the Throne of Honor, the Seraphim, the Ophanim or Celestial Wheel, and the Ministering Spirits. The four worlds of early cabalism are: Atziluth, world of emanations or Sephira. Briah, world of creation. Yetzirah, world of formation. Assiah, world of manifestation. In later cabalism the four worlds are: Atziluth, primum mobile, archetypal world, macroprosopus or vast countenance; union of God and his Shekinah (Sacrifice), world without separateness. Briah, sphere of the zodiac, of the creative Father, Mother supernal. Yetzirah, the planetary chain, formative world, microprosopus or lesser countenance. Assiah, world of four elements, material world, bride of the microprosopus. The Hindu Vedas appear in four books. The four celestial Japanese animals are: Azure Dragon, Dark or Somber Warrior, Vermilion Bird, White Tiger. The four guardian kings are: Jikoku-ten, guardian of the east; Komoku-ten, guardian of the west; Tamon-ten, guardian of the north; Zocho-ten, guardian of the south. They are temple guardians as well as rulers of the directions, and they helped bring a miraculous Buddhist victory in Japan. In Roman tradition four is sacred to Jupiter as god of the sky and to Mercury as lord of the four winds.

Four animals. See under four celestial living things.

Four arms. In Hindu art typifies the four quarters of the sun, the four winds. Compares with the four-spiked wheel of Ixion.

Four astrological ages. The four ages, identified with the four quarters of the year are: 1- Golden Age, that of the Three Fates; the element fire, quality moisture, principle good. Spring season, typified by the chaotic state, primordial period or period of coming. Aries is the gate to this age in which man's life is typified by the egg. 2- Silver Age, that of the Three Harpies; element air, quality heat, principle good. Summer season, period of conflict and of the unicorn (knowledge). Cancer is the gate to this age of man's origination, breathing typified by the worm. 3- Bronze Age, that of the Three Furies; element earth, quality dryness, principle evil. Autumn season, period of slaying and of the chimaera (fear). Libra is the gate to this age in which man is vested in flesh, typified by chrysalis. 4- Iron Age, that of the Three Graces; element water, quality cold, principle good. Winter season, period of resurrection and of Bellerophon conquering the chimaera (autumn). Capricornus is the gate to this age of man's ascent into immortality, typified by the butterfly.

Four astrological quarters. The four quarters of the celestial hemisphere and their governors are: 1- North reign, where light marries chaos; identified with the spring season. The rulers are: Christian, Jehovah; Egyptian, Horus the Elder; Greek, Cronus; Hindu, Brahma; Persian, Ormuzd; Roman, Saturn; and Salamanders, which live in fire. 2- East reign, where matter is given form; identified with the summer season. The rulers are: Christian, Holy Spirit; Egyptian, Osiris; Greek, Zeus; Hindu, Vishnu; Persian, Mithras; Roman, Jupiter; and Sylphs, which dwell in air. 3- South reign, which ancients believed to be unfertile, uninhabited and useless, and abounding in evil spirits; identified with the autumn season. The rulers are: Christian, Satan; Egyptian, Set; Greek, Hades; Hindu, Siva; Persian, Ahriman; Roman, Pluto; and Gnomes, which dwell on earth. 4- West reign of hemisphere, where man returns to happier and more peaceful state and where his hopes are revived; identified with the winter season. Governed by: Christian, Jesus; Egyptian, Horus the Younger; Greek and Roman, Apollo; Hindu, Krishna, an avatar of Vishnu; Persian, Oschen; and the Nymphs or Undines, which dwell in water.

Four castes. The four chief castes into which men were divided in Egyptian antiquity, and also applied to the castes in India, were symbolized by forms which became the pips of the tarot deck, as follows: (1) Cup (heart suit), denoting priesthood or sacredotal rank. (2) Sword (spade suit), denoting king or warrior. (3) Coin or circle (diamond suit), denoting commerce, also the ring of eternity. (4) Staff or caduceus (club suit), denoting agriculture, soil tilling.

Four celestial living things. Almost universally in mythology four supernatural creatures guard the four quarters of the world and control the four winds. They frequently are lords of the four elements. A chart of various of the animals worshiped follows. Where known what they represent is given.

						Old Testament	
American Indian	Assyria	China and Japan	Egypt	Greece	New Testament	Vision of Daniel	Vision of Ezekiel
bear (north)	eagle	dark or somber warrior (also known as black tortoise; air and north)	hawk	eagle (air)	eagle	non-descript	eagle (air)
panther (west)	ox (or bull)	white tiger (earth & west)	jackal	elephant (earth)	calf	bear	ox (earth)
fawn (south)	lion	vermilion bird (fire & south	ape	dragon (fire)	lion	lion with eagle's wings	lion (fire)
moose (east)	man	azure dragon (water & east)	man	fish (water)	man	leopard	man (water)

Four-cornered Castle. In Arthurian romances, one of the names for the castle housing the Grail. It compares with the Celtic underworld where the caldron of inspiration and plenty was housed. Other names for the castle are: Castle of Revelry, Castle of Riches, Glass Castle, Kingly Castle, Revolving Castle. See Caer Sidi, Carbonek.

Four directions. Four-fold womb of the world. In Freemasonry north is the realm of darkness, east is ruled by the sun, west by the moon, and south by the master of the lodge.

Four duplicated. One figure facing upward, the other downward, symbolizes highest point and lowest depth.

Four elements. Commonly understood to be: air, earth, fire, water. Sometimes the elements are given as five, in which case metal, mineral, or wood is given as the fifth element. Compare four kingdoms.

Four foil. Divinity.

Four genii of Amenti. See Amenti genii.

Four horsemen of the Apocalypse. Conquest, death, pestilence, and war; they rode white, pale, black, and red horses respectively.

Four horses harnessed. Discordant faculties of the mind brought into control and trained to the equipoise of perfection. Horses represent intellect, four represents equity. In mythology usually represent the steeds of the sun deity, thus the four winds.

Four hundred. Inner circle of New York society, once estimated to be of that number.

Four kingdoms. Animal, metal, mineral, plant.

Four-leaf clover. Good-luck. Either due to their rarity or to the arrangement of their leaves in the form of a Maltese cross.

Four-leaf design. Divinity, the four pillars or quarters of the universe, the four winds. Identical with the cross and swastika.

Four-letter deities. In countless languages the number of letters for the deity representing the law of justice without mercy, sympathy, or tolerance is four. A partial list follows:

Arabian	- Allāh
Assyrian	- Adad (Adat)
Danish	- Godh
Dutch	- Gott
Egyptian	- Amun
English	- Lord
French	- Dieu
German	- Gott
Greek	- Zeus (Theos)
Hebrew	- JHVH
Italian	- Gesu
Latin	- Deus
Persian	- Soru (Sire)
Turkish	- Esar

Four masks in rosette form. The four cardinal directions; east and west represented by male masks, north and south represented by female masks.

Four of clubs. An unlucky card. In old decks known as the devil's bedstead.

Four quarters of the globe. Africa, typified by an Ethiopian; Asia by an Aryan with jeweled robes; Europe by an Anglo-Saxon, usually armed; the Americas by an Indian or Anglo-Saxon woman, sometimes represented by the head or bust only.

Four royal stars. The ancients divided the heavens into four parts, and each was watched over by one of the royal stars, viz: Aldebaran, Antares, Formalhaut, Regulus.

Four scrolls. In the Catacombs symbolize the four gospels.

Four seasons. Symbolic of quadrature, and of the four periods of life in man: infancy, youth, maturity, old age. The four seasons are symbolized by a cross, four-spiked wheel, swastika. The four seasons holy days are:

Pagan	Christian
Spring Equinox (celebrating growth)	Easter
Midsummer Eve (a bonfire festival celebrating maturity)	Saint John's Eve
Autumn Equinox (a harvest rite at which the death of nature was mourned)	Saint Michael's Day
Winter Solstice (a yule fire festival celebrating rebirth)	Christmas

Four steps of the dead. According to the Japanese the soul of the dead waded through the river of death; it passed between two iron mountains that demons kept pushing together; it climbed a mountain of knives; finally blasts of wind drove the knives through the air, lacerating a guilty soul. The journey of the soul among Mexican Indians was identical. The clashing mountains resemble Scylla and Charybdis.

Four worlds of cabalism. Atziluth, world of emanations or deity; Briah, world of creation; Yetzirah, world of formation; Assiah, world of action or manifestation.

FOUR O'CLOCK BLOOM Timidity.

FOURTEEN Represents the second cycle of seven years or puberty. Cabalistically called, "Rape of the Angels." According to occultists symbolizes temperance. According to Pythagoreans number of delusion, loss, and sacrifice.

FOURTH Fourth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno where diviners and sorcerers, with their faces twisted so they look behind them, are sent.

Fourth circle. In Dante's Inferno circle which contains those who had abused worldly goods in various ways, such as misers and spendthrifts. They roll dead weights in opposite directions and, when they meet, scold one another.

Fourth day of first month. In China day of receiving the gods, particularly the god of happiness, kitchen or stove god, god of wealth.

Fourth estate. (1) The lowest class in society, the laboring class. (2) Any unofficial influence of power, especially, humorously, the public press. A statement attributed to Edmund Burke. The other three estates to which he referred are: the Commons, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal.

Fourth underground world. Zuni world where life began and from which mankind climbed to the surface of the earth.

FOWL Announcer of dawn, awakener. In China tenth symbolic animal which carries the sun through the twelve terrestrial branches. The yang principle. The flesh of the male is thought to be injurious and is not eaten. A cock's crowing regarded as luck, while that of the hen indicates ruin of the family. It supposedly has the power to change into human form and inflict good and evil upon mankind. A fowl on the roof of a house is considered an omen of ill-luck. In Japan lord of the torii.

Fowl of heaven. Bird of the air.

FOWLER Masculine name from Middle English, meaning catcher

or keeper of birds.

FOX Artifice, circumspection, egotism, maliciousness, mischievousness, patience, pious fraudulence, quick-wittedness, revengefulness, slyness, solitariness, subtlety, thievery, voraciousness. A pathfinder corresponding to Egyptian jackal. In heraldry typifies sagacity, wit used in one's own defense. In witchcraft a demon or goblin which takes human form, especially that of a beautiful young woman for purposes of deceiving. Dream significance: (killing one) success. In China crafty companion of fairies. At the age of 100, it supposedly transforms into a wizard with the power of magic; at the age of 1,000, it may enter heaven and become the Celestial Fox. Incense is burned at shrines to appease the fox. It represents Hsin, three stars in the heart of Scorpio, in eastern quadrant, spring season. In Christianity it typifies the Devil. In Japan the fox is called Tamamo-no-maye, and a bewitching fox which is the messenger of the rice goddess Inari is called Kitsune.

Fox tongue. Talisman which provides a nervous man with courage.

Fox with goose. The constellation Vulpecula in the Northern Sky.

FOXGLOVE August 31 birthday flower symbolizing insincerity, a wish, youth.

FOXTAIL GRASS Sporting.

FRAANANGERFORCE (FRANANGRSFORS) In Norse mythology the cascade or force into which Loki leaped disguised as a salmon to escape the gods he had maligned with foul words.

FRA DIAVOLO Literally, from the Italian, brother devil. See under Diavolo.

FRA DOLCINO In Dante's Inferno an unorthodox fanatic who is starved out in his stronghold by the ecclesiastical authorities of Novara.

FRADUBIO In Spenser's Faerie Queene the doubter; lover of Fraelissa (frailty).

FRAGARACH In Irish mythology a terrible and wonderful sword which Lugh carried with him from the land of living. It was able to cut through any armor and was called Answerer.

FRAME Female principle, yoni.

FRANCE Represented by bees and imperial eagles of Napoleonic period, cock, fleur-de-lys, Phrygian (liberty) cap, Roman fasces.

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI An unfaithful wife. Wife of Giovanni the Lame, lord of Rimini, she fell in love with his handsome brother Paolo. Caught together, Giovanni slew both. Immortalized by Dante.

FRANCESCO D'ACCORSO Renowned jurist who lived in Bologna and in England in the 13th Century. Because of his sexual appetites, Dante placed him in the Inferno as one who had been violent against nature.

FRANCESCO DE' CAVALCANTI He was killed for his misdeeds by the people of Gaville, a village on the Arno, and in Dante's Inferno given the form of a viper.

FRANCIS (FRANK, FRANKLIN) Masculine name, signifying Frenchman. Perhaps through

Middle English Franceis or Latin Franciscus. Old Teutonic, meaning free. In feminine form Frances (Fan, Fannie, Francene, Francesca, Francine).

FRANCISCAN Originally a member of a mendicant Christian order devoted to missionary work and preaching. Since 1230 they are permitted to possess revenues. Also called Grey-friars from the original color of their habit, which is now black.

FRANCOISE A simple shrewd peasant woman with idiosyncrasies of behavior, reasoning, and speech. From the character created by Marcel Proust. She appears as a cook in Remembrance of Things Past.

FRANC-TIREUR Literally, free shooter. From the French guerrillas or partisan soldiers who were first organized in 1792 and played an important part in the war of 1870-1871. The French speak of the franc-tireur of journalism, meaning a free-lance journalist.

FRANKENSTEIN One who causes his own destruction in allusion to the medical student, in Mary G. Shelley's romance of the same name, who is slain by the monster he created out of body fragments collected in graveyards and dissecting rooms. The monster is a parody on man bent on evil.

FRANKINCENSE Adoration, consecrated power, nobility, sacrifice. Christian symbol of spiritual goodness; assigned to Virgin Mary. In Greek antiquity poured into sacrificial fires. Hebrew symbol of prayer. Before the Holy of Holies, the smoke which rose prevented the priest from gazing with too much curiosity on the ark and mercy-seat; hence a veil of God.

FRANKLIN Masculine name from a family name, also from Middle English, meaning freeholder.

FRAOCH Irish hero whose mother was the divine Bebind. Because of his beauty he was loved by Findabair, daughter of Ailill and Medb. He refused to pay the bride price for her, but she was promised him if he would assist Medb in her battle against the men of Ulster led by Cuchulainn. He was slain by Cuchulainn. Probably a moon deity. In one legend, when he scorned the love of Medb, she sent him to slay the one-eyed giant which guarded the tree on which grew the berry which renewed youth, prolonged life, and was the source of supernatural hearing, knowledge, and vision. The tree grew above a pool or well. Although Fraoch had been warned not to go near water, which was dangerous to him, he undertook the assignment, killed the giant, but died of the wounds he received. His death at the tree points to the jealousy of the gods who would not share their divine food with a mortal even though he was of divine descent.

FRATERNITY Typified by clasped hands, a knot of ribbon, three rings linked.

FRAUD Personified by a man-headed serpent with a double tail. In an Italian icon personified by a woman with two faces, one young, one old. Her feet are like an eagle's talons; she has the tail of a scorpion. She holds a mask in her left hand and two hearts in her right hand.

Pious fraud. Typified by a fox.

FRAU FRIGG In German lore, with Wotan, a leading character in the Giant's Dance.

FRAU HOLLE German folklore female spirit who leads the souls of the dead in their aerial flight. She also is a patroness of fertility.

FRAVAK AND FRAVAKAIN In Iranian legend two children of primeval times. Their parents were Siyakmak and Nashak. They were the parents of Tazh and Tazhak, who became the progenitors of the Arabs, and of Haoshyangha and Guzhak, from whom the Iranians descended.

FRAVASHI Zend guardian angel or spiritual protector. A pre-existing being constituting the heavenly image of man, especially of the believer. The supernatural self or spiritual counterpart of each individual living or dead or unborn; the archetype of man in the presence of Ahura-Mazda. Guide of the human soul; spiritual helper. One of a host of supporters of Ahura-Mazda against evil on earth. Sometimes identified with the stars. Originally a title applied to an ancestor. Identical with Roman genius. Compare feroher.

FRAXINELLA (FRAXINUS) The ash tree, which ancients believed possessed magical powers. It supposedly averted evil spirits, disease, and fascination.

FRAZER (FRASER) Masculine name from Old French, meaning curly-haired.

FREDA (FRIEDA) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning peace.

FREDEGUND (FREDEGONDE) Sixth century Frankish queen. Mistress of Chilperic I of Neustria, she caused his wife Galeswintha to be killed; she then became Chilperic's wife, and caused the assassination of Galeswintha's sons and of Chilperic himself. After the murder of her husband she ruled as regent for her son Clotaire.

FREDERICK (FRED, FREDERIC, FREDDY, FRITZ) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peaceful ruler. Feminine equivalent is Frederica.

Frederick of Aragon. Avarious and craven king of Sicily, placed by Dante in the Inferno.

Frederick the Great. Frederick II of Prussia. Noted as a military leader and patron of letters. He early rebelled for freedom, but later adhered to the idea of unconditional devotion to the state, even at the expense of personal happiness. He built the palace San Souci (without care), and lived there whenever possible. His isolation made him a legendary figure.

FREEBOOTER A buccaneer or pirate; one who roams about in search of plunder, especially during a state of war.

FREEDOM Typified by a bird, eagle, Liberty Bell, Phrygian cap.

FREEMASON (MASON) A member of an ancient secret fraternity or order. In legend it is traced back to Hiram of Tyre and the Temple of Solomon. In medieval times composed of stoneworkers and other artisans who, by the nature of their work, moved from place to place. Secret passwords, rituals, and signs were adopted to prove that a man was actually of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and thus entitled to the comradeship of brother masons as well as em-

ployment. Where cathedrals and churches were being built, lodges were created. In modern times Masonry is a secret order which has the avowed vocation of rebuilding the Temple or City of the Soul; hence a depository of noble knowledge. Its objective is mutual assistance and the promotion of brotherly love among its members, typifying one who has instinctive sympathy or community interests in common.

Freemasonry jewels. In the Grand Lodge of gold; in subordinate Symbolic Lodge of silver.

FREESTONE STATE Connecticut.

FREE WILL In an Italian icon, personified by a young man in a royal robe of various colors. He is crowned and holds a scepter topped with the Greek ϒ.

FREISHUTZ Literally, free-shooter. In German legend a marksman in league with the Devil, from whom he obtained charmed bullets. The Devil gave him seven balls, six of which were to hit at whatever the marksman aimed; the seventh was to be directed as the Devil desired.

FREKE (FREKI) In Norse mythology one of the two wolves of Odin. Name meaning glutton or voracious one. The other wolf is Geri (ravener). At the feast of heroes, as Odin needs no meat, he gives his share to his wolves. With his wolves Odin hunts down his victims. Freke and Geri are aspects of storm and wind.

FREMONT Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peace, protection.

FRENCH LEAVE Departure without ceremony, as by one who has stolen something. From the French custom of leaving a social gathering without bidding the host or hostess adieu.

FRENCH MARIGOLD May 29 birthday flower; symbolizes jealousy.

FRENCH WILLOW Bravery and humanity.

FREO Old English goddess of love. Identified with Roman Venus. Name related to free and to Freya.

FRET (FRETTY) In heraldry a lover's knot; also net of persuasion.

FREY (FREYR, FRICCO, YNGVI-FREY) In Norse mythology son of Njord and Nerthus or Skadi; brother and husband of Freya; also husband of Beyla. Originally one of the Vanir, he was taken by the Aesir as hostage after a war between the two, and finally counted of the Aesir, sometimes as one of a trinity with Odin and Thor. He was dispenser of rain and sunshine; god of fruitfulness, peace, and prosperity. Patron of horsemen, horses, and marriage. A deity of married folk, all phallic emblems were sacred to him. In his youth he was overlord of Alfheim, land of the Alfar or elves, who provided him with many treasures, including Blodughofi (Bloodyhoof), the horse which could dash through fire and water; Draupnir, the ring of fertility; Gullinbursti, the wild boar which drew his chariot; the magic ship Skidbladnir; and the Sword-of-Victory, which never missed its mark. The servants of Frey were Byggvir and Skirnir. During the winter war between the gods and the frost giants, Frey was held prisoner by Beli. Eventually he was rescued by his

father Njord, the sea god; an incident which typifies water releasing growth. Once he sat in Odin's chair and looked over the world. Seeing the lovely Gerd, he became lovesick. Skirnir undertook to win the frost giantess. She consented to marry Frey only after he had given her father Gymer the sword which never missed its mark as a bride-price. At Ragnarok, Frey fell under the blows of Surter because he lacked his sword. His union with Gerd is a fertility myth; Frey the fertility god was ill until the mating with Gerd, i.e. the awakening of plant life in spring; his sword, rays of the sun, went to her father, a sea and storm deity; thus he was without protective strength at Ragnarok and succumbed to cold and darkness. His having been a ruler of elves in his youth, suggests he had been exalted to a god. A sun deity, Frey rose from the sea to become one of the Aesir, a step natural in the daily course of the sun. He also was worshiped as a harvest and boar god. In some versions of his myth, Frey, like Adonis, is said to have been killed by a boar. In early rites he was prophet and revealer of the future, and human sacrifices were offered to him.

According to one legend Frey descended to earth as Fridleef I, king of Denmark. In another, as Ingunar-Frey (Ingvi-Frey), he was the eponymous hero of a group of tribes from which the Anglo-Saxons sprang. The Ynglings (Inglings), the earliest race of Swedish kings, regarded themselves as descendants of Frey. Frey meaning lord is the source of Friday. His signature was the prehistoric solar cross now called Patteé. Identical with Frode and Veralden-Olmai.

FREYA (FREIA, FREYJA) In Norse mythology daughter of Njord and Nerthus or Skadi; sister-wife of Frey, and like him a Vanir deity later counted among the Aesir. Also the wife of Od, a sun god, and a mistress of Ottar. As Od's wife, she was known as Odsmaer. As Menglod, she was the spouse of Svipdag, an aspect of Od. By Od she was the mother of two beautiful daughters, Gersemi and Hnoss. She was a mother goddess, giver of fruitfulness and love. Sometimes represented as goddess of sensual love corresponding to the Roman Venus, sometimes as pure love. Half of those who fell in battle belonged to her, the other half belonged to Odin. In heaven her dwelling was Sessrynnir in Folkvang (Folk-plain) where, the possessor-of-the-slain, she assigned seats to the dead. After their death women also went to her abode. When Od, the sunshine, wandered, she wept tears which changed into gold (corn seeds). She possessed a falcon-garb, and she hovered over earth in her feather-dress (clouds), she was beautiful in tears, thus she may have been a rainbow goddess. Except for Loki, she was the only member of the Aesir able to assume bird guise. She wore the necklace Brisinga-men (verdure), which Loki stole and which Heimdall recovered for her. The boar she rode was named Hildisvini. With her maids she sat beneath the fruitful boughs of Yggdrasil, from where she was lured by Aurboda and caught by Beli, who carried her off to Grep in Jotunheim; a fertility myth which resembles that of Persephone. She was a sorceress who introduced magic among the Aesir, in which role she was identified as Heid. Early Christians declared her a witch and banished her to the mountains, where her

demon followers still dance on Valpurgisnach. Her name means lady. Also known as Gefn, Horn, Ingun, Mardoll (Mardal, Moertholl), Syr. Among her titles are Vanabrudr (Vanir bride), Vanadis (Vanir lady), Vanagod (Vanir goddess). Her attributes were a cat-drawn chariot, flowers, green, music, spring season. Some hold Freyja and Frigga were the same goddess, and identify the husband who deserted her as Odin.

FREYDIS (1) In Norse legend a sister of Leif Ericson. She herself was an adventuress and sailed to America. A blood-thirsty woman, she killed several men and women simply because they annoyed her. (2) In Cabell's Figures of Earth, the dreaded goddess-queen of Audela who becomes a human woman for love of Manuel. By her magic, she gives life to his images.

FRIAR GERUND In Padre Isla's Gerundio an absurd popular orator.

Friar John. In Rabelais' Gargantua an outspoken happy-go-lucky friar.

Friar Rush. A character which originated in late medieval German folklore as Bruder Rausch. He is the Devil disguised as a friar, and corrupts friars and monks by all sorts of amusing and devious devices.

Friars Major. The Dominicans.

Friars Minor. The Franciscans.

Friar Tuck. Renegade friar; a fat and jovial vagabond priest; associate and confessor of Robin Hood.

FRICKA In Wagner's Nibelungen Ring goddess of marriage. Probably intended to represent Frigga.

FRID In Norse mythology a maid of Freya. Name meaning fair one.

FRIDAY Sixth day of the week. The source of the name attributed to Freo, Frey, Freya, Frigg, Fro. In Christian tradition day on which Christ was crucified and, for this reason, regarded an unlucky day. It is said to be the day on which the dead will rise for the last judgement. In Europe called hangman's day; criminals formerly were executed on Friday. In European weather lore, if rain falls on Friday, it will fall on Sunday. In Hebrew lore it supposedly was the day on which Adam was created, the day on which he was expelled from paradise, the day on which he repented and died. In Irish folk belief to die on Friday, get buried on Saturday, be prayed for on Sunday is lucky. Mohammedans observe Friday as a day for assembly or worship. In Pagan religions a day frequently dedicated to the love or mother goddess. In Roman antiquity, named dies Veneris to honor Venus and a day sacred to her, hence a lucky day.

Black Friday. Any Friday marked by a public calamity. In the United States, either of two Fridays, September 24, 1869 and September 19, 1873; so called because they were occasions of great financial panics. In Christian tradition Good Friday is called Black Friday from the color of the vestments worn by the clergy on that day.

Friday-faced. Dejected, melancholy.

Friday the 13th. Day of ill-fortune.

Good Friday. Friday before Easter, observed to commemorate the death of Jesus. In Greek church called Great Friday.

Man Friday. A faithful and useful servant. In Defoe's

Robinson Crusoe, Crusoe rescues a savage from a cannibal feast on a Friday. The savage becomes his servant. Man Friday has become a colloquialism for one's assistant; in politics, a henchman.

FRIDILA One of the Harlungen brothers who were the keepers of Freya's necklace.

FRIEND OF MAN Among African tribes, the hare; among American Indians, the coyote; in Christianity, Christ in welcoming attitude; in Russia, the bear.

FRIENDSHIP Represented by clasped hands, forget-me-not, garnet, topaz. In an Italian icon the male personification is a youth in a loose green robe with a garland of several flowers. He holds a crystal goblet containing claret, which he offers cheerfully. The female personification is a young woman in a simple white robe, her left shoulder naked exposing her left breast. In her right hand she holds a heart, with her left hand she grasps a withered elm encircled with a vine. She is barefooted. Her white robe signifies lack of artifice, her bare feet the hardships she will endure for friends; she embraces the withered elm to show she is a friend in adversity as well as prosperity. In Japan typified by a sparrow under a bamboo in winter.

FRIESLANDERS (FRISIANS) A people noted for their tall stature.

FRIGG (FRIA, FRIGA, FRIGGA) Norse queen of the gods, principal wife of Odin. Variously said to be the daughter of Fjorgyn and Jord or of Odin and Jord; the sister of Njord. Mother of Balder, Hermod, Hoder, and usually Tyr. Some poems state she and Odin were the parents of seven sons who founded the seven Saxon kingdoms in England. Although permitted to share the throne of Odin in Hlidskjalf, she spent most of her time in her own mansion, Fensalir, spinning golden threads (sun rays) or weaving (clouds). She knew the fates of men, but did not prophesy, and she was the goddess of conjugal and maternal love and marriages. Helper of mankind; genial promoter of fruitfulness, she was invoked by the childless. Probably originally an earth-goddess. Fensalir means sea-hall, and she once may have been of the Vanir clan. Although she was concerned with the well being of mortals, her eleven handmaids (aspects of nature) sometimes were evil doers. Frigg was represented as stately and tall, robed in white. A bunch of keys, symbol of her housewifery, hung from her girdle. Her name, which appears to mean beloved or wife, is the root of friction. Some scholars hold Frigg and Freya were the same goddess. Resembles Hera, Juno, and Rananeidda.

Frigg's Distaff. The stars forming the belt of the constellation Orion. Also known as Frigg's Spindle.

FRIGHT In an Italian icon personified by a man in armor with a drawn sword who looks frightened. He holds a Medusa head.

FRINGE Light rays, light of God.

FRITILLARY Plant symbolizing persecution.

FRITHIOF (FRITHJOF) Literally, spoiler of peace. Hero of an Icelandic saga. Lover of Ingeborg, daughter of Bele, a

petty Norwegian king. Because of this love, he is exiled, but, after the death of Ingeborg's husband, he marries her and her brothers pay tribute to him. Frithiof, in his legend, is invested with the attributes of a solar hero; he is a man born to be great, but for a time others are placed at a vantage over him. He possesses a magic ring (fertility). Like Heracles, he passes through a period of madness (scorching sun); like Perseus, he bears an invincible sword (rays), and like Siegfried and Sigurd, he is an exile for a time and wanders over earth and sea.

FRITZ Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peace. Used as a nickname for a German soldier, and during World War I was applied to certain types of German battle-planes and shells.

FRIUCH In Irish legend swineherd of Bodb, fairy king of Munster. Because of false gossip, he became the mortal enemy of Rucht. He was able to change his shape at will, and to carry on his fight he appeared in the form of a raven, wolf, trout, demon, stag, water beast, and worm, which was swallowed by one of the cows of Fiachna. The cow gave birth to the Donn or Brown Bull of Cualnge (see). The Donn and Findbennach, a white bull and final form of Rucht, caused a great war in Ireland. The various forms of Friuch typify the various seasons.

FRIVOLITY Typified by a butterfly, especially a yellow one.

FRO In Oldest Teutonic mythology All-Father, lord of all created things. He is eternally good, and long-suffering. He imparts to humans strength and sweetness. Probably supplanted by Odin. Fro also is known as Friuja; probably an early aspect of Frey as, like Frey, Fro possesses the wonderful ship Skidbladnir, which can be folded up like a cloth when not in use.

FROBAK In Iranian legend fire on Mount Khvarism, one of the three fires that protect the land.

FRODE (FRODI, FROTHE, FROTHI) A legendary Danish king, during whose reign was enjoyed an era of unexampled prosperity which was called Frode's peace. He possessed a magic millstone called Grotti, and two giant maidens, Fenja and Menja ground out gold for him. When he became greedy and demanded they continue to grind out gold, they heeded the command of Mysing, sea-king, and ground out salt. This killed Frode and brought famine to the land, a period called Frode's meal. Thus the change from spring to autumn. In later legend he is killed by his nephews and his race becomes extinct, i.e. verdure dies. His embalmed body is carried periodically throughout the kingdom to bring prosperity to the land. He appears to be the prototype of the Fisher King in Grail romances.

FROG Generative principle, glory, inquisitiveness (by reason of its goggle eyes), inspiration, renewed birth; also pestilence, vain opinions. Dream significance: indiscretion. Animal which supports the world on its back. In Altai Tatar mythology discoverer of the mountain containing birch and stones from which fire was first made; hence bringer of fire to man. Among American Indians and Australian aborigines the melancholy croaker that foretells rain. To Iroquois

tribes symbolizes aridity. Burmese amulet of frog-shaped amber or gold worn by children to protect them from the evil eye. In Burmese and Indo Chinese legends, the shape of the evil spirit which swallows the moon, hence animal of eclipse. In China typifies the moon and is called heavenly chicken, as it is believed the spawn falls from heaven with the dew. In Christianity, heresy, those who snatch at life's fleeting pleasures. In Egypt typified the watery elements of primordial slime. Amen, Hekt, Keh, Nau were represented with the head of a frog. An emblem of Isis, and worn as a talisman to attract her favors of fruitfulness. In Hebrew antiquity typified the degraded and timid turning to knowledge and wisdom, the neophyte, the undecided state. Also the destroyer of wisdom by false reasoning. Hindu symbol of rain and a form of Bheki. A frog's croaking is compared to the chanting of sacred rites. In Japan called kawazu, symbolic of energy and perseverance. Among Mexican Indians a frog with a blood-stained mouth in every joint of her body is a form of the mother goddess who gives birth to mankind and devours the dead as well as sacrifices.

Frog ashes. Believed to be a depilatory.

Frog lily. Disgust.

FROST Death of nature, winter season, yule festivals. Typified by a dryad or elf in white garments sparkling with hoar, Jack Frost, a wood sprite.

FROSTRE In Norse mythology leader of the Frost Giants in the war against the Gods.

FROTH Identical with foam, which see. Indra slays his rival Vritra with froth.

Lord and Lady Froth. In Congreve's The Double Dealer, a couple of fashion.

Master Froth. In Shakespeare's Measure for Measure, a foolish gentleman, too shallow for a great crime, too shallow for virtue.

FRUIT Abundance, harvest, wisdom. In heraldry felicity, liberality, peace. In China called sien, and confers health, immortality. Christian symbol of heavenly bliss, good works. Attribute of Virgin Mary. The twelve fruits of the spirit are: chastity, faith, gentleness, goodness, joy, long suffering (or hope), love, meekness, modesty, patience, peace, temperance. In Tibetan Buddhism fruit is one of the eight objects used in Man-la ritual. See Myrobalan. In the United States symbolizes the Thanksgiving Festival.

Forbidden fruit. Unlawful indulgence, alluding to the fruit forbidden to Adam and Eve.

Fruitfulness. Apple tree in northern countries; orange tree in southern countries. Also the fig tree and grapevine. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman crowned with juniper leaves holding a goldfinch's nest with young ones close to her bosom. At her feet are young chicks and rabbits.

Fruit of foregetfulness. Lotus, poppy.

Fruit of the spirit. In Christian tradition represented by fig tree with figs on it, fruit and flowers, olive, strawberry vine.

Fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. Depicted variously as apple, fig, lemon, orange, pear, pomegranate, quince.

FU (1) Word root meaning fire or life and accounting for Faunus, fever, few, fire, fuse, Phoebus.

All vowels are interchangeable; f, ph, and v are interchangeable. (2) Chinese character for prosperity; when rounded suggests complete good luck.

FUAMNACH In Irish legend sorceress wife of Midir. Being jealous of Etain, another wife of Midir, by the use of spells she changed Etain into an insect and by a magic wind blew her about for seven years. Midir, learning of Fuamnach's treachery, struck her head off.

FUCHI Aino goddess of the sun or of fire. Her name reputedly the source of Fuji.

FUCHSIA November 23 birthday flower symbolizing confiding love, faithfulness, good taste.

Scarlet fuchsia. Good taste.

FUDA-HEGASHI Japanese vengeful charm-ghost who wants all o-fuda (august scripts or holy-text charms) pulled off doors.

FUDO Japanese grotesque god of righteousness, conqueror and subduer of devils, bringer of good luck. An incarnation of Dainichi-nyorai. Japanese Buddhist fierce manifestation of Maha-Vairochana. In boyish manifestation called Konkara; in elderly manifestation called Seitaka. Also called Fudo-Acala. Fudo is from root fu which is cognate with fo or foe.

FUDO-KI Japanese sacred records of air and earth.

FUDO-MYOO Japanese god of wisdom and compassion. He fights anger, avarice, and folly; his sword cures madness; he is an implacable foe of the opponents of Buddha. Sometimes shown as encircled by fire. Compares with Chinese Fuhi.

FUGEN Japanese Buddhist sweeper of pine needles. The all-pervading wisdom, life-giver, deity of compassion, constancy, cordiality. Paired with Monju-Bosatsu (Manjusri) among the Bodhisattvas. Also called Jitoku. As Fugen En-myo, indestructible existence.

FUHI A Chinese supreme god. Fire or sun deity. A Chinese name for Buddha. Also known as Fo, which see.

FU HSI (FUH-HI, FU-HI) First of the three great legendary emperors of China, the other two being Huang-ti and Shen Nung. His birth was miraculous. He symbolizes the age of hunting. He was fully informed in all mysteries of heaven and earth and gave to man the knowledge of divination. He brought his people out of caves and taught them how to build, hunt, and cook. He established marriage laws and divided people into clans and gave each clan a name. While trying to combine the characters of bird's footprints into script, a dragonhorse, the unicorn, rose from the river, on the banks of which he was sitting, bearing on its back certain signs which the emperor formed into the eight diagrams (pa kua), which signs evolved into the written Chinese language. He is shown with the upper part of his body that of a human, the lower half that of a serpent, carrying the mystic tablet containing the mysteries of heaven and earth. His consort is represented as having a fish's tail. He compares with Cadmus and Palamedes.

FUJI (FUGI-SAN, FUJI-YAMA, FUKIYI) Japanese sacred mountain, the never-dying mountain. Supreme altar of the sun. Symbol of the destiny of Japan; also

the guiding spirit of thought and conduct. A good luck talisman. A fountain of youth is hidden on the mountain. Its sacrosanctity probably partly due to the fact that its top is a truncated cone, the cone being a sun symbol. Its crater is eight-sided, typifying the eight cardinal directions. Name derived from Fuchi, Aino goddess of the sun. An alternate name Horaisan may be equated with horizon. Because of the sudden apparitions of the mountain, it also is known as Yatha Bhee Tam. Sengen Sama is the goddess of the mountain. In legend the god of Mount Fuji was a miser and, unwilling to give a traveler food, turned Mi-oya-no-kami, the ancestor god, away from his door. Resenting this Mi-oya condemned Fuji to be covered with frost and snow, with scanty food, so that few would visit the mountain. Compares with Olympus. See Somin-Shorai, Tsukuba.

FUJIN Japanese genius of wind. His color is blue. He has a large bag from which he pours streams of wind, ranging from a breeze to a hurricane, according to the extent he opens it. Sometimes he is swept away by the winds he has let loose.

FUJIWARA Japanese family which for centuries achieved control of the emperor. Family from which the consort of the emperor was chosen. Dictators. Power based on marital alliance, as opposed to that of the Minamoto and Tokugawa families whose power was based on armed strength.

FUKU (FUKUROKUJU) One of the Shichi Fukujin, the seven Japanese Buddhist deities of happiness. Kami (god) of all trades, he stands for wisdom, wealth, happiness, and longevity. He is shown with a long narrow head, white whiskers, and is accompanied by a crane. His head signifies long-headedness or wisdom; the crane symbolizes longevity. His image is worn as a good luck charm.

FUKURO Japanese Buddhist itinerant monks, from the legend of the owl Fukuro who fell in love with Uso-dori, a bullfinch. When Uso-dori returned the love of Fukuro, Lord Uye-minu, the eagle, became jealous and killed Uso-dori. Fukuro, in despair, became an itinerant monk, and owls are found in forests near Buddhist temples. Signifying marriages should be arranged between equals, not between persons of different stations of life.

FUKUSUKE Japanese man of good fortune. Sitting male doll with a big head carrying a fan. It brings prosperity and happiness into a home.

FU-LIN Chinese legendary land of diamonds.

FULLA (VOL, VOLA, VOLLA) In Norse mythology, Frigg's sister and attendant; hence a confidant and lady's maid. Keeper of Frigg's jewel casket and releaser of earth's wealth, which she also takes back. Her flowing golden hair represents the harvest's golden grain. In medieval literature called Abundia or Habonde.

FULLER'S POLE Symbol of Saint James the Less.

FULLERS TEASEL Importunity, misanthropy.

FULVIA Feminine name from a Roman family name and from the Latin fulvus meaning tawny.

FUM Chinese phoenix. One of the four animals presiding over the destinies of China. Emblematic of the sun, symbol of longevity. Described in one account as with the forepart of a goose, the hind-part of a stag, the neck of a snake, the tail of a fish, the back of a tortoise, the beak of a cock, the down of a duck, the face of a swallow, the forehead of a fowl, with the marks of a dragon. See feng-huang.

FUMITORY BLOOM September 1 birthday flower symbolizing spleen. In the language of flowers: Ill at ease.

FUNADAMA Japanese deity bringing good luck to fishermen.

FUNAFENG In Norse mythology first guardian of Aeger's door. He was slain by Loki when he tried to keep Loki from the banquet given as a harvest-end feast at the autumnal equinox by Aeger to the Asa gods.

FUNA-YUREI Japanese ship-ghosts, spirits of drowned persons.

FUNERAL DOLES In medieval times money distributed among the poor by means of which those who received the money absorbed the sins of the diseased and freed the body from torment. Compare scapegoat, sin-eaters.

FUNERAL FIRE Ancient peoples believed the smoke of the fire carried the soul on its last flight to celestial realms.

FUNG-HWANG Feng-huang, which see.

FUNGUS In China called ling chih. Symbolic of immortality and longevity. A good-luck talisman. Said to grow only when a virtuous monarch is about to reign. Food of genii. Also a symbol of longevity in Japan.

FUNK, PETER A fake bidder at an auction sale. When the price fails to go up sufficiently, Peter Funk boosts it artificially by bidding.

FU-PAO In Chinese mythology mother of Huang ti, the Yellow Emperor, who was conceived miraculously and whom she carried for 24 months before giving birth to him.

FUR Aristocracy, luxury, winter. In Chinese drama fur around the neck signifies a barbarian.

FURIES (FURIAE) Roman avenging spirits of retributive justice. Punishers of crimes by their unseen stings. They numbered three: Alecto, Megaera, Tisiphone. Personifications of natural disasters, storm and wind. In art represented with their heads wreathed with serpents. As they shared the office of the Parcae or Fates, sometimes confounded with them. Identical with the Greek Eumenides. Corresponding Buddhist spirits are called Tan-ma.

FURIOUS HUNT In European folklore a nocturnal chase composed of spectral hunters led by the Wild Huntsman, usually interpreted to be Woden. Also called Wild Hunt.

FURNACE (1) The constellation Fornax in the Southern Sky. (2) Heat, hospitality, winter. In Hebrew tradition affliction, oppression, alluding to the fearful punishment inflicted on Jews in captivity.

FURO Japanese portal through which old age does not enter.

FURO-NO-YASHIRO Japanese shrine dedicated to a sword believed to possess magic powers.

FURRINA (FURINA) Ancient Roman goddess, probably a spirit of darkness. Her nature is forgotten.

FURRY DAY In England the 8th of May, at which time ceremonies resembling ancient May-day feasts are celebrated with dances peculiar to the occasion. A term sometimes applied to Good Friday, when hot cross-buns are eaten. Furry dances are performed each year at the 'fair' or 'highday' (eyeday or holiday) of Saint George at Helston (Heol's Town) in Cornwall.

FURY In an Italian icon personified by a man appearing angry. He wears a short garment, his eyes are bound, he is poised to throw a bundle of arms. The short garment indicates he respects neither decency nor good manners.

FURZE Bloom symbolizing anger; also love for all seasons. In the Celtic druidic alphabet, tree of the second vowel, Omn (O), and in the druidic calendar, tree typifying the young sun at the spring equinox, at which time furze fires were lighted on hills. Charm against witches as it is enchanted by being frequented by the first bees of the year as the ivy is by the last. Also called gorse.

FU-SANG Chinese Island of the Blest, where women become pregnant by entering a river in spring. They have hairs instead of breasts with which to nurse their children; hence a tree-woman or tree of life.

FU SHEN (FU-SING) Chinese spirit or god of happiness and riches. A star god. Compare Kuo-tzu-i.

FU-SHOU-LU The Chinese deity of longevity, Shou-hsing, when he is associated with the spirits of happiness and prosperity.

FUSIL In heraldry signifies labor, travel.

FU-TAI-SHIH Chinese Laughing Buddha, who built the first sutra warehouse in China. Guardian of the sacred scriptures. Identical with the Japanese Warai-botoke.

FUTSU-NUSHI Japanese god of fire and probably of lightning. Sharp-cutting Lord, genius of weapons. One of the two great generals of Amaterasu, the sun-goddess who aided Ninigi (Prosperity Man) in his conquest of Izumo. The other general was Take-mi-kazuchi, deity of thunder.

FUTURE Personified by a cherub lifting the veil of a beautiful woman whose eyes are downcast and whose head is bowed. She holds a spray of lilies.

FYLFOT A heraldic and religious symbol in the form of a Greek cross with arms continued at right angles all in the same direction. The swastika. An exceedingly ancient device used as a secret symbol by peoples of widely separated locality and origin. Probably an emblem of sun worship, typifying the sun as swift racer; the sunwheel in motion. Fylfot means either four-foot (because of its shape) or fill-foot (because of its use in architecture to fill the lower part of a painted window).

FYLGIA Literally, follower. Norwegian guardian spirit, a person's double, or one's own soul, which comes in dreams with advice, exhortation, and warnings. Frequently appears in animal form. Upon a person's death, the fylgia passes on to another member of the family. To see one's own fylgia, except in dreams, indicates imminent death. The steed of a fylgja is usually a wolf bridled with snakes. Plural form, fylgjur.

FYLGUKONA Literally, following woman. Norwegian guardian spirit of a family or an individual, usually in the form of a woman. Her office is much like that of the fylgia, which see. Also called hamingja.

G

G Seventh in a class or order. Derived from the Latin C. In Freemasonry signifies God. Among gnostics stands for Gesu (Jesus) and for gnosis (inspired or mystic knowledge); symbolic of the Self-Existent. Occult significance: controls gains (or losses); its period is for seven years. Character traits: conceals emotions, genial, lover of nature, patient, successful. As it turns in upon itself signifies an introspective nature, denotes meditation. Numerical value, seven. Physical weak spot, spleen. Planetary correspondences: planetary, earth; symbolic, action; Tarot, chariot; zodiacal, Gemini or Sagittarius.

Among Hebrew Cabalists, character traits: able to execute difficult tasks. In low form, deceitful. In music, fifth tone in the natural scale of C Major; seventh tone in the relative scale of A minor. In Roman notation 400; with a dash over it, 400,000. Parallels Arabic ghain, Egyptian hieroglyph throne (which also is the equivalent of English k), Greek gamma, Hebrew gimel (camel), Irish gort (ivy). See Alphabet Affiliations, Dominical Letter.

GABBARA In Rabelais giant who introduced the drinking of health toasts.

GABBATHA Literally, an elevated place. The pavement in front of Pilate's palace, where he pronounced sentence on Jesus. Jews were not permitted to enter the usual judgment-hall. The pavement appears to have been of checkered marble or it was a mosaic floor on which the seat of judgment was erected.

GABERDINE (GABARDINE) A long loose robe of coarse material prescribed for Jews in the middle ages. The word seems to be related to the German wallfahrt, meaning pilgrimage.

GABHRA The battle in which Cairbre, high king of Ireland, broke the power of the Fianna, or standing army of Ireland. The Fianna were led by Oscar, Finn mac Coul's grandson. Only two great Fenian figures survived the battle, Caoilte and Ossian. Oscar and Cairbre killed each other. A seasonal or fertility myth.

GABRIEL (GABE) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning hero of God. Feminine form, Gabrielle. (2) In Christian, Hebrew, and Moslem belief, an archangel. Revered as the angel of death, the prince of fire and thunder, but mostly as one of the Deity's chief messengers. Christian angel of mercy; Jewish angel of judgment; Moslem Holy Spirit

and revealer. In the New Testament he announces the future birth of John the Baptist to Zacharias; and he appears to Virgin Mary. He is expected to blow the trumpet on judgment day. In the Old Testament he is the angel of truth, punisher of those who deviate from righteousness. As divine instrument of punishment, he carries the sword of justice. He is made of fire and is entrusted with the office of the angel of death for the Holy Land. With Michael, Raphael, and Uriel, he is the protector of the Jews and is within the veil surrounding God's throne. He explains to Daniel certain visions, and in the Talmud he appears as the destroyer of the hosts of Sennacherib, as well as the man who showed Joseph the way. He is one of the angels who buried Moses. Traditionally, he is the only angel able to speak Chaldee and Syriac. According to the Moslems, he is the chief of four favored angels, the spirit of truth, and their national protector. He brought to Abraham the stone from which Kaaba was built, and on Al-Borak he took Mahomet to heaven, where he revealed the Koran to the prophet. In medieval Jewish angelology he is usually associated with the moon, sometimes with the planet Mars. By the gnostic sect of Ophites he is described as having a head of an eagle. He resembles Yesod in the cabala. Occultists describe him as an angel of the element water. In romances of the middle ages he is the second of the seven spirits that stand before the throne of God; Milton makes him the chief of the angelic guards watching over Paradise. As official herald and mystagogue of Hebrew lore, Gabriel is the counterpart of Hermes. His emblems are: fleur-de-lys, herald's wand, lily, olive branch, palm branch, scroll, trumpet.

Gabriel's bell. In England a church bell formerly rung early in the morning and at night admonishing hearers to make certain prayers.

Gabriel's hounds. English animals of the wild hunt. Doomed to wander until the Judgment Day, they sweep across the sky at night in search of souls. The phantom hounds (i.e. winds) sometimes are identified as plovers, swans, or wild geese, which are said to be the souls of unbaptized infants baying at night as an omen of death. Thus, an incessant talker, a nightjar, a noisy child. Also called Gabblerachet, Gabbleracket, Gabriel ratches, Hounds of Hell.

GAD (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning good luck, prosperity; also interpreted to mean troop. (2) Eponymous ancestor of the Hebrew tribe of Gad, one of the twelve tribes of Israel. A pastoral people symbolized by a tent. In zodiacal lore the tribe is associated with Aries. (3) David's seer and a prophet. (4) An early Semitic deity of good fortune to whom a goat was sacrificed. Possibly identical with Jupiter. (5) In oaths used as a corruption of god.

GADA Buddhist mace; a tantric symbol; emblem of Gur-gyi-gom-po and of Sridevi.

GADARIA Shepherd caste of Bengal. The practice of karao, the marriage of a widow to the brother of her deceased husband, obtains among them. This practice prevailed among certain classes of ancient Jews, and Ruth became the wife of Boaz, a rich kinsman of her deceased husband.

GADFLY Tormentor. Figuratively, one who wanders about idly, a gadabout, a restless busybody, especially one who annoys others. In Greek mythology a gadfly stung Bellerophon when he attempted to fly to heaven on his winged horse Pegasus; and a gadfly was sent by Hera to torture Io after Zeus had transformed her into a cow. The constellation Musca Borealis in the Southern Sky also is called Gadfly.

GADIRI In Moslem tradition the powerful; God. Word used as a charm.

GADJISA Iroquois Indian Husk-Face makers or Bushy-Heads. Their dances follow those of the Gagosa (False-Faces). Their masks are of braided corn, indicating they represent agricultural deities. They are the heralds and messengers of the False-Faces in the rite of house-purging, and their dance is performed as a curing ceremonial. Compare Gagosa.

GAEA (GAIA, GE) Greek personificatibn of earth. A nature power born of Chaos and Divine Principle. Her descendants were Oure (Mountains), Pontus (Salt, unproductive Sea): Uranus (Heavens). By Uranus, her son, she was the mother of the Cyclopes, Hecatoncheires, Titans, the Eumenides, Gigantes, and Meliae. In some accounts, the last three groups are considered the offspring of Uranus only and in still others, the Gigantes are considered the children of Gaea by Tartarus. Gaea typifies the female principle in nature, although she is regarded an androgynous deity inasmuch as she bore offspring by her own inherent power. She was worshiped as the All-bedewing, the All-giving, the Nourisher-of-all. Rhea, a Titan, displaced her. The golden apples she gave Hera as a wedding gift were placed in the garden of Hesperides. Her emblem is a globe, and she is portrayed as the Great-Mother tending the young. Another of her names is Titania (Dust). She may have been of Phoenician origin and adopted by early Greeks. Identified with Demeter, Themis, the Roman Tellus Mater or Terra, and with the Sanscrit Prithivi.

GAE BOLG (GAE BULG, GAI BOLGA) Literally, bellow's harp. In Irish legend the invincible harpoon or notched spear of Cuchulainn. The notches caused great injury when the spear was extracted. It was made from the bones of a great sea-monster that died fighting another monster and given to Cuchulainn by Aoife, mother of his only son, Conlaoch, and with it, Cuchulainn killed his son. The sword typifies the sun's rays, and compares with Excalibur and other marvelous swords.

GAG Silence. Dream significance: betrayal, robbery.

GAGA In Babylonian mythology wise counselor of Anshar.

GA-GAAH Crow of Iroquoian legend. One of the most sagacious of all creatures. When he traveled from the land of the sun to earth, he carried in his ear a grain of corn which Hahgwediyu planted; thus was life sustained. Inasmuch as the crow gave man the gift of corn, the crow hovers over fields to eat young grubs that endanger tender shoots and, as giver and protector of grain, claims the first share.

GAGATES A gem known to ancients. It supposedly had the

power to drive away demons and serpents and was worn as a charm against dropsy and epilepsy and as a dispeller of illusions. It passed into English as jet; sometimes erroneously confused with agate.

GAGOSA Iroquois False-Face dancing society. The dancers wear masks with distorted features which represent animal spirits, deities and other supernaturals, and the winds, which supposedly have the power to cure. They march from house to house to exorcise disease and are assisted by the Gadjisa.

GAHE Apache Indian spirits which inhabit the interiors of mountains. The possess the power to drive away disease and often are heard drumming and dancing within the mountains. They are of different colors, each color representing a direction: black, east; blue, south; white, north; yellow, west. Gray is the color of the clown, the most beloved and most powerful of the gahe. The gahe probably are personifications of the winds. The conception of the clown compares with that of the Christian fool (see Fool).

GAHERIS (GAHARIET) A knight of the Round Table. Brother of Gawain and nephew of King Arthur. He slew his mother Morgawse for adultery. A light deity.

GAHONGA Iroquois dwarfs of rivers and rocks. Name signifies stone-throwers and alludes to their great strength and fondness for throwing stones as if they were balls.

GAHU In Tibetan Buddhism an amulet box or plaque inscribed with a symbolic design (yantra), in the center of which is a symbol or letter which is the bija (seed) of a ritual invocation.

GAIA Feminine name from the Italian meaning joyous.

GAIAR Irish sea or underworld deity. Lover of Becuma, dawn.

GAIL Feminine name derived from Abigail.

GAJA Sanscrit for elephant, which see.

GAJOMARTAN Iranian first man living in paradise. Compares with Adam, Ar-soghotch, Manu, Noah.

GAKI Japanese hungry ghosts. Any food or drink placed before them is consumed in flames. Inferior souls tormented by perpetual hunger and thirst, revengeful spirits with the power to harm. Footless spirits which are pitied as well as feared as they need human sympathy and succour and are able to recompense or punish the food giver. Depicted with swollen bellies and wide mouths. In a limited sense, any human greedy for money. Identical with Sanscrit preta.

GALAHAD In Arthurian legends son of Lancelot and Elaine. The most faithful, noblest, and purest knight of the Round Table. At the institution of the Round Table, one seat, Siege Perilous, was left unoccupied for the knight who could succeed in the quest for the Grail. Those before Galahad who attempted to sit in the chair had been swallowed by the earth; when Sir Galahad sat in it, the chair was proclaimed his. After various adventures, among which he drew a sword from a floating stone, he arrived at Sarras, where he was shown the Grail by Joseph of Arimathea and

then died. Unlike Gawain and Percival, who went before him and brought about only partial restoration to the Fisher King, whose health was required for the fertility of the land, Galahad completely restored the Fisher King. By passing the test of the Perilous Seat and drawing the sword from the stone, Galahad qualified as the man of ideal purity. Galahad was a sun-hero, and his purity was that of the sun which restores fertility. His name is identical to that of the Welsh Gwalchaved, meaning falcon of summer. He was therefore an aspect of the solar hero Gawain or Gwalchmir, falcon of May.

GALAHALT In Dante's Inferno love intermediary who brought Lancelot and Guinevere together. Paolo and Francesca, reading about Lancelot and Guinevere, yielded to the suggestion. In debased form typifies a panderer in Italy and Spain. Jose Echegaray in his tragedy The Great Galeoto, a form of the name, uses it to signify spiteful gossip. Italian form of Galahad. Also known as Galeotto, Gallehault.

GALAI-KHAN Mongol god or ruler of fire.

GALAR (GALLAR) In Norse mythology brother of Fjalar. The brother-dwarfs treacherously slew Kvaser and out of his blood, mixed with honey, brewed the poetic mead.

GALATEA (1) In Greek mythology one of the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris. A sea nymph, she was loved by the giant Polyphemus whom she scorned because of her love for Acis. The jealous Polyphemus killed Acis by dashing him upon a rock, the blood of Acis forming the stream which bears his name. Galatea threw herself into the sea, where she joined her sisters. (2) An ivory statue of a woman fashioned by Pygmalion, who fell in love with his own creation. At his request Aphrodite gave the statue life. Galatea caused so much mischief because of her want of worldly knowledge, she was returned to her original shape. (3) In Vergil's Third Eclogue, a coquet; a shepherdess who fled to the willows, yet desired to be seen.

GALAXY, THE The Milky Way. Pathway to the land of the hereafter. By American Indians believed to be the path of souls leading to villages in the sun. In Greek legend a star escaped when Phaethon lit the universe and set ablaze the space over which it passed in its circular course. In Roman legend the milk which dropped from Juno's breast when she suckled Hercules.

GALBA Roman emperor, placed on the throne after Nero's death by the Praetorian guard and, after a few months, killed by them for his refusal to fulfill their expectations.

GALEN A famous Greek physician and philosopher of the 2nd century A.D., who for centuries remained the supreme authority in medicine; hence any physician.

GALGAL A variety of stone monuments in Brittany. Much like the gilgal, which see.

GALI-EDZIN Buriat god or master of fire.

GALILEO GALILEI Italian astronomer and physicist who was forced on threat of death by the Inquisition to recant his findings in public. After doing so, he is said to have whispered, "Ep-

pur si muove" (And yet it moves). Typifies the man of science who has faith in the final victory of truth and sees no reason why he should sacrifice himself.

GALL Bile; used symbolically for anything bitter.

Gall of pigeons. The non-existent, from the legend that the dove sent by Noah from the ark burst its gall and that none of the pigeon family has had a gall since.

Gall and wormwood. Extremely annoying, bitter, and disagreeable.

GALLAEUS A magus in Holland. He resembles Hercules.

GALLAGHER Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning eager helper.

GALLEY Bearer of the dead over the underworld sea. Resolves into ag-el-ey, which yields, might god eye. Its symbolism is identical with that of boat, ship, and sloop.

GALLIGANTUA Giant in Jack the Giant Killer. Jack blows the trumpet (wind) of the giant and steals his three treasures, a bag of riches (rain), a hen that lays the golden egg (sun), and a harp (maker of winds). The giant represents All-Father; Jack represents man, who avails himself of All-Father's treasures.

GALLOWGLASS (GALLOGLASS) The armed servant or foot-soldier of an ancient Gaelic chief.

GALLOWS Disgraceful death, execution, sacrifice. See hanging. Dream significance: success.

Gallows' chips. The chips of places of execution anciently were hung in stables as a talisman against ague.

GALLU (ALU, MULLA) Sumerian demon that attacked flocks. Originally a male demon; later seven devils who ate flesh and drank blood or a goring ox or ghost which violated homes and ravished the land. In Assyria Gallu took the form of a sexless bull which prowled the streets, caused nightmares, and tried to smother sleepers. A personification of storm and tempest. Word used as a term of abuse. In Babylonia identified with Lamia. Passed into Greek mythology as Gello and into Hebraic-Christian mythology as Gelou or Gilou, a name of Lilith. Compares with Mara.

GALLUS In Roman antiquity, eunuch priest of Cybele.

GALON Heraldic Burmese bird which bears the god Vishnu. Corresponds to the Garuda. Also called Khrut.

GALTA-ULAN-TENGERI Buriat fire-god; sender of drought, fire, and heat from heaven. Also god of lightning. Compare Prometheus, Ulu-Tojon.

GALVIN Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning bird, sparrow.

GAMA (GOUB) Hottentot hostile spirit which warred against a beneficent being Haitsi-Aibeb and was killed with the stone he himself had used to kill human beings. Identical with Gaunab.

GAMAHUT In the occult sciences, sinister murderer.

GAMALIEL (1) A masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning God is avenger. (2) A prince of Manasseh in Exodus noted for his tolerance and wisdom. (3) In the cabala the obscene; its

archfiend being Lilith.

GAMA-SENNIN In Japanese mythology the toad-master.

GAMBLING Racing, risks. Dream significance: bad if one wins, good if one loses.

GAMBRINUS (GAMBRIVIUS) A hero of European folklore, renowned as the legendary inventor of ale or beer.

GAMCHICOTH In the cabala disturber of all things; its archdemon is Astaroth. Also called Gog-Sheklah.

GAME Chance, contest, endurance, recreation. When used in the sense of a wild animal, figuratively an object, person, or thing pursued. Anciently games at which jumping, running, throwing, and other contests were performed had religious significance. In Roman antiquity gladiatorial contests and games were held for purposes of execution; the victims sometimes were deity offerings.

GAMMA Third letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent of English G. In astronomy designates a bright star, usually the third brightest in a constellation. Among Christians, a cornerstone; hence Christ as cornerstone of the church. According to mystics, it denotes the two ways of a man's life, vice and virtue; free will.

GAMMADION Symbol consisting of four capital gammas; used as an ornament on Greek ecclesiastical vestments. Four gammas formed into the Greek cross or the swastika.

GAMP A low-class, drink-sodden, uncertified nurse; also a large, untidy cotton umbrella, in allusion to Mrs. Sairey Gamp, a disreputable nurse in Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit, who carried a bulky umbrella.

GA'N White Mountain Apache supernatural beings. They live in caves, mountains, and underground worlds. Originally they lived on earth, but taking a dislike to sickness, they sought a world where eternity was the lot of all. They are venerated as patrons of crops and impersonated by masked dancers in various religious rites. Compare Gagosa.

GANADHARA Jain leader of disciples.

GANAS Hindu servants of the deities; any of the nine classes of inferior supernatural beings who attend upon Siva. They include: Abhasvaras, Adityas, Anilas, Maharajikas, Rudras, Sadhyas, Tushitas, Vasus, Viswedevas.

GANASKIDI Literally humpbacks. Navaho supernaturals who bear cloud-humps on their backs and ram's horns (lightning) on their heads. They sometimes appear as Rocky Mountain sheep.

GAN CEANACH Irish fairy who fills the ears of idle girls with pleasant fancies; a love-talker.

GANDAREWA (KUNDRAV) Iranian lord of the abyss. He dwells in the Vourukasha Sea, abode of the White Homa; his golden heels and his body reclining in the water and his head reaching into the skies, suggesting he is the personification of a cloud mass, his head lit by sun, his body lost in shadows or depths. Sometimes he is a beneficent being, who brings the

Homa, but more often a jealous guardian who withholds the plant and acts as a spy for Azhi Dahaka. He retains the epithet golden-heeled as a reminder of his periods of beneficent brilliance. In his desire to destroy the world, he often appears open-mouthed. He is finally slain by Keresaspa in a battle which lasts nine days and nights. Parallels the Hindu Gandharva.

GANDAYAH Iroquois dwarfs (jogaoh) who care for the fruitfulness of the land and release captive fish from the traps of rapacious fishermen.

GANDER Anciently a form of the primitive earth or grain god. Gander resolves into ag-an-dur and yields great-enduring-one; the word may be equated with condor, the gigantic eagle of South America. Compare goose.

GANDERCLEUGH Folly-cliff. A mysterious realm in which a person makes a goose (or gander) of himself.

GANDHA One of the Eight Mothers of Buddhism, peaceful in aspect. Her color is green, she holds a perfume vase, has two or four arms, and is usually ardhaparyankasana (dancing). Tibetan name, Dri-chab-ma.

GANDHARI Hindu smallpox goddess.

GANDHARVA In Vedic mythology originally a solitary being, a sun steed and measurer of space; personification of the fire of the sun; also guardian of the rainbow and of Soma, living in the atmosphere or sky. Later he appears in the depth of the waters, where he is the beloved of the Apsarasas, in which role he becomes a genius of fertility, and is perhaps a cloud mass, the head lit by the sun, the body lost in the shadows or depths. A protector of the Soma, he battles Indra, who pierces him. He is associated with the wedding ceremony, and in the first days of marriage is the rival of the husband. In the Brahmana he is a celestial bard. He developed into a class of beings called the gandharvas, skilled in medicine and music and fond of women. The gandharvas are described as wind-haired (spirits of wind), male dancers, musicians, and singers in Indra's heaven, exorcised by mortal bridegrooms. In some accounts they are said to be beautiful, in others to have half-animal forms, resembling the Greek centaurs, and closely connected with the souls of the dead. In the Mahabharata, they are said to be hill people. The Buddhist gandharva is a heavenly attendant; a demon which feeds on incense, ruled by Dhrtarastra. Parallels Iranian Gandarewa.

Gandharva marriage. A marriage of mutual inclination after elopement without consent of relatives.

GANDREID In Norse folklore the wild hunt or spirits' ride. Anciently, those who died during the year were believed to appear during Epiphany, and feasts were held in their honor. The wilder the rush of spirits (the stronger the winds), the better the crops in the ensuing year. The fields flown over by these spirits bear especially well.

GANDVIK In Norse lore a name of the tortuous White Sea. Literally, Serpent Bay.

GANEGWA'S The eagle or strike-a-fan dance of Iroquois Indians. Its intent is primarily curative, as the eagle has the

power to restore life to wilting things and to charm animals for hunting.

GANELON (GAN) In Charlemagne romances count of Mayence. A false knight, whose jealousy of Roland led him to become a traitor, and he betrayed Charlemagne at the battle of Roncevalles. He was morose and taciturn, and his name has become a byword for a faithless friend.

GANEO'Q Iroquois drum dance; dance of Thanksgiving to the creator Haweniyo for crops, good health, and other benefits.

GANESA (GANAPATI, GANESHA) In Hinduism son of Siva and Parvati. A god of good fortune and wisdom, he is invoked before each new undertaking. Rain-bringer, slayer of Vritra. Probably a later form of Indra. He sometimes is represented as an elephant but more often as a man with an elephant's head, which symbolizes wisdom. He is shown with his foot on a mouse, thus he embraces the whole gamut of creation, from the greatest to the least. He usually has four arms, holding a disc or wheel, a goad or club, a lotus, and a shell. Sometimes he has six arms. His body is rotund to signify his high importance and good standing. In a conflict with a Devarishi, he lost a tusk and is shown with one whole, one broken. His image is found at cross roads and on edifices. Resembles Maya. Ganesa is related to Greek genos (I am born).

GANGA (GANGA MAI) Hindu goddess of the sacred river Ganges. Personification of abundance, health, and prowess. Wife of King Shantanu; also of Varuna. Ardat Lili, mermaids, and the Nereids resemble her.

GANGES Holy Hindu river. According to legend its source lies at the feet of Brahma, which makes it imperative for adherents of Hinduism to bathe in it on certain days. Holy water used for sacrifice; those who wish to benefit from its full efficacy bathe along her northern shore during the full moon or at eclipses. On these occasions the ashes of the dead are cast into it for the journey to the otherworld. In medieval times the Ganges stood for the far east as it was believed to flow on the eastern confines of the inhabited world.

GANGLERI Same as Gylfe, which see.

GANGRAAD (GAGNRATH, GANGRATH) Name by which Odin is called when he visits the giant Vafthrudner to exchange knowledge. As slayer of the giant, Odin is known as Jalk.

GANIS (GIDNE, KANI, KINE) Lapp forest spirit. Echo. A beautiful maiden with a long tail. She seeks out Lapp men for sexual intercourse.

GANNET In heraldry a footless duck or goose. One who subsists by the wings of merit and virtue.

GANTRY, ELMER A venal evangelist in the novel of the same name by Sinclair Lewis. Gantry represents a type of religious racketeer.

GANYKLOS Lithuanian god of flocks. Corresponds to Veles.

GANYMEDE In Greek mythology descendant of Dardanus, son of Tros, or of Laomedon, king of Troy, and Callirrhoe. Brother

of Ilos. Zeus, struck by his wondrous beauty, gave his father six fine horses for him and sent his eagle to transport Ganymede to Olympus, where he was made one of the immortals and replaced Hebe as cup-bearer to the gods; thus Ganymede is the male counterpart of Hebe, the brilliant dawn which served refreshing ambrosia (dew). Ganymede is portrayed as a beautiful, healthy, joyous youth. He bears a ewer and a two-handled drinking cup (kantharos) and wears a Phrygian cap. Sometimes shown as an eagle. Humorously his name is applied to a young waiter. In astronomy the third and largest satellite of Jupiter. Compare Garuda.

Bird of Ganymede. Eagle.

GANZA Mythical wild goose which appears in legend.

GA-OH Seneca Indian great wind giant. He lives in the northern (some accounts say western) sky and controls the four seasons or winds. He is benevolent, concerned with the welfare of mankind. The abode of the winds is at the entrance to his dwelling.

GAOKERENA Literally, ox-horn. Iranian plant of life. The white Haoma. In terrestrial form a golden or yellow Haoma. Sacred plant which had within itself the seeds of all plants and trees. Tree whose fruit drives death away, prevents decrepitude, provides children to women, husbands to girls, immortality, and renovates the universe. It is the tree of the eagle on which Camrosh and Simurgh also rest; its roots are in the waters of Vourukasha and it grows on Hara Beregaiti. Parallels the Yggdrasil, Soma.

GARAMAS The first man of the Garamantes, a nomadic people of the Sahara desert. Resembles Adam.

GARBHADHATU In Buddhism represents the world of forms. Compare Vajradhatu.

GARBH OGH Celtic ancient ageless giantess; a queen bee, whose priests engaged in ecstatic self-castration, typifying the emasculation of the drone by the queen bee in the nuptial act. She traveled with her pack of hounds (death). Irish equivalent of Artemis.

GARDANT In heraldry a beast on a coat of arms looking with full face toward the spectator.

GARDEN Beauty, cultivation, fertility, spiritual salvation. The human body. A guarded or protected place. Dream significance: (of flowers) pleasant surprise; (bare) passing shortness of money. In Chinese tradition the blending of the male principle, rock, and the female principle, water. In the Old Testament typifies future home, life, happiness, paradise, redemption. A place for devotional purposes, for retirement and meditation, and for idolatrous worship; also for banqueting and mirth.

Enclosed garden. In Christian tradition enclosure occupied by Virgin Mary; Immaculate Conception. In Hebrew tradition a bride, Heaven, Paradise, purity.

Garden chervil. Sincerity.

Gardener. The human will.

Garden marigold. Uneasiness.

Garden of Adonis. Baskets or jars of earth in which rapidly growing plants were tended for eight days at the Adonia; being then allowed to wither, they were cast into the sea with images of Adonis. The custom, of Semitic origin, was symbolical of the annual death of nature which would revive each spring.

Garden of Eden. Garden in which God created man and food-giving trees to provide for man in his state of innocence. Location of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil and the Tree of Life. An earthly paradise or earthly counterpart of the heavenly paradise, where Adam and Eve were tempted and from which they were expelled. Four rivers flowed in Eden; their names are disputed; those usually given are: Gihon (or Araxes), Halys (or Phasis or Pison), Hiddekel (or Euphrates), and Tigris. No living person was permitted to visit the garden, which was guarded by a seraph armed with a flaming sword, although Rabbi Joshua ben Levi tricked the Angel of Death into letting him sit on the garden's wall. He then stole the Angel's sword and leaped into the garden. He was permitted to stay after he surrendered the sword. The name, when applied to Mesopotamia with its vast sandy deserts as the original site of Eden, seems ironical. Compares with Dilmun, Eridu.

Garden of Gethsemane. In New Testament symbolizes redemption. The grden or orchard at the foot of the Mount of Olives; scene of Christ's agony.

Garden of Gods. A place near Colorado Springs, Colorado of highly colored and fantastically shaped rocks, the result of wind sculpture.

Garden of heaven. Represented by an acanthus.

Garden of Hesperides. See Hesperides.

Garden of Irem. A garden designed by Sheddad, king of Ad, to surpass that of Eden, but rendered invisible on completion by the touch of the death angel's wand.

Garden of light. Represented by an astor.

Garden ranunculus. In the language of flowers: You are rich in attraction.

Garden sage. Mint symbolizing esteem.

GARDENIA Fragrance, refinement, showiness. In China called pai-ch'an, symbolic of November.

GARDROFA Literally, fence-breaker. Norse mare, dam of Gnaa's horse Hofvarpner, which ran through air and water. Spirit of the wind.

GARDSVOR Literally, house guardian. Scandinavian household spirit believed to be a manifestation of the soul of an ancestor.

GARETH Literally, big-handed. In Malory's Morte d'Arthur, the youngest son of Lot, king of Orkney and Morgawse, Arthur's half-sister. To deter him from joining Arthur, his mother says jestingly that she will consent to his doing so if he conceals his name and enters Arthur's court as a scullion for one year. He agrees to this, and appears at Arthur's court unable to walk, leaning on the shoulders of two men. Sir Kay, Arthur's steward, nicknames him Beaumains because of his unusually large hands. At the end of twelve months, he is knighted. Linet begs the aid of a knight to liberate her sister Liones held prisoner by Sir Ironside in Castle Perilous. He obtains the quest, and Linet ridicules him, calling him dish-washer and kitchen knave, but he overthrows five knights, frees Liones, and marries her. He sides with his brothers Gaheris and Gawain against Agrivain in betraying Lancelot and the queen to King Arthur. Gareth is one of a class of sun-heroes who typifies weakness emerging victorious,

and with lower limbs not proportioned to the body. His large hand are his rays.

GARFIELD Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning war field.

GARGAMELLE In Rabelais' satire Gargantua and Pantagruel, daughter of the king of Parpaillons (Butterflies), wife of Grangousier, mother of Gargantua, who is born from her ear. She is a woman with a tremendous appetite and, on the day of his birth, she eats sixteen quarters, two bushels, three pecks, and a pipkin of dirt. She typifies mother earth. Also she is said to be meant to satirize either Anne of Brittany or Catherine de Foix, queen of Navarre.

GARGANTUA A wind or storm giant whose name came from the Spanish garganta, meaning gullet. He may have been an old Celtic god or hero, who in mortal form was called Gurgiunt Brabtruc. Boulders and hills are described as his teeth or as having been vomited or ejected by him; lakes and rivers were formed from his urine. According to Rabelais, his birth was pure nascence; he was born from his mother Gargamelle alone, emerging from her ear. His appetite was so enormous, 17,913 cows were needed to supply him, as a baby, with milk. His mare was as large as six elephants. He had many marvelous adventures; he swallowed five pilgrims with their staves in a salad, combed his hair with a rake 900 feet long and let seven bullets fall each time it went through his hair. To honor his victory over Picrochole at the rock Clermond, he found and endowed the Abbey of Theleme. By Badebec he was the father of Pantagruel. His birth is explained as an attempt of man to break the umbilical cord; the quest of the hero to free the possibilities in man. He typifies that which is enormous, inordinate, with an insatiable, voracious appetite. According to some he is intended to satirize Francis I, and his mare has been held to represent Mme d'Estampes or another of the extravagant and wilful court mistresses.

GARGOYLE The exact function remains in doubt. It is said to typfy evil forced to serve god, to act as a talisman to terrify the devil. Occasionally one is shown devouring a man; probably a warning to those who remain outside the folds of the Christian Church or those who offend her laws that they will be devoured by evil. The word is cognate with gargale, 14th century French word for the name of a disease of swine; also cognate with gargle. Compare Humbaba masks.

GARHAPATYA One of the three Hindu sacred fires. Fire of Agni associated with man. The other two are Ahavaniya and Daksinagni.

GARIDE Fabulous Mongolian bird; form of the hero Otshirvani. Vanquisher of the sea monster Losy, living on the cosmic mountain Sumbur, and of Abyrga. When flying furiously the Garide causes storms. Compare Garuda.

GARLAND Cheerfulness, festival, honor, marriage, plenty, reward; also death. Athenian brides were adorned with a garland of hawthorn. Bridal wreaths of myrtle were worn by Jewish virgins in antiquity, never by a divorced or widowed woman. Roman brides wore verbena; the modern birde wears orange blossoms. In middle ages, holly

wreaths were sent as tokens of good wishes; wreaths of parsley and rue were sent to ward off evil spirits. Buddhist Bodhisattva ornament; worn to the navel. Dharmapala garlands frequently are made of heads or skulls. In China one of fragrant olive is the reward for literary merit. Flowers tied with linden bark were worn by Romans at feasts to prevent intoxication. A garland was placed on the head of a victim offered as a sacrifice, and garlands were suspended at the city gates in times of rejoicing. Festival garlands were regarded unsuitable for wearing in public; hence a great honor was conferred on Caesar when the Senate decreed he might wear a laurel crown to hide his baldness, which was considered a deformity.

Garlanded flutes, pipes, and winecups. Festival.

Garland of elm and vine. Union.

Garland surrounding fruit. In Christian tradition good works of the righteous.

GARLIC A potent talisman. Used to protect children from evil spirits; effective against vampire spells. Charm against plague and used to drive away the evil eye. Bullfighters of the Aymara Indians (Bolivia) carry a piece on their person in the ring. Roman soldiers ate garlic in the belief it it gave courage in battle.

GARM (GAMR, GARME) Norse watchdog of the dead; guardian of Hel. A monster wolf-dog, bloody-breasted and ferocious. He howls just before the doom of the gods. At Ragnarok he breaks loose from his chains, attacks and kills Tyr, who simultaneously kills him.

GARMAN In Irish mythology son of Glas. A mortal who abducted the goddess Mesca.

GARMENT Affluence, knowledge, lack of innocence. That which the deity (Anu in Babylonian mythology and Yaw in Hebrew mythology) gave to man and woman after they had sinned in Paradise. Votive offerings, symbolizing man's readiness to sacrifice his all to the deity represented by a tree. This led to the practice of hanging feathers or garments (rags or other substitutes) on trees. Christian saints are clothed in white robes to symbolize righteousness. To preserve one's faith is to keep one's garments clean; to pollute one's self is to defile one's garments. The Hebrew great and wealthy wore white; hence a mark of opulence and prosperity. A bridegroom's gift to his bride was a garment. Presents of dresses are alluded to frequently in Scriptures. Moses forbade the exchange of apparel between the sexes as immodest and as honoring heathen gods before whose idols such rites were practiced. To put on clean garments after washing signified freedom from care, evil, and oppression; also honor and joy according to the degree of splendor. To divest oneself of filthy garments was to obtain God's pardon; restoration to a prosperous condition. In the Orient, where a garment typifies 'to give,' it is a mark of favor, honor, or reward. In Turkey the appointment to any important office was accompanied by a gift of suitable official robes.

Bright and dazzling garment. Perfection, purity.

Double garment. In Christian belief the radiance of the soul and the clarified body.

Filthy garment. Hebrew symbol of affliction, idolatrous marriage, remorse.

Garment of byssus. In Old Testament signifies highest and most perfect holiness and pros-

perity.

Garment of humiliation. Frequently the garb of a sky or sun deity, who at first appears in shabby (misty) raiment but later appears in dazzling splendor, as Cinderella in servant's garb, Odin in his cape, Odysseus in beggar's clothes.

Long garment. Continual affairs or business.

Plain garment. Enemy to luxury.

Rending garment. In mourning rites a form of rag offering for the dead. Symbol of attachment to the dead who are then expected to exercise influence to help the mourners. As a votive offering substitute for the sacrifice of the individual. See blood letting, hair, rag.

Sackcloth (or haircloth) garment. Ancient Semitic prophet's garment and affected by false prophets for the purpose of deceiving. Garb of mourners and men in affliction; also garb of repentant sinners.

Seamless garment. Divinity, purity unbroken or uninterrupted. In Christian tradition passion of Christ; one of the thirteen symbols of the Crucifixion.

Vari-colored garment. Diverse or wide knowledge.

Wet garment. In Japan punishment or unmerited blame.

GARNET January birth stone. Symbolizes constancy, faith, frankness, loyalty, strength. Its virtue: provides cheerfulness and sincerity. Believed to calm quarrelsome people; insure grace, power, and victory; to protect the wearer from disease and poison; and to assure comradeship if given by a friend. It indicates approach of danger to wearer by paling and protects its owner against theft by visiting misfortune on the thief until the stone is restored to its rightful owner. If a birthstone, favored as an engagement ring. Associated with the color red and flower carnation and carries some of their symbolism. Gem of the zodiacal sign Aquarius (according to some, Capricornus); its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign, and those born under its sign will be graceful, gentle, have a lofty position and long life, and have a special aptitude for the fine arts. Dream significance: solution of a mystery. Its name is derived from the Latin granum (grain or seed) and so called because its color resembles that of the seed of the pomegranate. It is in third position in the Hebrew breastplate and represents the tribe of Judah. In Persia the garnet is a talisman against injurious forces of nature, such as hurricanes and lightning.

Bohemian garnet. Denotes energy in adversity.

Vermeille garnet. Amiability.

GAROTMAN (GARO NMANA) Literally, house of praise. Iranian paradise, where dwell the souls of faithful men.

GARRETT Masculine name. A variant of Gerard, from Old Teutonic, meaning firm spear.

GARRICK Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning spear king.

GARTER Insignia of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, organized in the 14th century. According to tradition King Edward III picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury, and put it around his own leg, saying, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (shame to him who evil thinks), which has become the motto of the order.

GARUDA In Hinduism son of Ksayapa and Vinata, brother of Aruna; or, according to one version, born from the primal eggshell. King of birds, messenger of the gods. He had the head and wings of an eagle, the body and legs of a man, with a golden torso, red wings, and white face. Emblematic of strength and swiftness and the vahana (vehicle) and standard of Vishnu; also said to be the charioteer of Surya. Because his mother had been captured and enslaved by his half-brothers the nagas (snakes), he became their implacable foe and a serpent (rain-withholder) killer. When flying furiously, caused storms, thus typified the wind. In one legend Garuda steals the Soma, which he delivers to Indra, but while doing so is shot at by Krsanu, who knocks off one of his feathers, denoting that lightning in the form of an eagle breaks through the storm clouds and delivers ambrosia (fertilizing water) to earth. In another version Indra hurls a thunderbolt at him and steals the Soma. This resembles the Greek myth in which nectar is brought by the eagle (Ganymede) to Zeus, and to the Norse tale in which Odin, in eagle form, carries off the mead of Hyuki and Bil. In later legends, Garuda appears as a class of supernatural beings, half-bird, half-man, called garudas. Also known as Garutmant (winged) and Suparna (fair-feathered). Resembles Garide, Phoenix, Secretary-bird, Vermilion bird, and other birds associated with the Tree of Life. See Gayatri.

GARVEY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning spear bearer.

GASCON A blusterer, a boaster; alluding to the reputation of the inhabitants of Gascony. See Gaston. In the Paradiso, Dante refers to Clement V, a Gascon, as an ambitious, avaricious, and venal pope.

GASHAN-KI Babylonian lady of the earth; a title of Damkina; also called Nin-ki.

GASPAR (CASPAR) Masculine name from the Persian, meaning white one. Name of one of the three Magi. See under saints.

GASTON Masculine name from the Teutonic through the French, meaning hospitable. Literally, a native of Gascony Province in France. See Gascon.

GATE (GATEWAY) Passageway, security. Anciently symbolized the portal by which the dead acquired rebirth into a new form of existence; means of communication between the living and the dead. A city was regarded as captured when its gates were won, hence dominion, power. Market places and places of justice were set up near the gate; public proclamations were read at the gate. People assembled at the gate to spend their leisure hours, thus the gate was coupled with drunkards, idlers, loungers. A city was in trouble when the gate was deserted. To glorify the gate of a house expressed pride and exposed one to robbery. Because a gate appears between two pillars it symbolizes the feminine and masculine principles in nature. Compare door. Christian barrier separating the righteous and the damned; entrance to heaven or hell; thus departure from life. Hebrew symbol of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. Emblematic of Ezekiel. In Korea represents the knowledge or

learning through which one may pass out to fields of opportunity and service.

Closed gate. Affliction, desolation, fear, the forbidden, inhospitality, misery, protection, war. In Christianity unblemished virginity; emblematic of Virgin Mary (compare garden, enclosed). Also typifies the happy security of the world of light. Hebrew symbol for prayer's end.

Gate night. In the United States, Hallowe'en, when fences, gates, and other wooden structures are carried away by revelers for bonfires.

Gate of the sun. Ancient astronomers considered the gateway of the sun to be between Cancer and Capricorn, from which the Tropics are named.

Gate of tears. Bab-el Mandeb; strait between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf; scene of many shipwrecks.

Gate penny. Tax paid by English tenants for the right of way through an overlord's gate.

Gate tower. Tower besides or over a castle or city gate for purposes of defense.

Horn gate. In the Aeneid gate through which prophetic dreams pass.

Ivory gate. In the Aeneid gate through which deceptive dreams pass.

Open gate. Hospitality, invitation, peace. In Hebrew tradition, joy and welcome.

Stand in the gate. A Scriptures expression which signifies to occupy a vantage ground, appear in a conspicuous place, as for utterance of a prophecy.

Twelve gates. Gates to New Jerusalem.

GATH One of the five principalities of the Philistines. Home of Goliath; later ruled by David. Dryden in Absalom and Achitophel signified Brussels, where Charles II long resided in exile.

Tell it not in Gath. Don't let your enemies hear the news; publish not the news abroad.

GATHA A Miss Nancy; an effeminite man.

GATI The six Buddhist paths or conditions of existence: 1- Deva, region of the gods; 2- Nara, region of man; 3- Asura, region of demigods or titans; 4- Naraka, region of hell; 5- Tiryak, region of beasts; 6- Preta, region of tortured spirits.

GAUGE A twenty-four inch gauge as one of the working tools of an entered apprentice in Freemasonry is emblematic of the hours of the day, divided into three equal parts: Eight hours for usual vocations; eight hours for service to God; eight hours for refreshment and sleep.

GAUNAB (GA-GORIB) Hottentot hostile spirit who warred against Tsui Goab and wounded him in the knee. Enemy of mankind.

GAUNTLET Power, protection. In medieval armor a leather glove covered with metal and studded with gadlings; in modern attire a fencing glove. In heraldry typifies a man armed for war. In Norse mythology an attribute of Thor. Compare glove.

Fling down the gauntlet. In medieval use accept a challenge, especially in defense of another. In modern use to challenge.

Pick up the gauntlet. To accept a challenge, to enter upon the defense of a person or situation.

Run the gauntlet. To be attacked on all sides; to be severely criticized, a series of unpleasant events. From the manner in which a common sailor or soldier formerly was punished. Members

of the company or crew, drawn up in two rows facing each other, were provided with whips or ends of rope. The delinquent was forced to run between the men, each one dealing him a blow as he passed. The word comes from gantlope, Old English meaning the passage between two files of soldiers.

GA-UR Sumerian legendary king. Founded first post-diluvian dynasty of Kish. Probably a fertility deity. Called Euechoros by the Greeks.

GAURI Hindu epithet of Devi in her mild form as the brilliant or yellow one. Sometimes an epithet for Varunani, wife of Varuna.

GAUTAMA SIDDARTHA (GOTAMA SAKYAMUNI) See Buddha.

GAVA-GRIVA Hindu deity paralleling the Japanese Buto.

GAVEL Authority, discipline, order. In Freemasonry emblematic of divesting the conscience and heart of all vices. Compares with the sacred axe of pygmies.

GAVIDA In Irish legend, a celestial smith. Uncle of Lugh. Another name for Goibniu.

GAVIDJEEN GO Irish architect who repaired Balor's palace. For his work he received as payment a cow (cloud), which could fill twenty barrels at one milking.

GAVIN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning battle-hawk.

GAVROCHE In Victor Hugo's Les Miserables a plucky urchin on the streets of Paris. He fights bravely on the Day of the Barricades and goes to his death cheerfully.

GAWAIN In Malory, with Modred, the son of Arthur by his sister Morgawse. In other poems son of King Lot and Morgawse; brother of Agrivain, Gaheris, and Gareth, half-brother of Modred. Many scholars say he is probably the original hero of the Grail quest. He is said to have replaced an unknown knight mysteriously slain. Gawain pursued his errand without knowing where he was going or why. If he had enquired, he would have learned that he sought the Holy Grail and his enquiry would have restored fruitfulness to the wasteland, whose desolation, in some unexplained manner, was connected with the death of the unknown knight. Gawain did make enquiry concerning the Lance, and partial fertility was restored to the land, i.e. verdure returned for a season. Thus he was one endowed with the restorative powers of a medicine man. Gawain was an oak knight (or sun hero) and in one romance, he and a holly king, the Green Knight (a winter deity) make a compact. The Green Knight arrived at Arthur's court and challenged the knights. He would let any knight behead him on one New Year, provided that he might give the beheader a like blow on the following New Year (the alternate New Years being midsummer and midwinter). Only Gawain took the challenge. After Gawain beheaded him, the Green Knight picked up his head and rode away. The following New Years day Gawain rode to the Green Knight's Castle and was warmly entertained. The lady of Green Chapel tried to seduce him, but Gawain remained loyal to his host, except for one kiss from the lady, which he delivered to his host. The magic protecting girdle he had accepted from her he kept concealed.

When the beheading time came, The Green Knight gave Gawain a wound from which he was able to recover, and this only because he had concealed the girdle. Gawain and the Green Knight thus personify solar and lunar lights or the alternate seasons of growth and death, which regularly behead each other.

In Welsh legend, Gawain is known as Gwalchmei (falcon of May) and as Gwalchgwyn (white falcon) and therefore is identical with Galahad, who in Welsh accounts is called Gwalchaved (falcon of summer). Gwalchmei is the successor of Llew Llaw Gyffes of earlier legend. Gawain's story also appears to have been borrowed from that of Cuchulainn and like him he had a golden tongue and a valuable steed (Gringalet). His sword Excalibur (Caledvwlch), given to him by Arthur, came from a divine hand. He visited a world-of-no-return (Green Chapel) and returned. Like his brother Modred, Gawain may have been a lover of Guinevere, Arthur's wife. In some accounts he, rather than Lancelot, rescues Guinevere from Meleagant. In early legends Gawain is represented as the flower of chivalry, and called The Courteous; in later romances, he is degraded, probably to leave the literary field clear for Percival to find the Grail.

GAY Masculine name from Old High German, meaning beautiful, good. Also a feminine name.

GAYAL In India a sonless ghost; especially dangerous to the young sons of other people.

GAYA MARETAN Literally, human life. Iranian first man, born from the sweat of Ahura Mazda. When created, he had the form of a beautiful youth of fifteen years, in the East regarded the perfect age. During his life, he killed the demon Arezura. When he was thirty years of age, Jahi persuaded Angra Mainyu to torture Gaya with the demons disease and hunger. Gaya died and his body turned into brass and other metals and minerals. From his members sprang gold, which was his seed. Spenta Armaiti preserved the gold and after forty years the first human pair, Mashya and Mashyoi, spring from it. His bones will be the first of all to rise up at the resurrection. Created at the same time as Gaya was the primeval ox Geush Urvan, which likewise was destroyed. In later legends, Gaya is the first king of the Iranians and father of Siyamak, and his heavenly counterpart is Gayomart. Resembles Adam, Purusa, Saoshyant, Ymir.

GAYATRI Hindu eagle who stole the Soma and brought it from heaven. She was shot at by the archer guarding the Soma. A nail of her left foot being cut off became a porcupine; the goat was born from the fat which dropped from the wound. Compare Garuda.

GAYOMART Heavenly counterpart of Gaya Maretan. He sat on his throne "like a sun or a full moon over a lofty cypress."

GAY WHITE WAY Times Square district in New York City, gayly lighted with advertising signs and noted as an amusement and theatrical center; hence any gay amusement center.

GAZA (AZZAH) One of the four oldest cities of the world, the others being Hamath, Hebron, Sidon. Samson carried away its gates and later perished under the ruins of its vast temple. The

ark of God was there in the days of Eli. Throughout history it had been besieged, captured, destroyed, and rebuilt. It withstood an attack by Alexander the Great for five months. In modern times it has been called Ghuzzeh.

GAZELLE Delicacy, gentleness, grace, loved-one. Sacred to Astarte, Hermes, Mul-lil, Osiris, Mercury, and Thoth. In Egyptian antiquity the gazelle supposedly gave notice of the rising of the waters of the Nile by fleeing from its usual feeding grounds on the bank to the recesses of the desert. Horus holding a gazelle typifies his victory over Set. In Hebrew as well as in Arabic tradition symbolizes beauty, innocence, and timidity. On ancient Semitic steles, a war god frequently has the head of a gazelle. It resolves into ga (mighty) + ze (blazing) + el (god).

GE See Gaea.

GEB Father of Osiris. He is the god of earth portrayed in the form of a man with a goose on his head.

GEBER (JABIR) An Arabian alchemist of the 8th century. His treatises on the art of making gold were in the usual mystical jargon of the period, and as a result his name became the source of the word gibberish.

GEBURAH (GEBUR) Cabalistic fifth Sephira. He typified both good and evil, upon which the world is based. He sometimes was merciful, sometimes severe. He personified awe, din, fortitude, justice, power, severity, strength, and caused Jerusalem to be destroyed. Also known as Pachad.

GEDULAH Cabalistic fourth Sephira; name of Chesed signifying magnificent. See Sephira.

GEE-GEE A command to a horse, demanding it turn to the right or go faster. To evade. A colloquialism meaning horse. Cognate with CC or see-see.

GEESE, WILD Autumn. For additional symbolism see goose.

All one's geese are swans. Exaggerating the virtues of one's own productions or possessions.

The old woman is plucking her geese. A snowstorm, because of the fact that large flakes resemble goose feathers.

GEFJON (GEFJUN) Literally, to give or riches. Danish goddess of fertility. In Norse mythology a virgin goddess to whom all who died unmarried became maid servants. She knew the destinies of men and was a prophetess. Portrayed as plowing.

GEHENNA Figuratively, pain and suffering, place of eternal torment; literally, the Valley of Hinnom (Ge-Hinnom), infamous in the Old Testament for idolatrous rites, including the burning of children in the fire to Moloch. The place of these sacrifices was called Tophet, a name which, according to some, was derived from the Hebrew toph, meaning drum, because drums supposedly had been used to drown out the cries of the victims. King Josiah defiled the place by making it a depository of filth, and later Jews, in imitation of Josiah, used it for burning refuse from the city including the carcasses of animals and the bodies of malefactors. From fires maintained there to consume the mass of impurities that might otherwise have occasioned a pestilence is said to have come the figurative use of

the eternal fire in which the wicked are punished. Thus a place of abomination, in which devils and sinners are punished in eternal fire, which in the New Testament is translated as hell. The term Gehenna is frequently applied to a prison or torture chamber.

GEHINNOM Cabalistic abode of sinners; ruled by Dumah.

GEIDE, THE LOUD-VOICED Irish legendary king. During his reign each one deemed the other's voice as sweet as the sounds of lutes because of the greatness of the friendship and peace each had for the other.

GEIRROD (GEIRROTHR, GERUTHUS) In Norse legend: (1) Son of Hraudung, brother of Agnar. Under the name of Grimnir, Odin visits him, but is treated so inhospitably the god foretells to Agnar the death of Geirrod, who finally is killed by his own sword. (2) Father of Gjalp and Greip. A giant who locked Loki in a chest for three months and was pierced by Thor with a red-hot wedge. He represents the intense heat producing thunderstorms. Geirrod's land, a land of eternal darkness, is full of treasures. It is an underworld and the way to it is filled with peril.

GEIS In Irish legend a kind of mystic prohibition or taboo. Every man who entered the Fenian ranks had four geasa laid upon him: 1- Never to receive a portion with a wife, but to choose her for good manners and virtue; 2- Never to offer violence to any woman; 3- Never to refuse anyone for anything he might possess; 4- No single warrior should ever flee before nine (i.e. less than ten) champions.

GEISHA A Japanese trained singing and dancing girl; in the misconception of the West, a licensed prostitute.

GEKKA-O Japanese god of marriage. He binds the feet of lovers with a red silk thread.

GELDER Same as Hyuki, which see. As Gelder his steed is the gelding.

GELERT Dog of Llewellyn in an Old English ballad. Llewellyn returns from hunting. When his hound Gelert runs to meet him covered with gore, the chieftain looks to see if anything has happened to his infant son. Finding the cradle overturned and sprinkled with blood, he thinks the hound has eaten the child and kills it. Afterwards he finds the child quite safe and a dead wolf under the bed.

GELGJA In Norse mythology the gallow-chain fixed to one end of Gleipner. With this cord the Fenrir wolf was bound. It was then drawn through a black rock named Gjoll.

GELLO In Greek mythology female demon identified with the Sumerian Gallu. She is an overfond mother who dies young and appears in the form of the vampire Empusa to those who die prematurely. She also snatches away children.

GELOU (GILOU) In Hebraic-Christian mythology a name of Lilith as a demoness. Identical with the Sumerian Gallu. In Christianity also a name of Abyzu.

GELU In Rumanian demonology a male child-stealing spirit. Sometimes portrayed with one leg of brass and one the leg of

an ass. A name identified with that of Gallu. Compare Empusa.

GE-LUG-PA Yellow Cap Sect of Buddhists in Tibet; founded in the 15th century A.D. Originally the Ka-dam-pa, founded by Atisa; later reforms were instituted by Tsong-kha-pa, and the name of the sect was changed to Nying-ma-pa. Chief sect in Tibet. They worship Vajradhara as Adi-buddha.

GEM Adornment, knowledge, permanency, pricelessness, purity, rareness, spiritual truth, wealth. A perfect or uncommon object or quality. Frequently used in treaties of peace as a tribute. Instrument of divination. Charm against disease and evil. Blue and green stones are considered cold and worn as amulets to reduce fever and inflammation; red and yellow in color considered warm. Creation of the devil. Among ancient Egyptians the chief judge indicated final judgment by an image of gems, called truth, which was hung on a golden chain at the judge's collar. In Greek and Roman antiquity gems with the figure of Bellerophon were worn as talismans to provide courage. In Taoism the food of the genii or immortals who lived on the Three Isles of the Blest. The principal gems and the popular symbolism associated with them dating from early times are- agate: health, longevity, wealth; alexandrite: undying devotion; amethyst: deep and pure love; beryl: everlasting youth, happiness; bloodstone: courage, wisdom; carnelian: preventer of misfortunes; cat's eye: warns of danger; chalcedony: disperses melancholy; chrysolite: gladdens the heart; diamond: preserves peace; emerald: immortality; garnet: power and victory; hyacinth: giver of second sight; jacinth: modesty; jasper: courage, wisdom; moonstone: good luck; onyx: conjugal felicity; opal: ill omen, innocence; pearl: innocence, purity; ruby: charity, dignity, divine power; sapphire: constancy, truth, virtue: sardonyx: conjugal happiness; turquoise: prosperity, soul-cheerer. See birthstones, jewel, precious stones.

Gems of the breastplate.

The gems of Aaron's breastplate or breastplate of the Hebrew high priest vary according to different authorities. The gems and colors appropriate to each Hebrew tribe as listed in the Midrash Bemidbar, rabbinical commentary on numbers, are:

Tribe	Gem	Color
Reuben	odem	red
Simeon	pitdah	green
Levi	bareketh	black, red, white
Judah	jophek or nophak	sky blue
Issachar	sappir	black (as stibium)
Zebulun	yahalom	white
Dan	leshem	sapphire blue
Gad	shebo	gray
Naphtali	ahlamah	wine
Assher	tarshish	pearl
Joseph	shoham	very black
Benjamin	yashpheh	colors of all stones

Other lists of breastplate gems are:

Tribe	Septuagint Greek 270 B. C.	Josephus Greek 90 A. D.	Vulgate Latin 400 A. D.	Authorized Version 1611 A. D.	Revised Version 1884 A. D.
Reuben	sardion	sardonyx	sardius	carnelian or sardius	ruby or sardius
Simeon	topazion	topazos	topazius	topaz	topaz
Levi	smaragdos	smaragdos	smaragdus	carbuncle	carbuncle or emerald
Judah	anthrax	anthrax	carbunculus	emerald	emerald or carbuncle
Issachar	sappheiros	iaspis	sapphirius	sapphire	sapphire
Zebulun	iaspis	sappheiros	jaspis	diamond	diamond or sardonyx
Dan	ligurion	liguros	ligurius	ligure	amber or jacinth
Gad	achatês	amethystos	achatês	agate	agate
Naphtali	amethytos	achatês	amethystus	amethyst	amethyst
Asher	chrysolithos	chrysolithos	chrysolithus	beryl	beryl or chalcedony
Joseph	bêryllion	onyx	onychinus	onyx	beryl or onyx
Benjamin	onychion	bêryllos	bêryllus	jasper	jasper

In occult works other arrangements are given; two follow:

Tribe	Breastplate Gem
Reuben	red sardonyx
Issachar	yellow chrysolite
Zebulon	sea-green beryl
Judah	fire garnet
Gad	blood-red carbuncle
Levi	lapis lazuli
Assher	white carnelian
Simeon	yellow cairngorm
Ephraim	banded red agate
Manasseh	amethyst
Dan	yellow serpentine
Dinah*	clear green jasper
Naphtali	dark green malachite

Tribe	Breastplate Gem
Judah	red carnelian
Issachar	chrysolite
Zeblon	emerald
Reuben	garnet
Simeon	lapis lazuli
Gad	jasper
Ephraim	jacinth
Manasse	agate
Benjamin	amethyst
Dan	cairngorm
Assher	onyx
Naphtali	beryl

* A thirteenth tribe headed by a woman.

The breastplate gems were arranged in four rows of three stones each, and presumably corresponded to the mansions of the zodiac. A list of stones of the breastplate of Aaron compared with those of the breastplate of the Second Temple, without identifying tribes, follows:

Aaron	Second Temple
red jasper	carnelian
light green serpentine	peridot
green feldspar	emerald
almandine garnet	ruby
lapis lazuli	lapis lazuli
onyx	onyx
brown agate	jacinth or sapphire
banded agate	banded agate
amethyst	amethyst or quartz
yellow jasper	topaz
malachite	beryl
green jasper or jade	green jasper or jade

Gem of the days of the week. See under day.

Gems of the foundation stones. The twelve foundation stones of the Holy City and the order in which they were laid supposedly determined the order of birthstones in Hebrew antiquity. Compare Birthstones.

Month	Stone
January	garnet or jacinth
February	amethyst
March	jasper
April	lapis lazuli or sapphire
May	agate or chalcedony
June	emerald
July	sardonyx
August	carnelian or sardius
September	chrysolite
October	aquamarine or beryl
November	topaz
December	chrysoprasus or ruby

Gems of the hours. According to occultists, the gems assigned to the hours are:

Daylight Hour	Gem	Night Hour	Gem
7	chrysolite	7	sardonyx
8	amethyst	8	chalcedony
9	kunzite	9	jade
10	sapphire	10	jasper
11	garnet	11	loadstone
12	diamond	12	onyx
1	jacinth	1	morion
2	emerald	2	hematite
3	beryl	3	malachite
4	topaz	4	lapis lazuli
5	ruby	5	turquoise
6	opal	6	tourmaline

Gems for names. Feminine names.

Name	Gem
Adelaide	andalusite
Agnes	agate
Alice	alexandrite
Anne	amber
Beatrice	basalt
Belle	bloodstone
Bertha	beryl
Caroline	chalcedony
Catherine	cat's eye
Charlotte	carbuncle
Clara	carnelian
Constance	crystal
Dorcas	diamond
Dorothy	diaspore
Edith	eye-agate
Eleanor	elaeolite
Elizabeth	emerald
Ellen	essonite
Emily	euclase
Emma	epidote
Florence	fluorite
Frances	fire opal
Gertrude	garnet
Gladys	golden beryl
Grace	grossularite
Hannah	heliotrope
Helen	hyacinth
Irene	iolite
Jane	jacinth
Jessie	jasper
Josephine	jadeite
Julia	jade
Louise	lapis lazuli
Lucy	lepidolite
Margaret	moss agate
Marie	moldavite
Martha	malachite
Mary	moonstone
Olive	olivine
Pauline	pearl
Rose	ruby
Sarah	spodumene
Susan	sapphire
Therese	Turquoise

Masculine Names

Abraham	aragonite
Adolphus	albite
Adrian	andalusite
Albert	agate
Alexander	alexandrite
Alfred	Almandine
Ambrose	amber
Andrew	aventurine
Archibald	axinite
Arnold	aquamarine
Arthur	amethyst
Augustus	agalmatolite
Benjamin	bloodstone
Bernard	beryl
Charles	chalcedony
Christian	crystal
Claude	cyanite
Clement	chrysolite
Conrad	crocidolite
Constantine	chrysoberyl

Masculine names (contd.)

Name	Gem
Cornelius	cat's eye
Dennis	demantoid
Dorian	diamond
Edmund	emerald
Edward	epidote
Ernest	euclase
Eugene	essonite
Ferdinand	feldspar
Francis	fire opal
Frederick	fluorite
George	garnet
Gilbert	gadolinite
Godfrey	gagates
Gregory	grossularite
Gustavus	galactides
Guy	gold quartz
Henry	heliolite
Herbert	hyacinth
Horace	harlequin opal
Hubert	heliotrope
Hugh	heliodor
Humphrey	hypersthene
James	jade
Jasper	jasper
Jerome	jadeite
John	jacinth
Joseph	jargoon
Julius	jet
Lambert	labradonite
Lawrence	lapis lazuli
Leo	lepidolite
Leonard	loadstone
Mark	malachite
Matthew	moonstone
Maurice	moss agate
Michael	microcline
Nathan	natrolite
Nicholas	nephrite
Oliver	onyx
Osborne	orthoclase
Osmond	opal
Oswald	obsidian
Patrick	pyrope
Paul	pearl
Peter	prophyry
Philip	prase
Ralph	rubellite
Raymond	rose quartz
Richard	rutile
Robert	rock crystal
Roger	rhodonite
Roland	ruby
Stephen	sapphire
Theodore	tourmaline
Thomas	topaz
Valentine	vesuvianite
Vincent	verd-antique
Walter	wood opal
William	Willemite

GEMARA The second section of the Talmud, consisting of amplifications, discussions, and notations of the Mishna, the first part. The Mishna interprets the written law, the Gemara interprets the Mishna. The word is from the Aramaic meaning complement.

Gematria. A cabalistic system of interpreting the Hebrew Scriptures by interchanging words whose letters have the same numerical value when added.

GEMEL (GEMMEL, GEMMOW) Literally, hinges. A double or triple ring worn in the middle ages. At betrothals the upper and lower rings were separated over an open Bible and given to the betrothed. When triple the third section was given to the witness. At the wedding the rings were again united. If the ring hurt the wearer or dropped to the ground it portended misfortune. Mexican gemel rings are puzzle rings in four parts.

GEMETER Greek Earth-mother. A variant of Demeter.

GEMINI The Celestial Twins, third sign of the zodiac. Constellation which the sun enters about May 21. Its color is orange; its element is air; it is hot, masculine, moist; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by the planet Mercury. It's character is dual; those born under the sign are artistic, fickle, restless, versatile; it governs the arms and shoulders. Its tarot significance is the Em-

press. Originally it was represented by lovers, later by twins typifying the dualism of nature, growth and decay, light and darkness, morning and evening, summer and winter. The word is from the Latin meaning twin, and in folklore and mythology associated with the Ahans or Asvins, the Babes in the Woods, the Dioscuri, etc. "By gemini," is used as a mild oath, either derived from the Roman oath by Castor and Pollux or, as considered by some, a corruption of Jesu Domine. In a corrupted form the oath is, "by jimminy." Symbolized by a couple or pair, especially by two circles, eyes (a pair of spectacles), or wheels. The gnostic symbol is AA. Anciently represented by a man and a woman, then by two men with hands joined, now simplified into a capital H.

GEMMAGOG In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel giant son of Oromedon. He invented the poulaine shoes (shoes with a spur at the heel and a turned-up toe fastened to the knee).

GEN In Roman antiquity signified a clan, horde, tribe, a patriarchal family. Corresponds to the Japanese uji.

GENDENWITHA Literally, it brings day. Iroquois morning star.

GENEOLOGY For a record of the descent of deities of various nations see under theogony.

GENERATION Represented by aegis, bull, egg and dart, goat, phallus; personified by Astarte, Brahma, Demeter, Khnum.

GENEROSITY In an Italian icon personified by an amiable, attractive virgin in a gown of gold gauze. Her left hand touches a lion's head; in her right she holds a chain of pearls and precious stones.

GENESIS Greek name for the first book of the Old Testament in which the story of creation is told. The name signifies, book of the generation. In Hebrew called B'reshith (In the beginning).

GENET In heraldry used in the crest of the Plantagenets.

GENEVA Center of the Reformation under Calvin; seat of the League of Nations after World War I.

Geneva courage. Pot heroism, the valor which comes of having drunk too much gin or geneva, the word geneva punning on Calvinism and gin. Also called Dutch courage.

Geneva cross. The red cross. Emblem agreed upon at the Geneva convention between World Powers in 1864, by which was regulated international usage in warfare as regards the sick and wounded.

Geneva gown. Long, loose, black gown introduced as a vestment for preaching by the Calvinists. Adopted by other protestant denominations.

GENEVIEVE Feminine name from the Celtic through the French; meaning race; and from the French, meaning humble birth.

GENEVRA (GENEVA, GINEVRA) Feminine name from Old French. A variant of Guinevere meaning juniper. Shakespeare and Spenser use the name for a heroine who requires a champion.

GENII See genius.

GENISTA Flower symbolizing neatness.

GENITAL ORGANS Those of sacred kings were offered to the fertility mother or eaten ritualistically in sympathetic magic rites to provide fertility. The Lapps, when sacrificing to Veralden-Olmai, display the genital organs of a sacrificed reindeer to keep the earth alive with reindeer, to keep the reindeer healthy, and to provide them with a powerful pairing lust. The usual time for the sacrifice is at the feast of Saint Matthew, which is the reindeer's best pairing time.

GENITI GLINNE In Irish legend damsels of the glen; demons of the air. In the war between Medb of Connaught and the men of Ulster, they brought confusion on Medb's army.

GENIUS (PLURAL GENII) (1) The Romans believed each individual was accompanied through life by a protecting spirit or genius, who comforted him in sorrow, prompted him to noble deeds, etc. In time a second genius, instigator of evil, entered the individual and, on the outcome of the conflict of the two, depended the fate and nature of the individual. Later, every family, home, and state had its genii. The genius domus was the protective spirit of the head of the house or the house itself; the genius familiae was the guardian of every homestead or household; the genius loci was the spirit of the community or locality; genius tutelae was that of the goddess Tutela. Sacrifices consisted of cakes, incense, and wine offered on birthdays. An ancient Italian god who was the personification of the procreative power in each man may have been named Genius. The Roman genius is identified with the Greek daemon. The word is now applied to one of remarkable aptitude or endowment for some special pursuit. The Arabian jinnee (plural jinn), a name probably derived from the Latin genius or French genie, is a spirit for either good or bad, lower than an angel, perhaps a fallen angel. The Buddhist Hevajra treads on animals or genii known as yaksas and yaksini, which see. In China deified human spirits, which were bringers of happiness, which dwelt in hills, and which were represented by a combined character of a hill and a man, were identical to the genii. The Eight Immortals of Taoism and the Lohan of Chinese Buddhism resemble the genii. (2) One possessed of extraordinary creative or intellectual power is personified in an Italian icon by a naked child wearing a crown of poppies. In one hand he holds a bunch of grapes, in the other an ear of corn. He is the preserver of all things.

Genii of fire. According to occultists: Anael, king of astral light; Michael, king of the sun; Samael, king of volcanoes.

GENJI Literally, the bright. Handsome and debonair prince of Japanese literature; amorous lover.

GENTIAN November 27 birthday flower; symbolizes autumn, loveliness.

Closed gentian. In the language of flowers: May your dreams be sweet dreams.

Fringed gentian. In the language of flowers: I look to heaven. Symbolizes October.

GENTLE ANNIE In Scottish lore the bloodthirsty and fearsome demon of the southwest

wind.

GENTLENESS Represented by a dove, gazelle, lamb, maiden. In an Italian icon personified by a child mounted on a dolphin. In Japan typified by bamboo in winter snow or sparrows under a maple tree.

GENUFLEXION Gestrue typifying humility and reverence.

GENZAEMON Character in a Japanese No Play; a nobleman who falls from affluence to poverty.

GEOFFREY (GEO, JEF, JEFFREY) Masculine name from the Germanic through Old French. First element uncertain; second element means peace.

GEOGRAPHY Represented by a globe, map, ship. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in an earth-colored gown. She is bent over a terrestrial globe which she measures with a compass; she carries a geometrical square.

GEOMETRY In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman surveying.

Geometrical square. Finder of depth, distance, and height. Description and measurement, truth.

GEORGE (GEORGIE) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning farmer, husbandman, landowner, ploughman. The name resolves into ge = earth + orge = urge, thus the vital urge. In English rural pronunciation, Jaarge, in which the primitive radical 'ar' (plough) is preserved. The feminine equivalent is Georgia (Georgiana, Georgina).

GEORGIA Emblem: Cherokee rose; motto: Wisdom, Justice, Moderation; nickname: Empire State of the South. A native is called Georgia buzzard, Georgia cracker.

GERAINT Legendary Welsh warrior-chieftain who was an enemy of oppression and tyranny. He appears in Arthurian legend as a tributary prince of Devon and one of the knights of the Round Table.

GERALD (JERRY) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning rule and spear. The feminine correspondent is Geraldine.

GERANIUM Typifies gentility.

Dark gernaium. November 24 birthday flower, symbolizes melancholy.

Fish geranium. Symbolizes disappointed expectation, failure.

Ivy geranium. Typifies bridal favor. In the language of flowers: I engage you for the next dance.

Lemon geranium. Unexpected meeting.

Nutmeg geranium. November 25 birthday flower, symbolizing expected meeting.

Oak geranium. True friendship.

Penciled geranium. Ingenuity.

Rose geranium. March 4 birthday flower, symbolizing preference.

Scarlet geranium. December 1 birthday flower, symbolizing comfort, gaiety.

Silver-leafed geranium. November 26 birthday flower, symbolizing recall.

Wild geranium. Steadfast piety.

GERARD (JERRY) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning spear and hard, strong in war.

GERAS Greek personification of old age.

GERD (GERDA, GERDHR, GERDR) In Norse mythology daughter of the frost giant Gymer and Aurboda. Her maidenly beauty illuminated sea and sky. She scorned Frey because he had murdered her brother Beli until Frey's servant Skirnir cast a magic runic spell over her. To remove the curse, she became Frey's bride in the wood called Barri. To please her Frey gave his Sword of Victory as a gift to her father. Gerd is a personification of the frozen earth; Frey is the sun or god of fertility to whom she succumbs; his sword the rays which melt her.

GERE (GARI, GERI) Norse wolf of heaven. One of the two with which Odin hunts down his victims, the other being Freke. At the feast of heroes, inasmuch as Odin needs no food, he gives his meat to his wolves. Gere and Freke are aspects of storm and wind. Gere is from the Icelandic meaning greedy one or ravener.

GERIZIM AND EBAL Twin peaks in Palestine. They symbolize blessing and cursing, growth and barrenness. See Jachin and Boaz.

GERMAINE Feminine name from the Latin through the French, signifying German.

GERONTE A name common in French comedy as that of the father of a family.

GERONTION A T.S. Eliot character. He is an old passionless man who sees his situation with merciless clarity but can find no way out of the cunning passages and contrived corridors of modern culture. He is a shadowy symbol of sensitive intellect, inert and helpless.

GEROVIT (HEROVIT) Pomeranian war god; a local analogy of Svantovit.

GERSIMI (GERSEME) In Norse mythology one of Freyja's two daughters. The other is Hnoss. Gersimi is from Icelandic meaning precious one.

GERTRUDE (GERT, GERTIE, GERTY, TRUDA, TRUDY) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning spear and strength; spear maiden. Truda alone is maiden.

GERYON (GERYONEOUS, GERYONES) In Greek mythology monster son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe. King of Erythea. Demon of drought and darkness, he was a winged giant with three heads, six hands, and six feet. His purple oxen (storm clouds) were guarded by a dragon with seven heads called Eurythion and a two-headed dog named Orthrus. For his tenth labor Heracles killed Geryon, Eurytion, and Orthrus, and took the cattle to Eurystheus, who sacrificed them to Hera. Erythea was identical with Hesperia, the land to the west, the other world; Geryon herded his cattle with those of Hades. The legend exemplifies the release of cloud-cows (fertile rain) by the fire of heaven (Heracles). Dante, who has Geryon symbolizing fraud, places him to guard the eighth circle in the Inferno.

GESSLER Tyrannical governor of three forest cantons. Killed by William Tell.

GESTAS (GESMAS) In the Apocryphal the bad or impenitent thief who was crucified beside

Jesus. See Dismas.

GESTURES As interpreted by occultists, anatomical signs and movements are- angular: trenchant mind; body forward: brazenness, carelessness; downward: modesty; few: coolness, wisdom; looking down from above: condescension, disdain; looking over shoulder: conceit; numerous: affectation, nervousness; rounded: conciliating mind; shrugging shoulders: indifference, self-sufficiency; stamping feet: impatience; studied: self-consciousness, self-mastery; swagger: assurance, playfulness, vanity; uncertain: timidity; upward: pride.

The gestures on steles and other works of art carried the same meaning in widely separated sections of the ancient world. All given below are universal except where otherwise indicated. For additional symbolism see asanas, dance, fig (fico), mudras, vahanas.

Adoration. Clenched hand over heart, tearing out heart. Flat hand over breasts. Two arms squared before the body, palms of hands forward, thrust slightly before the body, which sometimes is on knees.

Anxiety. Right hand at left shoulder.

Arm use. See under arm.

Arrogance. Right hand on left shoulder.

Ascent to heaven. Right hand stretched heavenward, left hand pointing to or touching earth.

Bad luck immunity. Finger crossing.

Beckoning. Arm bent, index finger bent toward body. One hand touching top of head. Swinging hand downward; modern custom is to move right hand upward and downward.

Blessing. Third and fourth finger touching palm, index and second finger upright. With thumb erect, Christian blessing in the name of the Trinity. Not to be confused with Vesica Piscis sign.

Capture. Hand on head or hands and arms straight up above head.

Ceremonial. In Japan: seated, knees bent, body resting back on heels, one hand on the knees, one touching the mat.

Charm against ill luck. Right hand on left shoulder; the source of the superstition of throwing a pinch of salt that has been spilled over the left shoulder. In ancient art the powers of evil were trampled with the left foot. Among ancient Greeks, starting a walk with the right foot was considered a charm against ill luck.

Circumcision. Arms squared as in distress sign or two hands raised above head; knees drawn up. Hands straight up above head, knees not drawn up. In Africa boys who have completed circumcision place right hand at left shoulder.

Completion. Hands downward at side with palms upwards.

Contempt. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Death. Hands crossed over abdomen (compare Earth sign). Hands crossed over chest. Hand at throat. Hands and arms straight up above head suggests threat of death. The orant sign also symbolizes death (see orant).

Decay. Hand over abdomen, typifying that which is destructible. Compare Earth sign.

Defiance. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Deity offering. Hand clenched over heart, signifying the tearing out of the heart.

Deity respect. Hand shading eyes ; an acknowledgement of the brilliance of the sun.

Demon dispelling. Hand waving around head.

Despair. Breast beating. Hands downward slightly away from body, palms up. Resting side of head on one hand while supporting the elbow of that arm by the other hand, the arm of which lies across the body.

Destruction. Hand over abdomen. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Distress. Arms squared, two hands above head. Hand across forehead. Hand or hands upright at face. Hands and arms bent in line with head. Hands and arms straight up above head; a gesture that has become popular in motion pictures treating gangster themes. Head cupped in hands.

Driving danger away. Crossing fingers. Horn sign, which see. Trampling on the powers of evil with the left foot.

Earth sign. Hand over abdomen, typifying the physical body or that which is destructable; decay. Hand pointing downward or touching earth, calling on earth to witness. Compare heaven and earth sign.

Evil wishes. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Execution. Side of hand, fingers straight, across throat.

Exultation. Hand raised above head and tips of fingers touching.

Eye signs. See under eye, eyeballs, eyebrows, eyelids.

Face signs. See under face.

Faith. Hand at breast.

Fidelity. Hand at breast.

Finger use. See under finger.

Fire. Horn sign, which see. Also see Hung Society signs.

Foot signs. See under foot.

Forgiveness. Arms folded across throat beneath chin.

Gateway. Hands well apart, each grasping a straight object, usually a candle; signifies the gateway of dawn, of birth and death or of rebirth.

Grief. Plucking or tearing out hair.

Grip. Anciently a greeting to keep men from stabbing one another when meeting, leading to the modern form of greeting. Affirming vow of true till death. In fertility rites in which mock burials are enacted, the grip used in lifting the mock victim from the coffin or grave signifies resurrection. Leading from darkness into light. In mysteries and in secret societies employed for purposes of identification. In Egyptian antiquity the hand of Osiris grasped by that of Anubis represented resurrection.

Hand uses. See under hand.

Handshake. See grip.

Head uses. See under head.

Heaven and earth. Right hand pointing toward heaven, left hand pointing toward or touching earth, sign of witness or asking heaven and earth to witness attainment or false charges. In Christian art signifies descent from heaven to earth or reascent to heaven or descent to the grave and then ascent to heaven, hence resurrection.

Helplessness. Hands and arms raised above head; the U sign.

Hope. One hand at breast, the other pointing upward with arm forming a right angle. One hand raised upward with arm squared. Right hand at left shoulder or two hands on top of head.

Horn sign. Index and little finger straight out, second and third fingers bent so as to touch tip of thumb; sign of fire element, of Diana as the crescent moon, protection against the evil eye, especially in Italy, where it is used to drive away danger. In China indicated membership in the dreaded secret brotherhood, the Hung Society; also a sign of Kwan Yin, goddess of mercy.

Horror. Head turned over

shoulder, hand raised, palm outward.

Humility. Genuflexion. Hands crossed downward in the form of cross of the equinox or Saint Andrew's cross.

Hung Society. See under Hung Society.

Identification. Grips or handshakes, especially employed in mysteries and secret societies.

Immunity from bad luck. Finger crossing.

Impotence. Hands crossed downward.

Initiation. Hand at mouth to indicate the secrecy of the rites; also a secret grip or handshake. In primitive societies where, at puberty, boys are initiated as full members of a tribe in circumcision rites, the gestures of circumcision given above apply.

Insult. Left foot forward. Thumbing nose. Tongue out.

Leg signs. See under leg.

Light, dazzling. Hand shading eyes.

Love. Hand over heart.

Lover despairing. Clenched hand over heart, tearing heart out.

Martyrdom. Right hand on left shoulder.

Metal (Gold). Hand raised above head with fingertips touching, signifies exultation. One of the element signs of the Hung Society.

Mourning. Man plucking or tearing out the hairs of his beard, woman plucking or tearing out the hairs of her head.

Mystery. Hand at mouth.

Nose use. See under nose.

Obligation. Two hands before body, one above the other a few inches apart, the palms horizontal facing each other.

Obnoxious odor. Fingers pinching nostrils.

Offending a deity. In Java the rice spirit is offended if one enters a rice store left foot first.

Orant. In ancient Greek art a female worshiper represented usually with uplifted arm and palm as if praying. A painted figure symbolizing the dead draped in female garments but unidentified as to sex. In Christianity a gesture of departed souls in prayer for mortals.

Peace. A Moslem enters a house or mosque right foot first to show that he enters in peace.

Pillars. Hands well apart, each grasping a straight object, usually a candle representing universe pillars, the gateway or pillars of dawn, of birth and death, or of rebirth.

Plea. Arms folded across the throat beneath the chin, thumb pointing to the throat, the plea being to the deity not to cut off the head because of sins; originally a plea of the dead. Wetting index finger and drawing across throat, the plea being to the deity to cut the throat if an untruth is being told.

Plucking (or tearing out) beard. Man in mourning.

Plucking (or tearing out) hair. Woman in mourning.

Praise. Arms raised forward at an angle to head level, palms downward, head sometimes bent. Two hands raised above head, arms squared.

Prayer. Arms raised forward at an angle to head level, palms downward, head sometin es bent. Bowed head. Fingers crossed. Fingers in fist, thumbs straight, projecting upward, fist leaning on altar, forehead touching thumbs. Hands folded, interlocking fingers pointing upward. Hand shading eyes. Palms together at chest, fingers upward. Right leg crossed over left, signifying prayer by a dead man and alluding to the position of Christ's legs on Calvary. Two hands above head, arms squared. The orant sign also symbolizes prayer (see orant).

Preservation. Hands on top of head. One hand at breast, the other hand pointing upward with arm forming a right angle. One hand raised upward with arm squared.

Protection from evil eye. The horn sign, which see above. Trampling powers of evil with the left foot.

Recognition. Hands on hips, thumbs forward. The Hung Society sign is one hand shading eyes with the other hand over the heart.

Regret. Hands downward slightly away from the body, palms up. Resting side of head on one hand while supporting that arm by the other hand, the arm of which lies across the body.

Rejection. Turning head over right shoulder, right hand raised, palm outward, as if to shut out a sight.

Reverence. Genuflexion. Hand over heart. Shading eyes with hand.

Roger. Circle made with thumb and forefinger to indicate everything is okay, everything is all right.

Sacrifice. Right hand on left shoulder.

Salaaming. Arms raised forward at an angle to head level, palms downward, head sometimes bent.

Salutation. Hand flat over heart.

Secrecy (silence). Index finger at mouth.

Shearing. Index finger separated from the other three, which are held close together, or fingers separated two and two, signifying the shearing of the enemy or of evil. In medieval practice typified the cutting off of the foot of a criminal, which was a common form of punishment.

Sorrow. Striking the front of forehead with fingers or palm. Plucking or tearing out hair.

Surrender. Hands on head or hands held high over head.

Sympathy. Striking front of forehead with fingers or palm.

Tearing out heart. Deity offering. Lover despairing.

Throat cutting. Death. Plea to the deity to cut throat if an untruth is being told.

Tongue signs. See under tongue.

True till death. Grip or handshake.

Trustworthiness. Hand at breast. Wetting index finger and drawing across throat as a plea to the deity to cut the throat if an untruth is being told.

U sign. Hands in U at face; appeal for help.

Vesica Piscis. First two fingers crossed, third and fourth bent to meet the thumb away from palm. In Christian art emblem of Christ, the Virgin or an apostle. Not to be confused with blessing sign.

Volunteer. In the East the tongue is put out to indicate that one is placing oneself at the service of one honored.

Vow. Grip or handshake.

Water. Element sign of the Hung Society, hands on hips, thumbs forward; signifies recognition.

Witness. Right hand pointing to heaven, left pointing to or touching the earth.

Wood. Element sign of the Hung Society, hands crossed downward; signifies impotence.

GESU Jesu, Jesus. Represented by the letter G.

GETAE A people probably descended from the Mongols, who poured down on the Roman Empire and destroyed much of the civilization of Europe.

GETHSEMANE See Garden of

Gethsemane.

GETTY Gods of Northern Buddhism.

GEUSH URVAN In Iranian mythology soul of the primeval ox. The fifth creation and sole-created animal being, it contained the germs of all the animal species, of fifty-five species of grain and twelve kinds of medicinal plants. Sometimes described as female, sometimes as a bull. After living for 3,000 years, it was slain by Angra Mainyu. In another legend the bull slain by Mithra, and from its seminal energy came a pair of oxen followed by 282 pairs of every species of animal. Its soul or fravashi went to heaven as the guardian of animals. It was created at the same time as Gaya Maretan, from whose seed humans sprang. Compare Sarsaok.

GEVAR (GEWAR) Norse moon god who guided the hero Svipdag on his quest for the irresistible sword. In an older moon-myth, the ward of the moon-ship which is attacked and burned by Ivalde.

GHADDAR An evil spirit of Arabic lore. Offspring of Iblis.

GHANTA A bell, Buddhist ritual object. A non-tantric symbol. With a vajra (thunderbolt) handle, emblem of Trailokayavijaya, Vajradhara, Vajrasattva, and Yidam.

GHARMA Hindu sacrificial vessel. Vishnu was leaning on his bow, the string of which was being gnawed by ants. When the string gave way, the two ends of the bow snapped and cut off Vishnu's head. The sound ghrm with which it fell to the ground became gharma, the sacrificial kettle. As Vishnu's strength dwindled, the mahavira, or pot of strength, was formed. Later Vishnu's head was restored.

GHIBELLINES AND GUELPHS Rival political factions. The Ghibellines belonged to the imperial party of medieval Italy, supported the German emperors, and opposed the Guelphs, the papal and popular party. Ghibelline is the Italian form of Waiblingen, the name of an estate belonging to the imperial German family and used as a war cry. See Guelphs.

GHINO DI TACCO Famous robber who murdered the judge who sentenced his brother to death.

GHOLSONG On the Sipa Khorlo, Tibetan Buddhist Wheel of Life, the animal kingdom, both of those living out of water and under water. Those living out of water are regarded as free beings; those living under water are regarded as in bondage. While birds are preyed on by fierce creatures, and animals and fish are harassed by monsters, all are beings chased by men. Everything is confusion, representing the state of the minds of humans who have sinned through weakness and stupidity and are reborn in this realm. Life in the animal kingdom is the most tolerable of the sorrowful state because the margin for modification is limited.

GHOST The apparition of a dead person which foretells events; night dancer; night wanderer; spirit of the dead which haunts the living. Specter of a deceased person which roams about throughout the night, but which is powerless as soon as day breaks. The conscience or voice within, the shadow, the soul or spirit, the

undying principle in man. The breath of life, thus to "give up the ghost," is to die, to release the spirit from the body. Symbol of the Hallowe'en festival. One who does the brain work for which another takes the credit, especially in art and literature, is called a ghost. Dream significance: (black) deceit, mourning, sorrow; (dressed) threat of illness; (several) distress; (speaking) advice worth listening to; (white) consolation, happiness, joy. Compare corpse, etimmu, gigim, lemure, mane, spirit, timi. In Babylonian mythology pregnant women or those who died without offspring were disconsolate wanderers. The living looked upon them as unpure and, doomed to wail in darkness, they were prone to work evil against mankind. The ghosts of those who had drowned, travelers and warriors who had perished away from home and had been left unburied, those who had died violently, and those of prisoners who had been executed also were malicious. In Burma and Indo-China, because ghosts are spiteful, funeral processions follow a zigzag course to the burial ground so that they may not easily find their way back. In Japan ghosts are footless ancestors which become spirits of forests and mountains. Spirits of the water are fish, tortoise, and serpent ghosts. Ghost ships are called shoryobune. See ashura, gaki.

Ghost candle. Candle kept lighted in a death chamber for the purpose of keeping ghosts away.

Ghost dance. Round dance of North American Indians. A rite of invocation, the purpose of which is, through trance and vision to bring the dancer into communion with the unseen world and departed kin. The frenzied dancers moved monotonously until one after another fell prostrate to the ground. During their seizures, in which they believed they were in communication with the souls of the dead, they had visions of deliverance from the whites.

Ghost food. Food set out to be eaten by the spirits of the dead.

Holy Ghost. See under Holy.

GHOUL Arabic spirit which haunts burial grounds and other sequestered spots. It robs graves and feeds upon dead bodies. Ghouls are the offspring of Iblis. Figuratively, one whose pleasures or pursuits are grim, such as blackmailing, grave-robbing, preying on others.

GIADRUVAVA In Taino Indian mythology companion and servant of Guagugiana. While on an errand for his master, he was taken away by the sun, the transformer, and turned into a singing bird, which, one night each year, called Guagugiana to come to his aid.

GIAIA In Taino Indian mythology father of Giaiael, who attempted to kill him; he instead killed his son. He saved Giaiael's bones in a calabash and they turned into fish. So much water ran out of the calabash it overflowed the country; thus the sea had its origin.

GIAIAEL See Giaia.

GIAN BEN GIAN Arabian ruler of the fabulous Golden Age. He was king of the jinn and founder of the Pyramids. Azazael overthrew him.

GIANT (OR GIANTESS) Conquest, enormity, force of evil, sagacity, superhuman strength,

ugliness, violence. Personification of an event or thing of great size, and of the wilder elements or phenomena of nature such as earthquakes, frost, hurricanes, sleet, storms, volcanoes. Dream significance: over ambitious. Primitive peoples believed that men originally were giants who degenerated to the present size. In legend portrayed as fierce, haughty, helpful, insolent, joyous, morose, stupid, warlike, or wise. They are celestial smiths, creating the chariots, mansions, and weapons for the gods. They sometimes attempt to dethrone the gods.

Some well known legendary giants are: Adamastor, spirit of the stormy cape of Good Hope; Alifanfaron, in Cervantes' Don Quixote; Antaeus, wrestler in Greek mythology; Ascapart, Brythonic giant; Atlas, Greek Titan; Balan of the Arthurian cycle; Blunderbore, in the nursery-tale Jack the Giant Killer; Briareus in Homeric legend; Brobdingnag in Swift's Gulliver's Travels; Cacus, giant strangled by Heracles; Cormoran, Cornish giant in Jack the Giant Killer; Cyclops, one-eyed giant in Greek mythology; Enceladus, most powerful of the conspirators against Zeus; Ephialtes, giant deprived of his left eye by Apollo and of his right eye by Heracles; Ferracute, giant slain by Orlando; Ferragus, Portuguese giant who took Bellisant under his care after the Emperor of Constantinople divorced her; Fierabras, one of Charlemagne's paladins; Finn mac Coul, Irish hero; Galligantus, slain by Jack the Giant Killer; Gargantua, giant of medieval legend; Geryoneo, giant with three bodies typifying Philip II of Spain (ruler of three kingdoms), in Spenser's Faerie Queene; the Gigantes; Gog and Magog, in British legend; Goliath, killed by David; Grangousier, a king of Utopia in Rabelais; Grantorto, a giant in Spenser's Faerie Queene who withholds the inheritance of Irena (Ireland); Guy of Warwick, Brythonic hero; Gyges, giant mentioned by Plato, the Hecatoncheires of Greek mythology; Malagigi, one of Charlemagne's paladins (in France called Maugis); Orgoglio, a giant typifying arrogant pride in Spenser's Faerie Queene; Orion, beautiful giant in Greek mythology; Pantagruel, Rabelaisian giant; Polyphemus, one of the Cyclops; Saint Christopher; the Seven Champions or patron saints of England, France, Ireland, Italy, Scotland, Spain, and Wales; Skrymir, Norse giant; the Greek Titans; Tityus, son of Zeus and Gaea; Typhoeus, the father of the Harpies; Typhon, Greek name for the Egyptian Set.

Evil giants. In folklore giants holding lords and ladies as prisoners are allegories of noble principles and qualities held captive by greed, selfishness, and vice.

Giant Dance. Norse sword dance in which the leading characters are Odin and Frigg.

Giant Despair. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the giant occupying Doubting Castle. He seizes and imprisons Christian and Hopeful.

Giant Grim. Giant in Pilgrim's Progress who endeavors to halt pilgrims on way to Celestial City, but is killed by their guide, Greatheart.

Giant Hunter. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Great Hunter or Orion.

Giant killer (Giant queller). In folklore one who destroys giants, hence one who overcomes brute force by cunning and prowess.

Giant Pagan. In Pilgrim's Progress a dead giant passed by

Christian in Valley of Shadow of Death.

Giant Pope. In Pilgrim's Progress an infirm old giant who has the desire but not the power to prey upon pilgrims.

Giant Slaygood. In Pilgrim's Progress a giant robber-chief. Personification of evil killed by Greatheart.

Giant with dragon-like tail. Typifies lust and passion.

Jack the Giant Killer. The original was Corineus the Trojan, companion of the Trojan Brutus, good-humored giant content to kill all the local giants and be king of Cornwall.

Waltzing giants. Sand-whirls with a dancing motion.

GIBBORIM Ancient Hebrew heroes; men of fame.

GIBEON In Old Testament mountain on which the sun stood still at the command of Joshua. Seat of Solomon's altar, where he made his sacrifice after which he had his famous dream in which God appeared to him.

GIBIL Babylonian fire god and god of lustration. Messenger of Enlil. Also called Girru.

GIBRALTAR Impregnability, indomitable strength. Guardian of the entrance to the Mediterranean. Symbolized by a triple-towered castle on a rock; a key pendant from a central gateway. Anciently called Calpe, one of the two pillars of Heracles.

GIDEON (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning great warrior, hewer. (2) A prudent judge of Israel who refused kingship. He was a valiant warrior and led a group of 300 men in combat against the Midianites and liberated his people. He later fell into error and sin and worshiped the golden ephod with idolatrous veneration. At his marriage he took the name Jerubbaal (let Baal strive). Father of Abimelech and Jotham.

GID-KUZO Finno-Ugric god. Cattleyard man or ruler. A kindly spirit which protects cattle from beasts of prey and sickness and sees that they increase.

GIFFORD Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning give and bold, and from the Gaelic, meaning surmounter.

GIGAKU Literally, music. Japanese Buddhist dance relating to mythical beings, indicating what happens to people when they die.

GIGANTES Greek monstrous race of giants. Earthborn, they sprang up from Gaea (earth) when the blood of the mutilated Uranus fell on her. They were serpent-legged and were personifications of fire. The legends which relate their activities are fire myths. Their fights and their death-dealing weapons symbolize eruptions of volcanoes. The most daring and valiant among them were Enceladus, Mimas, and Rhoetus.

Gigantomachia. War of the gigantes against Zeus and the Olympian gods, in which the gods were triumphant when the giants were thrown so that their feet were no longer on mother-earth. Compare Titanomachy.

GIGIM (GIDIM) Literally, he of darkness. Sumerian ghost. A spirit of the underworld which spreads disease. Compare etimmu, timi.

GIHON One of the four rivers of the Garden of Eden. In Christian tradition represents Saint Matthew. Believed to be identical with the Araxes.

GIJIGOUAI Literally, those who make the day. Algonquin supernatural beings; servants and messengers of Michabo. Personifications of the rays of the sun.

GILBERT Masculine name from the Germanic through the Norman, meaning pledge and bright, famous. Feminine form, Gilberta, (Gilberte, Gilbertine).

GILDA Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning servant of God.

GILDEROY Nickname of a notorious cattle-thief and highwayman named Macgregor, who was hanged on a gallows thirty feet high in Edinburgh in the 17th century.

Hang higher than Gilderoy's kite. Be punished more severely than the worst criminal. Gilderoy was hung on a gallows so high his body suggested a kite. The greater the crime, the higher the gallows, was at one time a legal axiom.

GILEAD Literally, mound of witness. In the Old Testament renowned as a land of milk and honey, a land of plenty. On this mountain, Jacob and Laban probably set up their monument. The section was a center for the growth and export of balsam or balm; thus the expression: Balm of Gilead, meaning a soothing agency or influence.

GILES Masculine name from the Latin name Aegidius, and from the Greek through the French, meaning aegis bearer, kid, shield.

GILGAL Stone sanctuary at which Israelites held national celebrations, such as circumcisions, sacrifices, etc. Name resolves into ag-il ag-al, i.e. mighty god, mighty god. Compare Galgal.

GILGAMESH (GILGAMES, GILGAMISH, GILGAMOS) Legendary king of Erech, capital of Shinar (Sumer). He ruled with such unrelenting severity (scorching aspect of the sun), the gods fashioned a savage man named Enkidu (wind) to punish him. In their fight Gilgamesh won and the two became friends. Enamored of his beauty and strength, Ishtar offered Gilgamesh her love, which he scorned. The goddess called upon her father Anu to avenge the insult, and Anu sent a celestial bull (rain withholder) to Erech. Gilgamesh and Enkidu severed the leg (emasculated) the bull and threw the phallus against the goddess. An incident probably derived from the rite of self-emasculation which had been practiced in the honor of Ishtar. See eunuch, emasculation. Ishtar thereupon killed Enkidu and snote Gilgamesh with the disease. To cure his leprosy and win back his friend, Gilgamesh sought his ancestor Utnapishtim who, with his wife, had survived the deluge and who possessed the secret of immortality. Utnapishtim showed Gilgamesh the plant of life at the bottom of the sea beneath the earth. Gilgamesh dove for it and, as he stopped to rest on the way back to the upper world, a sea serpent, sent by jealous gods, devoured it; thus the serpent gained immortality, Gilgamesh lost it, and man remained mortal. See death. The gods pitying Gilgamesh granted him the privilege of visiting Enkidu in the underworld. The Gilgamesh epic may be a combination of popular tradition and a sun myth. In an account attributed to a Greek text, the birth of Gilgamesh was prophesied when his grandfather Seuechorus, king of the Babylonians, was warned that his daughter would bear a son who would

seize the throne. Seuechorus locked his daughter in a citadel, where she bore a son by an obscure man. The boy, thrown from the tower, was seized by an eagle and carried to a gardener, who reared him. When he grew to manhood, Gilgamesh fulfilled the prophecy. This legend resembles those of Oedipus and Perseus. The tossing of the child may be an incident derived from a sacrificial rite. Gudanna, Humbaba, and Zu are the monsters conquered by Gilgamesh. In early rites, Gilgamesh may have been worshiped as an underworld deity, mentioned in omens with Ningishzida and associated with the serpent, and later connected with the sun-god in the netherworld as judge of the dead. In the month of Ab (July-August) he released heroes from their underworld prison house for nine days. This probably echoes a rite honoring the dead in mysteries connected with the visit of Gilgamesh to Enkidu in the underworld, where he frees the soul of his friend and opens the realm to heroes as a paradise, or the night (or seasonal) transit of the sun. With the dying down of the wind (Enkidu's death), the sun became sick (disease and drought-dealing scorching sun).

The Gilgamesh epic, as a time myth, has been related in twelve tablets corresponding to the transit of the sun through the twelve branches of the zodiac. The first tablet probably corresponded to March or April. 1- Gilgamesh is named tyrant of Erech. Enkidu is created to oppose him. 2- Enkidu is civilized by a shamkhat (joy maiden from Ishtar's temple), who yields herself to him for seven nights and six days. Gilgamesh and Enkidu meet in combat but become friends. 3- Enkidu deserts the harlot and with Gilgamesh sets out to slay the monster Humbaba. 4- Gilgamesh and Enkidu on the way to the forest of Cedars of Lebanon to find Humbaba. 5- The head of Humbaba is cut off (fertility is released). 6- Ishtar becomes enamored of Gilgamesh. Gilgamesh rejects her love. Gilgamesh and Enkidu slay the bull sent to destroy Gilgamesh. 7- Gilgamesh is stricken with leprosy. Enkidu is slain by the gods. 8- Gilgamesh wails for his friend. 9- Gilgamesh visits Utnapishtim. 10- Utnapishtim reveals to Gilgamesh the plant of immortality is in the sea. 11- Gilgamesh is robbed of the plant. 12- Gilgamesh visits Enkidu, i.e. the sun sinks into the underworld. Gilgamesh is the prototype of Fraoch, Izanagi, Llew Llaw, Mithra, Orpheus, Samson.

GILLIAN Masculine name from the Latin Julian or Julius, meaning soft-haired; also signifies an attendant on a chieftain; later meaning a gillie or servant of Christ. Also a feminine name, a variant of Juliana.

GILLING In Norse mythology father of Suttung. When Gilling and his wife were slain by the dwarfs Fjalar and Galarr, Suttung demanded the poetic mead as payment for the murders. A fertility myth.

GILLYFLOWER February 14 birthday flower, symbolizing natural beauty, bonds of affection, unfading beauty. In the language of flowers: She is fair. One of the flowers thought to grow in Paradise.

GILVAETHWY In Welsh legend son of Don. For seducing Goewin, a fertility goddess, Math turns him into a deer, a swine, and a wolf before permitting him

to resume his own shape. The animals typify the different seasons.

GIMEL (GHIMEL) Third letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning camel. Its form is believed to have been borrowed from a camel's hump, which was the oldest form of the letter. Its numerical value is three. It symbolizes the taking hand (hand half closed) or throat, hence that which encloses, a canal, that which is hollow. Its planetary correspondence is Earth (or Moon); its symbolic correspondence is action; its tarot deck correspondence is the Empress; its zodiacal correspondence is Venus. Its color is blue; its direction on the cube of space is below, signifying that which is under control, uncertain; its intelligence is subconscious, uniting, and it is associated with a life of commerce or travel. In white magic it is in correspondence with Gadol, which signifies grand or great. Its attribute is Binah or Intelligence. It is assigned to the angels of the third order, whom the Hebrews called Aralym, the mighty and strong. The Aralym are the Thrones of the cabalists and the third choir. By their ministry Elohim establishes and maintains the form of fluidic matter. See Alphabet Affiliations.

GIMEL SIN Babylonian king (2500 B.C.) who was deified during his lifetime; after his death a temple in Lagash (Lord Great Ash) was named after him.

GIMLE (GIMLI) Norse abode of the righteous dead. Once the hall of the Alfar, abode of the dead after Ragnarok. Gimle and Naastrand refer to the state of things after Ragnarok; Valhal and Hel refer to the state of things between death and Ragnarok.

GIMOKODAN Philippine Island afterworld which lies beneath the earth. It is divided in two; one section is red for those killed in combat; the other section is like the upperworld except in reverse. Located at its entrance is the Black River, in which spirits bathe that they may forget the former life. A giant female covered with nipples suckles the spirits of infants. Spirits move about as they did on earth, but only during the hours of darkness.

GINA Australian old man of the moon. He has a bent back.

GINEVRA In an Italian legend bride who, in a game of hide and seek on her wedding night, hid herself in a trunk with a spring-lock. The lid fell down upon her, and she was not discovered until years later, when her body was a skeleton. Ginevra is an Italian form of Guinevere.

GINGER In Melanesia used to win the affection of women. In the Philippine Islands chewed to drive out evil spirits which cause disease.

Gingerbread. Anciently a burial or deity offering. A yule cake typifying the body of Christ. Because the cakes are so profusely decorated, the word has come to mean a gaudy and unnecessary ornament, something showy but worthless, vulgar.

GINGKO TREE Japanese legendary tree of milk, protectress of nursing mothers. Also called icho.

GINNUNGA-GAP Literally, yawning chasm. In Norse mythology the great chaos, the gulf or whirlpool where all things began. Realm of the All-Father. To its north was formed Nifelheim, to its south was formed Muspel-heim. Ymir was born and slain in Ginnunga-gap by the gods who made the world out of his body. See Ymir.

GIN-SAI Korean fabulous bird capable of diffusing so venomous an influence even its shadow poisons food.

GINSENG Chinese, Japanese, and Korean herb said to possess the elixir of life. Also revered as an aphrodisiac and as a panacea for all the ills of mankind.

GIOLLA DEACAIR (GILLA DECAIR) Irish horse god, owner of a miserable looking horse. When he placed it among the Feinn's horses, it bit and tore them. Conan mounted it in order to ride it to death; instead it carried Conan to the Land of Promise, where he reamined until rescued by Finn mac Coul. Diarmaid pursued it. The name is sometimes applied to the horse, which typifies clouds in conflict with the rays of the sun (Feinns) or with the moon (Diarmaid). Resembles a Greek Centaur.

GIOVANNA Feminine name corresponding to masculine Giovanni, Italian form of John.

GIOVAVA Taino Indian grotto from which the sun and moon emerged.

GIPTES Norse fates or norns, who execute the decrees of Urth. Also known as Dises, maids of Urth.

GIRAFFE (1) A name of the constellation Camelopardalis in the Northern Sky. (2) Coquetry, gentleness, inquisitiveness, playfulness. Love of eloquence, its height and wide range of vision signifying high and wide range of thought. Sweet smelling, from the acacia leaves which are its food.

GIRDLE Command over passions, fortitude, love compelling, marriage, pilgrimage, power, protection, righteousness, shackle, strength, truth, virginity. Costume of the gods. Attribute of love and mother goddesses. Anciently, those who wore long loose robes bound their garments with a girdle or sash when they wished to fight or run; hence to have loins girded was to be prepared for the call to service by one's lord or master. To have the girdle loose was to be unnerved, unprepared for action. Money and other things were carried in the girdle; carpenters carried their tools in it, clerks their inkhorns, etc. Garment of Brynhild, a Bodhisattva or Dharmapala, Laurin, Thor, Virgin Mary. Christian symbol of humility, obedience, poverty; preparedness for the services required by God. Compare cord. Among Finno-Ugrics a sacrifice girdle is bound with various objects and tied to a tree worshiped as the abode of a nature god, as a pledge of a sacrifice to be made at a future date. Compare garment, rag. Among Persians and North African tribes the girdle is removed from the bride as part of the wedding ceremony, and neither she nor the groom are permitted to wear one for seven days after the ceremony.

Girdle of Isis. Power, protection.

Girdle of straw. A fertility emblem. Said to provide magic aid to a woman about to give birth. See Straw figure burnings.

Girdle of Venus (Aphrodite). Amiability, female principle,

grace.

Girdle tied in red carnelian. Ancient Egyptian amulet typifying the blood of Isis, which had the power to wash away sins of the possessor.

Starred girdle. Heavens, zodiac.

GIRL'S DAY Japanese fecundity festival celebrated on March 3. Also called Girl's Doll Day, as dolls are displayed.

GIRRU (GIBIL) Babylonian god of fire. Invoked in incantations against sorcery.

GIRTABLILI Babylonian scorpion-man. Chaos demon in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Sagittarius in the Southern Sky.

GISELE (GISELA, GISELLE) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning hostage, pledge, servant.

GISH BAR (GISHZIDA) Babylonian sun god. With Tammuz stationed at the gates of heaven. They represent phases of the sun at its approach to the summer solstice.

GISL From the Icelandic meaning sunbeam. In Norse mythology, one of the ten horses of the gods.

GITA One of the Eight Mothers in Buddhism; peaceful in aspect. Her color is red and she holds a lyre. Usually arhaparyankasana (dancing). She has two or four arms. Her Tibetan name is Gluma or Lu-ma.

GITCHE (KITSHI) Algonquin Chief Manito; Great Spirit; Master of Life. Great mystery of all things. Source of good.

GIUDECCA In Dante's Inferno fourth ring of the ninth circle. Named from Judas Iscariot. Here sinners are wholly imprisoned in ice. It is the center of the earth and half the monstrous form of Lucifer is above the ice, half below. He has three heads and in his teeth holds the mangled spirits of Brutus, Cassius, and Judas.

GIUKINGS Gudrun, Gunnar, Guttorn, and Hogne, the daughter and three sons of Giuki and Grimhild. Personifications of dark powers. Originally the Giukings were the Hniflungs or Nibelungs who possessed the Andvare hoard through the marriage of Gudrun to Sigurd. They correspond to the Burgundians of the Nibelungenlied, Kriemhild, Germot, Giselher, and Gunther. In the Nibelungenlied the Burgundians possess the Alberich hoard through the marriage of Kriemhild to Siegfried.

GIZHIGOOKE Algonquin Indian day-maker.

GIZO Spider hero of Hausa folklore. Noted for his bravado and cunning, his rapacious appetite, his sleeplessness, and for his ability to escape by his wits the consequences of his own tricks. He outwits the elephant, hippopotamus, hyena, jackal, lion, snake, and sometimes man. The praying mantis (koki) is his wife.

GJALLAR HORN (GIALLAR HORN) Horn blown by Heimdall, guard of Bifrost, at Ragnarok to sound the note of the doom of the gods. The note was heard throughout the universe. Mimer drank the waters of his well of understanding and wisdom from Gjallar horn.

GJALP In Norse mythology Geirrod's daughter by Ran. Gjalp flooded Vimur River as Thor was

crossing it on his way to visit Geirrod. She was one of the nine mothers of Heimdall and one of the nine giantesses that ground Ymir's body on the World-mill. Personifies waves of the sea.

GJOL (GJOLL) In Norse mythology one of the twelve poisonous ice-cold rivers flowing out of Niflheim. River of death flowing under the Yggdrasil. It passed nearest the gate of Hel's dwelling and was known as the river with the golden bridge.

Gjolbridge (Gjallar Bridge, Gjallar-bru). Bridge over the Gjol separating the realms of the living and dead. Probably the rainbow. Guarded by Modgudur.

Gjol rock. One of the rocks to which Fenrir, the wolf, was bound after Gleipner. The cord with which he was bound was fixed to the gallow-chain Gelgja.

GLADIOLUS Ready-armed.

GLADSHEIM Norse Temple of Gold in the midst of Idavoll with thirteen seats, one for All-Father, twelve for the other gods.

GLADYS Feminine name, source uncertain, probably a variant of Claudia.

GLAISRIG Manx female fairy or goblin; half-human, half-beast.

GLAISTIG Manx she-goblin that has the form of a goat.

GLAM In Norse legend a shepherd who was slain by a spirit and became an animated corpse. Those he haunted went mad or were killed; he burned farms and destroyed cattle.

GLASHAN A Scottish spirit which rebelled against clothing.

GLASIR (GLASER) Norse shining grove outside Valhalla. Its leaves are red gold, thus gold is often called Glasir's leaves. Typifies the red-gold lights of the sky.

GLASS Abstraction, purity, reflection, revelation. That which is beautiful but short-lived. Christian symbol of the divine world, immaculate conception. If broken or with a serpent, escape from poisonous death; an emblem of Saint Benedict.

Drinking glass. Good fellowship. Dream significance: (broken) success; (empty) distress; (full) sentimental message.

Glass Castle. In Arthurian romances another name for Revolving Castle. See Caer Sidi, Glass mountain.

Glass mountain. In folklore of the north mountains of snow must be traversed or conquered by the sun-hero before the dawn princess (spring or summer fertility) can be won. In some tales a glass castle, as in Arthurian romances, takes the place of the glass mountain. The hero frequently is aided by ants, bears, ducks, eagles, foxes, swans, or wolves, which are grateful to him for a past kindness. All these animals denote clouds, light, or wind.

Look through blue glasses. See things by a misanthropic or prejudiced vision; take a gloomy view of a situation.

Look through rose-colored glasses. Be over optimistic; see things brighter or rosier than they actually are.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY First Christian church in England, located in Glastonbury, a town in Somerset, the traditional home of Joseph of Amirathea, who supposedly brought the gospels and Grail to England. There Joseph is said to have planted his staff, the Glastonbury Thorn, which

took root and burst into leaf every Christmas. Glastonbury has remains of a prehistoric lake village, traditionally called Island of Avalon. Known as the rival of Fescamp Abbey.

GLAUCE (GLAUKE) Literally bright, gleaming. In Greek mythology daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. For her Jason deserted Medea. As a wedding gift, Medea sent her a robe of gold, and when Glauce tried it on the poisons which it contained burned her to death. This is a daylight myth; for Glauce, the gloaming, Jason the sun, forsook his dawn-bride Medea, who caused the death of Glauce. Also known as Creusa.

GLAUCUS (GLAUKUS) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning bright or gleaming countenance. (2) King of Corinth. Son of Sisyphus, father of Bellerophon. He fed his horses human flesh to make them fierce in battle. When he was thrown from his chariot, his horses tore him to pieces and devoured him. Thus he symbolizes one who devised his own death. In another legend he loved his horses so much he was jealous of them and would not permit them to breed. The goddess of love infuriated them and they tore him to pieces. For this reason his name is applied to one who is overfond of something and ruined by it. As a sun-hero, Glaucus is devoured by the horses (lights) drawing his chariot. (3) A great-grandson of the above, grandson of Bellerophon. With his friend Sarpedon he led the Lycians in the Trojan War. Sarpedon died young, leaving his friend Glaucus to avenge his death. Glaucus, the hero of Lycia (land of the sun), typifies the sun at noon-day strength avenging the death of Sarpedon, the early creeping light of morning. During a battle Glaucus met the Greek Diomedes, son of Ares. The two heroes, because of the old guest-fellowship of their sires, refused to shed each other's blood. See eating. Plighting friendship, they exchanged armor, Diomedes receiving the gold equipment of Glaucus in exchange for his own, which was of brass. Thus a Diomedean or Glaucian swap is one in which the advantage is all on one side. (4) Son of Minos, king of Crete. The child fell into a jug of honey and smothered to death. Minos shut Polyidos up with the body and commanded him to bring the child back to life. A dragon approached the corpse. When Polyidos killed it with a stone, he noticed another dragon approach the dead monster and cover it with grass, whereupon it rose up and crawled away. Polyidos put some of the same grass on the body of the infant Glaucus and restored the child to life. Thus the death of Glaucus represents the death of fertility restored to life by Polyidos. (5) A fisherman of Boeotia, who ate a magic herb growing along the shore and became a sea-god endowed with the gift of prophecy. He instructed Apollo in the art of soothsaying. When he fell in love with Scylla, Circe became jealous and turned Scylla into a miserable rock perilous to mariners. As the prophecies of Glaucus usually foretold evil, fishermen dreaded the visits he made each year, and fasted and prayed to avert the misfortunes he prophesied. His form was that of a merman. (6) Helmsman of the Argo.

GLEIPNER In Norse mythology the third and last chain with which the Fenris wolf was bound, and the one which proved unbreakable until Ragnarok. The other two were Dromi and Leding. Gleipner was made of six things: a bear's sinews, a bird's spittle, the breath of a fish, the footsteps of a cat, roots of a rock, a woman's beard; all non-existent.

GLITNER In Norse mythology heavenly mansion of Forsete, the peacemaker. It has gold columns and a silver roof. The sky.

GLOBE Commerce, earth, enterprise, eternity, geography, travel, wordliness. Resolves into ag-el-obe, i.e. great orb of god. In Germany Santa Claus is known alternately as Knecht Clobes (Knight Globes). The symbolism is identical to that of a ball or circle, which see. Christian symbol of power. In the hands of Christ emblematic of His sovereignty; in the hands of a man, imperial dignity. In Egyptian antiquity symbolic of the sun disc, the supreme and everlasting god. Greek emblem of Urania, muse of astronomy. In Mexican tradition universal power.

Globe belted and surmounted by a patriarchal cross. Earth with equatorial and polar circumference as well as diameter measurements; the year's cycle and the path described by the earth around the sun.

Globe crowned or surmounted by a cross. In Christian tradition dominion, gradual enlightenment, millennium, salvation, sovereignty. Emblem of Saint Ladislas.

Two pillars topped by globes. In Freemasonry one represents a globe of earth, the other the sphere of heaven, typifying plenty and unity.

GLOBE FLOWER In Japan, called kerria; herald of summer.

GLORIA An ascription of praise. Used as a feminine name.

GLORIANNA In Spenser's Faerie Queene, queen of faeryland. She represents Queen Elizabeth as sovereign.

GLORY In Christian tradition luminous glow expressing the most exalted state of divinity. In painting a pictorial representation of heaven. In an Italian icon personified by a woman, the upper part of her body almost naked. She holds a circle on which are the zodiac signs and a small victory image which holds a garland in one hand and a palm leaf in the other.

Glory of a prince. In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman wearing a gold jeweled crown. Her golden hair signifies magnanimous thoughts. She holds a pyramid, signifying glory and prosperity.

Old Glory. The flag of the United States.

Uncertain glory of an April day. Brightness which soon may be clouded over. Used by Shakespeare.

GLORY FLOWER Glorious beauty.

GLOVE Gage of battle, gage of love, greeting, mystery, power, strength. Dawn is 'rosy-fingered,' thus the five fingers of the glove symbolize dawn, the lights or rays of the sun. Dream significance: (clean) satisfaction; (with holes) humiliation; (losing) committing a blunder; (putting on) pleasure trip; (soiled) bother, insult; (taking off) upset. Glove resolves into ag-love, i.e. great lover. Attribute of a night-rider or witch.

Glove of iron. Deity emblem, godliness, power. Attribute of Thor.

Hand and (or in) glove. Close

cooperation or intimacy.

Handle without gloves. Deal with severely, treat unmercifully; a boxing metaphor.

Iron hand in a velvet glove. Severity cloaked by courtesy.

Put on gloves. Assume a pugnacious attitude.

Throw down the glove. Challenge; a metaphor derived from chivalry.

White glove. An unsullied person. Masonic symbol of clean hands and a pure heart.

GLUBDUBDRIB In Swift's Gulliver's Travels land of magicians and sorcerers, where Gulliver is shown some of the great men of antiquity.

GLUSKAP (GLOOSCAP, GLUSGAHBE) Chief god of Abnaki (Algonquin) tribes. Name signifies deceiver-with-words. A benefactor and savior, the title was given to him because he conquers his enemies not by brute force or superior strength, but by craft and ruses, by transforming himself into unsuspected shapes, by strategy. He is the arch deceiver, but in a good sense. His normal shape is that of a rabbit. Probably another name for Manabozho. His brother is Malsum. When their mother died out of her body Gluskap formed animals, fish, the moon and sun; Malsum made mountains, serpents, and valleys. They exchanged secrets about what would kill each other and Malsum's efforts were always thwarted while Gluskap's turned Malsum into the Lox, chief of wolves. Compare Ymir.

GLUTTONY In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a long crane's neck and a big belly in a russet gown. A hog lays at her feet.

GNAA (GNA) In Norse mythology goddess attendant of Frigga. Messenger, whose horse Hofvarpner runs through both air and water. Probably an aspect of wind.

gNAN See under listing as though spelled Nan.

GNAT Contemptible, mean, pest.

Strain at (or out) a gnat and swallow a camel. To be punctilious about details, but careless about essentials. The metaphor is from the Old Testament and refers to the Jewish custom of filtering wine for fear of swallowing an insect forbidden as unclean.

GNIPAHELLER (GNIPAHELLIR) Norse cliff-cave, where Garm, the watchdog of Hel, is set.

GNITAHEATH Heath on which Fafnir lay after assuming the shape of a dragon to guard the hoard and ring of Andvarenaut.

GNOME One of a race of dwarf earth spirits or goblins of cabalistic and medieval mythologies, reputed to be guardians of mines and miners and of the treasures hidden in the earth. In later times associated with elves, fairies, and kobolds. They are usually depicted as deformed and hideous; hence a diminutive misshapen person. In white magic Gob, their king, commands them with a magic sword. Gnomes influence the melancholic temperament of man.

GNOSTIC One claiming to have esoteric insight, mystic knowledge, or wisdom. Humorously, the word is applied to one who is clever, knowing, a pretender, shrewd. The gnostics claimed superior knowledge of spiritual things and explained man and the

universe as resulting from a series of emanations or effluxes from the supreme godhead. Two such emanations, the Demiurge, or immediate creator of the world, and the Logos, being identified with Jehovah and Jesus. Early Christians who cloaked their real tenets by conforming outwardly with the established worship of the community or state in which they resided holding their ideas secret. Their policy was "Learn to know all, but keep thyself a secret." The mystic number of the gnostics is thirty.

GOAD Authority, power. Buddhist symbol of divine power.

GOAT Agility, fertility, generative heat, lasciviousness, poverty, reproductiveness, sociability, stench, stupidity, vital urge, winter. The masculine principle and reproductive powers of the sun. As a goat is always in fever, a medical symbol of death and ill health. The goat typifies foolishness in the valley, but that which is far-seeing and sure-footed when on a mountain. Dream significance: (black) inconstancy in love; (white) coming misfortune. In heraldry emblematic of the warrior who wins a victory by diplomacy or policy rather than by physical valor. One of the animals ruling the heavens, carrying the sun through Capricorn, the tenth house of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice. The constellation Capricornus in the Northern Sky is also called Horned Goat. Sacred to Agni, Anshar, Aphrodite, Ea, Hera, Hermes, Kali, Marduk, Mendes, Nin-Girsu, Pusan, Tammuz, Thor, Varuna. A face part goat, part lion represents Min or Pan. In fertility rituals intercourse between women and goats is indicated in some societies. In various European languages called gat, ged, geit, get, goot, gote, the radical of all being 'at,' Egyptian for goat, which also meant heat. In Sanscrit the word is aga, which yields might A, i.e. mighty sun.

In China called yang. Animal guarding direction south, southwest, west; the hours one to three P.M., and Wei (Scorpio), the eighth of the twelve terrestrial branches. In Christianity symbolizes those damned in the Last Judgment. In Renaissance imagery shown to distinguish sinners from the righteous. The familiar of witches, a form of the devil. In Egyptian and Hebrew antiquity typified sharp hearing. In Greek mythology a goat nursed the infant Asclepius. The aegis of Athena was made of the hide of Amalthea, the she-goat which had nursed Zeus. Dionysus assumed the form of a goat; Pan, the fauns, and satyrs had the ears, horns, and limbs of a goat. The goat may have been sacrificed to Bacchus and Dionysus because it destroyed vineyards. The goat was the Minoan god of the waning year as opposed to the ram, which was the god of the waxing year. Early Hebrews regarded the goat as clean for sacrifice and offered it to Yaw (Jehovah) as a sin offering for atonement. See scapegoat.

Four-horned goat. Emblematic of the prophet Daniel.

Goat blood. In Scotland sacrificial blood. The fiery cross used to call clans for war was dipped in goat's blood before being set aflame.

Goat disposition. Licentiousness; whoremaster.

Goat-drawn car. Chariot of Pan or of Thor.

Goat foot. The Devil.

Goat gall bladder. Among African tribes placed in the hair as a mark of honor; a form of

flattery.

Goat poetry. Ancient Greek tragodia poetry which related the crimes and miseries of mankind.

Goat reins. Anciently black goat reins were sacrificed in funeral rites, given as a provision or viaticum to the dead man to contribute to his resurrection.

Goatskin. See aegis.

Goat's rue. Reason. Also called catgut.

Goat terminating in a fish. Ancient Babylonian symbol representing the god Ea.

One-horned goat. In the Bible typifies Alexander the Great, suggesting the swiftness of his conquests and his great strength.

Ride a goat. Be initiated into a secret society. The riding of a goat by a candidate is supposed to be a feature of the initiatory exercises. Frequently employed humorously.

Scape goat. Bear the blame or burdens that should be placed on others. Among Jews of antiquity a goat was selected by lot. Over its head on the Day of Atonement the high priest confessed the sins of all the people, thus placing them on the goat, after which it was driven into the wilderness as propitiation to Azazel. A demon was expelled from a man by placing his head next to that of a goat, which breathed in the sin or demon.

Separate sheep from goats. Separate good from evil; from the description of the last judgment in the New Testament.

Three goats. Arms of the Becchi family of Florence; mentioned in Dante's Inferno as notorious usurers.

GOBHAN SAER Name of Goibniu as celestial architect.

GOBLET Ceremonies, festivities, friendship, mirth, sacramental wine. Also the female principle in nature. The goblet carries the same symbolism as the cup, which see.

GOBLIN A malicious sprite fabled to live in groves and grottoes, frightful or grotesque in appearance. A goblin eats little children and is generally evil and mischievous. Typifies the Hallowe'en festival. Resembles the earth-demon, gnome, and kobold. In Brittany the goblin is a spirit of ships. In Japan called kappa, a spirit which is blood-thirsty, imitative, and quarrelsome, although extremely polite.

GOD In Christian tradition, the first person of the Trinity composed of God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Dante referred to Him as All-containing. Book of the Universe, Essence, the Perfect Unit, the Primal Will, the Source, the True Mirror. He is called Alpha and Omega, Divine Reason, Host of Heaven, the Shield, Supreme Reason. He is said to be one for whose sake a believer must suffer. The reign of God the Father is during Advent (season of conception); whereas that of Christ the Son is from Christmas to Ascension (season of growth), and that of the Holy Spirit is from Pentecost to Advent (season of death or dying). Mystics explain the Trinity as God the Father, heaven and spirit of man; God the Son, earth and mind of man; God the Holy Ghost, hell and the body of man. God the Father is symbolized by a burning bush; hand emerging from clouds; hand within a triangle; handsome, bearded old man; Jehovah within a nimbed triangle; rock (as rock of ages); sun, radiant; triangle in a circle (triplicity in unity); triangle nimbus, sometimes cruciform; yellow color. Gnostic letter I (for Jehovah) and the letter

L (for El, God, power). In Freemasonry, called Great Architect of the Universe. The Supreme Being of the Jews; creator; omniscient, pervasive spirit of the universe; ruler of all creation. Called Elohim, a plural form, and Adonai, Lord, suggesting a development from polytheism to monotheistic belief. Jehovah (Jahweh) of the Old Testament is the God of the New Testament. The Hebraic-Christian deity is called: Ab, Adonai, Ancient, Ancient of Days, Ancient One, Binah, Chesed, Chokmah, the Countenance, Daath, Eheieh, El, El Chai, Eloah Va-Daath, Eloh (Eloah), Elohim, Elohim Tzabaoth, El Shaddai, Father, Geburah, Gedulah, Hod, I Am, Inscrutable Height, Jah, Jehovah, Jehovah Elohim, Jehovah Tzabaoth, Kether, King of Kings, Lord of Israel, Macroprosopus, Malkuth, Microprosopus, Netzach, Pachad, Primordial Point, Shaddai, Tipherath, Yah, Yahveh, Yehovah, Yesod. He is represented by two yods, a kametz and a sheva below: ; the letter shin, initial of Shaddai: ; three points in a radiated form: ; a yod within an equilateral triangle; . In The Hebrew Cabala, He is the Artificer, Former, Maker; creator of good and evil, of the just and unjust. The ten names of God which have talismanic properties are: Adonai-Melech, ruling through the Blessed Souls, signifying Empire and Kingdom, giving knowledge and understanding. Adonai Sabaoth, God of Hosts, ruling through the Principalities, signifying triumph and victory. El, ruling through the order of Dominions, signifying clemency, goodness, grace, magnificence, and piety. Eheia, essence of Divinity, influencing the angelic order of Seraphim through whom the gift of being is bestowed. Eloha, ruling through the order of Virtues, signifying beauty and glory. Elohim, ruling through the order of Thrones, signifying providence and understanding. Elohim Gibor, ruling through the Seraphim, signifying judgment and power. Elohim Sabaoth, ruling through the Archangels, signifying agreement and piety. Jod, ruling through the order of Cherubim, signifying wisdom. Sadai, the Omnipotent, ruling through the Cherubim, and signifying the increase and decrease of all things. See Gods.

Act of God. Action of uncontrollable natural forces resulting in damage, delay, or injury. A legal term.

God's acre. Burial ground.

God's creation. According to gnostic theory the first emanation of God was the Nous, from which emanated the second creation, the Logos or Word, from which came the Phronesis or Intelligence, from which came Sophia, Wisdom, and from Sophia came Dynamis, Strength. Also called Abraxas creations and believed to have talismanic value.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. God causes misfortunes to bear lightly on the feeble.

In God we trust. A phrase taken from the Star-Spangled Banner and used as a motto on United States gold and silver coins.

GODDARD Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning pious, possessing god-like firmness, virtuous.

GODEU (CAD GODEU, CATH GODEU, GODDEU) Brythonic otherworld. Site of the battle fought between Amaethon, god of agriculture, and Arawn, lord of the underworld. During the course of the battle trees and shrubs transformed into warriors and fungus into hounds and horses.

It was fought for a lapwing, a whelp, and a white roebuck, all fertility symbols. The god of agriculture won and forced the earth to release its wealth. The transformation of the trees represent seasonal changes. The conflict also is called Battle of Trees.

GODFREY Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning at peace with god.

GODHANGA Chinese Buddhist sacred region in which Pin-to-lo-po-lo-to-she, one of the eighteen Lohan, was stationed.

GODIVA (1) Feminine name from Old English, meaning god and gift. (2) Wife of Leofric, 11th century Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry, England. Lady Godiva objected to certain taxes imposed by the Earl, who said he would remove them if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry at midday. She did this and the Earl kept his promise. All the citizenry keep indoors at the time, but one tailor peeped through his window and was struck blind in consequence. He has since been called peeping Tom of Coventry.

GODS The absolute, the unknowable, the unmanifest. Eternal beings possessing more than human power and worshiped by man. Creators of man and of the universe. Rulers of the air, earth, sky, and water, who control light and darkness, rain and sunshine, thunder and lightning. Givers of fertility or barrenness, good or bad fortune, plenty or famine, war or peace. They are described as in dendromorphic, theriomorphic, and human form, or as invisible powers without form. They sometimes help and sometimes thwart mortals. They invariably punish those who ignore their commands or neglect to worship them. Some scholars believe they once were localized in individual objects or phenomena and later consolidated in related areas, developed into high gods, and eventually into monotheistic deities; other scholars hold that monotheism existed in early stages of history. Among the first objects to be deified were the sky, sun, moon, and chief powers of nature. In Hinduism gods are distinguished from men by their exemption from perspiration, their freedom from dust, their standing without touching earth, their unfading garlands, and their unwinking eyes. In some religions dead ancestors become the gods. See four-letter deities under four, theogony, trinity.

The High or Supreme Deity of some of the better-known religions are:

Religion	Deity
Assyrian, Babylonian, Sumerian, etc.	Apsu and Tiamat. Later Adad or Anu.
Brythonic	Don.
Buddhist	Buddha (Gautama, Sakyamuni).
Celtic	Danu.
Chinese	P'an Ku.
Christian	God, the Father.
Confucian	Shang Ti.
Egyptian	Amen-Ra; later Kneph.
Greek	Gaea followed by Uranus, Cronus and finally Zeus.
Hebrew	Jehovah.

Religion (cont.)	Deity
Hindu	Brahma.
Moslem	Allah.
Norse	Odin (Wodan).
Roman	Coelus followed by Saturn, and finally by Juipter.
Shinto	Ame-no-minaka-nushi. Later Izanagi and Izanami, and finally Amaterasu.
Taoist	Lao Tze, sage, deified as Shen Pao.
Zoroastrian	Ahura Mazda (Ormazd)

Goddess. A term applied to a woman of regal beauty.

Goddess-mother. Earth. According to the mystics, Chaos of irrationality, continual unrolling, essential femininity; insensitive subject around which the vicissitude of forms is produced (forms and vicissitude being contributed by the male principle). See Great-Mother.

Goddess of the sea. Aphrodite, Benten, Ishtar, Venus.

God food. Cake idols; first fruits; new corn; sacrificed animals, infants, maidens, and youths.

Godhead. Represented by the numbers one (supreme being) and three (triune).

God-king. Grand Lama of Tibet; Dalai Lama; Living Buddha; Chief pontiff and government ruler of Tibet.

God of Happiness. In China originally a star god, later the deified spirit of Yang Ch'eng.

God of Lapis-lazuli and Turquoise. Osiris.

God's footstool. Earth.

Godstone. In Irish tradition white pebble placed in a grave as a talisman.

Little tin god. Mean, officious, petty person in a position of authority or influence. Also known as department deity.

Momentary gods. Gods who come into existence for particular purposes at specified places and times and exist at no other place or time. Myiagros was such a god. From the German augenblickgotter.

Scourge of God. Attila, leader of the Huns (died A. D. 453). He was so called by contemporary Christian writers.

Sight for the gods. Anything worthy of admiration; also used satirically.

GODWIN Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and friend, friend of god.

GOETAE (GOETIA) Nomadic Jewish wonder makers of the 1st century. Word means howler.

GOETY The black art, necromancy. Invocation of evil spirits, raising of demons.

GOEWIN In Welsh legend Math's footholder, loved and outraged by Gilvaethwy. As she was no longer a virgin, she was discharged by Math. Probably an earth goddess, outraged by wind.

GOGA In a Massim myth an old woman who obtained her fire from her own body. A hunter stole one of her fire brands when she refused to give it to mankind.

GOG AND MAGOG Names usually spoken of together in the Bible. Generally interpreted to mean enemies of God. Gog was a Scythian prince or people symbolic of earthly power antagonizing god; Magog seems to denote a country

with its people, who are reckoned among the descendants of Japheth. Gog may be the king of the country. In later books of the Bible, Magog appears to apply to northern nations of Europe, the peoples of which were enemies of God. In the New Testament Gog, which is from the Hebrew meaning high, mountain, and is probably a corruption of God, is an aid of Antichrist or Satan. The reference to Magog again appears to be a geographical term, signifying the land of the people who are to be overthrown in Armageddon. In the Koran Gog and Magog refer to legendary predatory tribes against whom Allah sent Dhu'l Karnein (Alexander the Great), who built an impenetrable rampart of iron and brass between two mountains to hold them imprisoned until resurrection day. In Britain Gog and Magog are the names of two wooden statues, fourteen feet high, in the London Guildhall, which supposedly are those of survivors of a race of giants extirpated by Brut. Gog and Magog were giants brought as prisoners to London, where they were chained at Brut's palace, then occupying the site of the Guildhall, and where they served as porters.

GOHEI In Japan strips of white paper, metal foil or cloth tied to a stick or bamboo pole, which originally were offerings to the gods, tokens of the dead. Survival of offerings of garments or clothed figures, which, in turn, were substitutes for mortals. Later used in purification rites as efficacious in warding off evil. Also called nusa.

GOHONE Iroquois winter spirit.

GOIBNIU Irish celestial smith. A Tuatha De Danann deity. With Credne, the divine bronze-worker, and Luchtaine, the divine carpenter, he made the lances and swords (light rays) with which the Tuatha De Danann defeated the Fomors. The weapons he made renewed their strength after they had been blunted or broken by use (a rebirth myth). The ale he brewed preserved the gods from death, disease, and old age; it also preserved his own swine, which though killed and eaten one day would be alive the next (also a rebirth myth). He was a builder of bridges and of the round towers of Ireland. As architect he was called Gobhan Saer. Analogue of the Welsh Govannon; also resembles the Greek Hephaestus and the Vedic Tvastr.

GOIDEL A mythical ancestor of the Irish.

GOIN Australian evil spirit with the legs of an alligator and the claws of an eagle-hawk.

GOKURAKU (GOKURAKU-JODO) Japanese paradise of Amita, Buddha of Infinite Light and Life; realm of bliss, situated in the west; one of the three main paradises, the others being Tosotsa-Ten and Ryojusen. In Sanscrit called Sukhavati. Compare Jigoku.

GOLA Members of a native caste in India occupied with the preparation of rice and salt.

GOLAB In the cabala burning, incendiarism. Its arch-demon is Asmodeus.

GOLAGRAS In Arthurian legend an adversary of Gawain; thus an adversary of the sun. Analogue of Golerotheran.

GOLCONDA A once powerful kingdom in India, now a ruined

city. It was famous in the 16th century for the cutting and polishing of diamonds; thus, figuratively, a bonanza, great wealth.

GOLD The dawn, solar energy and light, the sun. Constancy, corn seeds, dignity, elixir of life, excellence, glory, incorruptibility, love, majesty, perfection, power, preservation, purity, wealth, vitality, wisdom. Also corruptibility, degradation, jealousy, temptation, treason, worldly wealth. Dream significance: loss of money. In Freemasonry metal of the jewels in a Grand Lodge. In heraldry called or, and represented by a white surface powdered with dots, symbolic of elevation of mind and generosity. In alchemy, aurum potabile, a mixture of gold (Sol, the divine spirit) and silver (Luna, the human spirit) was believed to have healing qualities fit to be used in most diseases. Many primitive peoples considered gold the tree of life, believing that the veins of gold under the earth's surface represented branches of a tree which had its roots deep in the ground. See golden. American Indians revered as a potent talisman. The Aztecs believed it was an emanation or excretion of the gods; when sought, the missionary prospectors fasted rigorously and abstained from sexual intercourse to purify themselves. Along with human blood, pearls, precious stones, and silver, it was offered with seeds to Mexican gods who, in turn, were to give large crops and victories. It was worn to protect the warrior in battle. Chiefs were supposedly hatched from eggs of gold. The Inca twins of night and day, Apocatequil and Piguero, used a gold implement to release man from the soil and bring him up to earth's surface. In Chinese belief gold and jade are imbued with the energy from the yang principle or the divine realm of heaven. Dawn is proclaimed by a golden cock. Christian symbol of divine spirit, faith triumphant, glory, joy, love. The Magi offered the Christ Child gold because it signified celestial food. The color of Virgin Mary's hair. In Hebrew tradition one of the colors of Urim and Thummin, signifying divine mystic power. In India typifies immortal fire, life, and light, and is a form of the gods. In Norse mythology the tears of Freyja. In Persian mythology the son of Gaya Maretan, from whom the first human couple sprang.

Gold Betheli. Swiss title for Cinderella, suggesting Bethel (house of God).

Gold bricks. A fraudulent property or proposition offered to the gullible. The reference is to bricks plated with gold that once were passed off on novices as solid gold.

Gold chain. Dignity, honor, respect, success, wealth. Frequently in folklore a person is drawn up to heaven by means of a gold chain, thus typifying spirit, that which binds earth to heaven. As an attribute of Hermes (Mercury) a symbol of eloquence.

Gold cloth. Excellence, luxury, ostentation, splendor.

Gold crown. Authority, dignity, empire, imperialism, noble thoughts.

Gold digger. A woman who preys on men for money.

Gold dust. Believed to hold medicinal properties which restored youth and prolonged life.

Gold links. Mystic tie which binds earth to heaven. See gold chain.

Gold mine. Source of fortune or wealth.

Gold necklace. Durability,

excellence. See gold chain and gold links.

Gold nuggets. Lucky charm for speculators.

Gold of Nibelungen. Fertility which decays, hence unlucky riches.

Gold platter. The sun.

Gold School. See color schools of Persian Sufis under colors.

Gold shower. Fertilizing sunbeams. A form assumed by Zeus to reach Danae. In an Italian version of the Cinderella story, a shower of gold dew fell upon her bridegroom.

Gold string or thread. See gold chain.

Toulouse gold. Gains illy gotten and which will never prosper. The allusion is to Caepio, the Roman consul, who stole from Toulouse gold and silver consecrated by the Cimbrian Druids to their gods. He died in battle.

GOLDCOMB See Gullinkambi.

GOLDEMAR, KING In German folklore the name of a kobold that can be touched but not seen.

GOLDEN That which is distinguished by a condition of great happiness and prosperity, as the golden age. That which is the source of discord, as the golden apples.

Golden age. The fabulous age when happiness and prosperity (fertility) were universal; age of pure innocence and joyousness, without evil thought, without sin. First age of man. Sometimes the term is applied to an actual period, when a nation was at the summit of its glory and power, or the period during which its greatest classical works had been written. In Greek antiquity the golden age is identified as the age when men lived like gods under the rule of Cronus. In Roman antiquity the golden age was during the reign of Saturn.

Golden apple. In Greek mythology Eris, goddess of strife tossed an apple among those who had gathered to celebrate the wedding of Thetis and Peleus. It bore the inscription, "For the fairest." Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera, all claimed it. Paris awarded the apple to Aphrodite, the goddess of beauty and love, and the award brought about events that led to the Trojan war. The golden apples of the Hesperides symbolize fertility, immortality; fruit of the tree of life.

Golden ball. Pearl of Great Price; sun. Golden ball on a flagpole is a phallic symbol indicating the male and female principles of nature in conjunction.

Golden bough. Rays of the setting sun. In classical tradition bough from the Cumaean Sibyl, without which mortals could not enter Charon's boat for the journey to the otherworld. Branch of the winter season. In the Aeneid, Aeneas plucks the golden bough, an oak covered with mistletoe, before his descent into Avernus. See Diana, Grove, King of the woods.

Golden box set with emeralds. If blessed by the prophet, said to render invincible those members of the royal Persian family who remain unmarried.

Golden calf. Spirit of the year. Worshiped by Israelites and Muscovites as the Great Light Father, gold representing the sun or light. Erroneously said to symbolize material wealth.

Golden cup. Female principle; Grail, virginity.

Golden egg. Egg laid on the waters of chaos or the great abyss by the primeval Goose, the Bird of Spirit. A world-wide symbol of the sun. In Hinduism egg deposited by Maya, mother of the

world, on the primeval waters. From it, Brahma, ancestor of all beings, emerged.

Golden fleece. In Greek mythology Phryxus and Helle flee from their stepmother Ino in Boeotia on Chrysomallus, a ram with golden fleece. Helle falls into the sea and is drowned; Phryxus reaches Colchis safely, sacrifices the ram to Zeus and hangs its fleece on a sacred oak in the grove of the temple of Ares. An oracle prophesies that the life of Aeetes, king of Colchis (darkness) depends on the safe keeping of the fleece, which is carefully guarded by a fiery dragon. Jason steals the fleece and fulfills the prophecy. Myths, such as this, of hidden or stolen treasures, usually typify awareness of the invaluable heat and light of the sun which is carried away from the realm of darkness to that of dawn. The fleece, which typifies sunlit clouds, further symbolizes bounty and wisdom. It is a magic vehicle much like the magic carpet, and it is hung on a sacred tree as a votive offering. See clothing, rag.

Golden Gate. Gate to heaven. A name applied to the entrance from the Pacific Ocean to the harbor of the city of San Francisco.

Golden goblet. Sacred vessel. Also good fellowship, mirth, riches.

Golden hair (or crown). Virtue, wisdom. Light of the morning and evening sky. As an attribute of sun deities, such as Apollo and Balder, typifies the rays of the sun; as an attribute of an earth mother, such as Demeter, typifies field of ripened corn or wheat. The color of the hair of the fairy queen or fairy-tale heroine is invariably golden to signify purity and wisdom.

Golden hand. In India symbolizes the labor and productive power of the sun.

Golden key. Key to knowledge.

Golden number. For a given year a number between one and nineteen inclusive to designate the year of the moon in its nineteen-year (Metonic) cycle; used in determining the date of Easter. So called because the date formerly was written in the calendar in gold.

Golden rose. A rose made of pure gold and presented annually by the pope to some distinguished personage, eminent church, or favorite friend.

Golden rule. Divine wisdom, noble conduct.

Golden shower. Rays of the sun.

Golden State. California.

Golden steed. In Chinese tradition a golden steed laden with pearls and other gems symbolizes speedy gain.

Golden tresses. See golden hair.

Golden wedding. The fiftieth anniversary of a wedding if both husband and wife are alive.

Golden west. Land of glorious sunsets; land where gold and other riches are found in the far western sections of the United States.

Golden Yardarm. The three stars in the belt of Orion. Also called Ell and Yard, Jacob's staff.

GOLDENROD November 30 birthday flower. Symbolic of encouragement, precaution. According to occultists it points to hidden springs of water and to treasures of gold and silver. Flower of zodiacal house Virgo. Emblem of the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Nebraska, and North Carolina.

GOLDFAX Literally, gold-mane.

In Norse mythology the giant Hrunger's horse of mighty paces.

GOLDFINCH Typifies passion of Christ.

GOLDFISH Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Dorado and Swordfish.

GOLDTOP See Gulltop.

GOLDYLOCKS (GOLDILOCKS) (1) Heroine of the nursery tale The Three Bears. (2) November 29 birthday flower. Symbolizes languishing.

GOLEM Originally it meant embryo, now used to signify a state of incompletion, as a needle without an eye or a woman who has not conceived. In a Jewish medieval legend an automaton servant attached to the household of a great rabbi, where it lighted fires on the Sabbath and performed other duties not permissible to Jews. It was a homunculus figure in the form of a man endowed with life by Reb Low of Prague. Usually the golem is motivated by a charm inscribed with one of the names of God. Golem is now applied to anyone who acts like an automaton or who appears to be heartless or soulless.

GOLEROTHERAN In the Grail legend an adversary of Percival; thus an adversary of the sun and analogue of Golagras.

GOLES A corruption of god used in oaths. To swear by Goles is actually to swear by Heracles.

GOLGOTHA Literally, place of a skull, and Hebrew name for Calvary. A place of sacrifice and suffering. The hill outside Jerusalem where, in antiquity, criminals were executed. Mound on which Jesus was crucified. In modern poetry Golgotha stands for a battle-field or place of great slaughter.

GOLIAS, BISHOP Legendary patron of the Latin poets of the middle ages. In gay and licentious verse, he was celebrated for his immorality and intemperance. From his name the poetry was called Goliardic and the poets Goliards.

GOLIATH Literally, shining. In the Bible Philistine giant killed by David with a stone from a sling; hence any powerful antagonist agsint whom a smaller or weaker one wins a victory. The name has become a synonym for brute force, a dangerous adversary, a heathen. Goliath is an analogue of the Babylonian Eabani.

GOLISHAN In an English version of the Mumming Play the character who fights Bol Bendo, who represents Saint George. When he is slain, he is revived by the doctor.

GOLLINKAMBI See Gullinkambi.

GOLL MAC MORNA Literally, one-eyed. Celtic ideal warrior, brave, noble, and strong, and skilled alike in the arts of conflict and learning. He aided Bres in the Fomorian war against the Tuatha De Danann, suggesting he typified the forces of darkness. He was a great rival of Finn, sun-hero, and when Cumhal, Finn's father, in a battle put out one of his eyes, he killed Cumhal. When he paid Finn a fine for Cumhal's death, he and Finn became friends. Also called Aodh.

GOMBO In Tibet chief of the demon band. A manifestation of Siva.

GOMER In Old Testament harlot whom the prophet Hosea appears to have married as directed by God in prophetic vision, that the Jews might be led to reflect on the guilt of their spiritual uncleanliness.

GOMEZ In Iran bull's urine, believed to be a purifying agent; medicinal virtues were ascribed to it.

GOMORRAH (GOMORRHA) One of the four wicked cities of antiquity located in the fruitful vale of Siddim and destroyed by fire when it was miraculously blasted by God. The other three cities were Admah, Sodom, and Zeboim. Gomorrah has become symbolic for carnal passion or any exceedingly wicked city.

GONDEFER (GOONDESERT) In one version of the Grail Romance, treacherous brother of the king whose death he causes, plunging the land into misery. Percival slays Partinal, the actual murderer, the king is revived, and fertility is restored to the land. This is a time myth, in which fertility (the king) is slain by the cold (Gondefer and Partinal) and restored to life by the spring sun (Percival).

GONERIL In Shakespeare's King Lear, the king's eldest daughter. With her sister Regan, after professing great love for her father, she drives him to madness by her cruelty. Her name is proverbial for filial ingratitude.

GONG Call to dinner or to worship; warning. For further symbolism, see bell. A Buddhist altar ritual object, one of the eight Precious Objects. Struck by those desiring justice. Chinese temple bell which drives away evil spirits. On shipboard, in a departure during eclipses, frightens away the celestial dog about to devour the moon.

GOODNESS Symbolized by beneficent fairies and gods, usually blue-eyed and blonde, abundant crops and herds, flowers, and yellow color. In mythology the good supernatural beings are those who provide fertility, light, and warmth, as opposed to the evil spirits, who provide darkness, drought, famine, scorched earth, winter. According to Swedenborg celestial goodness on its lowest plane is typified by wood.

Good augury. In an Italian icon personified by a young man in green, a star over his head. He hugs a swan.

Good Book. The Bible.

Good family. An Americanism meaning family of high social position or wealth.

Good fortune. In an Italian icon personified by a winged woman about to sit down. With her right hand she leans upon a wheel; in her left hand she holds a cornucopia.

Good Friday. Friday before Easter, observed in memory of the crucifixion of Christ. Hot cross buns are eaten, and the day is sometimes called furry day. Black is the traditional color of the day. According to an old superstition anyone born on Good Friday has the power of seeing and commanding spirits.

Good Henry. Applied to a kind man.

Good nature. In an Italian icon personified by a nymph in a gold robe wearing a garland of rue. Her eyes are heavenward; she carries a pelican. At her side is a river and a blooming green tree.

Good Scarabaeus. Jesus. So called by Saint Ambrose.

Good Shepherd. Jesus. In the Hebrew religion God is called

Shepherd. The term Shepherd is applied to the Supreme Deity in several religions.

Good Templars. A temperance fraternity named after the Templar crusaders.

Good wine needs no bush. Fine quality needs no advertising. The allusion is to the old custom of hanging a green bush over the door of a house where wines were for sale.

Good works. Righteousness. Typified by garlands of fruit; strawberry with fruit and flowers.

Supreme Good. The Supreme or Universal Being; obedience to and oneness with God.

GOONNEAR Evil snake in Australian mythology. Through his body men pass into the world of evil or unhappy spirits. His opponent is Biggarroo, through whose body the souls of men reach the happy spirit-land.

GOOPS A nickname for unmannerly children.

GOOSE Imagination, love, soul, spiritual purity, wakefulness, warning, also conceit, folly, foolishness, silliness, a simpleton. Dream significance: insincere compliments. In heraldry typifies one of many resources. Universally associated with the sun. Chaos Bird which laid the Golden Egg of the Sun; creator of the universe; Great Cackler. This theme appears in debased form in folk literature, where the golden egg is an egg of wealth. As a blessed fowl, associated with the dove and peacock, and sacred to Apollo, Brahma, Dionysus, Eros, Hera, Hermes, Horus, Isis, Juno, Kwannon, Mars, Ops, Osiris, Saint Martin, Seb, Thoth. Because of its sibilant hiss, associated with the sound of rushing wind, and signifies breath, ghost, spirit. Goose resolves into ag-oos or ag-uz (ac-is), which yields great light. In practically all languages, the name for goose also means sun. Old Scotch was clakis, which resolves into ak-el-akis, i.e. great god, great light. Brandt, from Brahma, is applied to a variety of goose; also barnacle. The expression, "silly goose," is of pious derivation, the word silly originally meant blessed, gentle, happy, innocent. In Britain associated with the grain god; shearing the last portion of grain was called, "cutting the gander's neck." In China symbolizes constancy, inspiration, love, truth, and expresses the wish for many years of life. It is a bird of heaven and of the yang principle. It typifies the married state and is a talisman for conjugal felicity. A Christian sacrificial food, eaten during Christmas festivities and on Saint Martin's Day. In gnostic tradition the Holy Ghost, symbolic of providence and vigilance. Harvests in many parts of Europe are celebrated with a goose supper. In medieval times geese were thought to be the familiars of witches, serving them as steeds. In Hinduism a symbol of freedom through spiritual purity. In Japan the wild goose, called gan, symbolizes autumn, caution, the masculine principle, and is a bird of prophecy. Rome was saved by the cackling of the Capitoline geese from invasion by the Gauls. It is sacrificed by Siberian tribes to the god of fate, who is called goose-spirit. See Geese, Pairekse

Black geese. In Siberian legend God and the first man (devil) moved about the primordial ocean in the shape of two black geese. Man, unable to hide his nature, endeavored to rise higher, until he finally sank into the depths and was forced to call on God for help. God rescued him and then

demanded that he dive into the sea and bring up a handful of earth with which God would create the world. Upon returning to the surface, man secretly withheld some of the mud from God and this formed the boggy places.

Cook a person's goose. Kill, ruin, or punish a person, or end his happiness or hope. Eric, king of Sweden, is said to have approached an enemy's town finding a goose hung over the wall in derision. He subsequently took the town and burned it, saying, "I am cooking the goose."

Flames issuing from a goose's mouth. In Christian art Holy Spirit; life and regeneration.

Goose egg. Sun, wealth. In United States term for zero, from the figure 0 inserted on the scoreboard when a baseball team at bat fails to score a run. In England, the term for zero is duck's egg.

Goose hangs high. The prospect is good; all signs are favorable. Perhaps a corruption of the "goose honks high," as it does in fair weather.

Goose hiss. Emission of soul or spirit.

Goose quill. Authorship, letters, literature, writing. An emblem of Saint Omobuono.

Goose steps. (1) Marking time with the feet. (2) A showy drill or parade step used in the German army.

Kill the goose that lays the golden egg. To destroy a source of continuous wealth in an attempt to gain a temporary good; to grasp at what is more than one's due and lose an excellent customer. In an Aesop fable, a farmer discovered that one of his geese was laying golden eggs. He killed the goose to get the whole stock at once, but found nothing.

Mother Carey's goose. Sailors' term for the great black petrel in the Pacific.

Old woman plucking her goose. The snow is falling. Also expressed with Mother Carey is plucking her goose.

Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Treatment suitable for a man is suitable for a woman; usually used in relation to behavior or morals.

Say "boo," to a goose. Be not altogether lacking in courage.

Sound on the goose. To hold on to true principles. In United States politics to be loyal to one's party.

Steal a goose and give giblets in alms. Amass wealth by overreaching and salve one's conscience by giving small sums in charity.

Tailor's goose. A tailor's iron.

Wild goose. In Canada symbolizes October. In Japan autumn; masculine principle.

Wild goose chase. Foolish pursuit of the unattainable.

GOOSEBERRY September 28 birthday flower. Symbolic of anticipation, regret. Emblematic of the Pearl of Great Price.

Gooseberry season. In England a dull time in journalism. Period in which Parliament is not sitting and the newspapers fill their columns with stories of giant gooseberries, sea serpents, and the like.

Play gooseberry. Act as chaperone, conduct two lovers about. A chaperone who is expected to hear, see, and say nothing; thus one who turns to anything convenient, even to gooseberry picking.

GOP Norse neuter term for god, which under Christian influence became masculine.

GOPAKA Fifteenth Buddhist arhat. His attribute is a book of

scriptures which he holds with two hands. In Tibet called Beje or sBed-byed, meaning he who works secretly.

GOPHER STATE Minnesota.

GO'PU-RA A pyramidal tower over the gateway of a Dravidian temple. The intricate carving, tier upon tier, represents monastic cells, indicating renunciation.

GORDDU Brythonic sorceress who lived on the confines of hell. Her capture was one of the labors imposed on Kulwch by Yspaddaden. King Arthur killed Gorddu for Kulhwch.

GORDIUS In Greek mythology husband of Cybele, father of Midas. Gordius, a peasant, upon being chosen king of Phrygia, dedicated his wagon to Zeus. He fastened the yoke to a beam with a rope of bark in such a manner no one could untie it.

Gordian knot. A difficult, almost insoluble problem. Gordius tied a knot in such a manner it was impossible to unloose it. The legend circulated that he who could solve the problem would rule all Asia. Alexander cut the knot with one stroke of his sword, and when he captured Asia, he was said to have fulfilled the prophesy. Thus to cut the Gordian knot is to get out of a difficult situation by one bold decisive step. The secret of the knot was probably a religious one. The knot was a means of recording messages as was the notching of sticks and the scratching of letters on clay. To untie the knot was actually to read the message, which contained the name of the deity worshiped. To say the deity's name often was tabu.

GORDON Masculine name from a Scotch family name and from a place name; also from the Gaelic, meaning hospitality, and from Old English meaning the cornered or gored hill.

GORE Slavic personification of misfortune or woe. He stands for destructive change.

GOREU In Brythonic legend son of Custennin. A cousin of Arthur, he rescues the king from the underworld bone-prison of Oeth and Anoeth. Thus Goreu releases fertility from its underground prison in spring.

GORGONEION A grinning mask with glaring eyes, protruding tusks, pendant tongue, and snake-hair used in primitive Greek ritual. Its function was to make an ugly face at, place a curse on, those stealing, telling untruths, etc. The masks originally represented underground bogeys or snake-haired earth goddesses. Later a legend developed, a hero was added, and the Gorgon, or Medua, head came into being.

Gorgon. (1) That which is so ugly it paralyzes, petrifies with horror, particularly a repulsive woman. The allusion is to the three legendary Gorgon sisters. The offspring of Phorcys and Ceto, they inhabited the Western Ocean near the region of Night and the Hesperides. Two, Euryale and Stheno, were immortal; the third, Medusa, was mortal. They are described as bird-women, winged virgins, covered with scales, with claws of bronze, teeth like the tusks of a wild boar, and serpents for hair. They were servants of Hades, who used them to frighten shades condemened to a constant state of unrest. They once were beautiful, and Medusa, the object of Poseidon's love, became the mother of Chrysaor and the winged horse Pegasus. Athena, jealous

of her rival Medusa, had the three turned into objects of horror. Perseus killed Medusa and gave her head to Athena, who placed it on her aegis. The two immortal sisters represent the absolute darkness of night; the mortal Medusa represents the starlit night doomed to die with the rising sun, i.e. the appearance of Perseus. The beauty of Medusa is that of a peaceful night; her ugly countenance is that of a stormy night marred by vapors that take on the forms of serpents. Some explain the Gorgons as a warlike race of women. (2) A drooling animal that supposedly lived in Libya on a diet of poisonous herbs. Its head drooped so that its mane, the only hair on its scaly body, covered its face. When attacked it had to raise its head and breathe. People in the vicinity were thereupon afflicted, losing voice and senses, and falling into deadly convulsions.

GORGOPA (GROGOPA) Greek fearful-faced goddess of death. An epithet of Athena as death goddess.

GORILLA Totem of several African tribes.

GORLOIS In Arthurian legend Duke of Cornwall. His wife was Igerna, with whom Uther Pendragon was in love. On the night that Gorlois was slain, Uther Pendragon, through the enchantments of Merlin, in the likeness of Gorlois visited Igerna and she became the mother of Arthur and Anne. A light myth.

GORSE November 28 birthday flower. Symbolic of anger and enduring affection. A wasteland plant.

CORSEDD A circle of twelve standing stones or a mound of earth used in sun worship. The circle surrounded an amber or central pillar which represented the King or Lord of Time. The twelve stones represented the nobles or supporters of the King or Sun. Stonehenge is called the Gorsedd of Salisbury.

GO-SEKKE In Japan the five chosen families. Families of the Fujiwara clan from which the emperor was permitted to choose his empress.

GOSET Japanese Five-Tact Dance, dance of the fairies of cherry-blossoms. Performed as one of the festivities after each imperial coronation.

GOSPEL Represented by a book, scroll. In the middle ages represented by a mill. The four gospels are represented by a quarterfoil.

GOSSIP Personified by a sharp-featured old woman with spectacles carrying a bag or basket. In dreams, gossiping signifies spite, uneasiness.

GOTH A savage, uncultured person. So the Romans regarded the Goths, an ancient tribe of Teutons, which swept down and devastated large portions of southern Europe in the 3rd and 5th centuries, establishing kingdoms in France, Italy, and Spain.

GOTHAM An old parish in Nottinghamshire, England, the inhabitants of which, to save themselves the expense of entertaining the king, played the fool in order to dissuade King John from visiting their town. Hence a Gothamist is one who plays the fool, a wiseacre, a person of seemingly limited intelligence, one who appears to have a blundering sim-

plicity. The nursery rhyme Three Wise Men of Gotham is attached to the legend. Washington Irving satirically called New York City Gotham because of the alleged pretensions to wisdom of its people, and Gotham has remained a nickname of the city.

GO-TSUCHI The unburied mikado of Japan. Emperor whose corpse lay for forty days without burial because of the poverty of his estate.

GOTTERDAMMERUNG In an opera by Wagner, the twilight of the gods; the hour when the gods engage in their last great battle with enemies. All are killed on both sides and the world sinks into the sea. Compare Ragnarok.

GOURD November 22 birthday flower signifying unrequited love. Anciently a gourd into which pebbles had been inserted was rattled and thunderstorms, supposedly, were attracted by sympathetic magic. A rainmaker, it was revered as a distiller of dew and symbolized the creative powers of nature as well as resurrection. As a storage place for the elixir of life, it became a symbol of druggists, who keep medicines in gourd-shaped bottles. The people of Burma and eastern Indo-China supposedly sprang from a gourd or mellon or pumpkin. See Tahsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi. The eating of the gourd also brought death into the world. In China called hu-lu; symbolic of blessings, fertility, longevity, and purity. Charm to avert evil influences. Emblem tied to the staff of Li Tieh-kuai; from it clouds of vapor rise to denote his power to free his spirit from his body at will. Christian symbol of pilgrimage (a water-holder). An attribute of the archangel Raphael, Christ, and Saint James. In Hebrew tradition typifies resurrection from its association with Jonah. In Japan believed to be filled with the elixir of immortality, and symbolizes longevity, magic, mystery, and purity.

Gourd musical instruments. In China attribute of the phoenix and indicative of leaders who gather people together.

Gourd vine. Longevity.

Gourd with water pot or vase. Rain, source and preserver of life.

GOURGOURGAHGAH Australian bird created to laugh to announce the dawn. Compare cock.

GOVANNON In Brythonic mythology son of Don, brother of Gwydion. Uncle of Dylan, whom he is accused of slaying with a blow. God of smithcraft; analogue of the Irish Goibniu.

GOVETTER (GODVETTER) Norwegian forest or underground benevolent spirit. Identical with Gufittar and Uldda, underground dwarfs which bring cattle to earth.

GOWER In Brythonic mythology a part of the underworld.

GOZU-TENWO Japanese Buddhist ox-headed god. Plague protector. An aspect of Susa-no-wo. Also called Buto, which see.

GRACE (GRACIA) (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning charm, favor. (2) Represented by dancing girls, a flower on a long stalk, a rose, a swan. Hogarth called the reversed curve the line of beauty or grace. The word equates with groes, Old English word for cross, and may be resolved into ag-eros, which yields mighty Eros or rose.

Grace goblet. A cup or vessel passed from one guest to another after the grace at the end of a meal for the drinking of health.

Grace of God. In an Italian icon personified by a pretty woman, naked, her golden hair plaited. Rays of splendor encircle her head. A wider circle of rays becomes a background for her whole body. She holds a cornucopia from which useful things pour.

Throne of grace. The abode of God, the Mercy Seat, to which prayers are addressed.

GRACES In Greek mythology daughters of Zeus and Eurynome. Later writers say they are daughters of Dionysus and Aphrodite. Early Athenians worshiped two: Auxo (increaser) and Hegemone (leader); Spartans worshiped two: Cleta (sound) and Phaenna (brightness); in other parts of Greece, three were worshiped: Aglaia (splendor), Pasithea (shining), and Peitho (persuasion). Originally called Charites; when the term Graces became general, the three were worshiped widely as: Aglaia, Euphrosyne (good cheer), Thalia (bloom or luxuriant beauty). They were dawn and spring goddesses, and attended Aphrodite, Apollo, Dionysus, Eros, and the Muses, all beneficent deities who provided abundance. When writers debased their functions, they were said to personify conscious beauty, domestic arts, eternal youth, gentleness, grace, innocent joy, kindness, modesty, personal and household ornaments, purity of body and mind, tasteful dress. They had the most perfect beauty and had the power of conferring beauty, grace, and joy, and were advisers to the master-craftsman Hephaestus. In art they are represented partially draped, their hands entwined. They correspond to the Hindu Harits, which, like the Greek words Charites and Graces, contains the root ghar, i.e. to glisten. In Latin called Gratiae.

GRACIOSO The clown or interlocutor, a stock character in Spanish drama. He thrusts himself forward on any and all occasions, directing his gibes to the audience. The term also signifies favorite.

GRADGRIND, THOMAS In Hard Times by Dickens, a man who measures everything with rule and compass, allowing nothing for human weaknesses. Everything about his person is square, his forehead, his forefinger, etc.

GRADIVUS Surname of Mars as the god who strode with a warlike step to battle and was the father of Quirinus. The Romans believed that he marched before them to battle.

GRAEAE (GRAIAI) In Greek mythology three daughters of the sea deity Phorcys and Ceto. Grayhaired at birth, their names were Deino (terrifier), Enyo (shaker), Pephredo (horrifier). They had only one tooth and one eye, which they shared, handing them from one to the other. They were sentinels, guarding the land of the Gorgons. Perseus stole the eye and refused to return it until they guided him to the nymphs who gave him the winged sandals, with which he could fly swifter than a bird, and the helmet, which rendered him invisible, and which made the destruction of Medusa possible. Graeae signifies gray-ones or old-ones, and they personify the gray fog. Also called the Phorcides.

GRAHAM Masculine name from a family name and from Old English, probably meaning gray home.

GRAHAPATI (GRHAPATI) Hindu domestic fire god or god of the hearth. An aspect of Agni. Name meaning lord of the stars. Also called Vispati.

GRAHAS Hindu seizers, spirits which are both male and female and afflict mortals with disease; they are especially dangerous to children under the sixteenth year.

GRAIL (HOLY GRAIL, SANGRAAL, SANGREAL) The chalice or cup traditionally used by Jesus at the Last Supper. According to one account Joseph of Arimathea preserved the Grail, received into it some of the blood of Christ at the Crucifixion, and then took it to England, where it disappeared. In another account it was brought by angels from heaven and entrusted to a body of knights who guarded it on the top of a mountain. When approached by anyone not perfectly pure, it disappeared from sight. Its quest became the source of most of the adventures of the knights of the Round Table. The Grail is said to provide food magically with the taste which each one desires, although it provides only those who are without sin. It gives light and perfume, heals the wounded, and after the successful quest, removes barrenness from the land, coincident with curing the land's guardian, frequently called Fisher King, of impotency or raising him from the dead. It prevents those who see it from being deceived or made to sin by devils, it gives the seer spiritual light, and in its presence no one is oppressed by sickness or old age. In Arthurian romances it contains a mysterious and awful secret, the knowledge of which is reserved to a select few. No woman dare speak of the secret; if a holy man or priest speaks of the marvels of the Grail, he does so with fear, for the recitals have to be with scrupulous accuracy, as dire misfortune falls on the betrayer. In some versions the Grail is described as the dish out of which Christ and the disciples ate the Paschal lamb at the Last Supper. The search for the Grail (female principle) is connected with the search for the Lance (male generative powers). The Grail has evolved from the pagan conception of a miraculous caldron of fertility and inspiration connected with vegetation rites. A sinner cannot see the Grail; a Christianization of the pagan idea that the caldron of plenty would not cook a coward's food.

Grail Castle. Where the Grail is found. A castle which houses the Grail is situated in the vicinity of water. Drenching with or throwing into water is a familiar part of fertility ritual; it is a case of sympathetic magic, acting as a rain charm.

Grail initiation. Ceremony of enlightenment into the meaning of Grail (yoni) and Lance (lingam) in their sexual juxtaposition. Fertility or Life Initiation.

Grail Knight. Seeker of the Grail. Called the flower of manhood, i.e. perfection of malehood.

Grail quest. The visit of a wandering knight to a hidden temple or castle which involves perilous adventures which test his character and courage. He finds the Grail and the Lance, which restore fertility to the Fisher King, which in turn brings about the restoration of fertility to the wasteland. The legend typifies the life and death cycle, the seasonal changes from autumn to spring.

GRAIN Endogeny, fertility, harvest, humility, minuteness.

The human nature of Christ; bread of the Eucharist.

Grain of mustard seed. A minute grain out of which something great may develop.

GRAINNE (GRANIA, GREINE) In Irish mythology daughter of King Cormac mac Art, she was betrothed to Finn (sun-hero) in his old age. At the betrothal feast she cast a spell over all the company except Diarmaid (moon-hero), whom she induced to elope with her. In their flight Aengus gave her a mantle of invisibility (darkness of night), which Diarmaid refused to don. Finn pursued them and killed Diarmaid. Grainne personifies the gloaming.

dGRA-LHA (DA-LHA) One of the five Tibetan Buddhist Great Kings. King of the body; chief of the local Tibetan tribes. Worshiped to overcome enemies. In usual aspect he is white with golden mail and flies on a white horse. He holds a whip with three knots in his uplifted right hand. In his left hand he holds a tiger skin; he has a sword at his waist and a lion and a tiger on his shoulders. A mirror hangs from his neck. The blade of his sword is bordered with a blue flame, a ring of yak hair is below the blade. He is accompanied by a bear, birds, a black dog, and a monkey. As a mahapancaraja he is blue, rides a blue lion or a yellow horse, and his emblems are a vajra (thunderbolt) and a khakkhara (alarm staff). Also called sKuhi-rgyal-po or Kui-gyal-po.

GRAM Literally, grief. In the Volsung Saga a sword of strife. Odin plunged it into the oak Branstock to become the gift of the man who pulled it out. It resisted the strength of all until tugged at by Siegmund, son of Volsung. Siggeir, the husband of Signy, Siegmund's twin sister, warred with Volsung and his sons for the sword, and Volsung and nine of his sons were slain. In the battle between Siegmund and Lynge, the sword split in two, portending the death of Siegmund. Later the celestial smith Regin welded it together and gave it to Sigurd, Siegmund's son. With the sword, Sigurd slew Fafnir, the dragon, and later Regin himself. Also known as Balmung. It represents the rays of the sun, which slay the powers of darkness and famine.

GRAMMAR Personified by an aged woman wearing a Roman mantle. She holds a round ivory box similar to a medicine chest, from which she draws a knife, pens, ruler, tablets. She also holds a file marked by eight divisions for the eight divisions of her discourse.

GRAND LAMA Buddhist God-King of Tibet; Living Buddha; Dalai Lama. Chief pontiff and government ruler of Tibet.

GRANE (GRANI) In Volsung Saga horse of Sigurd, given to him by Hjaalprek. It is of the race of Sleipner. In the Nibelungenlied horse of Siegfried, given to him by Mimer. Name signifies grey, and typifies a cloud or wind.

GRANGER Masculine name from Old French, signifying a farm steward.

GRANGOUSIER In Gargantua and Pantagruel, king of Utopia, who in his old age marries Gargamelle, the young daughter of the king of the Parpaillons, and becomes the father of Gargantua. Some say Rabelais was satirizing Louis XII; others think he meant

John d'Albret, king of Navarre.

GRANITE Death, hardness, power, severity, strength, worship.

Granite boulder. Emblem of New Hampshire.

GRANT Masculine name from a Norman-French family name, meaning great, large.

GRANTORTO Literally, great wrong. In Spenser's Faerie Queene, a giant who withholds the inheritance of Irena (Ireland). He personifies rebellion. Sir Artegal slays him.

GRAPE Exultation, fruitfulness, good cheer, good fellowship, intoxication, lust, pleasure, youth. Emblem of the State of Oregon. Attribute of Bacchus, Caleb, Christ, Dionysus, Joshua, Mithra, and other gods of fertility and wine. Word cognate with agapemone, Greek for love feast; Greek for grape is rax, equal to rex (king). Compare raisin, vine, wine. In Christian tradition an antidote to the fatal apple, therefore signifies resurrection. Typifies the blood of Christ, the eucharist, good works. Hebrew law allowed one who passed a vineyard to eat those grapes he desired on the spot, but not to carry any away; hence hospitality. A vineyard stripped of grapes typifies desolation.

Grape cluster. Blood of Christ, wine of God's kingdom. Hebrew symbol of the tribe of Ephraim.

Grapevine. In China symbolizes continuity. According to the Hidatsa (Siouan) Indians the plant by which the founders of the tribe climbed up from the waters of Devil's Lake in North Dakota to the surface of the earth.

Grape with wheat ears. Wine and bread of the eucharist.

Wild grape. April 18 birthday flower, signifying charity, mirth, and rural felicity.

GRASS February 29 birthday flower. Symbolic of common people, submission, usefulness. By American Indians believed to be the hair of the Great Mother. In Buddhist rites called kusa and used for sprinkling nectar. In Japan symbolic of health and longevity. To enter the house of another during a rainstorm with a bundle of grass or wearing a grass hat or raincoat is tabu; thus during a rainstorm, ill-luck. In Japan grass is classified as feminine, whereas trees are classified as masculine. See seven grasses.

Between hay and grass. Too late for one purpose, too early for another.

Grass crown. In Italy an honor.

Snake in the grass. A secret enemy, a treacherous friend.

Vernal grass. April 30 birthday flower with the sentiment poor but happy.

GRASSHOPPER Lowliness, old age, timidity. Talisman against the evil eye. One who chirps ceaselessly or utters meaningless titterings. See Tithonus. Dream significance: loss. By Choctaw Indians called mother-dead. In one of their legends animals and men emerged from a cave. When the grasshoppers appeared, their mother lingered behind, and man killed her. Those grasshoppers that had emerged called upon Aba, Great-Spirit, to avenge them, and the men who had remained in the cave were transformed into ants. In Chinese tradition inasmuch as it sits on top of the chrysanthemum, it indicates an official of the highest rank. Christian symbol of conversion. To ancient Greeks it symbolized nobility, and

to ancient Hebrews, wisdom. In a Navaho legend a grasshopper girl was the giver of voices to mankind.

GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE In an Italian icon personified by a young woman crowned with juniper berries. She holds a long nail and stands between an eagle and a lion.

GRATIAE See Graces.

GRATIANO In Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice a young man who talks a great deal but says nothing.

GRAVE Dwelling place of the dead, entrance to hell or paradise, ghost house, 'house of clay' in which the dead are dedicated to their gods, land of forgetfulness. Used figuratively, destruction, downfall, extinction, ruin.

Gravepost. In Ainu, Japan, a pointed top is used for males and a rounded top for females. The post is intended as a staff to help the dead in the march to join previously departed relatives.

GRAY (GREY) Barrenness, concealment, discretion, grief, hardness, humility, monasticism, penitence, renunciation, retrospection, sadness, tenderness, tribulation, unfeelingness, wisdom, wrongdoing. A union of black and white, gray partakes of the symbolism of both and suggests perfect balance of all pairs of opposites. It typifies clouds and storms. The personality traits of one who tends toward gray are: one who regulates life, one who has overthrown a heritage, a reformer. As a female color: against instincts, desires to attract elderly or sedate companions. As a male color: a man who is conservative, determined, one who is molded and desires a molded woman. In Christian tradition a Lenten color. Symbolizes ashes, humility, mourning. Christ in gray robes typifies resurrection; triumph of life over death, the joy of white over the despair of black, joy of knowledge of everlasting life over the dark inscrutable ways of apparent death. Grey friars wore grey robes to portray Christ risen and still alive. Finno-Ugrics sacrificed animals of gray color to the frost-god.

Gray-haired old woman. Anxiety, guilt, necessity, winter, worry.

GRDHRA-KUTA Japanese Buddhist paradise. Also called Ryojusen.

GREAT BEAR One of the most important constellations in the Northern Sky, it is associated with hunting myths. In legend a bride or maiden robber. When its tail points eastward, spring is the season; southward, summer; westward, autumn; northward, winter. Also known as Ursa Major, which see. The seven brightest stars of the Great Bear are known variously as Arthur's or Charles' Wain, Big Dipper, the Plow, or Wagoner. In some American Indian myths a bear with three hunters at his heels. When the bear is finally killed, the end of the world will come. In a legend of the Nahuas of Mexico the constellation is the god Tezcatlipoca deposed from his position as sun god and falling into the sea, in which aspect he is known as Ocelotl. In China known as Bushel; aerial throne of Shang Ti, god of the heavens. Symbol of longevity and wealth. In Hinduism the ghosts of the Seven Rishis. In Mongol mythology originally composed of six stars which

stole a daughter of the Pleiades. For this reason the Pleiades constantly pursue the Great Bear, which has become the god of thieves. By the Ostiaks called Stag. In Siberia it represents seven wolves pursuing the seven horses of the Little Bear. When the wolves catch the horses, a great disturbance will occur and the end of the world will come. In some myths said to be a stag being pursued by the Pole Star, which is the hunter. When the stag is killed the end of the world will come. In still other myths regarded as seven old men or the skulls of seven smiths. The seven blacksmiths had been killed by a hero who made cups of their skulls from which he gave his wife to drink. She became intoxicated and threw the cups up into the sky. Thus the Great Bear is the protector of blacksmiths.

GREAT BEAST (OR FISH) Typifies the otherworld (as the whale in the Jonah story), or is the cause of floods or rising tides.

GREAT BINDWEED Plant symbolizing dangerous insinuation.

GREAT BRITAIN Personified by Britannia or John Bull.

GREAT DOG Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Canis Major. Sirius is the brightest fixed star in the constellation.

GREAT HUNTER A constellation in the Southern Sky. Also known as Giant Hunter and Orion.

GREAT MOTHER A trinity or triple goddess of birth, growth, and death. The Great Earth Goddess. Creatrix, First Cause. Womb of the universe. Self-created, self-sustaining. A virgin goddess with a fatherless son who becomes her lover. Mother of gods and mankind. In beneficent aspect she provides abundance; in baleful aspect she destroys life and withholds spring and summer. When the Great Mother goddess is in malignant mood her son becomes the beneficent being, sacrificing himself to assure the return of fertility. Among the Great Mothers are Aphrodite, Bau, Cybele, Damkina, Ishtar, Mylitta, Nina, Tashmit, Venus. Some titles for her in southern and western Europe are: Dervonnae (oak spirits); Mairae, Matrae, Matres, Matronae (all meaning mother); Niskai (water spirits); Proximae (kinswomen); Quadriviae (goddess of crossroads); Y Mamau (the mothers, and in Wales also a name for fairies).

GREAT NIGHT Night of the Arctic Circle or that period during which the sun is invisible within its boundaries, roughly a period of six months.

GREAT PYRAMID One of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. According to Occultists, it is a gospel in stone, key to the universe. The four sides relate to the four cardinal points of the compass. The base is 36,524 inches or one hundred times the number of days in a solar tropical year and twenty-five times the years in the Egyptian Sothic Cycle. The sum of its base diagonals is 25,871 inches; the number of years in the precessional cycle of the equinoxes. It was built in the center of the man-inhabited portion of the globe. The tarot deck symbolism is said to be related to the symbolism of the Great Pyramid, but the statement has not been substantiated.

GREAT SPIRIT Deity of American Indians; the Supreme Being, the Thunder Bird. Among early Britons, the god Ilex.

GREAT STAR The Morning Star.

GREAT UNIT In China, Y in a circle, the great plan or uniter with talismanic properties. Also called Great Term.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA One of the seven wonders of the middle ages. Built as a protective indestructible wall; hence an indestructible wall which does not protect or save from invasion. Other such walls were the Maginot Line and the Walls of Troy.

GREAT WEEK Christian Holy Week, week before Easter.

GREED Represented by fish, hog, tiger, wolf.

GREEK Devotion to reason, intellectual keenness, moderation, a sharp trader.

Beware of Greeks bearing gifts. Beware of a treacherous gift; in allusion to the wooden horse ostensibly presented by the Greeks to Troy as a gift or offering to the gods for a safe return to their own land, but in reality a ruse for the destruction of the city.

Greek church. That section of the Christian church dominant in Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The division of the Greek and Roman churches occurred in 1054, when Pope Leo IX excommunicated the Patriarch, the ecclesiastical head of Constantinople.

Greek kalends. Never. No kalends appear in the Greek calendar.

Greek meets Greek. Equal forces in competition.

Greek trust. From the Latin Graeca fides; the Romans meaning no faith or trust at all.

Play the Greek. Indulge in one's cups. The Greeks were said to be fond of comfort and luxurious living.

GREELEY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the pleasant sea.

GREEN Abundance, eternal life, fertility, faithfulness, freshness, gladness, guidance, health, hopefulness, hospitality, initiation, innocence, knowledge, liberty, life, joyousness, memory, peace, plenty, resurrection, richness, sanity, unity, virtue, water, wisdom, youth. Symbolism contrariwise: death, decomposition (as mildew), envy, ignorance, ill-luck, misfortune, terror, unripeness. As a secondary color, the combination of blue and yellow, green typifies obedience, and as the combination of the two colors, unity, blue representing cosmic love and yellow, wisdom. Inasmuch as it breaks through soil in the spring, it symbolizes the breaking of shackles, freedom from bondage. Green is a feminine hue. The personality traits of those whose preference is green are said to be: amiable, cold, constant, smooth; they avoid personal scandal although delight in the scandals of others, courageous but not reckless, have popular likes, are good neighbors, look upon money as a social position, and understand the problems of others.

In astrology anciently assigned to the planet Mercury. Modern astrologers assign it to Saturn, the slow planet, standing for endurance, and, as Saturn mythologically devours and renews his children, the days, months, and years, thus the earth loses and renews her green robe perpetual-

ly. In folklore the color of pixies, thus symbolizing mischievousness. The color of Robin Hood's clothing, typifying adventure, boldness, chivalry, freedom, and outlawry. Foresters as well as outlaws felt protected by the color in the woods, and a man in green was popular on old signs, probably representing the squire's gamekeeper or head man. In Freemasonry assigned to the Knight of the Red Cross, as "truth is a divine attribute and flourisheth like a bay-tree," and to the Perfect Master, as "being dead in sin, hope thou to revive in virtue." In heraldry called vert and represented on engravings by oblique lines from dexter to sinister base; symbolic of hope and springtime. Emblematic of medicine because its color is that of herbs. Ancient academic gowns of medicine were green. Chlorophyll tablets often are green because the color is soothing yet exhilerating. Its corresponding musical tone is F natural. In precious stones represented by the emerald, jade, jadite, jasper. In traffic-lore a go-ahead signal symbolizing safety. In Chinese tradition stands for virgin birth, disgrace, and the element wood. With blue, it influences the gall and liver. In Christianity signifies bountifulness, hope, victory of life over death. Also a death omen, and as such associated with Saint Michael; a symbol of the never-ending, it is associated with Saint George, who sometimes is called the everlasting green one because the fight between good and evil is never-ending; a symbol of purity, it is associated with Virgin Mary, who sometimes is shown in a green mantle standing on the crescent moon; symbolic of the soul, it is associated with the walls of New Jerusalem as seen by John in Revelation. It is a color of Christmas, Easter, and Epiphany. In Egypt Isis was known as Lady of the Emerald; Time was the Everlasting Green One. In Greek antiquity emblematic of knowledge (the laurel tree of Apollo supposedly conferred knowledge) and of wisdom (Athena often had an emerald on her breastplate). Hebrew symbol of the beginning of time, the firmament. According to the Hindus green confers knowledge and memory along with insight into the future. The chariot driven across the sky by Om, the sun, was drawn by a green (all-enduring) horse (knowledge) with seven heads; meaning that the knowledge or wisdom of Om are eternal and comprehend the whole universe. In Ireland the color of the shamrock worn as a good-luck talisman. The shee or leprechauns, a wee, joyous, soulless folk of the middle kingdom, wore green, and the idea of wearing green as a charm came from fear of being bewitched by them. In Japan symbolizes maidenliness, resolution, vitality, and youth. The green pine tree typifies unflinching purpose and the vigor of old age, whereas the willow is likened to a slender maiden. In Mexico a goddess of the Emerald was worshiped. In Roman antiquity a death color, and an attribute of Mercury as messenger of death. Also emblematic of Venus. In Scotland regarded as fateful, as the men of Caithness wore it when disastrously defeated by the English in the battle of Flodden Field.

Fiddler's Green. An imaginary place free from care.

Green bed. The green bed in the Song of Solomon is sometimes erroneously considered a poor bed, the only bed a shepherd lover could provide; the interpretation should be evergreen, i.e. eternal, everlasting.

Green bonnet. Bankruptcy. In some European countries, the bankrupt once was forced to wear a green bonnet.

Green bush. Anciently, a green bush was hung over the door of a house in which wine was sold.

Green cloth. Prize in annual games in 13th century Verona to winner of foot-race.

Green clouds. In Chinese art a plague of insects.

Green dragon. In China the East, spring season, water controller. Identical with azure dragon.

Green-eyed monster. Envy, jealousy.

Green fingers. Successful gardener.

Green goods. Counterfeit paper money.

Green hands. Inferior sailors; a nautical term meaning not ripe.

Green Knight. In Celtic legend immortal knight whose club is a holly bush (winter emblem). He and Sir Gawain, an oak-knight (summer-knight), make a compact to behead one another at alternate New Years, meaning midsummer and midwinter, but when it comes to the point, the holly-knight permits the oak-knight to return to his own land. A time myth, in which the Green Knight (darkness or winter) permits Sir Gawain (sun or spring) resurrection. See Saint John's Day.

Green man. See Green Knight, Khidr, Stranger in green raiment.

Green Mountain State. Vermont.

Green Pastures. Paradise.

Greenroom. The performer's waiting room, once provided in theaters.

Green School. School in which Moslem Sufis ponder on immortality and the need of ever serving the Maker.

Green stones. In ancient Egypt and in other nations of antiquity, amulets put in tombs to assure the dead a safe journey to the world of everlasting life and youth.

Green Tara. Buddhist goddess Syamatara, which see.

Green vegetables. Greens used at the Jewish Passover feast, the Seder, are lettuce, parsley, radish, watercress, all symbolic of the coming spring and suggesting the ever sustaining hope of human redemption and the perpetual renewal of life.

Pale green. In Christian tradition, baptism.

Wearing green stockings. In medieval England part of the costume of an elder, unmarried sister at the wedding of a younger sister.

Wearing of the Green. Showing Irish sympathies, alluding to a popular Irish song.

GREGORY (GREG) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning vigilant, watchful.

GREIP In Norse mythology daughter of Geirrod and Ran. Giantess wife of the dwarf Ivalde, and by him mother of Egil-Orvandel, Ide, and Thjasse Volund. By a second marriage, she was the mother of two daughters, Fenja and Menja. She was one of the nine Vana-mothers of Heimdall. See Vana-Mothers. A personification of waves, she was one of the fire-maids who sent off sparks from the World Mill.

GREIT In Welsh mythology one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being Ludd and Mabon. In another triad, the three notable prisoners are Gweir, Llyr, and Mabon. Light hero imprisoned in the underworld.

GREMLIN An airborne supernatural being or demon, especially troublesome to aircrews and military pilots. First discovered during World War I.

GRENDEL Norse great water

giant which devastates the low coasts of the North Sea and devours men sleeping in Heorot Hall. No man can kill the monster, but Beowulf attacks it and tears out one of its arms. Grendel, ruler of the powers of the deep, is a personification of storm flood, overpowered by the sun-hero Beowulf. Their conflict resembles that of the mortal-eating monsters battled by Mithra, Perseus, and other sun-heroes.

GREP In Norse mythology the three evil sons of Beli, the storm giant. They plotted the downfall of the gods. When Beli captured Freyja (fertility goddess) and brought her to Jotunheim (otherworld), one Grep desired to marry her, but she would not have him. The capture of Freyja resembles Hades abduction of Persephone.

GRETA (GRETCHEN) Feminine name; diminutive of Margaret. The name is frequently used by writers to typify blond, blue-eyed innocence.

GRETNA GREEN A place in Scotland where runaway couples until 1856 were married simply by declaring before witnesses their willingness to marry. Neither bans, licence, nor priest was necessary. Frequently the declaration was made to a blacksmith.

GREYHOUND Conceit, grace, hunting, pride, speed. In heraldry courage, loyalty, vigilance. In China heavenly dog, frequently represented in art. The greyhound was known to Egyptians and Persians of antiquity, and was sent out on the chase alone to capture animals such as the antelope. Sarama, the Hindu dog of dawn, is depicted as a greyhound.

GREY OF MACHA In Irish legend magic steed out of Grey Lake. Captured by Cuchulainn. Typifies a cloud.

GRI-BDOG (DI-DO) In Tibetan Buddhism ten demon knife carriers. Storm deities.

GRID Norse giantess, hag to whom Odin was lover and by whom he became the father of Vidar. A magician, she owned the magic wand Gridarvold. When Thor set out to visit Geirrod, she warned him of the danger and provided him with a girdle of strength, iron gloves, and a staff.

GRIDIRON An implement of martyrdom. In Christian art an emblem of Saints Cyprian, Dionysus the Areopagite, Faith, Justina, Lawrence.

GRIEF Represented by the colors brown and gray and by a dandelion. Personified in an Italian icon by a naked man whose hands are manacled and whose feet are fettered. He is encompassed by a serpent which gnaws his left side; his appearance is melancholy.

GRIFFIN (GRIFFITH) Masculine name from the Roman name Rufus, meaning red, and from the Welsh, meaning having great faith.

GRIFFIN (GRIFFON, GRYFFON, GRYPHON) A fabulous creature with the body of a lion, the head and wings of an eagle, and ears in a forward position, which indicate alertness. A benign and powerful deity transporter. Symbol of courage, enlightenment, eternal vigilance, magnanimity, perseverance, strength, swiftness, valor, and wisdom; also

carnal passions. In ancient zodiacs sometimes substituted for the scorpion and thus typified the evil principle. Form worn as a charm to drive away evil spirits and witches. In heraldry signifies a supporter, one exceedingly alert and with acute hearing. Resolves into ag-ur-if-in, which yields mighty-fire, living-one (sun), and is allied to gryffe (claw). In China represents Tou. In Christian art typifies the union of the divine (eagle) and human (lion) nature of Christ. Also an animal which preys on those who oppress and persecute Christians. In Greek mythology sacred to Apollo and Athena. The Greeks apparently derived the winged lion from ancient Assyrian steles, where it represented Nergal. It also appears in Persian sculpture.

Griffin with a ball under its claw. Enlightenment protecting the Pearl of Great Price or pearl of perfection or wisdom; supporter of the water-mother.

Two griffins. Enlightenment and wisdom.

GRIFIR (GRIPER) In the Volsung Saga brother of Hjordis and uncle of Sigurd. Seer who foretells Sigurd's fate.

GRI-GRI African talisman. The most efficacious is considered a bag containing a piece of dried navel-string of the wearer.

GRIM A giant in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. He tries to stop pilgrims on their journey to Celestial City and is slain by Greatheart.

GRIMALKIN A cat, the spirit of a witch. In medieval demonology, a witch was permitted to assume the body of a cat nine times, hence the nine lives of a cat.

GRIM AND HILDE In the Dietrich legend giant guardians of a great treasure. They ravaged the land of Dietrich by fire and Dietrich finally slayed them with the sword Naglering, forged for them by the dwarf Alberich, who later stole the sword from them and gave it to Dietrich. After killing the fire-giants, Dietrich took their treasure, which included the helmet Hildegrim, which provided more than a mortal's strength. This is a fertility legend. The giants represent drought which destroys fertility, the treasure they guard in the otherworld and which Dietrich, as the beneficient fertilizing sun, releases.

GRIMHILD In the Volsung Saga sorceress wife of King Giuki. She gives a magic potion to Sigurd which causes him to forget Brynhild and to marry her daughter Gudrun. She exemplifies excessive mother love.

GRIMNIR (GRIMNER) In Norse mythology a name of Odin, indicating his habit of traveling incognito. He wears a hood covering the upper part of his face.

GRIM REAPER Death.

GRINDSTONE Custom, stubbornness. It carries the same symbolism as wheel, which see.

GRIP See under gestures.

GRISELDA (GRIESSEL, GRIZLE, GRIZZEL) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning stone heroine and signifying patience; also from the Germanic, meaning gray and battle. Boccaccio gives the name to a heroine who is a model of enduring and unreasoning devotion, whose husband tests her patience.

GRISMADEVI Summer, one of the Buddhist Goddesses of the

four seasons. Her color is red; her vahana is a blue yak; her emblems are a parusu (axe) and kapala (skull cup). She is usually shown with an animal head. In Tibet called dByar-gyi-rgyal-mo.

GRJOTTUNGARD In Norse mythology domain of Hrungner; world of frost.

GROA (GROAD) In Norse mythology described as both swan-maiden and sorceress giantess. She was the wife of Orvandel, mother of Svipdag, sister of Signe-Alveig. She loosened but failed to dislodge the fragment of flint stone buried in Thor's forehead. Halfdan, her sister's husband took her as captive, and she became the mother of a son called Gudhorn. As the mistress of Halfdan, she is the mythological equivalent of the legendary Gerutha (Gertrude), mother of Amleth (Hamlet). Orvandel is the equivalent of Horveldillus, who, in the 12th century tale, is the father of Amleth. Her name is from the Icelandic meaning to grow, sprout, and she sometimes is identified as an elf of growth. See Hamlet.

GROMOVIT (GROMOVNIK) Serbian deity. Thunderer, dispenser of good harvests. Christianized as Saint Iliya Gromovnik. Analogue of Perun.

GRONW PEBYR Cymric god of darkness. While chasing a stag, he is seen by Blodeuwedd, flower-maiden, wife of Llew Llaw, who falls in love with him. He kills Llew Llaw, god of light, and in turn is killed by the reborn Llew Llaw. He probably is a twin of Llew Llaw and ruler after Llew Llaw's sacrificial murder (yearly murder of the sun necessary for life-renewal each spring) at the second or darker half of the year. The stag stands for Llew.

GROOM NOT TO BE SEEN
See under Marriage with unseen groom.

GROSSNESS In an Italian icon personified by a gross, corpulant woman. In her right hand she holds an olive branch covered with fruit but without leaves; in her left hand she holds a crab.

GROTTE (GROTTI) In Norse mythology the World Mill located in the cold polar night. Hand quern or mill of King Frodi on which Fenja and Menja, two giantess sisters, ground out gold (fertility) and peace (harmony). When the sisters rebelled and turned it in reverse, it ground out salt (drought) and war. The legend is one of the seasons, alternating with fertility and famine. In Icelandic lore a queen grinds out anything the Lord orders. Compare Cardea.

GROUND HOG DAY February 2, Candlemas Day, on which the ground hog is said to come out of his burrow. If he sees his shadow he retreats into his hole for six more weeks in the expectation of more cold weather or a late coming of spring. Also called woodchuck day. Candlemas is a feast of purification or the presentation of Christ in the temple. In Scotland celebrated as one of the quarter days. Compare Saint Swithin's Day.

GROVE In all parts of the world a place of religious worship. Clothing, food, rag, sacrificial victims, and other deity offerings have been hung on trees, especially in sacred groves. Brownies, elves, nymphs, tomtes, and other supernatural beings are associated

with the forest or grove. The word Asherah has been rendered grove in English; however, it probably should be rendered "image of Astarte." The golden bough of Roman antiquity was a branch from a sacred grove. See Nemoralia.

GROWTH Personified by Auxo, Horai; represented by plant life of a beneficent sort.

Growth and strength rapidly acquired. Mythological heroes whose growth and strength are rapidly acquired express the brief period needed to fill the sky with light or the clouds with moisture, to give the sun its heat, or the winds their force. Among deities possessing this characteristic are: Cuchulainn, Heracles, Hermes, Magni, Phoebus, Vali, Zeus.

GRUB STREET A London street, in recent times renamed Milton Street, which once was populated by hack writers. For this reason, mean or mechanically written literary productions are called grubstreet. The word also is applied to needy authors.

GRUMBO A giant in the nursery tale of Tom Thumb. When Tom Thumb creeps up Grumbo's sleeve, the giant shakes him off as if he were an insect.

GRUNDY, MRS. A woman who makes much of conventions and rules. A strait-laced gossip, scandal monger.

GRUS Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crane.

GRYLLI The chimera or griffin. A form worn as a talisman.

gSUN-GI-RGYAL See under Sung-gi-gval-po.

GUABANCEX Taino Indian goddess of water and wind. Her two subordinates are Coatrischie, tempest raiser, and Guatauva, her messenger. They probably are twins of darkness and light.

GUABONITO Taino Indian woman who rose from the sea and taught the hero Guagugiana the value and use of amulets.

GUACARAPITA Same as Attabeira, which see.

GUAGUGIANA (VAGONIONA) Taino Indian hero transformer. Trickster hero. His servant or comrade is Giadruvava, who, when on an errand, is taken up by the sun and transformed into a singing bird. One night each year, Giadruvava calls upon his master to come to his aid. Guagugiana was taught the value and use of amulets by Guabonito.

GUALDRADA A woman renowned for her beauty and modesty. Mentioned by Dante.

GUAMANSURI First man of Peruvian Indians. Father of Apocatequil and Piguero, twins.

GUAMAONOCON Literally, ruler of the earth. Supreme and eternal being of Taino Indians. Father Sky. Son of a mother with five names. See Attabeira. Also called Iocauna.

GUAN DI Chinese god of war. His name is used as a talisman against a multitude of evils.

GUARDIAN Represented by an angel with a flaming sword, an armed man, a beneficent dragon, a dog, a lion. 'Guard' resolves into ag-warra, i.e. might ward, is from the same root as Asgard, and is cognate with garden, garner, garrison.

Guardian angel. An angel divinely appointed at an individual's birth to accompany and protect him throughout life.

GUARINOS Paladin of Charlemagne. He was taken captive by the Moslems and escaped.

GUATAUVA Messenger of Guabancex, Taino Indian goddess of water and wind. Probably the light twin of Coatrischie.

GUCUMATZ Guatemalan feathered serpent or bird-serpent. Wind and rain god, who had three manifestations: lightning flash, lightning bolt, and thunder. He was the creator, dominator, fertilizer. He lived alone in the darkness and stillness and visited the underworld Xibalba. Among his titles were Bowels of Earth, Bowels of Heaven, Four Ends of Earth, Heart of Heaven. His emblems were a black stone, flint, or green stone (jadeite). He sometimes is identified with Hurakan. Resembles Kukulcan.

GUDANNA Assyrian-Babylonian celestial bull created by Anu at the appeal of Ishtar to destroy Gilgamesh. Its intense heat caused seven years of drought. Gilgamesh finally emasculated Gudanna. Identical with Taurus, bull of heaven, which draws the plough stars Triangulum. Compare Humbaba.

GUDATRIGAKWITL Wishosk (Wiyot) Indian Above-Old-Man. Creator deity who formed the world and peopled it by joining his hands and spreading them out.

GUDHORN In Norse mythology son of Halfdan and Groa. King of the Danes. Half-brother of Svipdag and of Hadding, against whom he warred. Probably a fertility king or ruler of the realm of darkness.

GUDRUN (GUTHRUN) 1) In the Volsung Saga, daughter of Giuki, king of the Nibelungs, and Grimhild. Her mother bewitched Sigurd with a magic drink, and he forgot his love for Brynhild and married her. To obtain the Andvari and Fafnir gold, possessed by Sigurd, her brother Guttorm, egged by her brothers Gunnar and Hogne, killed Sigurd. After Sigurd's death, Gudrun gave birth to their daughter Swanhild. Reluctantly Gudrun married Atli, brother of Brynhild and king of Huns. He too coveted the gold. He invited Gudrun's father and brothers to visit him and then treacherously attacked them. Gudrun fought with her kin. All but one of her brothers was killed. In revenge, she slew her two sons by Atli, fed their hearts to their father, slew him, and plunged into the sea to drown, but was carried by the waves to the realm of King Jonakr, who married her. She bore Jonakr three sons, Erp, Hamdir, and Sorli. This is a time myth, in which heroes of darkness (winter) and heroes of light (spring) continuously fight, each victorious according to his appropriate season. The gold is the gold of fertility, for which the gods of light and the gods of darkness (underworld) have seasonal battles. Gudrun represents the gloaming or harvest, who, after the death of Sigurd, the sun, marries first Atli, a lord of autumn, and then Jonakr, lord of winter. She is an analogue of Medea and Signy. In the Nibelungenlied she is known as Kriemhild, and in Wagner's Nibelungen Ring she is known as Gutrune. 2) In the Gudrun Lied beautiful daughter of Hettel, king of Hegelingen (Denmark or Ireland), and Hilde. She had three suitors, Hartmut, a Normandy prince; Herwig, a Zeelander; Siegfried, king of Moorland. Herwig wins the right to marry Gudrun. Hearing this, Siegfried attacks Herwig, and while they are at war, Hartmut kidnaps Gudrun, whereupon Herwig and Siegfried join forces. Gudrun remains a captive in Hartmut's castle for thirteen years, and because of her persistent refusal to marry him, his mother makes a menial servant of her. She is finally rescued by Herwig and married to him. Gudrun is a German type of wifely love and loyalty. Her legend, like that of the legend of Gudrun in the Volsung Saga, is one of light and time. 3) In an Icelandic saga she is a forceful, independent, selfish woman, married first to Thorwald, then Thord, and finally Bolli. She is in love with Kjartan, whose death she brings about.

GUEBRES (GHEBERS) Parsee fire-worshipers. The name was given to them by Arabian conquerors and has become a term applied to fire-worshipers generally.

GUECUBU (HUCUVA) Chilian Indian deity of evil.

GUELPH One who belonged to the papal and popular party in medieval Italy; opposed to the Ghibellines, the aristocratic or imperial party, which supported the German emperors. The civil war caused much bloodshed in Italy. Guelph came from Welf, name of a founder of a princely German family. In the 19th century the name was used by a secret Italian society which opposed foreign rulers.

GUENDOLOENA In Brythonic legend daughter of Corineus and wife of Locrine. When Locrine divorced her and married Estrildis, by whom he already had a daughter named Sabrina, Guendoloena raised an army and fought Locrine, who was slain. She assumed the government and her first acts were to throw Estrildis and Sabrina into the Severn.

GUENEVER See Guinevere.

GUERMANTES, De In Marcel Proust's Remembrance of Things Past, a French family of noble lineage. They are preoccupied solely with maintaining their position in aristocratic society, and know little of the history and tradition of their family. They are possessed of narrow intelligences and without culture, concerning themselves with balls, banquets, and other entertainments, adultery, duplicity, gossip, political intrigue, and social animosities and jealousies. They are snobs, and even those members who are courteous and affable, are contemptuous under their veneer of all not associated with a family of equally ancient lineage.

GUFITTAR Lapp forest spirit; underground dwarf who brings cattle to earth. Corresponds to the Norwegian Govetter and Scandinavian Uldda.

GUHYA-PATI Buddhist master of secrets; glorious secret assembly. In Tibet called dPal-gsan-dus-pa or Pal-sang-wa-du-pa.

GUIANOS Yellow shells regarded by Taino Indians as talismans.

GUIDANCE Spiritual guidance is represented by a dove, ram, or star.

GUIDO DE MONTEFELTRO Distinguished Ghibelline who was persuaded by Pope Boniface VIII to give fraudulent counsel. By

Dante placed in the Inferno.

GUIDO THE SAVAGE Paladin of Charlemagne. He is shipwrecked on the coast of the Amazons, where he is doomed to fight ten of their male champions. After slaying them, he is compelled to marry ten of the Amazons. He finally escapes with Aleria, his favorite wife.

GUIGNOL A character in French puppet-shows. As his performance is usually gruesome and macabre, short plays of this sort are called Guignol.

GUILDENSTERN In Shakespeare's Hamlet a companion of Hamlet. He is the type of court knave easily tricked into any hard or dirty work.

GUIMAZOA Same as Attabeira, which see.

GUINEVERE (GUANHUMARA, GUENEVER, GUENHUVARA, GVENOUR, GWENHWYVAR, GWYNHWYVAR) (1) Feminine name from the Welsh, meaning white phantom or white wave. (2) In Arthurian legends wife of King Arthur. According to Malory, she is the daughter of Leodegrance, king of Cameliard. She is abducted by Meleagant, lord of the underworld, and, in one version, rescued by Lancelot, and in another by Gawain. She conceives a guilty passion for Lancelot, who becomes her lover, but during the absence of Arthur in his expeditions against Leo, the Roman king, she is seduced by Modred, nephew-son of Arthur, who has usurped the throne. Arthur hastens home, Guinevere flees, and Arthur and Modred fight a desperate battle in which Modred is slain and Arthur mortally wounded. Guinevere takes the veil at Almesbury, where she dies. She is buried at Glastonbury; in some accounts she is buried beside Arthur on Avalon. Her amour with Lancelot appears to be a later addition to the legend. In one account Sir Meliagrance, a knight of the Round Table, informs Arthur of his wife's unfaithfulness, and Lancelot is forced into combat with his fellow knight. He has Meliagrance down and is willing to let him rise again when Guinevere gives him the sign that Meliagrance must die. Thus Guinevere is a beautiful, but faithless wife, sensual in love, merciless in revenge. She is a goddess of dawn and spring, and in the natural course of events is claimed by the lord of darkness, from whom she is periodically rescued by knights or heroes of light. In early legends Arthur is said to have three wives, all named Gwynhwyvar; one the daughter of Ogyrvran, an underworld deity; one the daughter of Gwyrd Gwent, about whom nothing is known; one the daughter of Gwyrthur ap Greidawl, a light deity. The Round Table, a table of plenty, was Guinevere's wedding gift to Arthur.

GUITAR In folklore a form assumed by witches. A guitar is played in making a pact with the devil. It often is played as an accompaniment to love songs, and its dream significance is declaration of love. In China called p'i p'a, and symbolic of determination of the mind, fidelity, purity, and of the moon. Emblem of Mo-li-Hai.

GULA Sumerian patroness of medicine. Great one who cured diseases and prolonged life. As defender of homes the dog is associated with her. Consort of Ninurta. Identified with Bau and Innini. Also called Ninudzalli,

lady of the morning light, and Ninkarraka. In some accounts Gula is identified as an Assyrian god who shared with Nebo, Nergal, and Shamash the power of restoring the dead to life and of curing diseases whether from illness or sin.

GULBAN Celtic wild boar (storm demon) always hunted in vain. Diarmaid resolved to slay it, and finally does, but is slain in doing so. In one version Diarmaid is killed by the boar's bristles after the boar is dead.

GULL Adventure, gullibility; sea emblem. Dream significance: safe journey.

GULLFAXI (GOLDFAX) Literally, golden-mane. In Norse mythology steed of Hrungnir. He carried his owner into Asgard, where Hrungnir was slain by Thor, who then gave the steed to his son Magni. Typifies light rays.

GULLINBURSTI (SLIDRUGTANNI) Literally, golden-bristle. In Norse mythology boar which drove Frey's chariot. It typifies the sun and its brilliant rays. As Frey was a fertility deity, some interpretations are that Gullinbursti represents a field swaying with ripe grain. See Hildisvini.

GULLINKAMBI (GULLINKAMBE) Norse cock of the north, which sits on the topmost branch of Yggdrasil. It awakens the gods from sleep and puts demons of darkness to flight. Each morning the red cock answers it. Like Heimdal, his mission is to awaken and speed forth heroes. It crows at Ragnarok to warn the gods. Also called Goldcomb.

GULLINTAMI An epithet of Heimdal because his teeth are of gold.

GULLTOP (GULLTOPP) Literally, goldtop. Steed of Heimdal, Norse god of the rainbow.

GULLVEIG (GOLLVEIG, GOLVEIG-HEID, GULVEIG-HODER) Literally, gold might. In Icelandic signifies gold drink or gold thirst. Goddess of evil, ruler of Iarnvid, mother of the Varns, who pursued the sun and moon. In the guise of one fair and young, she became an attendant of Freyja. In a plot with Loki, her husband, she lured Freyja from the security of her abode, and the goddess was abducted to Jotunheim. To obtain the release of Freyja, the gods warred against the giants and precipitated Ragnarok. Because of her evil designs, Gullveig three times was smitten by Odin, and three times came to life again. She represents the forces of storms and winter, which abducted Freyja, fertility and growth. Her thirst was for the gold of corn or wheat. She was three times burnt and three tin es came to life because storms and winter periodically revive. Gullveig is sometimes identified as Freyja in her underworld role, the season in which she fails to provide the earth with fruitfulness; a role in which she is an analogue of Persephone. The shepherd of Gullveig is Gymer; other names by which she is known are: Angerboda, Aurboda, and Hag of Iarnvid.

GULU Unganda (Africa) heaven; father of Walumbe (death).

GUN Death, hunting, violence, war. Dream significance: deceptive gain.

GUNA One of the three dominating principles of nature ac-

cording to the Sankhya (Hindu) theory. The transmigration of the soul through deities, men, beasts, and plants is according to one of the three gunas, which are goodness (sattva), passion (rajas), darkness (tamas).

GUNADHYA In Hindu legend Gunadhya sends a poem he had written in his own blood to the king of Satavahana, who rejects the poem because of the dialect in which it is written. Piece by piece, Gunadhya feeds his poem to a fire. While it is being consumed, his song brings together all the beasts of the forest, who weep at the beauty of his tale. Satavahana falls ill and is told that he must eat game, but none can be found as all beasts are listening to the burning song. Hearing this, the king rushes to the fire and buys the remaining portion of the poem. The song of Gunadhya is the song of the wind.

GUNASARMAN Hindu hero who, like Joseph, has been falsely accused by a woman he scorned. Also like Joseph, he has the skill of interpreting dreams while in prison and is raised to the position of minister to Mahasena.

GUNE A woman; hence son of a gun.

GUNGNIR (GUNGNER) In Norse mythology the unerring spear of Odin, made by the dwarfs. Odin lent it to heroes and gave it to Dag; Sigmund used it. Against it all weapons were useless, and oaths were taken on it because of its strength. Runes were written on its point, and when Odin was represented as the god of eloquence and poetry, the spear represented his stinging mordant satire. The spear typifies light rays.

GUNLAD (GUNNLOD) Norse underworld princess. Daughter of the dwarf Suttung, who entrusted to her jars of poetic mead. By trickery, Odin won her affection and took the three jars, Bodn, Odrorir, and Son, from her. In spite of this, she aided Odin in his escape from her cave-dwelling in Jotunheim. To avenge the wrong done to her, her grandfather set the world aflame. The escape of Odin typifies the daily (or yearly) escape of light from the realm of darkness.

GUNNAR In Norse mythology son of Giuki and Grimhild, brother of Gudrun, Guttorm, and Hogne. Sigurd, disguised as Gunnar, who lacked the power to penetrate the wall of fire which protected Brynhild, courted Brynhild for Gunnar. When Brynhild discovered she had been deceived she prevailed upon her husband to have her former lover killed. Gunnar, desiring the gold possessed by Sigurd, assigned Guttorm to the deed. After the death of Sigurd, his widow Gudrun became the wife of Atli. He too desired the gold. Atli invited his wife's brothers to visit him, and upon their arrival attacked them, killing Gunnar. This is a seasonal myth, Gunnar and his brothers representing powers of darkness which killed the sun (Sigurd) and robbed him of golden corn or wheat. Gunnar is the analogue of Gunther in the Nibelungenlied.

GUNNODOYAH In Iroquois mythology a mortal, caught by Hino, the Thunderer, and armed by him with the celestial bow.

GUNTHER In the Nibelungenlied warrior king of Burgundy. Husband of Brunhild, brother of Kriemhild, the wife of Siegfried, who had deceived Brunhild. Goaded by the jealous Brunhild

to kill Siegfried and, without gratitude for favors he had received from his brother-in-law, but bound by oath not to shed the blood of Siegfried, he commissioned Hagen to do the foul deed. The Nibelungs' treasure was brought to Kriemhild as the widow of Siegfried, and part of this Hagen stole for Gunther, who hid it in the Rhine. When Kriemhild became the wife of King Etzel, at her behest, her brothers, the Burgundians, and their knights were invited to a festival, and all the Burgundians were slain. This is a time myth, in which fertility is hidden in the underworld (waters of the Rhine) after the death of the harvest season. Gunther, a prince of darkness, is an analogue of Gunnar in the Volsung Saga. Gundicarius, a Burgundian king who, with all his people, was slaughtered in 437 by the Huns is said to be the historical character drawn on for these legends.

GURGIUNT BRABTRUC (GURGUNTIUS) Son of Belinus. Legendary king of Britain. Mortal form of an old Celtic god Gargantua, which see.

GURIKHOISIB Hottentot first ancestor. Solitary dweller in the wilderness.

GURU KAM BALU Tibetan Buddhist headless monk. Probably a wind deity.

GURU RIMPOCHE In Tibetan Buddhism faithful follower of Strong-Tsong-Gampa.

GUSHASP In Iranian legend fire on Mount Asnavand; one of the three fires that protected the land. The other two were Burzhin Mitro and Frobach.

GUSTAVUS (GUS, GUSTAF, GUSTAVE) Masculine name, Latinization of the Germanic; first element uncertain; second element meaning staff. Also from the Swedish, meaning staff of Goth; hero, warrior.

GUSTR A name of Thjasse signifying gale.

GUTHRIE Masculine name from the Danish, meaning war serpent.

GUTRUNE In Wagner's Nibelungen Ring the sister of Gunther, courted and won by Siegfried. Analogue of Gudrun and Kriemhild, which see.

GUTTORM In Volsung Saga son of Giuki and Grimhild. Brother of Gudrun, Gunnar, and Hogne. A prince of darkness. To obtain the gold possessed by Sigurd (sun) he undertook his murder because he, unlike his brothers, was not bound to Sigurd by oath. He attacked Sigurd in his sleep but, before he died, Sigurd thrust his sword Gram at Guttorm, who was killed. Typifies gloaming.

GUY (WYATT) (1) Masculine name from the Germanic through the French, meaning guide, leader; also wide or wood. (2) In England, a rag or straw effigy of Guy Fawkes carried around in procession and then burned on November 5, in memory of the 17th Century Gunpowder Plot, for which Fawkes was executed; hence any badly or oddly dressed person or one of grotesque appearance. In the United States, the word applies to almost anyone, as "He's a decent guy."

Guy de Montfort. One who avenged his father's death through the murder of Henry, son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, during mass. Placed by Dante in the Inferno.

Guy of Warwick. Hero of a 13th century English romance. To obtain Felice as his wife he must undertake many knightly deeds, in which he slays noxious beasts and rescues maidens. Forty days after his marriage he feels he must put on pilgrim's dress and go to the Holy Land, where he slays the Ethiopian giant Amarant and meets his friend Thierry. Finally, a beggar he returns home. His wife, not recognizing him, asks if he received any news of her husband in his wanderings. He shrinks from breaking into the works of mercy she is performing and takes up his abode nearby as a hermit. When he realizes he has but hours to live, he sends his wife a ring; she rushes to him in time to close his eyes. The legend is a Christian version of the story of the sun-hero Odysseus. In the Pagan version the forces of evil killed by Odysseus are those of darkness, drought, and storm; those killed by Guy are moral forces of evil. As the sun must travel daily across the sky, so must a sun-hero leave his home, to return at gloaming to the wife he left at sunrise, close by the borders of the realm of darkness. Thierry illustrates the animistic belief of the soul which can leave the body and return to it.

GUYON, SIR In Spenser's Faerie Queene, knight personifying temperance or self-government. To him is assigned the task of subduing the sorceress Acrasia, personifying intemperance. He devastates the Bower of Bliss, where Acrasia dwells. Mortal form of the Celtic Gwyn. Name from the Spanish guia, meaning a guide. See Gwyn.

GUZU-TENNO Japanese celestial king of the ox head. An aspect of Susa-no-wo.

GWADYN ODYEITH In Arthurian romance one who aided Arthur in his attack on the boar Twrch Trwyth. By making as many sparks from the sole of his foot as when an iron strikes a solid object, he cleared the way for Arthur and his men. An aspect of the sun.

GWADYN OSSOL In Arthurian romances a giant under whose weight a mountain became a plain.

GWALCHMEI In Brythonic legend a later form of Llew Llaw Gyffes, a light god. A knight of the Round Table who never left an adventure unachieved. He was one of the three men to whom the nature of every object was known; the other two being Llacheu, son of Arthur, and Riwallawn Walth Banhadlen. He was the brother and enemy of Modred. In the dream of Rhonabwy son of Arthur by his sister Gwyar. The name is a Welsh form of Gawain and signifies Falcon of May. See Galahad.

GWA-RIO-BAI The 'recumbent-dragon' plum trees at Kameido, Japan, from which fruit was presented each year to the Shogun. The name comes from the shape of the trees.

GWAWL Literally, light. In Welsh legend son of Clud, betrothed to the fairy Rhiannon, who loved Pwyll. Pwyll, in beggar dress, asked as a boon that the bag he carried be filled with badger. The more that was put into the bag (cloud), the more room it seemed to have. Gwawl became angry, and Pwyll explained that it could not be filled until a man of lands tread the meat down with his foot. When Gwawl put his foot in the bag,

Pwyll slipped it over his head and tied it. To escape death he renounced his claim to Rhiannon. His friend Llewyd avenged the insult. Probably a sun god covered by clouds in a conflict with a deity of darkness.

GWEIR (GWAIR) In Welsh mythology one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being Llyr and Mabon. He is imprisoned in Caer Sidi in Annwfn through the spite of Pwyll and Pryderi, and rescued by Arthur. While Annwfn (underworld) is despoiled Gweir sings, thenceforth till doom he remains a bard. Probably a wind deity.

GWEN (GUENER) Irish goddess of smiles. Sister of Jou and Sadurn. She resembles Venus.

GWENDOLEN (GWEN, GWENDOLYN) Feminine name from the Welsh, meaning white-browed.

GWERN In Celtic mythology son of Matholwch and Branwen, nephew of Bran and Evnissyen. When his father abdicated and declared him king, his jealous uncle Evnissyen tossed him into a fire, which consumed him. This legend probably reflects the primitive sacrifice rite in which a child, acting as surrogate for a fertility hero, was killed after temporary investiture as king, and compares with a Greek legend in which Heracles in a state of madness killed children by fire. Gwern means alder, and the alder was used for sacred fires. He may have been surrogate for Bran, an alder deity.

GWEVYL In Arthurian romance knight of the strange lips. When sad, he let one fall to his stomach, while with the other he made a hood over his head.

GWIAWN In Arthurian romance a magician with the power of curing an injury.

GWION BACH In Celtic mythology son of Gwreang. He was exposed and found in a harvest basket on the shore by Cerridwen who lived in the depth of the lake. She set him to stir the caldron in which she was brewing poetic inspiration for her son, the ugly Afagddu. Three great drops fell from the stew and burned Gwion, imparting to him all knowledge of things past, present, and future. Angered that Gwion received that intended for her son, she pursued him. Possessing shape-changing powers, he transformed himself into a hare in autumn, and she pursued him in the shape of a greyhound; into a fish in the winter rainy season, and she pursued him in the shape of an otter; into a bird in the spring, and she pursued him in the shape of a hawk; into a grain of winnowed wheat at the summer harvest, and she finally overtook him in the form of a black hen with a red comb (death colors) and ate him. When she returned to her natural shape, she found herself pregnant and gave birth to a boy which she tied in a leather bag and cast into the sea two days before May Day. The boy (either the son of Gwion or Gwion reborn) was found by Elphin, who renamed him Taliesin (meaning beautiful brow or fine value). Cerridwen typifies a nature goddess and storm hag, who pursued Gwion, a fertility or sun hero. When he concealed himself in a heap of grain, he experienced the ritual murder of a barley-king. See sun hero.

GWLAD YR HAV Welsh otherworld. Land of Summer, land

from which men came.

GWRACH Y RHIBYN Welsh spirit which warns of approaching death.

GWRAGEDD ANNWN Welsh gentle damsel fairies of lakes and streams. In Christian tradition descendants of villagers condemened to sink below the waters for reviling Saint Patrick. Compare Gwyllion.

GWRHYR GWALSTAWT In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. He knew all the languages of men as well as of all other creatures. A magician able to transform himself into a bird, he acted as Arthur's ambassador (envoy of the god of fertility) in negotiating with the wild boar Twrch Trwyth (a force of destruction). Probably a wind deity.

GWRI A name of Pryderi meaning golden-hair.

GWRNACH In Arthurian legend giant slain with his own sword by Kay.

GWYAR In early Welsh mythology a sister of Arthur and wife of the sky-god Lludd. By Arthur the mother of Gwalchmei. Name meaning gore or shed blood. Personification of dawn or gloaming.

GWYDDNEU GARANHIR In Welsh legend ruler of a lost country, which is now under water. Father of Elphin. He asked and received the protection of Gwyn. In Arthurian legend, Gwyddneu's basket was one from which the whole world might eat according to each one's desire. Resembles Dagda's caldron. See caldron.

GWYDION (GWIDION) Literally, to say poetry. In Cymric mythology son of Don, brother of Amaethon, Gilvaethwy, and Govannon, brother and lover of Arianrhod. He disguises himself as a bard and goes into the underworld realm of Pryderi, where he entertains and then asks his host to grant him a boon, the herd of swine he had received as a gift from Arawn. When Pryderi received the gift, he promised not to give or sell any until they had doubled in number. By magic, Gwydion turns fungus into twelve greyhounds and twelve stallions and suggests Pryderi need neither give nor sell the swine to him, but exchange them for the animals. Pryderi agrees and Gwydion hurries away with the swine; the magic charm soon passes and Pryderi has nothing left but a lot of fungus, whereupon he invades Math's territory for his swine, but succumbs before the power of light. During the battle, Gilvaethwy outrages Goewin, Math's footholder, and, when Math, the uncle of Gilvaethwy, discovers this, he transforms the brothers, first into a couple of deer, then into swine, and finally into wolves. In Gwydion's endeavors to help mankind, he organizes a second onslaught against the underworld to obtain the deer, dog, and lapwing and is confined by his uncle in the bone-fortress of Oeth and Anoeth. Goewin, no longer a virgin, is discharged as Math's footholder, and Gwydion, pretending his sister Arianrhod is a virgin although she already has conceived his sons, presents her to Math to fill the place vacated by Goewin. Math, discovering she is not a virgin, will not have her, and the furious Arianrhod throws one son, Dylan, into the sea. Gwydion manages to save the other child and tricks Arianrhod into naming him Llew

Llaw. Gwydion is an ash and sun god; he is druid of the gods and master of illusion and phantasy; he is hostile to the niggardly gods of the underworld who hoard fertility, which they keep buried under the earth until he, as beneficent trickster (with his warm sunrays) forces from them for the use of mankind. He is credited with originating April Fool's Day when, on April 1, he conjured up the armies to fool Arianrhod and caused her to confer arms on Llew Llaw. He helped Math create Blodeuwedd (flower-wife) for Llew. His mansion, the Milky Way, is believed to be the track he made while seeking Llew Llaw after his treacherous death at the hands of Blodeuwedd. He is said to be a later anthropomorphic form of some ancient swine god because a swine was one of the shapes into which he was transformed. He resembles Arthur, Cuchulainn, Odin, Ogma. See Battle of Trees.

GWYLLION Welsh cruel and fierce mountain fairies. Compare Gwragodd Annwn.

GWYN (GWYNWAS) Literally, fair, white. In Brythonic mythology, son of Nudd. A magician and god of battle, he was the wild hunter of men's souls, which he led to Annwn, where he was lord. He abducted Greudylad, affianced to his brother Gwyrthur. In the fight which followed Arthur interfered, demanded that Creudylad remain with her father, and sentenced Gwyn and Gwyrthur to fight for her each May Day until doom, when she would be given to the victor. The battle is that of winter and summer over the spring maid. Gwyn is the Welsh equivalent of the Cornish Melwas; in Arthurian romances he is mortalized as Gunvasius (Sir Guynas, Gwenbaus, Gwinas), king of the Orkneys, and in Spenser's Faerie Queene as Guyon. He also appears as king of the Tylwyth Teg (Welsh fairies).

GWYNEDD In Brythonic mythology tribe first ruled by Math, later governed by the magic of Gwydion, who was the first herdsman of the tribe's cattle. Gwynedd is the sky, over which Math is lord; the cattle are clouds over which Gwydion, the sun, is herdsman.

GWYNHWYVAR See Guinevere.

GWYRTHUR Brythonic solar deity, a god of summer. Brother and enemy of Gwyn, who abducted Creudylad, to whom Gwyrthur was betrothed. He was forced to fight a perpetual battle with Gwyn. As Gwyrthur ap Greidawl (i.e. Victor, son of Scorcher), he was the father of Gwynhwyvar (Guinevere), one of Arthur's three wives by that name. See Gwyn.

GYALIN King reigning over the Lamayin realm of the Sipa Khorlo or wheel of life of Tibetan Buddhism.

GYAL-TSHAN Tibetan victorious banner or standard. A large one sometimes has the sacred texts and eight Buddhist symbols.

GYGES (GYAS, GYES) (1) In Greek mythology, one of the three Hecatoncheires, giant sons of Uranus and Gaea. The Earthquake. An ally of Zeus in his war against the Titans. Killed by Heracles. (2) Shepherd king of Lydia. He dethroned and put his predecessor Candaules to death. He had a magic ring through which he was able to become invisible and see others at

pleasure. The ring is a ring of fertility, the fruitfulness of the earth being seen in spring and invisible in winter.

GYLFE A legendary king of Svithod (Sweden) skilled in cunning and magic. In the form of an old man, called Gangleri, he set out for Asgard. The Aesir, knowing who he really was, prepared deceptions for him. He asked a series of questions of Odin, who assumed three forms: Har (High), Jafnhar (Equally High), and Thridi (Third). The answers are the myths related in Gylfaginning (Delusion or Beguiling of Gylfe), which composes the first part of the Younger Edda. When all had been related the Aesir tossed Gylfe out.

GYMIR (GYMER) In Norse mythology father of Gerd. Giant shepherd of Gulveig, the Hag of Iarnvid. Storm giant of the east. Also called Egther or Aegir, a title meaning the covering of the depth of the ocean and, as Egther, he was an ocean deity.

GYP A common dog's name. A bitch or female puppy is called a gyp. The name yields ever-existent eye. In England, a gyp is a college servant, and in the United States, a swindler.

GYPSUM In Greek antiquity used in initiations to 'smear off' or purify. Supposedly worn by the Titans as a disguise to keep them from being identified when they mutilated Dionysus.

GYPSY (GIPSY) Fortune teller, musician, nomad, story teller, tent dweller, tinker. Usually identified as of Egyptian descent, the Gypsies being said to be descendants of outcasts of the temple of Thoth. They probably are of Aryan descent, Indian, or Persian. According to a Christian legend they are strays on earth because they refused to shelter the Virgin and her child in their flight to Egypt.

GYRON In heraldry an ordinary, signifying unity.

GYU-O In Japan a lie-detector. A white paper on which a grotesque karasu (crow or raven) is drawn. Used when taking oaths. After a person has sworn that a statement is true the gyu-o is burned and the ashes are given to him to swallow. The guy-o angered by untruths will devour the falsifier. Used especially on suspected thieves or other criminals.

H

H Eighth in a class or series. In gnostic tradition, the Twin Pillars of Heaven, the Aged and Immutable Door or Gateway. Signifies the Hierarch (One who has attained the mystic age of 33). As the equivalent of eight, the letter of atonement or regeneration. Its ladder-like form symbolizes up and down. Mystic emblem of the Celestial Twins, the Horebs, i.e. Cherubs, and of the Harits; all are also represented by HH or twin towers. Occult significance: tends toward gain or pleasure; its period is for eight years. Character traits: fluent with words, love of outdoors, love of splendor, materialistic. Physical weak spots: stomach and tumors. Planetary correspondence: Mercury. Symbolic correspondence: inspiration. Tarot correspondence: Justice. Zodiacal correspondence: Cancer (according to some astrologers, Libra). Among Hebrew cabalists, character traits are: agriculturist,

just, traveler. In low form, abuse of justice, dissolute, strife. In medieval Roman notation 200; with line above 200,000.

Parallels the Anglo-Saxon rune haegel (hail); the Arabic hha; Celtic huath (white thorn); Egyptian hieroglyph meander (according to some the sieve, which is really the equivalent of kh), the Hebrew he (window). The Hebrew cheth (fence or enclosure), also equated with h, really is the equivalent of ch. Resolves into a-t-ch, which yields A, the resplendent self-existent (i.e. the sun). See Alphabet Affiliations.

HAAKON (HACO, HACON, HAKON, HOCKEN) (1) Masculine name from the Norwegian, which yields Great One or Great Sun and signifies high kin. (2) In Norse tradition a good king named Haakon is to rise after the Fenris-wolf has been let loose on mankind.

HABAKKUK (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning loving embrace. (2) The name of a minor Hebrew prophet about whom little is known but who has become the subject of many legends.

HABDALAH A Hebrew ceremony at the close of the Sabbath consisting of a benediction over sweet spices; the lighting of a taper, near which the fingers are held for a moment; the sipping of a glass of wine; finally the extinguishing of the taper in the wine.

HABERGEIS Tyrolian malicious bird. One of the tools of the devil, its cry denotes death. Anyone imitating it is torn to pieces.

HABONDE (ABUNDIA) In Danish mythology a distributor of gifts. She corresponds to Fulla, goddess representing the fullness of the earth at harvest.

HABOR Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning agile.

HACHET For symbolism, see ax.

HACHIMAN (HACHIMAN DAIBOSATSU, HACHIMAN TARO) Japanese war god, god of the Eight-banners. Son of Empress Jingo. Later patron deity of the Minamoto family, a warrior clan. A Shinto god adopted by the Buddhists. Apotheosized spirit of Emperor Ojin. Also called Yahata. Compares with Ares, Mars.

HACKELBEREND Literally, mantle-wearer. A name applied to Odin as wind god.

HADAD (ADAD) Syriac Great Father. Probably an atmosphere deity. Father of Seimia, fate goddess. Identical with Balmarcodes. Name means powerful.

HADASSAH Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning myrtle. In the Bible, a name for Esther.

HADDING (1) Norse sea deity. When wounded he was nursed by Ragnhild, who left a ring in his wound. At a later time, when her father instructed her to choose a husband from an assembly of suitors, she felt their bodies and recognized Hadding by means of the ring. A form of the identification motif in folktales. After years of dwelling in hills and in disuse of arms, he longed for the sea; Ragnhild, on the other hand, when away from the woodlands, longed for the cry of the wolves and the howl of beasts. A story analogous to that of Njord and

Skadi. (2) Son of Halfdan and Signe-Alveig. After the death of his father by Svipdag, he was cared for by Odin, who gave him to drink of Leifner's Flames, which gave him bravery and strength beyond that of all other men. He became king of Sweden and warred against his half-brother Gudhorn, king of the Danes. He slew a sea monster only to discover he had slain Svipdag in disguise. Although Svipdag had killed his father, he was usually a benignant god, and to appease the gods for killing one of their number, Hadding initiated the practice of human sacrifice, offering a human being annually. Probably a light or sun deity.

HADES (AIDES) (1) In Greek mythology, son of Cronus and Rhea. His brothers were Poseidon and Zeus; his sisters were Demeter, Hera, and Hestia. In primitive Greece he was king of the underworld, which he left only once, when he kidnaped Persephone, who became his bride. He was a benignant deity who watched over agriculture and the harvest. His realm contained the germs of all future harvests and other riches, such as metals and minerals. However, its wealth did not relieve it of gloom. As lord of the wealth contained in the earth, he was also known as Plutus. His emblem was the cornucopia. In later times, he was king of the dead and was the successor of Erebus, ancient primeval divinity after whom the region originally was called. His name was so feared, it rarely was mentioned by mortals. Those who invoked him did so by striking the earth with their hands and in sacrifices to him turned away their faces. His name, meaning unseen, was sometimes uttered as an oath; those who swore by him bound themselves to destruction for failure to keep a pledge. He usually was represented as a bearded man with a dense mass of hair falling forebodingly over his forehead, seated on a throne, clad in a himation, holding a scepter and a patera, with Cerberus at his side. Sometimes he was shown carrying either a two-pronged fork or the keys to the underworld, wearing his helmet of invisibility, and riding a chariot of gold drawn by four black horses. Black sheep were sacrificed to him at night; his priests wore black robes and cypress wreaths. The cypress, maiden-hair fern, narcissus, and poppy were sacred to him. His Roman counterparts were Dis and Pluto. (2) In Primitive Greece, the land of roots and beginnings, a region from which came the wealth of the earth; later the underworld abode of the dead, that which Cronus (Time) was unable to consume, the kingdom of darkness guarded by the many-headed dog Cerberus. It was surrounded by the river Styx, intense darkness, which flowed nine times around the realm, and over which Charon conducted the souls of the dead whose bodies had been buried with proper rites. Hades was divided into two sections, Elysium (abode of the just) and Tartarus (abode of the unjust), and through it flowed four rivers: Acheron, river of woe; Cocytus, river of lamentation; Lethe, river of forgetfulness; Phlegethon (or Pyriphlegeth), river of fire. Anyone who tasted the food of Hades was condemened to remain there. However, in the case of Persephone, Zeus compromised and permitted her to return to earth for half of each year. The three judges of Hades were: Aeacus, Minos, and Rhadamanthys. Late Attic tradition adds Triptolemos. Hades corresponds to the Hebrew

Sheol as a state or abode of the dead. Inasmuch as it is not a place of punishment it does not correspond to Hell, but Hades is sometimes used as a euphemism for Hell.

HADHAYOSH (HADHAYAOSH) Literally, ever pure. Iranian primordial ox, on whose back men passed from region to region across Vourukasha, the primeval sea. At resurrection, ambrosia will be prepared from a mixture of the fat of Hadhayosh and white haoma. Also called Sarsaok. Analogue of Behemoth.

HADJI A Moslem who has made a pilgrimage (also called hadji) to Mecca. The pilgrimage is required of every free Mohammedan at least once during his life in the twelfth month of the year. Hadji is sometimes used before a name as a title.

HADUI Iroquois hunchback supernatural being who is the cause of decrepitude and disease, but who gives Yoskeha (Sapling) the secret of medicine and of the ceremonial use of tobacco.

HAEMON (HAIMON) In Greek mythology son of Creon and Eurydice. When Antigone was killed by Creon he committed suicide. Haemon is a counterpart of Romeo. See Antigone.

HAG Scottish she-devil, a sorceress or witch. A malicious ugly old woman believed to be in league with the devil or the dead. The hags ride people at night, especially handsome young men and cause discomfort and nightmares. Anciently the hag-mother was the enemy of all life, she was a spirit of darkness and storms and prevented the union of her son with his bride, thus causing a cessation of fertility and growth.

HAGAN (HAGEN) In the Nibelungenlied a great warrior in the service of Gunther, king of Burgundy. For Gunther, he murders Siegfried, robs Kriemhild of part of the treasure she had inherited from Siegfried and buries it in the Rhine. Kriemhild, after her marriage to Etzel, king of the Huns, invites him to Etzel's court and cuts off his head when he refuses to reveal where the treasure is hidden. Thus Hagan is a great warrior slain by a woman. He usually is described as of lordly gait but rough, with a terrible visage, his chest is broad, his hair is slightly gray, his legs are long and sinewy. Hagan represents the darkness of winter, which murders the summer sun (Siegfried) and then carries its treasure (growth) into the underworld. Hagan appears in many legends as well as in Wagner's Nibelungen Ring. As Hogni, the son of a mortal and a sea-monster, he appears in old Norse sagas. In the German epic Gudrun, he is a young prince of Ireland who, after being abducted, is nurtured by three kings' daughters. He finally succeeds in returning to his native land where he becomes king.

HAGAR (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning stranger or wanderer. (2) In Hebrew lore the servant of Sarah, who being barren gave her to Abraham as a secondary wife, and she became the mother of Ishmael. After the birth of Isaac, son of Sarah, Hagar and Ishmael were cast out into the wilderness at Sarah's instigation. As Hagar and Ishmael were about to perish of thirst, an angel showed Hagar a well of water. Hagar's name is honored among the Arabs, who claim to be her descendants. In a Chris-

tian allegory, Hagar represents the Jewish Church as in bondage to the ceremonial law; Sarah represents the true church of Christ, free of bondage.

HAGBART In Icelandic sagas the betrothed of the princess Signe, whose father hanged him. Signe, in despair, set fire to her quarters and was consumed. Hagbart and Signe may be compared with Abelard and Heloise, Haemon and Antigone, Romeo and Juliet.

HAGGADAH The narrative read at the Jewish Seder, the Passover feast. It tells the story of the Exodus, of Israel's deliverance from Egyptian slavery, and of its birth as a nation. It is a nonlegal part of Jewish traditional literature, a free exposition or illustration of the Midrash or scriptures; hence that which is characterized by free interpretation. The legal part of the Midrash is called Halachah.

HAGGAI Literally, festive. A so called minor prophetic book of the Bible bearing the name of its author, one of the three prophets of the restoration who encouraged the Jews in rebuilding Jerusalem.

HAGMENA (HOGMENA) In Scotland a Christian call adopted from the pagan festival of Ag-Mena.

HAHAIWUQTI Pueblo Indian goddess. The Old Woman.

HAHGWEHDAETGAH Seneca Indian evil one who ushered in the West to darken the sun and kidnaped the corn spirit and caused beans and squash to flee from the face of the earth until Hahgwehdiyu, the sun, reached into the underworld and brought them back. A myth which resembles that of Hades and Persephone.

HAHGWEHDIYU Iroquoian Indian good creator god, the sun. Son of Ataensic (Sky Woman) and twin brother of Hahgwehdaetgah, the evil one who constantly strove to destroy everything that Hahgwehdiyu created.

HAHN Masculine name identical with Ian, Ion, John.

HAHNESS Thunder bird of the Chehalis and Chinook Indians. The raven from which mankind was created. See Too-lux.

HAIA In the cabala a higher or fourth principle of the soul. The living soul, vitality. See five.

HAIBET In Egyptian antiquity the shadow or other self.

HAIDEE Feminine name from the Greek, meaning beautiful.

HAIDUK (HEYDUCK, HEYDUKE) A brigand, marauder. The haiduk first appeared in Hungary in the 16th century as a mercenary soldier fighting in the Protestant cause. Later they appeared as patriotic mountain bandits who fought for the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula in the struggle for independence against Turkey. A male servant dressed in Hungarian semi-military costume is called a haiduk.

HAIETLIK (HAHEKTOAK) Lightning snake of British Columbia.

HAIL Assault of an enemy. Hail was among the plagues of ancient Egypt, and greatly feared because it was so rarely seen there; it also appeared to help the Israelites defeat an army of Ca-

naanites and is used figuratively by the Jews to represent terrible judgments. The word hail, which also is used as a greeting, is related to the Celtic hael, meaning sun, and to the Danish hiul, meaning wheel. It is radically the same as yule.

HAILLY Cry to the sun, which ended the sacred sun song-dance of Mexican and Peruvian Indians.

HAIN Hebrew letter. Also known as ain (ayin), which see.

HAIR Foliage, rain, sun's rays. Authority, creative energy, greatness, honor, respect, strength. Probably because of its rapid growth, regarded as a special seat of life. According to an old superstition a boy's hair must not be cut until he is seven years of age if he is to grow into a powerful man. Worn unshorn by men who have taken a vow of vengeance until the vow has been fulfilled or until an enemy has been slain. Among primitives sacred as the seat of the soul, the abode of one's personal protective god. Hung on sacred trees or on trees above graves as a substitute for the sacrifice of the individual. Dream significance: costly trickery. Hair is from the radical ar (light). Compare baldness, blood-letting. American Indians in puberty rites cut a lock of hair from the crown of a boy's head and dedicated to Thunderbird, tutelary of war. When the hair grew out again, it was parted in a circle from the rest, braided, and war honors were worn on it. This lock was taken when the dead enemy was scalped as a vehicle which transported the magic power or vital strength of the dead man. A lock of a dead relative was carried by pregnant women to ensure the rebirth of the dead. Hopi Indian girls wore their hair in whorls at the side of the head, imitating the squash blossom, symbol of fertility. In Buddhism hair done up in a high chignon, surmounted by a cintamani (flaming pearl), is the headdress of an Adibuddha. In Chinese mythology the hairs and skin of Pa'n Ku became the plants and trees. In Egypt a solitary hair on the bald head of Father Time was known as the lock of Horus. In Greece a lock of hair presented as an offering to a deity signified the surrender of the giver's life to the divine will. Hebrew men wore their hair moderately short. In mourning rites they plucked it out by handfuls, shaved it close, or wholly neglected it. Lepers, when cleansed, and Levites, on their consecration, shaved the whole body. When Samson's hair was cut, his physical strength ascribed to God was lost; the hair being his bond of union which was broken, and which returned when it grew out again. The Hebrew cabalists had a doctrine as follows: Bald in natural course of time - one who undergoes change; if his conduct previously were good, it becomes bad, or vice versa. Bald, prematurely - avaricious, hypocritical. Black and dull - one who quarrels with business associates; successful in holy studies. Black and glossy - one successful in material things if he works alone. Coarse and straight - one who does not fear God and works evil knowingly, but grows better with age. Frizzy - choleric temper. Straight and silky - good companion; business success in partnerships; talkative. In Japan hair typifies evergreens. In Norse mythology abundance, plenty. See Sif.

Blonde hair. Principle of good.

Boar's hair. In Vedic mythology sacrificial grass. Compare

head, mouth, teeth, tongue, tusks of boar.

Brunette hair. Principle of evil. Deities of darkness, devils, and villains are portrayed with dark hair.

Combed out hair. A rain charm. Universally a belief prevails that combed-out or cut hair may disturb the weather, cause rain and hail, thunder and lightning. In the highlands of Scotland no sister combs her hair at night if she has a brother at sea. In the Tyrol witches supposedly use combed-out strands of hair to make hailstones.

Dishevelled hair. Distraction, untidiness, war. Deities of the underworld sometimes are portrayed with dense masses of hair falling forebodingly over the forehead.

Dog's hair. In medical superstition a dog's hair applied to a wound caused by the bite of the animal will cure it. Hence the expression, "Hair of the dog that bit you," is used humorously to mean a drink of liquor taken when sobering up from a debauch.

Golden hair. See Blonde hair.

Gray hair. Old age, venerability, wisdom.

Hair in flames. Buddhist Dharmapala form.

Hair knotted. Siouan and other American Indians use as a warrior's medicine charm. The hair of a horse's tail likewise was braided or knotted as a protective charm.

Lock of hair. A love fetish. In contagious magic the hair severed from a person's body, if hurt or injured, will simultaneously hurt or injure the original owner. Thus, when the Nandi have taken a prisoner, they shave his head and keep the shorn hair as surety that he will not escape. When the prisoner is freed or ransomed, his shorn hair is returned. Compare nail, spittle.

Long hair. Father Time. In Christian tradition a man's signifies penitence; a woman's virginity.

Luxuriant hair. Sun's strength in summer.

Red hair. In Egypt persons with red hair were supposedly under the influence of Set or Typhon, the underworld deity. Children with red hair were given amulets to protect them from being carried away by the evil god. In Russia red-headed people are believed to possess more knowledge of magic than others and are disliked on this account.

Scant hair. Winter, when trees have lost their foliage.

Shearing hair. Death, the cutting of life, power, and strength. In many socieities, hair shearing is a ritual sacrifice to the sun's daily setting or annual loss of power, or the shearing of evil spirits. At the feast to the mother-goddess in Byblus, virgins sacrificed their hair or their chastity. The shaving of the hair symbolized the sacrifice of oneself to the deity. In mourning ceremonies a perpetual bond of union between the mourner and the dead. A token of disgrace, loss of health and power, cause of destructive thunder and lightning or hail. Because it is a soul or deity abode, shorn hair must be protected against falling into the hands of an enemy who may bewitch it and cause harm to the owner by contagious magic. In Buddhism signifies the rejection of the world of pleasure for a life of contemplation. In Catholicism, rejection of the world of pleasure for the world of religion.

Six hairs. Emblem of watermothers. Attribute of Sophia.

Three hairs. Three locks on

a head typifies Christ's oneness with the Trinity.

Woman's hair. The long abundant hair of a woman symbolizes a virgin bride. In Hebrew tradition lechery, luxury. Roman women, before marriage, sacrificed their hair to Diana, the virgin goddess.

HAITSI-AIBEB Hottentot beneficent god who overcame a hostile being named Gama by hitting him with a stone behind the ear. Gama had used this stone to kill all men who passed by him. Identified with Tsui Goab.

HAJAR-AL-ASWAD The famous black stone in the Kaaba's northeast corner. According to legend, when Abraham desired to build the Kaaba, the stones came to him miraculously without human aid, and he commanded the faithful to kiss this one. The stone is probably an aerolite worshiped before the days of Mahomet; according to a Persian legend it was an emblem of Saturn. In another legend it was white when it came from paradise and turned black with the sins of those who kissed it. On Judgment Day it is to have two eyes by which to recognize all who have kissed it, and a tongue with which it will bear witness to Allah.

HAKO Pawnee ceremony representing the union of Tirawaatius (heaven-father) and H'uraru (earth-mother), and the birth of life. A prayer is offered for children, health, long life, and prosperity. The essential symbols of the mystery are the winged wands representing the eagle, the most powerful genii and intermediary between men and gods; a plume of white featherdown, typifying the fleecy clouds of heaven and the winds or breath of life; and an ear of maize (daughter of Heaven and Earth). Parallels the Eleusinian Mysteries.

HALACHAH The legal part of the Midrash. Jewish traditional law embracing minute precepts not found in the written law. See Haggadah.

HALBRED Body guard, ceremonial display, war. Carries the same general symbolism of the spear, which see. Christian implement of martyrdom. Emblem of Saint James the Less, Saint Jude.

Halbred, sonorous stone, fish, two persimmons, and scepter. In China signifies hope for abundant happiness and joy and that all business affairs may be as one desires.

HALCYON Calm weather, peace, security. Bird sacred to Thetis. Also called kingfisher.

Halcyon days. Days of happiness and prosperity, rest and untroubled felicity. Any tranquil period. The seven days preceding and the seven days following the shortest day of the year (winter solstice), from a superstition that calm weather is provided by Thetis because it is the brooding time of the halcyon, whose nest, supposedly floats on the sea.

HALCYONE In Greek mythology wife of King Ceyx. When he perished in a shipwreck, Halcyone plunged into the sea and Thetis made of each a halcyon (kingfisher), as this bird, noted for the tender affection which characterized the unfortunate couple, always flies in pairs.

HALF-CLOTHED The divine. Divinities are usually portrayed with the upper part of the body naked inasmuch as the upper por-

tions of the universe remain unclothed; the body is clothed from the waist down because terrestrial things are hidden from view.

HALFDAN (HEALFDENE) In Norse legends the name of several heroes, usually personifications of darkness. In Icelandic sagas grandson of Skate, younger son of Beli. After the death of his older brother Helge, he was forced to pay tribute to Frithiof (see), husband of his sister Ingeborg. In Norse mythology descendant of Thor. Husband of Signe-Alveig. In the war of the frost giants and the gods, he killed his father-in-law and captured his sister-in-law Groa, who bore him a son named Gudhorn. He also captured Groa's son Svipdag, who eventually killed him. In this tale Halfdan is the mythological equivalent of the legendary Feng, who killed his brother Horwendil, and abducted Horwendil's wife Gerutha, the mother of Amleth (Hamlet). In the Thorstein Saga a hero who becomes the foster-brother of Viking and saves his life.

HALICARNASUS Ancient city in Asia Minor, site of the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

HALIRRHOTHIOS Greek sea god; son of Poseidon. Slain by Ares when he attempted to abduct Alcippe, daughter of Ares. See Areopagus.

HALL In medieval times the main room of a castle or great house, where meals were cooked and eaten; distinguished from the bower or sleeping apartment. In modern times a court of justice, a place of entertainment, a public building; also the entry or passageway of a house.

Hall of Two Truths. In Egyptian mythology seat of judgment where the deceased were brought before Osiris, the supreme judge, who was surrounded by forty-two assessors, each of whom addressed the dead in turn and to whom the dead declared their innocence or guilt.

HALLAH Bread baked in the form of a twisted roll and eaten by Jews on the Sabbath and at festivals; originally a deity offering. Analogue of the hot cross bun.

HALLELUJAH (ALLELUIA, ALLELUIAH) Literally, praise ye Jehovah. An exclamation used in songs of joy, praise, and thanksgiving, meaning praise to God. Probably related to eleleu, Greek war cry meaning shining light.

Hallelujah lass. A humorously contemptuous name applied to active women members of the Salvation Army.

HALLEY Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning hale, healthy, also hallowed, holy.

HALLGERDA In Burnt Njal, an Icelandic saga, the beautiful, selfish, and wilful wife of Gunnar. She quarrels with Bergthora, wife of Gunnar's friend Njal, and stirs up a feud which ends tragically for both families. When Gunnar is finally trapped by his enemies, he begs Hallgerda for a lock of her hair with which to make a new bowstring, and she refuses to let him have it.

HALLIBURTON Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning bright and holy.

HALLINSKIDE (HALLINSKIDI) A title of Heimdal, Norse god of the rainbow. Name signifies owner of the vaulted arch or leaning way.

HALLOWE'EN November eve; night of October 31, when the strength of the gods of darkness, winter, and the underworld were great. In the old Celtic calendar the last night of the old year. To celebrate the end of summer and its fruitfulness the dead, evil supernatural beings, warlocks, and witches, went abroad holding revels. In pagan Irish rites the firstlings of every issue and the chief scions of every clan were sacrificed in a great fire to Cromm Cruaich as a tribute to the god for fertile crops. Christianity borrowed the holiday and called it the Eve of All Hallows or All Saints. It is devoted to all sorts of games in which old rites and superstitions can be traced. It is called gate-night because the young people remove the gates of fences, sometimes using them for bonfires which echo the great fire of Cromm Cruaich. It is called paint-night, because young people paint the houses and walks of their neighbors, reflecting the ancient practice of trying to deceive the evil spirits abroad on Hallowe'en. It is called tick-tack night because a button through which a string has been run and wound is held up against windowpanes, making eerie sounds in imitation of the witches still said to be around. It is called the vigil of All Saints. Hallowe'en is represented by cats, ghosts, goblins, a jack-o-lantern, pumpkin, a witch riding a broomstick, and the colors orange and black. See Samhain.

Hallowmas. November 1. Christian celebration in honor of all saints and martyrs. Also called All-hallows. In Scotland one of the quarter-days celebrating fertility and harvest, the others being, Beltane, Candlemas, Lammas.

HALO Deification, divine assistance, divinity, glory, holiness, sun. Light which knows no shadow, beam purer than ether, perfect wisdom. Placed behind the heads of divine or sacred personages, and indicates the wearer is illumined by the unshadowed and brilliant light of truth. Generally represented as a circle, hexagonal, square, or triangle; the square symbolizing earth, usually distinguishes living persons. In religious rites frequently typified by a pure white garment. In mythology a halo or nimbus was the sign by which the divine birth of abandoned children was made known. Dream significance: esteem, glory. In Buddhism radiation of light from a Buddha's mind.

HALOA Feast at Athens containing mysteries of Demeter, Persephone, and Dionysus on the occasion of the cutting of the vines and the tasting of wine made from them. Sports constituted the actual festival. The name of the festival comes from the growth of the vine, called Aloai. Cakes, in the shape of sex symbols, were served.

HALSEY Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning greeting, salutation.

HALTIA (HALDJA) Finno-Ugric tutelary genius of a man, the ruler which precedes him, usually the culprit of a man, as is obvious from the phrase, "It is not he, but his haltia." Said to appear in the shape of a dog or mottled or striped cat before a misfortune. The person who dies first in a house or lights its first fire usually becomes the haltia of a house. Compare varjohaltia.

HAM Literally, swarthy. In Hebrew mythology son of Noah.

Brother of Japheth and Shem. Ancestor of the Hamitic race. For gazing on his father when naked (drunk), his father cursed him to be the servant of his brothers. He was dark skinned and ruler of the hot south. He had four sons, Canaan, Cush, Mizraim, and Phut, and his descendants were said to have founded Canaan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, and several African tribes. The Arabs call Egypt Misr after Misraim. Ham was an agriculturist; his brother Shem a shepherd, and the eternal quarrel between husbandman and nomad exists in their story as it did in that of Cain and Abel. Ham, dark skinned, represents the forces of darkness; Shem, light skinned, represents those of light. Compare Cain.

HAMA A name of Heimdal. In Beowulf he carries off the Brisinga-men necklace from Eormanric.

HAMADRYAD Greek individual spirit or nymph whose life begins and ends with that of a particular tree. Represented as quiet, self-reliant. Frequently portrayed as woman to the waist, the trunk of a tree below. The word is from the Greek hama (together) + druas (tree). Compare dryad.

HAMAGUCHI GOHEI (HAMAGUCHI DAIMYOJIN) In Japanese mythology farmer worshiped as a god of agriculture.

HAMAN A favorite of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, he plotted against Mordecai the Jew. He was thwarted by Esther and Mordecai, fell into disgrace, and was executed. Thus he typifies one hanged on the gallows he had prepared for another.

HAMATH One of the four oldest cities of the world; the others being Gaza, Hebron, and Sidon. It was located in Syria, and celebrated in the very earliest ages. In David's time, Toi, king of Hamath, was David's ally.

HAMBARUS Armenian spirits who inhabit deserted places and ruins. From a Persian word meaning house spirits.

HAMELIN A town on the Weser in Germany which appears in medieval legend as a town overrun by rats. See Pied Piper of Hamelin.

HAMILTON Masculine name from Old French, probably meaning from the mountain hamlet.

HAMINGJA Norse female fortune-bringing guardian spirit. She cheers, consoles, warns and brings good luck, especially to a child born with a caul. She stays with a person throughout life, appears in dreams to give noble counsel, and speaks for those who are dead. Name means caul or skin. Analogue of lar or penate.

HAMISTAKAN Iranian resting place of those whose good works and sins exactly counterbalance. In Hamistakan they wait the renovation of the world, their only suffering being from cold or heat.

HAMLET In Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet, the prince of Denmark whose uncle Claudius kills his brother, Hamlet's father, marries Gertrude, Hamlet's mother, and usurps the throne to become king. To devote himself to revenge, Hamlet pretends madness and puts Ophelia, with whom he is in love, roughly aside. Hamlet vacillates and philosophizes rather than act in the situation. Ophelia drowns herself

and Laertes, her brother, challenges Hamlet to a duel. Encouraged by Claudius, Laertes uses a poisoned sword. He wounds Hamlet, but in the conflict both youths drop their swords which are accidentally exchanged, and Hamlet wounds Laertes with the poisoned blade. Gertrude picks up a drink of wine, which Claudius had poisoned and intended for Hamlet, to toast her son's success, and dies. Hamlet, now thoroughly convinced of the evil of his uncle, kills him, and he and Laertes succumb of their poisoned wounds. Shakespeare borrowed Hamlet from mythology. In Danish myths he was known as Amleth (which probably means insane) and in Icelandic sagas he was known as Amlode. He was the son of Horwendil and Gerutha, the nephew of Feng, who slays Horwendil and marries Gerutha. Another Hamlet analogue is Svipdag, whose mother Groa is seduced by Halfdan; Svipdag kills Halfdan. In the mythological accounts the conflicts typify the struggle between light (represented by Horwendil) and darkness (represented by Feng) or summer and winter for the fertility maid (Gerutha). As the fight for supremacy between light and darkness is everlasting, Amleth, the young light or spring of the year, rises to defeat the aging darkness or winter. The poisoned spear replaces the poisonous dragon or monster (cold or withholder of fertilizing rains). The Shakespearean drama has become the subject of endless psychological argument and debate. Hamlet the wronged son is said to be Shakespeare's purgatory. According to August Schlegel, 'The whole play is intended to show that calculating considerations exhaust... the power of action." Goethe, agreeing with Schlegel says, 'Hamlet is a noble nature without the strength of nerve which forms a hero. He sinks beneath a burden which he cannot bear, and cannot cast aside." Harry Slochower says that Hamlet suffers from uncertainty and indecisiveness caused by his mother complex. He is a man who never mourns his father, but constantly reproaches his mother. Because of his incestuous desires, he continually fences with words, becomes a 'whore of words,' and thus dallying does not attempt to carry out his mission until it is too late to change the nature of the situation or of society. He typifies inner insecurity, a split within one's self; he knows what to do but lacks a guide or belief to carry out the action; he is within himself a conflict of good and evil, weakness and strength. Hamlet has come to be regarded as the prototype of modern introspective man.

Hamlet without the part of the prince. The principal character omitted. Said when the person who was to have been the principal at a function is absent.

HAMLIN, JOHN (OR JACK) A professional gambler who appears in several of Bret Harte's stories. He is courteous and sportive with a tendency toward melancholy.

HAMMER Celestial power, creative word, divinity emblem, fashioner of the universe, instrument of death, labor, lightning, thunder. Imitator of nature (instrument of sculptors). In metaphor the brain is likened to an anvil or forge; thought to the hammer. Universally instrument which releases the sun after it has been imprisoned in a cave or dungeon, suggesting a sun darkened in winter and making a reappearance during spring storms.

With it artisan gods hammered out the sky and made implements and weapons for the deities. Dream significance: imprudence, lack of skill. Symbolical equivalent of ax, cross, sword. The African Dinkas have a Great Chief of the Hammer; also a House of the Ax in the form of a sacred spear, which supposedly came down from heaven in a thunderstorm. In ancient Britain a hammer was placed in a grave as a symbol of immortality. In Christian art symbolizes martyrdom, the Passion, sign of the crucifixion. Attribute of Saint Eloy. The Egyptians worshiped a hammer deity. In Greek mythology an attribute of Ananke and Hephaestus. The Mayas worshiped a Great Seer of the Hammer, likewise known as God of the Ax. In Norse, as well as in other cultures, symbolized fertility. It was the strength of Thor and was intended to be not only a mallet but a rock, which sometimes gets lost under the sea (as growth disappears in winter) and sometimes rises to heaven. In Rome an attribute of Vulcan.

Hammer of Daikoku. In Japan diligence.

Hammer and Sickle. Insignia of the U.S.S.R., adopted in 1923. Symbolizes the union of industrial and farm labor.

Two-headed hammer. Lightning and thunder, thus life and fertility. Mallet of Thor.

HAMMURABI (KHAMMURABI) King of ancient Babylon. In the Bible identified with Amraphel, king of Shinar (Sumer). A son of Sinmuballit, king of Babylon, he claimed Dagon, a fish god had created him. Recognized as the greatest king of the First Dynasty, his reign is placed variously from the 23rd to the 18th century B.C. The empire he founded survived for more than 2,000 years. He organized the city states of Sumer and Akkad into a state called Babylonia, with the city of Babylon as the capital. He appointed governors in all the cities to replace the king-priests and Merodach, city god of Babylon, was chosen to head the pantheon. He raised Babylonia to the highest place of power and influence among the nations of the earth. He was a builder of canals and roads. Under his direction scribes committed to writing the great epic of creation and of the deluge which destroyed the elder race of men; astronomers placed new constellations, one the Ship (Argo) the outgrowth of the deluge legend. Others were Centaurus (Kentaur), the Altar (Ara), and the Raven (Corvus). One of the most important documents of the human race, comprising 300 statutes inscribed in more than 3,600 cuneiform lines (now in the Louvre) is a record of the code of ethics he devised. Here the doctrine, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," was first enunciated in law. His code of laws imposed sterner justice on the rich than on the poor, but was strict for all. He claimed the laws were received from Bel Merodach. As one who claimed divine birth, an analogue of Sargon I; as one whose laws were god-given, analogue of Mahomet and Moses.

HAMORI Japanese god of leaves. Compare Kukunochi.

HAMSIKA In Hinduism daughter of Surabhi. Supporter of the south corner of the heaven.

HAND Amity, authority, benediction, construction, divine grace, divine presence, faith, force, greeting, honor, labors, mastery, oath, pledge, usefulness, vigor, work. Chief instrument of all operations; that which seizes and holds, as a crown. Universally a hand, sometimes moulded of gold and studded with gems, sometimes of base metals, glass or other materials, is revered as a talisman against fascination and other evil influences. In medieval times the hand became so common as a watermark, it became a generic term among paper makers. Dream significance: flattery; (if cut off) disunion, loss of a friend; (if dirty) visit from an applicant. In heraldry, pledge of faith. Hand yields brilliant or resplendent one and equates with hind (of dawn) and hound (of heaven).

The palm heel is assigned to the underworld goddess, the center is assigned to Mars as it grips weapons and its principal lines form the initial M. The thumb, the master or phallus finger is assigned to Venus as bringer of increase. The forefinger, digit or index finger is that of direction, fortunate guidance, or rule, assigned to Jupiter. Called furze or oak finger. The middle or fool's finger assigned to Saturn, the Christmas Fool, and death. Called heather finger. The fourth or wedding ring finger is also that of the leech or physic, and anciently physicians mixed medicants with it on the theory no poison could adhere to it without communicating the information. Assigned to Apollo, the healer and called gold or poplar finger. The small or ear finger, anciently was used by priests to stop the ear as an aid to inspiration, thus a divinatory finger. Assigned to Mercury as conductor of dead souls and to the yew tree.

In American Indian tradition the hand denotes supplication to the master of life or Great Spirit. In China called shou, a symbol of longevity. Christian symbol of God, the Father, the Divine Logos. In Catholicism, the thumb, that which is stout and strong, denotes the Chief Person of the Godhead; the third finger, taller than the others, denotes Christ, salvation; and the second finger, between the two, denotes the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son; the two remaining fingers denote respectively the divine and human nature of Christ. In Egypt symbolizes fortitude, handicraft. In Hebrew antiquity the "laying on of hands," signified the bestowal of a blessing, consecration to office, or divine gifts. The hands of the high-priest laid upon the scapegoat, as if transferring the guilt of the people to the animal. The right hand meant towards the south, the Jews speaking as if facing the east. The gestures used in Hindu dances correspond to the mudras, which see.

The hand plays an important part in the symbolism of ancient steles and in recent art, including the dance and drama. The uses given here are universal unless otherwise indicated. See also under finger, gestures.

Black hand. Death threat, vendetta.

Bloody hand. Murder. African and Oriental mark of rank; also in English heraldry.

Cross one's hand. Give money for the purpose of receiving a favor or favorable report. From the custom of making gifts to a fortune teller by crossing the hand with money.

Hand across throat. Death threat.

Hand at face. One hand upright at face or both in a U sign is a distress sign making an appeal for help. See hand at head.

Hand at head. Hand support-

ing head denotes thought. Both hands touching top of head, hope. One hand touching top of head, beckoning, leadership, preservation. Hands sloped forward at head, head sometimes bent forward, praising the deity, reverence, salaaming, worship.

Hand across forehead. Distress.

Hand at heart. Reverence; clenched over heart indicates the plucking or tearing out of the heart, originally as an offering to the deity, in modern secular life, despairing lover. Hand flat over heart, adoration, love, salutation. Hand with a heart on the palm is a Christian symbol of fidelity to charity.

Hand at mouth. Secrecy, silence; anciently, secret of the mastery of resurrection, also of initiation and other secret rites.

Hand at nose. Arrogance, challenge, contempt, insult.

Hand at ray's end. The productive powers of the sun. A symbol frequently seen in Egyptian art. Sometimes the hand holds a seed.

Hand at side. Resignation.

Hand behind back. In Japan charm by which evil is averted from the person who exercises it.

Hand clapping. A custom in Japanese Shinto shrines; believed to be for the purpose of awakening the spirit of the kami (god).

Hand and cross. Talisman against the evil eye. To break a charm composed of these signs was though to be a great misfortune.

Hand cupped behind ear. Listening (to sounds of solitude).

Hand cut off. In antiquity thievery punishment.

Hand emerging from clouds. Supreme deity.

Hand extended. Faith, fidelity.

Hand, eye on palm. Deity, harmonious accord.

Hand grasping straw. In Christian tradition lottery. It alludes to the drawing of straws to see whether Barabbas or Christ was to be released from execution on the cross.

Hand holding cap. Humility, a suppliant, as one who removes his hat before a superior.

Hand holding or pouring money. Betrayal.

Hand horizontal. Hands held horizontally in front of body, one above the other, separated by two or three inches of space, the palms facing each other, signifies obligation, probably originally an oath sign. Hands horizontally in line with chin, distress.

Hand, index finger extended. Command, direction indicator. Talisman against the evil eye.

Hand in fist. Threat.

Hand in glove. Close intimacy or cooperation.

Hand in grip. See hand clasped, handshake.

Hand of Fatima. North African and Western Asiatic small brass and silver hand, thumb and fingers extended, used as a charm to ward off the evil eye. Sacred Moslem symbol of divine province, generosity, hospitality, power. It represents the holy family; the thumb typifies Mahomet; the first finger, Lady Fatima; the second finger, Ali, her husband; the third finger, Hassan; the small finger, Hussein. It also represents the five principal commandments. Starting with the thumb: keep the feast of Ramadan, accomplish the pilgrimage to Mecca, give alms, perform all necessary ablutions, oppose all infidels. By fortune tellers the hand of Fatima is used as a key for the purpose of reading the abilities, character, and temperament of a person or for the purpose of foretelling the future.

Hand of glory. Charm made

from the dried or pickled hand of a dead man, preferably one who had been hanged on a gallows. It supposedly confers invisibility on the owner or renders those to whom it is presented motionless. See hanging.

Hand of God. Health charm.

Hand on abdomen. As the abdomen typifies the physical body or that which is destructible, perishable or subject to decay, a sign of destruction. Earth sign of the Hung Society.

Hand on breast. One hand on breast, the other forming a right angle at the elbow with hand pointing heavenward forming a square is a sign of prayer, preservation of nature, others, or self. One hand on breast, the other not forming a square, implies faith, fidelity, trustworthiness.

Hand on plough. Agriculture, spring. In ancient China, Egypt, and Peru, the hand of the king on a plough was a sign of consecration and dignity. Ancients regarded husbandry a religious art, and the ruler frequently ploughed the first furrow or sod of the year.

Hand open. Justice, victory, also mockery, slapping. An open hand outstretched is a helping hand, symbolic of lack of avarice.

Hand over basin. Ceremonial cleansing, purification.

Hand over hand. With great rapidity, as by passing one's hand alternately one above the other in climbing a rope.

Hand pointing. Command, direction indicator. Signifies note well. Pointing downward is the calling on earth to witness; in Christianity signifies descent of grace, light and virtue, from the plane above to the plane below.

Hand (or foot) print in stone. Divinity markings, existence, immortality. Divinities who supposedly left such markings are: Adam, Buddha, Cabal (dog of Arthur), Heracles, Isis, Quetzalcoatl, Siva, Sume, Tlalnepantla, Vishnu. A hand print painted red is an American Indian symbol of the flaming sun. It was used as a charm to ward off evil and probably represents the earliest form of a seal.

Hand raised. Safety, stop.

Hand, red in color. Sun (see hand print in stone). Death warning, warning of violence. According to occultists, a person with a hand reddish in color will have good luck in politics.

Hands and arms bent in line with head. Distress.

Hands and arms straight up above head. Circumcision, death, distress, helplessness, surrender.

Hands clasped. Affection, brotherly love, greeting, marriage, union.

Hands crossed, downward. Cross of equinox or Saint Andrew's cross, signifying humility.

Hands crossed over breast. Death, resignation.

Hands crossed over solar plexus. Death, impotence. Hung Society sign of the wood element.

Hands downward. With palms upward, slightly away from body, completion, despair, finality, resignation. Hands downward swinging signifies beckoning. Modern custom is to move right hand upward and downward.

Hand, second and third fingers closed by thumb. The hand held with the first and fourth fingers extended typifies the devil's horns and is used as a curse or to indicate the presence of evil.

Hands folded. Modesty, prayer, resignation.

Hand shading eyes. Deity respect, respect to a superior, reverence. Dazzled by light of the deity or dazzled by light. In Australia sign of medicine man after initiation to signify his place

in the tribe. In China one hand shading eyes with the other over the heart is a Hung Society sign if one is attacked; a fellow member immediately lets go.

Handshake. Survival of the ancient custom of treating a truce by taking hold of the weapon hand to insure against treachery. The ancient custom of greeting a man with a handshake or grip to keep those meeting from stabbing one another led to the modern form of greeting.

Hands in line with chin. Distress.

Hands on hips. Arrogance, independence. With thumbs forward, typifies reins, water, and is a sign of recognition.

Hands, palms together. Prayer, supplication. Palms together with fingers raised at breast, prayer, supplication.

Hands raised above head. With arms squared is a form of prayer, praise, praise of deity and a sign of circumcision; also with knees bent, circumcision, death. Straight up, a circumcision sign, and symbol of death, distress, helplessness, surrender. This gesture has become a popular one in moving pictures treating gangster and western themes. Hands up, tips of fingers touching, typifies divine salvation, exultation.

Hands sloped forward at head or with head bent. Praising the deity, reverence, salaaming, worship.

Hand stressing thumb. Thumb projecting between first and second fingers of a clenched hand which points downward is supposedly an infallible protection against evil influences, especially the evil eye. Thumb and two fingers outstretched, two fingers turned down toward the palm in Christian and Hebrew tradition denotes God as creator. Thumb turned down, denotes no, thumb turned up denotes yes.

Hands well apart. Each hand grasping a straight object, usually a candle, denotes gateway or pillars of the universe, gateway or pillars of dawn, of birth and death, or rebirth.

Hand, third and last fingers bent downwards. Hand with the thumb, first and second fingers extended is a universal sign of benediction. In Greek and Roman tradition, the three extended fingers denoted: thumb for Aphrodite (Venus) or increase; forefinger for Zeus (Jupiter) or fortunate guidance; middle finger for Cronus (Saturn) or fertile rain. Greek and Roman orators never omitted using the sign for fear of offending the gods.

Hand, three fingers extended. In Christian tradition typifies the Trinity.

Hand, tips of thumb, index finger, and third finger touching. In this gesture the third and fourth fingers are bent back so that a square or triangular hole is created. It is a sign of benediction by Jewish priests.

Hand uplifted. Administering or taking oath. Blessing. Suggests the power drawn from above. In Hebrew tradition symbolizes descendants of Aaron and the priestly caste of Cohen; sometimes called the hand of Cohen.

Hand washing. Cleansing, purification.

Hand waving. Farewell.

Hand waving around head. Dispelling demons.

Iron hand in a velvet glove. Severity cloaked by courtesy.

Join hands with. Become a partner of.

Left hand. The non-aggressive hand associated with decay, death, weakness. In the East, to accept anything with the left hand is an affront, as it is considered vile. In Tibet, the left hand is

symbolic of the holiness of an incarnate lama. The left hand grasping the right at the center of the waist in ancient Sumer was a posture of prayer. Pointing downward denotes the calling on earth to witness.

Right hand. Deity. The aggressive hand, hand of growth and strength. Right hand laid on a person conveys authority, blessings, power, strength. Right hand lifted to heaven, an oath, swearing. In Hebrew tradition obedience and submission to God. Right hand stretched out, assistance. Right hand placed on left shoulder denotes anxiety, hope, martyrdom, sacrifice. It is a charm against ill luck and the source of the superstition of throwing a pinch of spilled salt over the left shoulder. In Africa boys who have completed circumcision make the sign to indicate adulthood and full membership in the tribe. Right hand pointing to heaven, left hand touching earth, is called the heaven and earth or witness sign and denotes the calling upon earth to witness attainment of virtue or to witness false charges. In Christian art signifies descent from heaven to earth or reascent to heaven or descent to the grave and then ascent to heaven. In Christian, Hebrew, and Moslem tradition, the right hand with three fingers extended symbolizes the three hypostases, the threefold benediction.

HANDFLOWER Typifies warning.

HANGED MAN Card in Tarot deck illustrated by a young man tied by one foot to a gibbet in the shape of a tau cross. His head hangs downward, his hands are tied behind him, his legs are crossed, expressing crucifixion, submission to a superior will, and the complete cycle of manifestation. The cross symbolizes the four directions; the figure 4 formed by the legs multiplied by the 3 formed from the elbows to the head = 12, the number of signs in the zodiac, thus the complete cycle. The card is identified with Adonis, Attis, Christ, Dionysus, Osiris, Tammuz, all fertility gods. It typifies water, the first mirror and mirror which reflects up-side-down. Attainment: life in image, life in suspension, reflected life, suspended mind. In divination corresponds to number thirteen and the Hebrew letter mem. Denotes: atonement, charity, courage, discernment, discipline, fidelity, he who dies for an ideal, humility, knowledge, martyrdom, prophecy, prudence, reflected life, sacrifice, wisdom. When in reverse: the body politic, the crowd, selfishness.

HANGING Among tragic poets a mode in which the luckless die. A custom of ritual origin. The sacrificial victim was hung, thus choked or strangled, to acknowledge the victory of the strangling snake or dragon of drought or winter. The monster was propitiated with the offering to assure the return of fruitfulness with the rainy season. Similar sacrifices were made to the air or supreme god and, anciently men who died in their beds were given the blessed advantage of hanging after death, a privilege denied women. Some festivals celebrated the sacrificial death of the deity, himself. Christ and Odin were hanged gods. Early in the seventh century, Christ was shown on a cross, as crucifixion had replaced hanging as a mode of sacrificial death. In Saxon lore, the Irminsul, which originally was revered as a universal column or world tree sustaining all things, became known as Hangman's Stone. Inas-

much as a sacrifice had been blessed and consecrated, the clothes of the person hanged, the gallows, nail, rope, or any part of the paraphernalia used became valuable as a talisman with magical powers. Compare garment, rags, swinging.

Hanged person. Dream significance: agreeable surprise.

Hangman. Dream significance: bad news.

HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON Gardens constructed by Nebuchadnezzar to gratify his wife Amytis, who wearied of the flat plains and pined for her native Median hills. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

HANHAU (AH PUCH YUM CIMIL) Yucatec god of death and war. An owl-headed deity.

HAN HSIANG-TZU Chinese sage; one of the Eight Immortals (Pa Kung). He was the nephew of a scholar who opposed all kinds of magic; contrary to the wishes of his uncle he became a disciple of the astrologers and spent his life as an ascetic. He was a favorite of Lu Tung-Pin who carried him to the peach tree of immortality. He is credited with the ability to make flowers blossom and grow instantaneously. He is the patron saint of musicians and his emblem is the flute. He never realized the value of money and, whenever he had any given to him, he scattered it about the ground. In art he is shown carrying with both hands a gourd-shaped basket filled with the peaches of immortality.

HANIEL In the cabala angel representing the grace of God. Corresponds to Netzach.

HANLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning the high lea.

HANNAH (ANNA, HANNIE) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning grace.

HANNIBAL (1) Masculine name through the Latin from the Phoenician, meaning grace or favor of Baal. (2) Carthaginian general. Son of Hamilcar Barca, who began the reduction of Spain to a Carthaginian province. Hannibal, trained under father's command, was sworn to eternal enmity to Rome. He completed the conquest of Spain, crossed the Alps with elephants, and plunged Rome into danger with his victory at Cannae. Hence the proverbial rallying cry when faced with danger, "Hannibal ante portas" (Hannibal at the gates). He was defeated by Scipio Africanus and fled from place to place to escape extradition to Rome. Finally faced with no further haven, he committed suicide.

HANNO AND HIMILCO Brothers; Carthagenian navigators of the 6th century B.C., explorers and voyagers, legendary discoverers of America.

HANPA Sumerian lord of wicked demons; father of Pazuzu.

HANS German form of John.

HANSA Hindu swan of eternity; fabulous bird which, when given milk mixed with water, separated the two and drank only the milk.

HA-NUI-O-RANGI Polynesian deity, great breath of heaven, offspring of Rangi, sky father.

HANUKKAH (CHANUCA) Jewish festival celebrated late in December in memory of the res-

toration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabees. It coincides with the winter solstice and probably derived from an ancient winter solstice observance. From the candle or lamp, an analogue of the yule fire, which remains lit during the eight day celebration, the festival is popularly called Feast of Lights. Also Feast of Dedication.

HANUMAN Literally, having three jaws. Hindu monkey god; son of the wind Vayu and a monkey nymph. Guardian god of village settlements, probably originally a genius of the monsoon as apes in Hindu mythology symbolize rain clouds. He leads the monkey hosts that build a bridge across the straits to Ceylon to assist Rama in rescuing his wife Sita from the demon-king of Ceylon. He is asked to stop whirlwinds, he is adored by women who hope to obtain offspring and by wrestlers. He is unequalled in defeating enemies and in the knowledge of cunning, magic, medicine and other learning. His image is worn as a talisman for good fortune and health.

HAOKAH Sioux two-horned thunder god whose drumstick is the wind. His countenance presents half grief, half cheer. He throws meteors.

HAOMA (HOMA) Iranian cosmic tree. Tree of Life brought from heaven by an eagle to the sacred mountain Hara Berezaiti. The divine tree is a white plant whose juice heals body and soul and provides immortality and prosperity. At resurrection ambrosia will be prepared from a mixture of the fat of Hadhayosh and White Haoma. The myth probably originally was a fire-myth, as an eagle supposedly brought fire (lightning) down from the sky, and the draught of immortality frequently is fire-water. Analogue of Soma, Yggdrasil, Zambu.

HAOSHYANGHA (HOSHANG) Literally, king of good settlements. Grandson of Siyamak; son of Fravak and Fravakain; twin of Guzhak. He and Guzhak were the parents of Tahmurath and the progenitors of the Iranians. He was the second legendary king of Iran. His reign was marked by contentment, prosperity, and victory. He organized the nation, introduced the use of fire and metals, invented blacksmithing and canal digging and the making of clothes from skins. He was a smiter of the daevas (storm demons), which he attacked on a mountain. His fravashi (genius) is invoked to dispel evil done by daevas. As a civilizer and giver of laws, he resembles Pompilius of Rome. As a demon slayer, he resembles Mithras.

HAOSRAVAH (KAI KHUSRAU) Literally, gallant hero. In Iranian legend greatest king of the Kaianian dynasty. Grandson of Kavi Usan, son of Siyavahsh. When Nairyosangha, divine messenger, was about to slay Kavi Usan for conspiring with evil demons, the fravashi (genius) of the yet unborn Haosravah implored that his grandfather be spared on account of his own virtues. Avenging the death of his father was his life task, and he killed the storm demon Afrasiyab. Fearful his achievements would cause him to lapse into pride, he resigned his throne to Aurvat-aspa and, accompanied by a few paladins, he rode into the mountains. One by one his companions perished in the snow. Sraosha came to guide him and he alone of all those who left his kingdom arrived in heaven alive. This is

a light myth. Kavi Usan was a sky god who conspired with storm or wind demons; Siyavahsh was the sun killed by darkness or winter; Haosravah was the young sun who dispelled darkness or winter. Haosravah resembles Yudhisthira.

HAPI (HAP) In Egyptian mythology: (1) Personification of the river Nile. Mate of Muit and Nekhbet. Fertilizer. Depicted as a man with a water pot (a form of Aquarius). Sometimes Hapi is portrayed as a man with pendulous female breasts to represent the fertility brought by the life-giving Nile. (2) One of the four sons of Horus. He was a dog-headed jinnee dwelling in Amenti, where he was lord of the South and assisted Horus in funeral rites. He was caretaker of the small intestines. See Horus's four sons.

HAPPINESS In China, symbolized by the bat (the character for bat and happiness being the same, i.e. fu). In the Occident symbolized by the beryl. In an Italian icon personified by a woman shedding tears on a heart she holds in her hand. A white lamb is at her feet.

Conjugal happiness. In China and Japan symbolized by a fish. In the Occident symbolized by a moonstone.

Happy Hunting Ground. Paradise of American Indians.

HAPTOK RING In Zoroastrianism one of the leaders of the four quarters of the sky; chieftain of the north. Ursa Major.

HAR Literally, high. One of the names of Odin. See Gylfe. Har is cognate with ar (eye), and is the source of names such as Harborough, Hargrave, Hardy.

HARA Literally, sweeper away. In Hinduism Siva in his aspect as the devastating power which destroys the universe.

HARA BEREZAITI (MOUNT ALBURZ) Iranian cosmic or world mountain. When Ahura Mazda created the earth, Angra Mainyu pierced it and caused Hara Berezaiti to rise. From it all other mountains sprang. On Taera, one of the summits of the sacred mountain, the sun, moon, and stars rise; on Hukairya, another summit, the waters flow down forming Ardvisura under the Haoma or Tree of Life. All the rivers of the world flow from Ardvisura. Hara Berezaiti is the scene of the various struggles between light or sun heroes and demons of darkness, drought, and winter.

HARAB SERAP Cabalistic dispersing raven; bird which drives out its young.

HARAHVAITI Avesta river goddess. Identical with the Afghanistan Helmund and Vedic Sarasvati.

HARAI (O-HARAI) (1) Shinto ceremony of purification performed twice during each year, the casting-out of evil. See hitogata. (2) Box on god-shelf inscribed with the names of the great gods of Ise. Its presence supposedly protects the home; its virtue lasts for six months.

HARA-KIRI In Japanese tradition disembowlment, following one's lord in death, self-extermination. Suicide formerly practiced by daimios and military officers. The earliest record of hara-kiri, or Happy Dispatch, was that of Tametomo, brother of Sutoku, a 12th century emperor, after a military defeat at which most of his followers had been slain.

HARALD (1) Norse chieftain. When he attempted to open the barrow which supposedly held the body of Balder to rob it of its treasure, it split open and water poured from it and flooded the land. Storm demon. (2) Danish king, whom Odin, disguised in the form of Brun, the hero's mortal counsellor, advised. Inasmuch as Odin did not permit steel to injure the warrior nor shaft wounds to harm him, Harald offered Odin the souls of the slain.

HARBARD Name taken by Odin when disguised as a ferryman in a contest of wits with Thor, who was disguised as a peasant.

HARBOR Haven, place of safety, refuge. In Christian tradition eternal life, salvation.

HARDGREP Norse sorceress. Giantess daughter of the giant Vagnhofde. She cared for Hadding after the death of his father Halfdan, accompanying and protecting him on the battlefield until she was strangled by a great black hand.

HARE (1) A constellation in the Southern Sky also called Lepus. (2) Good-nature, humility, love of learning, resourcefulness, solitariness, timorousness, track-finder, vigilance. Also falsifier, flightiness, madness (thus 'mad as a March hare'), mischievousness, one lacking in fixed principles, trickster, vagabondage. Libidinousness, swiftness-of-foot, vegetarianism. As a nibbler, a wanton destroyer. In heraldry one who enjoys a peaceable and retired life. In several mythologies sacred to the moon as the cock is to the sun. In folk literature identified with the god of the underworld. A hare crossing one's path is unlucky because witches transform themselves into hares. American Indian Great Spirit; variously called Glooscap, Manabozho, Manabush, Messou, Michabo. In some parts of Africa held to be so unlucky, the hunter will return home if one crosses his path in the morning. In other sections Trickster hero of many tales; animal which gets the better of the lion by inducing the lion to swallow a hot stone. It embodies experienced wisdom and shrewd benevolence, and crossed to the New World as Brer Rabbit in Uncle Remus stories. In a Bushman legend messenger of the moon, who falsifies the message in which the moon promises that people will rise again after they die as the moon does. Because the hare falsified the message, men do not rise again and become mortal. The moon, thus frustrated, hits the hare across the mouth and splits his lip. In China called t'u, the hare is the fourth animal leading the sun through the twelve terrestrial branches (zodiac), is governor of Cancer (Mao), the direction east, and the hours 5 - 7 A.M. It represents Fang in the eastern quadrant, and is a symbol of longevity. In Chinese and Japanese legend a supernatural creature of auspicious omen that inhabits the moon, where it pounds with mortar and pestle the elixir of life. Christian emblem of Easter. It symbolizes fecundity and lust, and a white hare sometimes is placed at the foot of Virgin Mary to indicate her triumph over lust. It also typifies the church or a pursued Christian. In Egyptian art an attribute of Osiris; symbolic of open eyes. In Greek mythology associated with Eros. Hebrew symbol of contemplation, intuition, door, light, open window. In Japan called usagi, it is an animal of sunrise and a symbol

of gratitude. Compare white hare of Lanaba, under white.

Harebrained. Foolish, giddy, heedless, rash, wild.

Hare ears. Fear and suspicion.

Hare foot. Agility, speed, swiftness. A talisman of actors.

Hare tracks. Fleetness, swiftness. By druids used for purposes of divination.

Hold with the hare and run with the hound. Play a double and deceitful part; be a traitor.

Kiss the hare's foot. Arrive too late.

Mad as a March hare. Erratic, freakish; from the actions of the hare in the breeding season. Also mad as a marsh hare as hares are wilder in marshes because of the absence of cover.

HAREBELL Childhood, grief, humility, submission. In Christianity flower of Virgin Mary.

HARGRAVE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning a title of honor.

HARI In Hinduism Vishnu in dwarf form. In this form he asked a boon of Bali. Bali granted the request, which was to give Hari as much ground as he could cover in three strides, whereupon Hari assumed the full form of Vishnu, and occupied the earth, the atmosphere, and the sky. Hari typifies the sun, which springs to a great size and embraces the universe after rising.

Harihara. A combination of names of Vishnu and Siva, representing the union of the two deities.

HARINEGAMESI (HARINAIGAMAISIN) Jain a god with the power to grant children to those who pray to him. He was entrusted with the transfer of the embryo of Mahavira. In art represented with an antelope's head.

HARITI Hindu she-devil, eater of children. In Japan she became Kishibojin, protectress of babies and children.

HARITS In Hinduism the beautiful winged sisters who are the steeds of Indra. The name denotes the glistening surface produced by anointing with fat or oil; they are thus the shining lights of dawn, the bright and resplendent morning. They are sometimes interpreted to be the Asvins, twin brothers of dawn, physicians of heaven, who are symbolized by the letter H or by HH. Harits is the root of Charites.

HARLAN Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the frost land.

HARLEQUIN Buffoon, clown. One who conjures away by magic tricks, plays the droll, makes sport of by playing ludicrous tricks. A personification of discordant elements of life; in allusion to the performer who wears party-colored, spangled garments, carries a mock sword or wand, and amuses the audience with droll tricks. In Italian comedies the servant of Pantalone and lover of Colombina. In England he dances through the world and frustrates the knavish tricks of the Clown and is the rival of the clown for the affections of Columbine. In general he is a mischievous intriguer. An Italian counterpart, a stock character in comedy, is Arlecchino. The name appears to be derived from that of a hobgoblin or sprite. The dream significance of harlequin is love of the unknown.

Harlequin bloom. Symbolizes laughing at trouble.

HARLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the hart's lea.

HARLOT Appelation anciently applied to the cities of Jerusalem, Nineveh, Samaria, and Tyre. Among the Jews prostitutes were often foreigners, and for this reason they were called, "strange women." Inasmuch as they were devoted to the worship of idols and their abominations were part of the worship (see prostitution), the term harlot was applied to cities and nations given to idol worship.

HARLOW Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the hill fort.

HARMACHIS Egyptian god of the rising sun, worshiped at Heliopolis. Horus as lord of the two horizons, in which character he became a form of Ra. Sometimes identified as the god represented by the great sphinx at Gizeh.

HARMATTAN A dry wind of the west coast of Africa, which comes from the interior during December, January, and February. The clouds of dust it carries makes the atmosphere dense. It withers vegetation and parches the human skin, but mitigates climatic fever and dysentery. It brings intensely hot days which alternate with cool nights.

HARMONIA In Greek mythology daughter of Ares and Aphrodite; wife of Cadmus. At her wedding Harmonia was given two gifts, a necklace and veil made by Hephaestus. The gifts carried a curse which led the possessor to become a victim of betrayal, destruction, and theft. After Cadmus and Harmonia had finished their work, they were changed into dragons and taken away to Elysion. Harmonia typifies, by her birth from strife and love, order (harmony) arising from chaotic repulsion and attraction; by her union with the inventor of the alphabet, the civilizing of a rude people by arts and letters. The gifts are fertility, which the deities of winter destroy or steal and, for which, in turn, other deities battle to bring them back from the underworld. The final serpent forms of Harmonia and Cadmus are those of deities representing the reproductive powers of nature.

HARMONY In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman wearing a crown which glitters with jewels. With one hand she holds a base violin, with the other a bow.

HAROLD (HAL) Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning army and power, champion, leader of an army.

HAROSETH Served at the Jewish Passover feast to symbolize the mortar which the Israelites used in building the treasure cities for Pharaoh. The haroseth is a mixture of grated apples, raisins, chopped nuts, and cinnamon, saturated in wine. Also used to temper sharpness of bitter herbs.

HARP Celestial realms, death, heavenly bliss. Instrument of angels and wind deities. Gentility, harmony, joy, music, poetry. Dream significance: happiness, pleasure. In heraldry signifies contemplation. A constellation in the Northern Sky also called Lyra. In Hebraic-Christian tradition typifies praise of God; an attri-

bute of David. Emblem of Ireland. Druids believed the soul of a man lingered by the body until such time as the sacred harp released it and sent it on its way to heaven. If a man had lived honorably according to the three grand articles of religion, the bards sang a requiem on a harp in the form of a triangle, on three strings, turning keys with three arms, which served as a passport to the soul's ascent. When Dagda played his harp (wind), it released the seasons in order, winter, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

HARPALUKE In Greek mythology wife of Alastor. Possessed by her father Klumenos, she bore him a son. This son and a brother she killed and served to her father. A sacrificial-cannibalism myth. In another legend, her father was the heaven's law-breaker Lycurgus, and she became a bird.

HARPE (1) In Greek mythology one of the Amazons. (2) Curved sword with a pronged back that Hermes lent to Perseus for cutting off the head of Medusa. Thracian gladiators used the sword. It is the shape of the natural weapon of birds of prey. A kite and falcon's genitals also were called harpe. It is the root of many Greek names.

HARPICHRUTI (HER-PE-KHRED, HERU-P-KHART) In Egyptian mythology Horus the child, represented sitting on a lotus flower with a finger in his mouth. The Greeks adopted the name as Harpocrates, which see.

HARPOCRATES In Greek mythology personification of the splendor, strength, and youth of the morning sun. Borrowed from the Egyptian Harpichruti, he sits on a lotus flower, his finger at his lips. Because of this gesture, the Greeks called him the god of silence. In one legend the heel of Harpocrates is stung by a scorpion. See heel. His image was used as a talisman for fecundity. A deity with a sacred heel, he resembles Achilles, Bran, Llew Llaw, Mopsus, Talus.

HARPY (HARPYIAE) In Greek mythology one of the three daughters of Thaumas and Electra, sisters of Iris. Their names were Aello (storm), Celaeno (blackness or obscurity), Ocypeta (rapid). In Hesiod they are described as beautiful; by Virgil as loathsome and vengeful. In later myths the harpies appeared as death demons with the head and body of a woman with hooked beak, pendant dugs, and the legs and claws of a vulture. They lived in an atmosphere of filth and stench and contaminated everything that came near them. They were perpetually devoured by pangs of hunger, which caused them to rob their victims of food. In one legend they carried off the daughers of King Pandareos to act as servants to the Erinyes (Eumenides). They were ravening, snatching nature, demons of the pesitential south wind which came across the desert and brought blight and destruction with it. In heraldry signifies ferocity under provocation. Compare Harmattan, Ker.

HARRIS The Scotch island of this name is believed to have been the Fortunate Island of the ancients. The name Harris yields ur-is, i.e. great light.

HARROW (1) Seven bright stars of the constellation Ursa Major in the Northern sky are known as the Big Dipper or Harrow (Plow), and serve to locate other constellations. In primitive belief, when shown in proper relation to the moon, it was accepted as a heavenly sign to indicate the time to break up fallow ground, plow, and commence annual labors. (2) Agriculture, fertility. Implement of martyrdom.

HARRY (HAL) Masculine name; variant of Henry. The feminine equivalent is Harriet (Harriot, Hatty, Henriette). Old Harry is applied to the devil; perhaps a corruption of Old Hairy. The "hairy ones" in the Bible has been translated "devils."

HART Agility, elegance, grace. The morning star is likened to a young hart. It was sacred to Artemis, Christ, and Esther. In art and literature sometimes substituted for the unicorn. See hind. Hart is from the same root as Harits; Old German for hart was hiruz, the equivalent of iris. In Christian tradition piety and religious aspiration, purity of life. Attribute of Saints Giles, Goar, Hubert.

White hart. Soul.

HARUN-AL-RASHID (HAROUN-AL-RASCHID) Literally, Harun (or Aaron) the Just. Calif of the Saracens; hero of romances drawn from an actual 8th century calif. In the Arabian Nights things curious and wonderful are associated with his name and reign.

HARUT AND MARUT (HAROOT AND MAROOT) Two fallen Moslem angels. Because they were impatient with the sinfulness of mankind, God placed them on earth for a time. They lusted after the daughters of men and other temptations became too great for them. They were banished from heaven, became kings of Babel, and taught men astrology and witchcraft. For having failed in compassion to men, they hang head down in a closed pit. Probably entered Moslem legend from Iranian Haurvatat and Ameretat.

HARU-YAMA-NO-KASUMI-ONOKO Japanese god of spring. Name signifying Mist-man-of-the-Spring-Mountain. Younger brother of Aki-Yama-no-Shitabi-onoko (Autumn). See Izushio-tome.

HARVESPTOKHM Avestan tree of all seed. Compare Jambu, Parijata.

HARVEST Autumn, death. Dream significance: (bad) exploitation; (good) abundance, wealth. A harvest is symbolized by fruit in festoons or pouring from a cornucopia, a full moon, sheaf of wheat and a sickle, shocked corn or wheat, red, a wagon laden with vegetables or hay, yellow. Anciently the term of office of the barley or oak king expired with the harvest, at which time the king was emasculated and imprisoned or ritually murdered. The conception of the corn or grain-spirit as old and dead at harvest is wide spread. Some peoples have rites in which a sheaf of wheat is laid at the bottom of a grave as the mourners cry, "The old man is dead." Earth is thrown over the sheaf and a prayer is offered in which a deity is invoked to bring back the wheat of the dead. Sometimes the corn-mother is the center of the harvest rites, and the last sheaf is joyfully carried home as a divine being and preserved. It is dressed as a doll or drenched with water, the water being a rain-charm. In the spring, it is scattered over the earth. A corn-baby is also worshiped, the last corn (or

grain) cut being the corn-spirit separated by the stroke of the sickle from its mother. In some parts of the world, devil-expulsion rites are held. Fires are set, guns and other weapons shot to drive evil spirits from the fields and granaries. Compare h'Ativa, reaping. In Hebrew tradition, a harvest typifies Day of Judgment, i.e. the separation of good to be preserved as grain and the evil to be destroyed as chaff; destroying judgment, i.e. people fall as corn by the scythe; destruction through war, i.e. the cutting down the ranks of men in battle.

HARVEY Masculine name from the Germanic through the French, meaning army and battle, and from the Celtic, meaning bitter.

HASTATE LEAF Authority.

HASTSHEHOGAN Navaho house deity; god of the evening, of the west, and of yellow maize. Man and woman were created from white and yellow maize by Hastsheyalti and Hastshehogan. Some of his functions resemble those of a genius or lar.

HASTSHEYALTI Navaho talking deity; god of the dawn, of the east, and of white maize. With Hastshehogan a creator. Also known as Yebitshai, maternal grandfather of the gods. His functions resemble those of a genius or lar.

HAT According to its style denotes dignity and rank. In ecclesiastical circles color also is taken into account. Dream significance: bitter disillusion.

Hat in ring. Challenge, competition.

Hat-tipping. Greeting, respect. Survival of the ancient custom of removing a helmet when among those with whom one is not in danger, showing that one can stand unprotected. According to a legendary account hat-tipping as a form of courteous greeting dates back to the days of Alexander, who demanded that helmets be off those who spoke to him.

High hat. Act with formality and stiffness; treat with affected superiority.

Mad as a hatter. Corruption of, "mad as an adder (or atter)." Mad in the sense of harmful or hurtful; mad formerly meant venomous.

Pass around the hat. Ask for money, take up a collection, for a charitable object or by an itinerant performer, who receives payment in no other way.

HATAMOTO Japanese banner supporters; samurai who were directly attached to the shogun's service.

HATCHET Carpentry, log fire, timber, woodlands. Also destruction, execution, martyrdom, suffering. See ax. Symbol of Saints Joseph and Matthew.

Buried hatchet. Peace. North American Indians formerly buried the hatchet (tomahawk) at the cessation of hostilities.

Hatchet and cherry tree. Emblematic of George Washington, symbolic of truth.

Hatchet taken up. Declaration of war. American Indians of North America formerly dug up the hatchet (tomahawk) when about to go to war.

HATHOR (ATHOR) Literally, castle or house of Hor (wisdom). In Egyptian mythology born of the eye of Ra. Her husband usually is Horus, male ruler of the heavens. Said to be the mother of Isis and, in early myths, to be identical with Isis. Great

cosmic or mother goddess. She personifies the great power of nature, perpetually bringing forth, rearing, and destroying all things. She is the revered lady of the sky, goddess of beauty, joy, love, mirth, music, ornaments, social gaiety, and the patroness of women and marriage. As the great nourisher she is shown with the head of a cow; as a sky goddess the sun disk is between her horns, which represent the crescent moon; as destroyer she is lioness headed. In one representation the moon emerges from her breast and the sun from her womb. Her human body is often star-spangled to typify the night sky. Her limbs are the four supporting pillars of the universe. In a leopard-skin garment she is assimilated to the goddess of fate. She displaces Nut, and later she merges into Sekhet. As Hathor-Sekhet she is queen of Amenti, realm of the dead, and of the West, a moon and war goddess, who gives nourishment to the ba (soul of the departed). When Ra decided to stop the slaughter she was causing, he flooded the Nile and made her drunk with the waters so that she would forget mankind. She has been multiplied into the seven Hathors, who foretell the future, especially of children at birth. The allusion is probably to the seven bright stars of Ursa Major. Her emblems are the ankh, eye of Ra, heifer, staff, sun disk, sycamore, and uraeus. She is an analogue of Ishtar-Astarte, and the Greeks identify her with Aphrodite.

HATI (1) In Egyptian mythology same as Ab, the testifying heart. (2) The Hater. One of the two Norse Varns, gigantic wolves, offsprings of the Fenriswolf and a giantess in Iarnvid (Ironwood). A moon-wolf or moon-devourer. His myth is one of eclipse. Hati is also known as Mana-garme; the name of his twin is Skoll.

HATIM A Bedouin chief noted for his warlike deeds. He was also famous for his boundless generosity, and the Arabs say, "Generous as Hatim," when speaking of a magnanimous person.

H'ATIVA Literally, mother-breathing life. An ear of white corn used in the Pawnee Hako ceremony. h'Ativa is the corn daughter of Tirawatius (heaven-father) and h'Uraru (earth-mother), and in the ceremony represents the supernatural powers which reside in her parents. Part of it is painted blue to symbolize that its fertility comes from above; the top of the ear represents the dome of heaven and the four equidistant lines on the sides represent the paths of the four winds. To it are bound two plum-tree sticks, one projecting above and one below. The stick above has tied to it a downy eagle's feather, which is Tirawatius's feather, and its movement in the slightest current of air typifies the breathing of life. Compare harvest.

HATTO A 10th century archbishop of Mainz. According to tradition, during a famine in Germany, he shut the poor up in a barn and burned them rather than give them grain from his supply, saying, "They are like mice, good only to devour the corn." Later to escape a plague of mice, he retreated to a tower on Bingen, an island in the Rhine. The army of mice followed and devoured him. The tower is still called Mouse Tower.

HATUIBWARI (HASIBWARI) Melanesian Supreme Being. He is a winged serpent with a human head and, though male, he has huge breasts with which he feeds all created things. He formed a woman from red clay and from her rib created a man.

HAUMAI-TIKITIKI Polynesian primeval god, father of wild-growing food; offspring of Rangi (sky) and Papa (earth).

HAURVATAT A Zoroastrian Amesha Spenta or archangel. In the moral sphere he presides over perfect happiness; in material nature he presides over water.

HAUS BERGHOF A luxurious mountain sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in The Magic Mountain by Thomas Mann. It is located in Davos, Switzerland, and is understood to symbolize isolated and sterile aestheticism.

HAUYNITE Mineral which carries the message, Do not bid me leave you.

HAVAMAL Literally, words of the high one. In the Elder Edda a compilation of maxims relating to the conduct of life uttered by Odin.

HAVELOCK Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning of the lake haven.

Havelock the Dane. Hero of a medieval romance. The son of Birkabeen, king of Denmark, he is orphaned while still an infant and set adrift at sea by his guardians. On the coast of Lincolnshire in England he is rescued by a fisherman named Grim who raises him. Years later some ambitious English nobles, seeking to degrade the princess by marrying her to a peasant, select the foundling. In time Havelock discovers his true identity, raises an army, recovers his own kingdom and his wife's possessions, and becomes king of Denmark and part of England. The Havelock legend belongs to the class of fatal children who are born to be kings. See fatal child.

HAVETH CHILDERS EVERYWHERE One of the many disguises of the name of Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker, hero of James Joyce's Finnegans Wake.

HAVFRUE Mermaid of Danish folklore. She is extremely beautiful, sometimes friendly to man, sometimes seductive and predatory. Fishermen who see her through sea mists expect storms to follow. She gathers the bones of the unfound drowned.

HAVGAN (HAFDAN) Literally, summer-white. In Brythonic mythology rival of Arawn, king of Annwfn the underworld, for sovereignty of that land. Only a single blow can overcome him, a second will revive him. Pwyll, who changed places with Arawn, mortally wounds Havgan and saves Annwfn for Arawn. Havgan pleads for a second blow to end his suffering, but Pwyll refuses to give it, as Havgan is not to be revived until the summer season.

HAVILAH One of the quarters of the Garden of Eden, land of gold. Havilah means circle or district and compares with hav, Welsh for summer, haven, and heaven. Akin to Awaji, Elysian Fields, and Hawaii.

HAVMAND Merman of Danish legend. He is bearded, handsome, and usually friendly to man.

HAWAII (HAVAI, HAVAIKI) Polynesian Isle of Souls. Identical with Japanese Awaji. Emblem: hibiscus, pineapple; motto: Righteousness perpetuates the life of the land; nickname: Paradise of the Pacific.

HAWENIYO Iroquois creator god. In his honor the ganeo'q is danced.

HAW HAW, LORD Name assumed by William Joyce, British traitor, in radio broadcasts in which he spread Nazi propaganda for the Germans during World War II. He was executed.

HAWK Ferocity, fire, immortality, penetration, rapacity, speed, splendor, vanquishment. Flesh-eater, bird of prey. Anciently a sign of nobility representing the right of chase, because it soars right into the glare of the sun. In mythology variously represented as a bird of clouds, storms, sun, and wind. Because it drinks no water and overcomes all other birds, it symbolizes blood; because it flies into that which is remote and above the human, it symbolizes the soul aspiring to heaven; inasmuch as it flies in a straight line, it symbolizes humility and sublimity, on account of its long life, it symbolizes divinity. It typifies the cleaving, destructive, predatory, soaring mind, and figuratively is one who lives at the expense of another, one who is grasping, swindler. Aztec messenger of the gods. Bornean bird having foreknowledge of the future. In Buriat mythology the hawk was the thief who stole the secret of fire-making from the porcupine, who invented it; the hawk told the secret to the gods, and they, in turn, gave the secret to man. Compare Galta-Ulan-Tengeri. In Christianity typifies the Holy Spirit. Emblematic of Saint Quirinis. Egyptian symbol of the male principle, power, and the soul. Sacred to the sun. The hawk was a hieroglyph for god, and was an attribute of Horus, Kebhsennuf, Khonsu, Mentu, Ptah, Ra, Rehu, Sebek-Ra, Sokar, Sphinx, Supti (Sept-Hor). It typified the East Wind, and sometimes was four-headed, denoting the winds of the four directions. On funeral urns, it was the guard of the liver and gall bladder. See Horus's four sons. In Greece sacred to Apollo and Hera. To ancient Hebrews, because of its migrations, it illustrated the wise providence of the Creator. In Hinduism it carried off the soma.

Gold hawk. Sun deity.

Hawk on a lion. In Egypt the might and power of the sun.

Hawk perched on a mummy. In Egypt typified the soul.

HAWKWEED November 21 birthday flower. Symbol of quicksightedness. A love oracle, a time oracle, and used by children to tell whether one lives east, west, north, or south.

HAWTHORN (1) In Brythonic legend father of Olwen. He was a monstrous giant, and his ponderous eyebrows fell so heavily over his shoulders, he was unable to see until they had been lifted with a fork. This and the fact that he had been forewarned that his life would cease with his daughter's marriage, make his story a parallel of that of Balor. Probably an aspect of winter, whose heavy eyebrows are snow, defeated by growth or spring (Olwen and her lover Kulhwch). (2) February 10 birthday flower with the sentiment contentment, joy. Symbolic of fertility, hope, marriage, self-denial, spring.

In heraldry used in the crests of Tudor princes. Emblem of the state of Missouri. Also called May-haw because its fruit ripens in May. Hawthorn yields thorn of haw or A (i.e. thorn of primal cause or sun). Celtic tree of enforced chastity. At first associated with May as a month of abstinence from sexual intercourse; later as an orgiastic month with dances around the Maypole. The sixth or hawthorn month in the druidic calendar extended from May 14 to June 10. Tree of Yspaddaden Penkawr. The destruction of a hawthorn attended great peril, the death of one's cattle or children or the loss of one's money. In druidic tree alphabet, tree of the sixth consonant, Uath (H). A Christian holy tree, associated with the Virgin Mary. In Europe the hawthorn or whitethorn is generally an unlucky tree. In Greek antiquity lighted on altars of Hymen and hawthorn flowers were used in a bride's wreath or otherwise worn at nuptials. In Roman antiquity tree over which the goddess Cardea cast spells.

HAY Harvest, pasture. Dream significance: profitable business.

Between hay and grass. Too late for one purpose; too early for another. Neither one thing nor another; sometimes said of a boy in his teens who is neither child nor man.

Make hay while the sun shines. Act while conditions are favorable; take advantage of any opportunity.

Neither hay nor grass. Neither one thing nor the other; things spoiled in the making.

HAYA-AKIHIKO-NO-KAMI AND HAYA-AKITSU (AKIDZU)-HIME-NO KAMI Shinto deities, Prince-Swift-Autumn and his younger sister and wife, Princess-Swift-Autumn. Children of Izanagi and Izanami. His domain was the rivers; hers, the raging seas, where she swallowed up calamities. They were parents of water deities, mountain, tree, and wind deities, a deity of moors, and grandparents of deities of birds, fertility, fire, and land.

HAYDEN Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the hay or hedge.

HAYHUAYPANTI Literally, shining ones. Inca messengers of Viracocha; light rays.

HAYK (HAYIK) Literally, little Hay or little giant. A handsome giant of Armenian mythology. Father of Armenak. A culture hero and lover of freedom who led his people out of slavery. He was an eponymous hero, and later became a vegetation and wine god. Hayk is identical with the Phrygian Hyas and, as one who led his people out of slavery, resembles Moses.

HAYOWENTHA See Hiawatha.

HAZEL Justice, reconciliation, truth. In the language of love; Be wise and desist. Given by a girl as a sign of discouragement. Compare birch. Twigs of hazel were used widely to make one's self invisible and as divining rods to discover hidden treasures. In some localities only rods cut on Saint John's Eve or Night possessed magic power. In medieval times the hazel rod served in courts of justice for discovering murderers and thieves. A hazel breastband was placed on the harness of a horse to protect the animal from evil spirits. A double hazel nut was carried to prevent toothaces. In a sea

superstition a shipmaster wearing a cap into which hazel twigs have been woven will weather any storm. One of the two sacred trees of Irish antiquity, for the wanton felling of which, death was exacted. The other was the apple. In ancient Ireland cattle were driven through the Beltane and Midsummer fires with their backs singed with hazel to protect them from mischievous fairies, and the scorched rods were preserved and used for driving the cattle during the year. In the druidic tree alphabet tree of the ninth consonant, Coll (C), which became the 10th consonant when consonants were increased from thirteen to fifteen. Tree of the ninth Celtic month, from August 6 to September 2. Venerated as the tree of wisdom, which shaded Connla's Well; with its nuts it fed the sacred salmon in the pool. It was the tree of poetic art, which produced flowers (beauty) and fruit (wisdom) simultaneously. A hazel wand was carried by heralds as a badge of office. Luchta made a shield of the hazel for Manannan, and it became one of the famous shields of Erin, comparable to the aegis of Athena. It could not be touched and caused utter rot; it finally became the shield of Fionn and, with it, he killed thousands of the enemy. Thus it was a tree of wisdom which could be put to destructive uses. As Fionn was a sun hero, the shield typified the scorching destructive rays of the sun. See Trinity Well. In Norse mythology the hazel was the tree of Thor. The last two syllables of the sacred Yggdrasil tree, az-il, may be compared with hazel. In Prussia if a thief could not be caught, a piece of a suspect's clothing was beaten with a hazel switch. This made a guilty man sick. In Wales hazel twigs were woven into wishing caps.

HAZERETH Bitter herbs used at the Passover Feast to symbolize the bitterness of Israelites' bondage in Egypt, usually whole horse radish.

HE (HA, HEH) Fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning window and with a numerical value of five. It corresponds to the English h. According to the mystics, meaning window, it is that which admits air (breath, life, spirit) and light (knowledge). Its planetary attribution is Mars (or Mercury); its symbolic correspondence is the High Priest; its zodiacal correspondence is Aries. Its color is scarlet; its direction on the cube of space is northeast, signifying that which is clear, in action that which is destructive of error. In white magic, it typifies Nadour, the majesty of God. It corresponds to the fifth angelical hierarchy, which is the choir of might and power. Its intelligences are called Powers. By their ministry, the elements were evolved by Elohim-Gibor, whose numeration is Pachad, which signifies fear and judgment, and whose attribute is Geburah, which signifies power and strength. See Alphabet Affiliations.

HEA See Ea.

HEAD Authority, chief, knowledge, mind, toilet, spiritual leadership, wisdom. Residence of reason. Dream significance: (big), power; (cut off) deliverance, liberty; (dead) ambush, mourning; (living) good omen; (shaved) bad omen; (swollen) pride, wealth. In heraldry honor, power. The head and face are anatomical denominations governed by Aries. Anciently the heads of

warriors were believed to have apotropaic virtues, and the heads of captured enemies were offered to a divinity. A severed head continued to discourse wisdom, and those of Arthur, Bran, Cernunnos, and others were expected to advise their people when they were in need. Odin consulted the head of Mimir. In China mountains were made from the head of P'an Ku.

Boar's head. In the Vedas judgment, wisdom.

Double-faced head. In Japanese Buddhism, if female, the head of Mirune, the woman whose eyes behold all secret sin; if male, the head of Kaguhana, the man who smells all odors of evil doing. In Roman antiquity the head of Janus.

Grotesque head. Talisman against the evil eye.

Head bowed. Prayer.

Head buried. Ancients believed the buried head of a great warrior had the power to turn back invaders. Sculptured heads or heads of dead warriors were buried facing the direction of possible danger for purposes of national protection.

Head cupped in hands. Distress, sorrow.

Head discoursing. See Speaking Head.

Head-hunting. Among the Kwakiutl Indians of North America death of a member of the family was considered an insult. To wipe out the insult the mourner would go head-hunting, that is cut off the head or kill a person of equal rank to the one who had died. Head-hunting was called, "killing to wipe one's eyes," and was a form of getting even with a fate that had shamed the mourner.

Head in art:

Head of	Meaning
Apollo	arts, music
ass	ignorance
Athena	knowledge, wisdom
bull	Astarte
cat	Bast (Pasht)
cock	Abraxas
cow	Astarte, Hathor, Isis
death	penitence; emblem of Saints Bruno, Francis of Assisi, Mary Magdalene
dog	Contention, litigation; emblem of Anubis, Saint Christopher
elephant	Ganesha
goat	diligent workman; Indra
hawk	Horus, Ra
Hermes	commerce, industry, medicine
horse	Carthage, Demeter-Ceres
ibis	Thoth
lion	Abraxas, force, terror
lioness	Bast (Pasht)
Medusa	against incantations, amulet, frightfulness, full moon, generation.
ram	Kneph
serpent	earth god or goddess
sparrow	Horus, Ra
maiden wearing a coronal of flowers	caprice

Head	Meaning
severed from body	Judith, Salome, Saints Alban, Ansano, Catherine of Alexandria, Dionysius of Paris, Felicita, John the Baptist, Lambert, Lucian, Nicasius, Valerie, Veronica.

Head inclined. Confession of faults, humility, submission.

Head in clouds. State of mental unreality.

Head in Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances: 1- Adhomukha, hanging the head down, represents bad intentions, bowing, dejection, shyness. 2- Alolita, moving the head around, represents intoxication, possessed by devils, sleepiness. 3- Dhuta, turning head from left to right, represents calling, down-heartedness, drunkenness, fear, fighting, looking at one's own body, looking from side to side, no, shivering from cold. 4- Kampita, shaking head up and down, represents call to come near, challenge, command to stop. 5- Paravrtta, turning head back, represents indifference, shyness, turning the face in anger. 6- Parivahita, moving the head from one side to another, represents exhaustion, happiness, praise, separation, thought. 7- Sama, the head in natural position, represents the start of the dance, affectionate anger, doing nothing, meditation, pride, shock. 8- Udwahita, head raised up, represents looking up at flag, moon, mountain. 9- Utkshipta, raising the head at an angle, represents acceptance, go, growth, take.

Head in sand. Endeavor to escape a disaster or avoid an unpleasant situation by ridiculous means; from the supposed behavior of ostriches when pursued.

Head in triple form. Threefold character; birth, growth, death. Image of Cernunnos, a Celtic underworld god, reproduced to give triple power to its apotropaic virtues.

Head on hand. The hand supported at the elbow by the other hand, the arm of which lies across the body, signifies despair, regret.

Head turned, looking backward. History, searching the past.

Head turned over shoulder, hand raised, palm outward. Horror.

Long head. In Japanese tradition a long-headed deity indicates gifts of wealth and wisdom to his worshipers. See Fuku.

Long and oval head. Nobility of feeling.

Long and round head. Ambitious, alert, independent, prudent.

Long and square head. Duplicity, hardness.

Man's head. Beauty, wisdom.

Severed head in man's hand. David, alluding to his striking down Goliath.

Severed head in woman's hand. Judith, alluding to her killing of Holofernes; Salome, alluding to the execution of John the Baptist.

Square head. Energy, morality, orderliness, thoughtfulness.

Three male heads. One young, one middle-aged, one old, typifies the future, present, past.

Tonsured head. In Egyptian antiquity mode adopted by priests worshiping Isis. In Japan indicates adherence to Buddhism. In many religions monks or those entering into the priesthood shave part of the head.

Woman's head. Understanding.

HEADLESS SPECTER In the folklore of many nations, murdered people frequently become phantoms carrying their heads. Also wind demon.

HEADSTOOL A stool-like pillow used in medieval Europe and in the Orient into quite recent times, especially in Japan, to protect an elaborate coiffure from being ruffled.

HEALING Personified by Asclepius, Hygeia. Symbolized by balm of Gilead.

HEALTH In literature frequently represents justice, virtue, wisdom. Symbolized by agate, ankh, black peas, bufonite, fish, five-pointed star, green, kantharos, pentagon, serpent, staff, yellow. Personified by Asclepius and Hygeia. In an Italian icon typified by a robust woman holding a cock and a knotty staff with serpents twisted around it.

HEARSE Death, interment. Dream significance: festivity, triumph.

HEART (1) Affection, assistance, compassion, concord, counsel, courage, despair, devotion, emotions, generosity, hope, innocence, kindness, life, love, piety, religion, sincerity. Residence of animal virtues, seat of understanding that regulates all actions of man. Force for good or evil, courage or cowardice. Abode of life, innermost or vital part of anything. In heraldry typifies sincerity. Anatomical denomination governed by Leo. Dissected by ancients for prophetic readings. In most primitive societies a mysterious organ, seat of the soul. Offered to deities in sacrificial rites. The heart of a slain enemy frequently is eaten by the victor to acquire the strength of the foe and thus prevent him from rising from the dead. The pear and raspberry symbolize the heart. In China the heart typifies three stars in Scorpio in eastern quadrant, spring season, called Hsin. Propitious time for building and weddings. In Christianity typifies love of God, love and piety. Ancient Egyptians believed it was the seat of intelligence. In Greece an emblem of Eros. (2) The name of a suit in the Tarot deck, replacing the chalice, cup or goblet of ancient decks. Its color is red, and its pattern that of a heart, symbol of love, the female organ, life. Heraldic emblem of Mercury as Chthonius and of Thoth. Corresponds to the creative world, world of patterns, the element water, the first H in IHVH, and To know. Holder of liquid life, instrument of brotherhood, friendship, hospitality, libations. Insignia of priesthood or sacredotal rank. When a majority appear in a deal signifies happiness, love, merriment, pleasure.

Bleeding or broken heart. Disappointment in love; disillusionment.

Flaming heart. Ardent affection. Christian zeal, divine love, fervent piety, God's guidance. A flaming heart encircled by thorns and bleeding represents the heart of Jesus.

Heart of a naga. In Hinduism part from which fertile rains flow.

Heart pierced with an arrow. Contrition, devotion, love, repentance.

Heart with cross. Emblem of Saint Catherine of Siena, alluding to the legend that, in response to her prayers, Christ replaced her heart with his own.

Heart with seven orifices. In ancient Chinese belief the heart of a man of superior virtue. See Pi Kan.

Heart with wound. Martyrdom of Christ.

Large heart. Generosity, kindness.

HEARTH Domesticity, good cheer, home, hospitality. Anciently because fire was so difficult to ignite, the hearth constituted the sanctum of the family. The fire on the hearth served the double purpose of being the place on which the meal was prepared and where family sacrifices were consumed, hence an altar. The hearthstone typified the navel of the earth. See Hestia, Vesta. In Christianity the hearth symbolizes temperance.

HEART'S EASE In the language of flowers: you occupy my thoughts.

HEATHCLIFFE In Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights the fierce, brooding and melancholy protagonist.

HEATHER (1) Feminine name alluding to the plant. (2) Plant of desert places symbolizing humility, solitude. In druidic tree alphabet tree of the third vowel, Ura (U), and in the calendar, tree of the summer solstice. The red heather is a tree of passion, while the white is a protection against acts of passion. Heather-ale is a favorite restorative in Wales. Tree sacred to the Sicilian love goddess Erycina, a name of Venus.

Heather cat. A wild cat found among the heather; hence a person of roving habits.

HEAVEN Abode of the Supreme Deity and of blessed spirits. Euphemistic term for God. Infinity, light, mansion of the creator, moral law. Realm of fate, holiness, purity, salvation. Region of perfect harmony and truth. Seer of everything. State of existence after life on earth, hence a state of exalted felicity, supreme bliss or happiness. Universally the active or male principle. In alchemy the essence or most subtle portion of a body. In mythical astronomy revolving sphere which carries the heavenly bodies around the earth; the region within which a planet is always confined. Symbolized by the acanthus, blue color, closed garden, moon, sapphire, stars, sun. In an Italian icon represented by a young man of noble aspect in imperial dress covered with moon, stars, and sun. In his right hand he carries a scepter; in he left hand a flame-pot with a heart in the middle of the flame. His girdle is a zodiac. A jeweled crown is on his head and golden buskins on his legs.

In ancient Egypt the heavenly spheres were ten. The first seven were those of the planets; the eighth was the firmament of heaven containing all fixed stars; the ninth, the crystalline sphere, held the precession of the equinoxes; the tenth was the primum mobile, which revolved diurnally and gave motion to the inner spheres with the planets; hence symbolizing any mainspring of action. In Greek and Roman antiquity heaven was a region reserved to gods, deified heroes, and demigods. In Hebraic-Christian tradition heaven is free of death, sin, and all other evils. It is a kingdom, an inheritance, where there are glorious lights, rapturous songs, rivers of pleasure, trees of life, crowns, feasting, mirth, robes, treasures, triumphs. The degrees of glory vary, and the most righteous dwell in the presence of God. Although Hebrews of antiquity understood heaven as the region of air, clouds, planets, and stars, it was chiefly the world of holy bliss above the visible heavens, more particularly known as third heaven, where the holy dwelt seeing all of God. Hebrew mystics believe that seven heavens rise one above the other: the first, the space between the clouds and earth; the second, the region of the clouds; third, through sixth, the home of various grades of angels; the seventh, the abode of God and the seraphim. The Moslems likewise have seven heavens: 1st- of pure silver, abode of Adam and Eve; 2nd- of pure gold, abode of John the Baptist and Jesus; 3rd- of pearl, domain of Joseph and of Azrael, angel of death; 4th- of white gold, realm of Enoch; 5th- of silver, where Aaron dwells, 6th- of garnets and rubies, dwelling of Moses; 7th- of glorius lights, ruled by Abraham. In Scandinavian mythology Niflheim (heaven) contained nine worlds constructed from the skull of Ymir and ruled over by Odin.

Heavenly City. Holy City, New Jerusalem.

Heavenly contemplation. Symbolized by a sapphire.

Heavenly reward. Symbolized by a palm and a rose.

Heavenly wisdom. Represented by a star or stars.

Heaven's fire. Lightning.

Heaven's river. Milky Way.

Heaven's tree. Mythical tree or vine that supposedly reaches up to heaven or down to the lower regions. American Indians describe an ever-growing tree which finally reaches the sky and by means of which a journey is made there by a mortal. Jack and the Beanstalk and other old world legends and tales describe similar trees. The Laerad, Soma and Yggdrasil are such trees. Compare World Tree.

HEBE Literally, youth. In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus and Hera, wife of the deified Heracles. In some accounts she is the wife of Zephyrus and mother of Eos. She is a dawn goddess, who remains everlastingly young (dawn cannot age), and is the cup-bearer to the gods of Olympus. In early myths she is spoken of as Ganymede, the brilliant, and in later myths she is supplanted by Ganymede, a beautiful youth. She is a spring divinity and perhaps the earth goddess in the prime of maidenhood, who provides the deities with ambrosia and nectar, and who has the power of making the old young again, i.e. bring about the rejuvenation of earth in spring. Inasmuch as she was of such distinguished rank, she exemplified the patriarchal custom in which the daughters of noble houses personally assisted in serving guests. She is portrayed as bearing a shallow dish containing ambrosia, pouring nectar from a vessel into a goblet, feeding the eagles of Zeus, offering nectar to Heracles, or as a bride of Heracles. Freed slaves hung their chains on trees in cypress groves sacred to her. She resembles the Roman Juventas and the Sanscrit Yavan.

HEBER (EBER) Literally, ally. Eponymous ancestor of the Hebrews, who are called sons of Heber.

HEBREWS In the Bible the name is first identified with Abraham, later believed to have been derived from Heber, the last of the long-lived patriarchs. Heber is said to have outlived six generations of his posterity, including Abraham. Hebrews appears to have been the name by which Jewish people were known to other nations, in distinction from their domestic name of Children of Israel. Originally the Hebrews were ancestor and idol worshipers, later monolithic. Throughout history they have been useful as

scapegoats.

Hebrew Tribes. Each of the twelve sons of Jacob heading many families was said to head a tribe. Jacob on his deathbed adopted Ephraim and Manasseh, the two sons of Joseph, and would have each also constitute a tribe, thus increasing the number to thirteen, one inheriting the lands of Joseph. However, under the order of God, Joshua had reckoned but twelve tribes and made but twelve lots, so the tribe of Levi, being appointed to the sacred service as priests was given no share in the distribution of land, but received certain cities in which to dwell with first-fruits, tithes, and oblations of the people. Each tribe ruled a zodiacal house. The table following is according to the Midrash Bemidbar, Rabbinical commentary on numbers. See under gem, Jacob.

Tribe	Zodiacal House	Color	Gem	Symbol
Gad	Aries	gray	shebo	tent or mounted troops
Issachar	Taurus	black (as stibium)	sappir	ass
Simeon-Levi	Gemini	green	pitdah	water pitcher and sword
Benjamin	Cancer	colors of all stones	yashpheh	wolf
Ephraim (or Joseph)	Leo	very black	shoham	cluster of grapes or an ox
Assher	Virgo	pearl	tarshish	olive branch or a cup
Manasseh	Libra	black, red, white	bareketh	palm tree or vine
Dan	Scorpio	sapphire blue	leshem	serpent or apple
Judah	Sagittarius	sky blue	jophek	lion
Naphtali	Capricornus	wine	ahlamah	African deer
Reuben	Aquarius	red	odem	man or sunburst above water
Zebulun	Pisces	white	yahalom	ship

HEBRON One of the four oldest cities of the world; the other being Gaza, Hamath, and Sidon. Hebron was a favorite residence of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The cave of Machpelah, in which Abraham was buried, is said to have been in Hebron. It was a Levitical city of refuge, and a seat of the government of David. Here Absalom raised his banner of revolt. Over the pool in Hebron, David hung up the assassins of Ish-bosheth. Also called Kirjath-arba and Mamre. In recent times, it has been called El-khulil (the friend) by the Arabs, who call Abraham friend of God.

HECATE In Greek mythology daughter of the Titan Perses and Asteria or of Zeus and Asteria. Originally a moon goddess worshiped by the Thracians; later in parts of Greece, she was identified with Artemis, Selene, and Persephone. Her name conveyed the far-reaching action of lunar rays. She was benignant, administering to childbirth, fostering human children, guarding flocks and vineyards, helping kings administer justice, giving victory in war. However, when her orb was dark, she was queen of dismal regions where she was malignant, presiding over witchcraft, haunting crossroads, where murders were committed, and sepulchers. Her sway extended over heaven, earth, and the lower world, and she was triformed, her three heads being that of a dog, horse, and lion. Her image was placed at crossroads as a charm against evil spirits. Feasts were served at the forks of roads under a full moon to obtain her favor or placate her. Offered were black lambs, dogs, eggs, honey, and milk. When queen of the underworld, she appeared as a gigantic woman bearing sword and torch, her feet and hair formed of snakes, her voice like that of a howling dog. She is most commonly portrayed in triple form, all three bodies back to back carrying a spear or a pitcher, a deep sacrificial saucer, and a torch. Other emblems are a divided serpent, hound, key, knife, lotus, rays, rope, sword. In medieval demonology she appears as a witch.

HECATONCHEIRES (HECATONTOCHEIROI, HEKATONCHEIRES) In Greek mythology the three hundred-handed giant sons of Uranus and Gaea. Their names are Briareus (hurricane), Cottus (volcano), Gyges (earthquake). Each has fifty heads. In the war of Zeus against the Titans, they are allies of Zeus. Also known as Centimani, they personify the brute force of the subterranean powers of nature and cause earthquakes.

HECATOS (HECAERGUS) Apollo as the god whose rays reach to the ends of the earth.

HECTOR In Greek mythology son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, brother of Paris. Leader of the Trojans in the War against the Greeks. He kills Patroclus, the friend of Achilles. To avenge the death of his friend, Achilles, who had retired from the battle, rejoins the conflict, pursues Hector around the walls of Troy, slays him, tramples on his body, and then with it lashed to his chariot, drags it in the dust. On the pleas of Priam, Hector's father, Achilles ransoms the body. Hector, the most magnanimous and the noblest of the Trojan heroes, is a deity of darkness pursued by the sun of dawn, Achilles, who finally tramples him to death. Hector is said to be the legendary ancestor of the kings of France. The name, meaning defender or holding fast, is related to acter, Arthur, author. In modern usage it has deteriorated to mean bully, swagger, tease.

Hector's cloak. The cloak of Hector Armstrong of Harlaw. In 1569, when Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was defeated, he hid himself in Armstrong's house. Armstrong betrayed his guest for the reward money, and Percy was executed. Thereafter the fortunes of Armstrong went down, and he died in rags on the roadside. Hence, wearing the cloak you prepare for another; being paid off in your own coin.

HECUBA (HEKABE) In Greek mythology a moon goddess. Wife of Priam, king of Troy; mother

of Cassandra, Hector, Helenus, and Paris. Before the birth of Paris she dreamed she had given birth to a flaming torch which consumed Troy. Interpreted as an evil omen, the infant was left exposed on Mount Ida. Years later he returned and caused the Trojan war which destroyed the city. In some accounts Hecuba is said to be the mother of Polydorus. To avenge his murder by Polymnestor, a Thracian king, she slew the two children of Polymnestor and tore out his eyes. Although acquitted by the Greeks, she was changed into a dog that the Thracians pursued with stones. To escape, she jumped into the sea at Cynossema (i.e. tomb of the dog). A time myth.

HEDDA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning war.

HEDGE Privacy, secrecy. Dream significance: difficulty; (if jumping across) getting out of a difficulty.

HEDGEHOG Defense, self-armed. Also evil-one, rascal, thief (robber of vines). From its habit of rolling into a prickly ball symbolic of the sun. Dream significance: difficulties, struggle. In heraldry, provident provider. A hedgehog surmounted by a crown was an emblem of Louis XII of France.

HEDWIG (HEDVIG) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning war and holy.

HEEL Sacred part of a moon or sun hero's foot. That part which may be bruised by the serpent (earth), and that part of the hero's body which may bruise or conquer the serpent. The heel must not touch the earth (or sea); when it does the sun must die (set). To protect the sacred (vulnerable) heel a hero frequently is provided with buskins or sandals. Some heroes with sacred heels are: Achilles, Bran, Chiron, Diarmaid, Jacob, Llew Llaw, Math, Mopsus, Talus. See foot, hobbling, partridge, shoes.

Come to heel. Yield with docility, in allusion to the habit of dogs, which follow at their master's heels.

Cool one's heel. Wait an unreasonable time attending the will of another. The allusion is to waiting on a cold doorstep for someone to open a door after the bell has been rung.

Down (or out) at heel. Evidence of carlessness in personal appearance or poverty.

Heel of a shoe. Protection for the sacred king who is not permitted to rest his heel on the ground. The Canaanite Agag, the Greek Dionysus, and other gods and heroes wore high-heeled buskins.

HEFEDHA Arab god worshiped for protection against danger.

HEGEMONE Literally, leader. Worshiped by early Athenians as one of the Graces.

HE-GOAT, WOOLLY Kindly, sociable.

HEH Hebrew letter; also he, which see.

HEHU (HEH) Egyptian god of infinite space. A primeval air deity represented with the head of a frog. With his mate Hehut, second pair of the Egyptian ogdoad. His name signifies endless space; sometimes it is understood to mean flood or rain water. He and his consort, phases of light and darkness, the active and passive forces of na-

ture, daily lift Khepri (young sun) over the eastern horizon. Later blended with Shu.

HEI In Japan the Taira family, high society.

HEID Norse sibyl or volva. A practitioner of mind-disturbing magic, patroness of evil women. A Van, she was three times smitten by Odin, because of her use of sorcery. The Vanir, insulted, warred against the Aesir. See Hostage. Heid was known also as Gollveig and Gulveig-Hoder. She may have been an aspect of Freyja.

HEIDRUN Norse she-goat standing above Valhalla. She feeds on the tree Laerad and yields from her teats enough mead (dew) every day to fill a bowl sufficient for all heroes. The name is from Icelandic, meaning bright, running stream. Personification of cloud.

HEIFER Fertility, giver of milk, nourishment. Emblem of the mother-goddess; in folklore frequently typifies the fairy godmother. Animal sacred to Hathor, Io, Isis, Shri. In Cinderella stories an attribute of the fairy godmother. Anciently among the Jews a red heifer was offered as a sacrifice for a national sin, the well-fed heifer being symbolic of wanton wildness. In India a red heifer typifies the dawn. In the Orient a heifer signifies wife or queen.

Heifer of Anu. In Assyrian antiquity the moon, because the horns of the new moon resembled those of a cow. Portrayed with a beard the color of lapis lazuli to denote light rays. An aspect of Sin.

HEIJO Japanese legendary castle of peace.

HEIKE-GANI In Japanese legend the transformed angry spirits of Heike warriors who perished at Dan-no-ura. Superstitious Japanese believe that the resentful face-like imprint on the shell of the crab is that of a Heike, hence an ugly man. Heike was the name of one of the two leading feudal families of 12th century Japan. In a struggle with Genji, the other family, they met with defeat and, true to samurai tradition, committed mass suicide by throwing themselves into the sea.

HEIMDAL (HEIMDALL, HEIMDALLR) Literally, heaven defender. In Norse mythology he was born on the horizon or where land and sea meet, the son of nine giantesses (personification of waves): Angeyja, Atla, Eistla, Eyrgjafa, Gjalp, Greip, Ind, Jarnsaxa, Ulfrun, by Odin. He was nurtured on the moisture of the sea, the strength of the earth, the warmth of the sun. His dwelling was in Himinbjorg, (Heaven mountain), close by Bifrost, the bridge of heaven (rainbow), where, as the possessor of acute sight and hearing, he was the watchman of Asgaard and maintained an unsleeping vigil against attacks by giants or evil forces (winter). He could see hundreds of miles by night as well as by day, and he could hear the grass grow. One night, disturbed by a noise, he looked across to Folkvang and saw Loki, disguised as a fly, in Freya's bedroom, stealing her necklace Brisingamen (fertility). Pursuing Loki into the depths of the sea, he retrieved the necklace for the goddess. Heimdal was a guardian of flocks and the inventer of the Norse social system. Using the name Rig, he descended to earth and entered three homes. In a seacoast hovel, a mortal

named Edda bore his dark-skinned and thick-set son Thrall, the first of the slaves; in a farmhouse, Amma bore his blue-eyed, sturdy son Karl (Churl), the first of the yeomen or freemen, who became farmers; in a castle Mothir bore the slender, handsome Jarl, the first of the noblemen. He was mighty in arms, wore white shining armor, rode the horse Gulltop, carried a flashing sword and the Gjallarhorn. At Ragnarok, at the clarion call of Heimdal's horn, the gods and heroes answered the summons to fight the 'wolf' (world-destroying-winter). In the battle of the gods against the giants, he slayed Loki and was slain by Loki (summer and winter alternately slay each other). In early myths, probably identical with Tyr, and in rites was the personal representative of the sacred fire. The account of his birth is a personification of day dawning out of the sea or over mountains which overlook the sea or nine reincarnations. Other of his names are: Gullintani (gold teeth), Hallinskidi (ram), Irmin (whiteness), Rati (traveler or rider of a horse), Vindlir (Ice fighter). The strife between Heimdal and Loki compares with that of Michael and Satan. In medieval schemes he corresponds to Saint Peter, who keeps the door of heaven.

HEIMER In the Volsung Saga spirit of wind or air. Brother-in-law of Brynhild, uncle of Aslog, which see.

HEIMGANG German word for death meaning going home. Heim (home) is identical with Om (Sun) or omma (eye).

HEIMIN Japanese common people, not permitted to carry swords and possessing no income except that which they earn by their hands. Divided into three classes, artisan, husbandman, and trader. Above them are the kuge (nobles) and the samurai (warriors); below them are the chori (outcasts) and hinin (beggars).

HEINRICH VON AUE Hero of Poor Heinrich, a medieval romance. A nobleman afflicted with leprosy, he is told he will not recover until a virgin of spotless purity is willing to die on his behalf. Heinrich, without hope for such a sacrifice, gives the greater part of his fortune to the poor, and takes up his residence with one of his vassals, a poor tenant farmer. The farmer's daughter goes to Salerno to offer herself as the victim. No sooner is the offer made than the lord becomes healthy. The girl's life is spared and she becomes Heinrich's wife. This has something of the element of beast-human marriages. See beast marriages.

HEINZELMANNCHEN German elves who work for people at night.

HEI-TIKI Maori amulet. Charm which represents the human foetus. It is worn to preserve the wearer against the attacks of spirits of still-born children, who are especially malicious because they believe they have been cheated out of a chance of life.

HEITSI-EIBIB Hottentot deity of fertility who died several times and came to life again. Resembles Tammuz.

HEKA (HEK, HEKAU, HYK) Egyptian god of magic who accompanies the sun god's ship on its daily journey into darkness. Personification of the soul of all the gods. Heka served as a word of power or talisman. It

yields great A or Au (sun). Later identified with Shu.

HEKE-HEKE-I-PAPA In Polynesian mythology third wife of Rangi (sky). Name signifying coming down to earth.

HEKKENFELDT A favorite meeting place of Danish witches.

HEKLA A mountain in Iceland; favorite resort of witches.

HEKT (HEQET) Egyptian frog goddess. Protectress of mothers and new born babies. Deity of resurrection. Consort of Khnumu. Later identified with Hathor.

HEL (HELA) In Norse mythology a monstrous offspring of Loki, whom Odin cast into Helheim, giving her power over the nine worlds of the dead. Her hall, Sleet-cold was located under one of the roots of Yggdrasil. Her bed was Disease, her bedcover was Unhappiness, her servants were Hunger and Tardy. She received all who died of old age and sickness as distinguished from the heroes who went to Valhalla. Hel is identical with El, and the Teutonic for holy is hel, heil, or heli. Also called Urd or Urth.

HELEN (AILEEN, EILEEN, ELAIN, HELENA, HELENE, LENA, NELL) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bright one, light. (2) In Greek mythology variously said to have been the daughter of the Spartan king Tyndareus and Leda, of Nemesis, of Zeus, who visited Leda in the form of a swan, and of Zeus and Pyrrha (ruddy earth). The brothers of Helen were Castor and Pollux; her twin sister was Clytemnestra. She was the wife of Menelaus and the mistress of Paris. Her name has become synonymous with beautiful woman. She also stands for agitation, beauty inspiring passion, and dissension. At Sparta, in the temple of Artemis, Theseus and his friend Pirithous saw her dancing. Although she was only nine years of age, her beauty was so overwhelming, they abducted her, and then cast lots to see which would have her. Theseus won and placed her under the charge of his mother Aethra, but she was recovered by the Spartans, and when of age became the wife of Menelaus, who thus became king. Paris, promised the loveliest of all women by Aphrodite, was led by the goddess to Sparta during the absence of Menelaus, and the beautiful Helen readily eloped with him. The Trojan War, which lasted ten years and ended in the downfall of Troy was the outcome of this abduction. After the death of Paris, Helen betrayed the Trojans to the Greeks, and she and Menelaus were reconciled. Helen probably originally was a moon goddess; her most popular legend as preserved is that of dawn, the gleaming beautiful daughter of sky and night. Her abductions by Paris and Theseus were those of the dawn by sun-heroes. On her dowry rested the curse that accompanied the treasures of all dawn or spring maids, death, as the light must die to rise anew each day, and growth must die to rise anew each spring. The treasure she brought to Menelaus was much like that of the Andvari hoard connected with the story of Brynhild. Kunopis, an epithet of Helen, means light beams or rays. Helene is a transliteration of Sarama and is identical with Selene. Roman sailors gave Helen's name to Saint Elmo's fire. If one flame showed itself, they called it Helen and said it portended the worst of the storm was

yet to come; when more than one flame showed itself, it was called Castor and Pollux, and the worst of the storm was believed to be over.

HELENIUM September 2 birthday flower, symbolic of tears.

HELENUS In Greek mythology a Trojan prince, son of Priam and Hecuba. A prophet, he was captured by the Greeks and was persuaded by Odysseus into using his gifts against his native Troy. He revealed that three conditions were indispensable to the conquest of Troy: the son of Achilles, Neoptolemus, must fight in the ranks of the Greeks; the arrows of Heracles must be used against the Trojans (see Philoctetes); the Greeks had to obtain possession of the wooden image of Pallas-Athene from the famous Palladium of Troy. In some accounts he fell to the share of Pyrrhus as a captive and, because he saved the life of the Greek, he was permitted to marry Andromache, his brother Hector's widow.

HELGA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning holy night.

HELGA-FELL Literally, holy-fell or holy mountain. In Icelandic lore, the hill into which the 'dead died.'

HELGE (HELGI) In Norse mythology: (1) Son of Bele. After the death of Bele, with his younger brother Halfdan, he was co-king of Sogn. Slain by Frithiof, to whom his brother was forced to pay tribute. In another version of the legend he was accidentally killed by Halfdan. A prince of darkness. (2) King of Halogaland. In love with Thora, daughter of Cuse, ruler of the Finns, he was ashamed to press his suit because he stuttered, and called upon his friend Hother, who spoke with charm and eloquence, to win Thora for him. This theme appears in Cyrano de Bergerac, a drama by Edmond Rostand, in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish, and in other modern literary works. (3) In the Volsung Saga son of Sigmund and Borghild. He was a mighty warrior who fought so fiercely against King Hunding, enemy of the Volsungs, he was surnamed Hundingsbane. After slaying Hunding, to escape those who pursued him he took the form of a wolf (i.e. disguised himself in a wolf-skin). In his wolf form he met and fell in love with Sigrun, a swan maid and valkyrie. Inasmuch as her father already had promised her to Hodbrod, Helge challenged Hodbrod and killed him. Except Dag, all the kin of Sigrun, who aided Hodbrod were slain. Helge and Sigrun were married, and Dag and Helge took vows of fellowship, nevertheless Dag, with the spear Gungner, given to him by Odin, struck Helge through the back. The spirit of Helge went to Valhalla, but every night it returned to Sigrun, who slept on his mound, and stayed with her until dawn. This is a light myth, in which Dag (Day) killed a hero of darkness. Sigrun, probably an aspect of wind, was as Helge had told her, "Doomed from birth to be the cause of great bloodshed," i.e. cause her kin, princes of light, to spread the blood of night across the dawn sky. The fairy tale Little Red Riding Hood echoes this myth.

HELGRINDR Icelandic underworld gate. Compares with Tuonen-portti.

HELHEIM (HEL) One of the nine Norse worlds of the dead. The holy or hollow place located deep in the earth under the roots of the Yggdrasil. In a primitive version realm of all the dead. Later a region of those who died in bed of old age or sickness, as distinguished from Valhalla, where heroes went. Still later, abode of the evil dead, a place of cold, disease, and famine. On the road to it were turbid rivers, heavy with mud, swords, and venom. A dog with blood-stained breasts leaped at those who were doomed to the realm, gates creaked harshly behind those who entered it. Also mentioned as the abode of the red cock, whose fire purified what was good and destroyed what was evil, and which each morning answered Goldcomb. Valhalla and Helheim referred to the state of things between death and Ragnarok; Naastrand and Gimle to the state of things after Ragnarok. Also called Elvidner and Niflheim. In late mythology Hel was not merely queen of the realm, but the realm itself.

HELIADES In Greek mythology daughters of Helios and Clymene, sisters of Phaethon. Their names were Aegle (or Phoebe), Lampetia, and Phaethusa. They favored their brother's rash act, and when he plunged into the water, the gods changed them into poplars and their tears crystalized into amber. Phases of light.

HELIAEA Law court of ancient Athens.

HELICE Cretan nymph; one of the nurses of the infant Zeus. Like Callisto, with whom she is confused, she is said to have been placed in the heavens as the constellation Great Bear.

HELICON A mountain range in Greek antiquity celebrated as the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses. The fountains Aganippe and Hippocrene on its slopes were reputed to impart poetic inspiration. The name is from the Greek helice (willow).

HELIOPOLIS Literally, city of the sun. (1) Sacred Egyptian city where the phoenix (often portrayed as a peacock) supposedly rejuvinated itself. By Hebrews called Beth-shemesh (house of the sun), Aven and On, both meaning sun, and by the Arabs called Ain-Shems (fountain of the sun). (2) An ancient city in Syria; modern name of Baalbek. Its stupendous ruins have been the wonder of many centuries.

HELIOS In Greek mythology son of Hyperion (passing over) and Thia (order) or of Hyperion and Euryphaessa (far-shining). Brother of Eos and Selene. A sun god, incarnation of beauty and light, whose worship probably was introduced into Greece from Asia. His herd composed 350 cattle and 350 sheep, probably a reference to the days and nights of the lunar year. He was invoked as a witness when a solemn oath was taken because of the belief that nothing escaped his all seeing eye. He was beloved by Clytie and Leucothea; was the husband of Perse, and their children were Aeetes, Circe, and Pasiphae. By Clymene, he was the father of the Heliades and of Phaethon. He was the driver of the solar quadriga or he sailed across the skies to his palace in Colchis each night in a winged golden boat. The Colossus of Rhodes, his chief seat of worship, which was 105 feet in height, portrayed him as a beautiful youth

wearing a radiated crown, guiding the horses of his chariot with a whip. His emblems were the cock, cornucopia, crown with seven or twelve rays, horse's head, number seven, oxen, ripened fruit. Sometimes confounded with Apollo. He compares with the Egyptian Ra and some forms of Osiris, with the Persian Mithra, Roman Sol, Russian Dazbog, Syrian Baal. Christianized as Saint Elias. A name cognate with Heol.

HELIOTROPE (1) March birthstone; gem governing the zodiacal house Aries. Symbol of courage and wisdom. It supposedly has the power to make the wearer invisible. If wrapped in laurel leaf with a wolf's tooth and carried on the person, will keep away slander. Also called bloodstone. (2) March 1 birthday flower, symbolizing devotion, eagerness, faithfulness. In the language of flowers: I remain true. Typifies that which follows the sun. Dream significance: long life. In Greek mythology flower of Clytie.

HELJAR-RAN In Norse mythology abode of Delling.

HELL Originally an underworld abode for all the dead corresponding to the Greek Hades or Hebrew Sheol. Now understood as a place of eternal punishment after death for the wicked. Residence of the devil, Lucifer, Satan. Figuratively, any condition or place of extreme evil or misery. A place where evildoers gather, as a gambling house; a place or state without mercy. Hell is personified by a monster with an open jaw emitting flames; within the jaws are devils or human beings or both. To dream of Hell signifies quarrels. In Christian Science Hell is a carnal belief, death, hatred, lust, self-imposed agony and destruction. The French word for hell is enfer, which yields one fire. Analogous to Gehenna, Naraka, Naastrond, Tartarus.

Hell-broth. A magical mixture prepared for malignant purposes; witch-broth.

Hell-cat. A furious or spiteful woman.

Hell-hag. An evil old woman; also hell-witch.

Hell-hated. So vile, hated even in Hell.

Hell-hound. A fierce, cruel pursuer. Cerberus.

Hell-kite. A fierce bird of prey; a wantonly cruel person.

Hell-matter. In printer's cant broken or useless type thrown into the hell-box (waste receptacle).

HELLANODIC In Greek antiquity, judge of the Nemean and Olympic games; a judge in the Spartan army. Literally Greek (Hellen) right (dike).

HELLE In Greek mythology daughter of Athamas (sun) and Nephele (cloud), sister of Phryxus. When Helle and Phryxus are mistreated by their stepmother, Nephele provides a winged ram with golden fleece (sun-lit cloud) for their escape. Helle falls from its back into the sea and is drowned, the sea being named Hellespont to honor her. Phryxus reaches Colchis safely. Helle typifies the warm, sun-lit air; whereas Phryxus typifies the cold air, which cannot be destroyed. Helle and Phryxus correspond to the Niflungs, Norse children of mists.

HELLEBORE Flower symbolizing calumny, scandal. In witchcraft an antidote against madness.

Black hellebore. Witches'

flower. In Christianity typifies the nativity of Christ.

HELLEN In Greek mythology grandson of Prometheus, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha. Legendary king of Phthia; eponym of the Hellenic or Greek race. Father of Aeolus, Dorus, Xuthus; grandfather of Achaeus, Ion, and Sisyphus.

HELLER Masculine name from Old High German, meaning the bright.

HELMET Conflict, contest, fortification, gladiatorism, knighthood, prowess, prudence, salvation, war, wisdom. Typifies the ability to resist. In heraldry signifies surety in defense, wisdom. Christian emblem of Saint George typifying salvation. An attribute of Aides, Athena, Hephaestus, Mars, and Minerva. Typifies a cloud.

Helmet crowned by a wolf's head. Courage supplanted by astuteness.

Helmet topped by a cross or fleur-de-lis. Christian emblem of salvation.

Winged helmet. Flight, swiftness of poetic thought. Attribute of Hermes, Mercury.

HELM GUNNAR In Volsung Saga a great warrior defeated by a young one. Chosen for Valhalla by Brynhild because he was an old man. Odin had instructed her to select Agnar but, struck by his youth and beauty, she saved him, permitting him to smite down Helm Gunnar. As Odin had promised victory to Helm Gunnar the god punished Brynhild with a prick of the sleep-thorn and she remained asleep until awakened by Sigurd. A time myth.

HELMUND Afghanistan river goddess; identical with Harahvaiti and Sarasvati.

HELOISE (1) A feminine name, same as Eloise, which see. Also a form of Louisa. (2) One of the most beautiful and learned women of medieval times. She fell in love with her tutor Pierre Abelard and, after she gave birth to a son, they were married, although she had begged her lover not to marry her as she feared marriage might ruin his career. Her enraged uncle Canon Fulbert of Notre Dame Cathedral had Abelard emasculated. Heloise entered a nunnery and Abelard became a monk. The letters written by the separated lovers have become famous. After their deaths, both lovers were placed in the same tomb. Their tragic love affair is compared to that of Romeo and Juliet and has become the theme of innumerable dramas and poems.

HELOT One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta bound to the soil, but owned by the state and not to be sold. The term is applied to serfdom in general, or to any bondman, slave, abject or servile person.

HELSKO In Norse mythology sandals or shoes bound upon a dead man's feet for his toilsome journey along Helvegr to the other world.

HELVEGR (HELVEG, HELVIG) Literally, Hel's way. Norse path of the dead, the long dark way along which a dead man travels to reach Helheim.

HEMAN Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning faithful.

HEMANTADEVI In Buddhism one of the goddesses of the four seasons, winter. Portrayed with

an animal head. Her color is blue, her vahana is the camel, her emblems are the hammer and skull cup. In Tibet called dGungyi-rgyal-mo.

HEMATITE Gem symbolizing vivacity and wifehood. Used as a talisman to procure for wearer a favorable hearing of petitions addressed to kings and a fortunate issue of judgments and lawsuits. Held to stop the bleeding of wounds and to relieve pain. Anciently rubbed on the body by warriors before advancing into combat. Name derived from the Greek haima, meaning blood, because a red streak shows when scratched.

HEMERA Greek abstract divinity of time. Daylight. Variously described as an offspring of Erebus and Nyx, Uranus and Nyx, or Tithonos and Eos.

HEMISPHERE Earth, universe. Female principle in nature. According to the mystics an emblem of the cult of death and of lunar worship symbolizes the asceticism of a hermit, belief in the divine quality of man, concentration, help from within, inner activity, inner transformation, intuition, moon, motherhood, night, revolution, self-deliverance. Also carries the symbolism of ball and circle.

HEMLOCK February 15 birthday flower. Evil omen, symbolic of death, foreboding, poison. In the language of flowers: You will cause my death. Among North American Indians a hemlock wreath indicated heads taken in warfare.

HEMOPHILIA The royal disease, so called because several royal families of Europe were subject to the morbid bleeding condition, which characterizes the disease.

HEMP June 24 birthday flower, symbolic of fate. In Japan hemp strips are hung as a charm to bind lovers.

Stretch hemp. Be hanged, hemp rope being used in hanging executions.

HEMSET In Egyptian mythology a mate of Nuu, which see. Name signifying sitting, resting force.

HEN The female principle, maternal care, providence. Dream significance: (black) news; (colored) honest competence; (fat) wealth; (pecking) ruin; (several) gossip; (thin) mediocrity; (white) festivity. In China the crowing of a hen indicates ruin for a family. In Christianity symbolic of defender, provider. The Finno-Ugrians cut a hen's throat at a gateway immediately a death occurs, that the hen may lead the soul on its way. If the body of the hen falls into the courtyard, a new death will occur soon in the house. Among some tribes a living hen is placed in the coffin to prevent the dead from taking 'poultry-luck' away with it.

Hen eggs. In Malay placed under the armpits of a woman who has died in childbirth to prevent her from returning as a langsuyar (shrieking ghost). Beads are placed in her mouth and needles in her hands.

HENBANE Used as a talisman for cheerful dispositions. It supposedly adorned the robe of the Jewish high priest. In a medical superstition used as an antidote for liver complaints and ulcers.

HENEB Egyptian wine god.

HENGEST (HENGIST) Literally, stallion. Legendary chief of the Jutes, joint founder with his brother Horsa of the English kingdom of Kent in the 5th century. In Norse mythology a name of Ivalde or a son of Ivalde also known as Gelder or Hyuki. An elf smith.

HENRY (HAL, HANK, HARRY, HEN) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning wood and ruler, head of a house. The feminine equivalent is Henriette (Etta, Hetty, Nettie).

HEOL Breton sun-deity, king of stars; cognate with Helios. The name yields eternal El, and compares with Hel. The Celtic word for sun is heol, which is equal to huyl (chuyl), Celtic word for beetle, and is the source of such words as hale, holy, hull, and whole.

HEOROT In Danish saga great hall built for warriors by Hrothgar and from which the monster Grendel regularly carried off sleeping men until he was slain by Beowulf. Heorot was the hall of night raided by the darkness demon.

HEOSPHORUS In Greek mythology son of Astraeus and Eos. The morning star, brother of Hesperus, evening star. Identified with Roman Lucifer.

HEPATICA September 3 birthday flower, symbolzing confidence.

HEPHAESTUS (HEPHAISTOS) In Greek mythology the son of Zeus and Hera or of Hera alone without male progenitor. God of the fire of the hearth, born puny at birth, but like a spark he soon grew strong and terrible as a devouring flame. His ugliness so displeased his mother, she cast him from Olympus; later he took her part in a quarrel, and Zeus cast him from Olympus; he landed maimed in Lemnos and henceforth was lame. Although rejected by the gods, he fashioned many things of beauty for them, armor, arrows, chariots, golden boots, jewels, palaces, as well as the maid Pandora. The Cyclops were apprenticed to him. His workshop, which was in the heart of the volcanic mountain Aetna (Etna), where sparks from his anvil were constantly seen, was guarded by dogs. In the Iliad his wife was said to be Charis; in the Odyssey, the faithless Aphrodite; both renowned for beauty, suggesting the province of art is to lift materials from the useful to the beautiful. He was the father of the robber Periphetes. By Athena or Gaea he was the father of Ericthonius. He was revered by potters and workers in metal as the god of fire in its beneficial aspects, the celestial architect, god of the anvil, mechanical arts, metallurgy, and pottery-making, and as the god governing the zodiacal house Libra. In art, he appears as a dwarf; as a laboring man; but most frequently as a lame bearded man wearing a chiton, with right shoulder free, and a pointed cap, holding a hammer and standing near an anvil; sometimes with a thunderbolt or pincers. Other emblems were his helmet and the metal iron. The boar, calf, and pig were sacred to him. His festival was the Chalceia, which he shared with Athena. He is an analogue of Agni Yavishta. He also compares with Credne, Goibniu, Ptah, Regin, and Vulcan.

HEPHZIBAH Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning my delight.

HEPIALES (EPHIALTES, EPIALES, HEPIALOS) Primitive Greek demon of nightmare.

HEPTAGON Seven-pointed star symbolizing human skill.

HEQES Egyptian god of fishermen; lord of the mouth of rivers.

HEQET Egyptian frog-headed spouse of Khnum, with whom she formed men and made the gods.

HERA (HERE) Greek queen of heaven. Daughter of Cronus and Rhea, sister-wife of Zeus. Originally a pan-Hellenic divinity of weather and fertility; later a goddess of childbirth. Also worshiped as a moon goddess and as an earth mother. She was a scolding, quarrelsome wife, frequently countermanding the orders of her husband. As Zeus typified the regions of the upper air, she typified the lower atmosphere, and its variations were thought to result from the frequent domestic quarrels of the couple. She was jealous, unforgiving, vain, vindictive. She caused the fall of Troy because Paris, son of its king Priam, had proclaimed Aphrodite to be more beautiful. She had the power to cause insanity and struck Dionysus crazy. The ugliness of her son Hephaestus displeased her and she cast him from Olympus. She agreed to suckle an exposed infant, not realizing the child was Heracles, whom she hated. When he bit hard at her breasts (the sun stung the sky), she threw him from her, drops of milk scattered over the sky and formed the Milky Way. In spite of her many faults, she was set up as the model wife and revered as the noblest of goddesses. She was invoked under various names, among them: Chera, patroness of widows. Eileithyia and Lucina, protectress in childbearing. Gamelia (Gamelion was the seventh and marrying Attic month), Pronuba, Teleia (consecrator), and Zugia (yoker) were names given to her as goddess who presided over the whole course of married life. Karpophoros and Kourotrophos, guardian of suckling children. Parthenos, custodian of the virginity of maidens.

She was the mother of Ares, Eileithyia or Ilithyia, a name under which she herself was invoked, Hebe. She governed the zodiacal house Aquarius. In primitive myths her name was that of a death goddess who had charge of souls of sacred kings and made oracular heroes of them. Her festival was the Heraeum (plural Heraea), and a ewe-lamb was sacrificed to her the first day of every month. Greek artists represented her as a beautiful mature woman of noble bearing, clad in a long tunic, wearing a diadem, with or without a veil, holding a patera and a scepter, seated on a throne. She also was shown with a peacock, a bird that by its cry indicates the changes in weather, suggesting her office as weather-goddess. A great matriarchal goddess, things emblematic of fertility were sacred to her: the cow, cuckoo, goose, hawk, ewe-lamb, pomegranate, serpent, sow, vine, white heifer. Her favorite flowers were the dittany, lily, and poppy. Her name is identical with era and probably is connected with the Sanscrit svar, i.e. bright sky. She is identified with the Roman Juno and resembles Khotun, Manzan Gormo, and Sati.

HERACLES (HERAKLES) (1) In Greek mythology son of Alc-

mene, by Zeus, who visited her in the guise of her husband Amphitryon. Twin brother of Iphicles, son of Amphitryon. Shortly before the birth of Heracles, Zeus boasted to Hera that the first child born that day to the family of Perseus, grandfather of Alcmene and Amphitryon, should rule over all his race. Hera, aided by Ate, the spirit of mischief, hastened the birth of Eurystheus, a grandson of Perseus, and preceding Heracles in birth he became entitled to the honor Zeus intended for Heracles, who was doomed by Hera's action to serve his kinsman. Alcmene, fearful of Hera's wrath, exposed the child. Athene, attracted by the infant's cries, prevailed upon Hera to feed the unknown baby; as soon as she did so, the child bit her breast, and she threw him from her. The milk that dropped formed the Milky Way. Athene then asked Alcmene to care for the child, and to this she willingly consented, knowing the child to be her own. Hera, discovering whom she had nursed, sent two serpents to destroy Heracles, but he strangled them both. Amphitryon, astonished by the display of supernatural strength, declared the child must have been sent as a special gift from Zeus, adopted him as his own son, and taught Heracles how to drive a chariot. He engaged as tutors; Autolycus to teach the boy dexterity in boxing; Castor, the arts of armed warfare; Eurytus, how to handle a bow; and Linus, how to play the lyre. Heracles had an ungovernable temper, and Amphitryon, fearful that the boy might come to harm, placed him in the country in the care of a shepherd.

When, as a youth, he learned that a lion on Mount Cithaeron was attacking the herds of Amphitryon, grazing at the base of the mountain, he killed the lion. Ever afterwards he wore the hide of the animal over his shoulders; the head served as his helmet. With Amphitryon and a few other brave men, he defended the city of Thebes. Amphitryon died in the conflict, and Creon, the king, grateful to Heracles, bestowed his daughter Megara upon the hero in marriage.

When the time came for Heracles to serve Eurystheus, he was assigned twelve labors, each corresponding to the movement of the sun through a house of the zodiac. See under Zodiac Legends.

Heracles was unable to resume a happy life with Megara after accomplishing his labors because, in a fit of madness, caused by Hera, he murdered their children. When restored to sanity, he gave Megara as a wife to his nephew Iolaus (fire). He sought the hand of Iole (dawn), but was rejected because her father Eurytus feared she might suffer the fate of Megara. Seeking purification for his murders Heracles set out on a weary pilgrimage and became the slave of Omphale, queen of Lydia. In her palace, he abandoned himself to the luxuries of an oriental life and, while she playfully doomed his lion's skin and helmet, he wore her garments and labored at a spinning wheel. When his term of bondage expired, his manliness returned, and he set out to revenge himself upon Laomedon who had failed to give Heracles his sacred horses as promised for rescuing the princess Hesione (fertility) from a dragon (drought). After killing Laomedon, Heracles asked Hesione if she wished to ransom one of the prisoners. She thereupon gave Heracles her golden diadem and asked for the release of her brother Podacres,

who ever after was called Priam, i.e. ransomed one. Heracles then wooed the beautiful Deianeira for whom he had to battle a rival, the river god Achelous. At a banquet Heracles accidentally killed a noble youth serving the wine. To atone for the boy's death Heracles banished himself, taking with him his wife and his young son Hyllus. In the course of their journey, they arrived at the river Evenus, over which Heracles carried his son and entrusted his wife to Nessus, who attempted to carry her off, whereupon Heracles shot him. The dying Centaur called Deianeira to his side and gave her his blood-covered shirt, telling her that, if ever in danger of losing the love of Heracles, she had only to place the shirt on him to win him back. Arriving at the court of Eurytus, Heracles, to punish the king for refusing him Iole as a wife, stormed the palace, killed the king and carried off Iole as captive. For his victories he desired to offer a sacrifice to Zeus, and asked Deianeira for a sacrificial robe. To test the efficacy of the love-charm of the robe given to her by Nessus she sent it to Heracles. The hot flames rising from the altar heated poisons in the robe and in his agony, he implored his friends to set his body on a funeral pyre. No one but his friend Philoctetes had the courage to obey, and he lighted the pyre on Mount Oeta. Before dying he called upon his son Hyllus to marry Iole. Deianeira hanged herself, and the body of Heracles was borne to Olympus by Athene, where he became a constellation in the Northern Sky. Hera became reconciled to him, and gave him as a wife her daughter Hebe, goddess of eternal youth.

For his exploits he had been given a boat and a bow by Apollo, a bronze breastplate by Hephaestus, a coat of mail by Athene, and a sword by Hermes; his club he cut himself from an oak tree in Nemea. The animals sacred to him were the boar, bull, deer, and ram; his emblems were the club, lion's skin, and poplar leaves. Greek artists usually portrayed him as an infant in his cradle (sun boat) strangling a serpent (night); as a bull-necked youth with a club and a lion's skin, and as a youth in woman's garments with a distaff. His descendants, the Heraclidae, were: by Auge, Telephus; by Hebe, Alexiares and Anticetus; by Deianeira, Hyllus and Leichas. He had sons but no daughters and, in primitive Greece, titles were matrilinearly conveyed. His name means glory (klutos) of sky (Hera). He also was known as Alcides, Canopic (Celestial) Heracles, Heracles of Oeta, and Heracles of Tiryns.

He was the most renowned hero of ancient times, one of gigantic strength and indomitable courage. The legends woven around him incorporate almost every aspect attributed to a sun deity or to the continually dying and continually reborn Spirit of the year. Born of the sky and dawn, he is found by another dawn, Athena, and given to the female aspect of sky, Hera, to be fed. He is given to the care of a shepherd, that is raised among flocks (clouds). His fierce temper and madness are his scorching rays. His return to sanity typifies beneficial, fertilizing rays. He serves one meaner than himself and undertakes the burden of the world (relieves Atlas) because the magnificent sun toils ceaselessly for man. His arrows are deadly rays. He labors at a spinning

wheel or omphalos (navel of the earth). Compare Blanaid and Caer Sidi. He wears a woman's clothing. See Androgynous deities. The sun is the constant wanderer across the sky, never at rest, never faithful. He forsakes Iole, the dawn, for Deianeira, the gloaming, whom he in turn forsakes for Iole, and when he turns again to Deianeira, she causes his death, to which he goes down battling blood-red clouds. His death is an astronomical allegory, representing the end of the year when the sun reaches the most westerly point in its annual journey at the time of the winter solstice. After the death of Heracles, the tyrant Eurystheus asked for the surrender of his sons. The youths fled; thus on the death of the sun, the golden hues of evening flee from the sky and are not seen again until dawn. Like Christ, his birthday was celebrated on December 25 and like Christ, Izanagi, Orpheus and other sun deities, he descended into the realm of the dead and rose again. In a Christian interpretation his victory over wild beasts typifies victory and control of the higher nature over the lower. He is the counterpart of Hercules. Others whose exploits resemble his are Bata, Bhima, Indra, Krishna, Kwasind, Melicertes (Melkart), Oedipus, Perseus, Rustan, Samson Theseus.

(2) Heracles of Oeta. At first an oak hero, later fused into a barley god. He originally appeared as a pastoral sacred king, the leader of his people in hunting and war. He was the sun-hero, rain and thunder maker, that is bringer of fertility. His twelve chieftains were pledged to respect his authority, but he was subservient to the Queen-of-the-Woods, whose priestess was the tribal law-giver and disposer of the good things of life. The health of the people was bound up with his, and he was the male leader of an orgiastic rite in which he had twelve archer companions, including his twin brother Poeas (Philoctetes), moon-hero, who was spear-armed and who was he deputy. Heracles carried an oak-club because the oak provided his beasts with fodder, was useful to his people, and attracted lightning (fertile rains) better than other trees. He performed an annual green-marriage with the Queen-of-the-Woods and shortly thereafter died. In one of the varied accounts of his death: at midsummer, the end of the half-year reign, he was made drunk and led into the middle of a circle of twelve stones and blinded, castrated, flayed, and impaled with a mistletoe stake stretched into a five-fold bond. He finally was hacked into joints on the round altarstone which stood before an oak tree. His blood was sprinkled over the whole tribe to make all fruitful and vigorous. The joints were oak-roasted and his twelve chieftains danced wildly in a figure eight, singing, and eating his flesh eucharistically. The head and genitals were put in an alder-wood boat and floated down a river. Sometimes the head was cured and preserved for oracular use. His twin Poeas, who had lighted his fire, succeeded him and reigned until the New Year when Poeas was sacrificially killed by a new Heracles. The worship appears to have been connected with a group of oracular heroes of different Mediterranean nations at different stages of religious development previous to the Trojan War, who finally merged into the demi-god worshiped as Heracles. He seems to have sprung from the same

source as the Egyptian god Shu. His symbols were the acorn, mistletoe, rock-dove which nests in oaks as well as in rocks, and the serpent, all of sexual significance. Deities with whom he appears to have had things in common are Agag the Amalekite, Anchises, Cuchulainn, Dagda, Llew Llaw, Orion, Romulus, Samson, Tammuz.

(3) Heracles of Tiryns. Like Heracles of Oeta, a deity of early Greeks. He was an agricultural and pastoral king specializing in the cultivation of barley. He became lover to fifty water-priestesses of a mountain-goddess in whose honor he wore his lion's skin. His joint reign with his twin Iphiclus was about eight years because a rough approximation of lunar and solar times occur at every one hundredth lunar month. In later times, to prolong his reign, he offered a child-victim yearly in his stead. This offering of surrogates, death by fire after temporary investiture as king, explains the killing of children by Heracles either accidentally or in a fit of madness. See Surrogate. Early portraits, show him with grain sprouting from his shoulder, wearing a lion skin, and carrying a club. He sometin es is confused with Maneros, Tammuz, and Triptolemus.

Heraclean knot. A snaky compilation on a rod adopted by Greek brides as a girdle fastening, which only the bridegroom may untie. A talisman for many offspring.

Heraclidae. A descendant of Heracles; one of Spartan royalty who claimed such descent. According to tradition, descendants of Heracles and Deianeira, allying themselves with the Dorians, secured preponderance in ancient Greece. In their fifth and successful invasion of the Peloponnesus they were led by Oxylus, a man with three eyes.

HERACLITUS Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. who regarded life as hopeless. Because of his solemnity, he was called the weeping philosopher; because of his literary style, he was called the obscure.

Heraclitean fire. That which cleanses, burns away; that from which all comes and to which all returns; pertaining to the philosophy of Heraclitus.

HERALDRY The art of performing the function or office of a herald. Anciently, the function was to announce public ceremonies, carry declarations of war or messages between sovereigns, proclaim the birth of a royal child, peace, or war, etc. This led to the science which treats of armorial bearings or coats of arms, which determine pedigrees, indicate the manner in which families are represented, etc. The escutcheon or shield is divided into nine points which are identified by the first nine letters of the alphabet. On the first line are A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief point; C, sinister chief point. The center is composed of D, honor or collar point; E, fess point; F, nombril or navel point. The bottom three are: G, dexter base point; H, sinister base point; I, middle base point. Tinctures are the seven colors, eight furs, and two metals. The colors and metals and their symbolic meanings are:

Color	Represented by	Symbolism
argent (silver or white)	white space or plain surface	faith, purity
azure (bright sky blue)	horizontal lines	piety, sincerity
gules (vermilion red)	vertical lines	courage, zeal
or (gold)	dots	honor, loyalty
purpure (purple)	lines at an angle from left to right, starting at the left, moving upward.	rank, royalty
sable (black)	perpendicular lines crossing horizontal lines, forming squares	grief, penitence
sanguine or murrey (purplish red)	same lines as purpure crossed by lines from right to left.	patriotism, sacrifice
tenne (orange, tawney)	same lines as vert crossed by horizontal lines.	endurance, strength
vert (green)	lines at an angle from right to left, starting at the right, moving upward	hope, youth

The furs which were worn on ceremonial occasions and typified both the ceremony and the rank, are:

Fur	Represented by
ermine	black dots and bell-shaped figures on a white field
ermines	white dots and bell-shaped figures on a black field
erminois	black dots and bell-shaped figures on a gold field
pean (sable)	transparent bell-shaped figures on a black field
potent	a white figure, the shape of a crutch-head or tau cross in reverse, on blue field.
potent, counter-potent	same as potent, with the figure repeated in reverse form
vair (or vare)	white figure, which supposedly typifies squirrel skins on blue or white field.
vair, counter-vair	same as vair, with the squirrel skin design repeated in reverse.

In blazoning royal coats of arms, heralds sometimes used the names of planets; in blazoning those of nobles, precious stones were used for tinctures, the equivalents being:

Color	Planet	Gem
argent	Luna (Moon)	pearl
azure	Jupiter	sapphire

Color	Planet	Gem
gules	Mars	ruby
or	Sol (Sun)	topaz
purpure	Mercury	amethyst
sable	Saturn	diamond
vert	Venus	emerald

The positions of beasts and their meanings are:

Position	Emblematic of
couchant, lying down	sovereignty
counter-passant	moving in opposite directions
coue (tail hanging between legs)	coward
dormant	sleeping
gardant, full-faced	fearlessness, prudence
hauriant (fish on its tail)	readiness
issuant	rising from the top or bottom (of an ordinary)
lodged, reposing	content
naiant (fish)	swimming
nascent	rising out of the middle (of an ordinary)
passant (walking, the face in profile)	resolution
passant gardant (walking, face full)	prudence and resolution
passant regardant (walking, looking behind)	caution
rampant (rearing, head in profile)	magnanimity
rampant gardant (erect on hind legs, full face)	prudence
rampant regardant (erect on hind legs, looking behind)	circumspection
regardant (looking back)	circumspection
salient (springing)	valor
sejant (seated)	counsel
statant (standing still)	Unmoving
trippant (running)	Action
volant (flying)	Soaring

Heraldry is personified by a woman in medieval costume, seated, holding heraldic escutcheon. Attended by Genealogy, holding scrolls and showing family trees, and by Sphragistics in the act of sealing a document adorned with seal and ribbons.

HERB Appetiser, healing, nobility. American Indians believed herbs were impregnated with divine influences and consequently possessed life-giving and life-prolonging qualities. In medieval Christian belief herbs picked on Ascension Day are especially good for medicinal purposes. Emblem of Saint Cyr. By Jews used at the Passover Feast. See bitter herbs, Hazereth. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight objects used in Man-la ritual.

HERBERT (BERT, HERB) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning army and bright.

HERCULES Roman deity identical with the Greek Heracles, which see. Because of his recuperative abilities (the sun continually renews itself), his power to restore health, sulphur springs were dedicated to him. Hercules was represented by Roman artists as bull-necked, muscular, and of huge proportions. After his death, he was made immortal and placed as a constellation in the Northern Sky.

Attic Hercules. Theseus, who like Hercules destroyed evil demons of drought and winter.

Hercules Barbatus. Literally, Hercules bearded, a name appearing on Rhenish inscriptions. A form of Donar or Thor.

Hercules' choice. Immortality, the reward of toil in preference to pleasure.

Hercules' labors. Difficult tasks, very great toil. The cycle of the year.

Hercules' pillars. Promontories at the entrance to the Mediterranean; one in Africa, one in Spain. According to legend, they were bound together and Hercules tore them apart to get to Gades (Cadiz). Anciently they were called Abyla and Calpe; they now are called Mount Hacho and Gibraltar.

Jewish Hercules. Samson.

HERDSMAN In the Occident the constellation Bootes in the Northern Sky. In China Ch'ien Niu the star Altair in the constellation Aquila. He neglected his duties as celestial herdsman (keeper of clouds) for love of Weaver Damsel, and the gods punished him by separating him from his love. He was permitted to meet her only once a year when they stood facing each other on opposite sides of the bridge formed by crows over the River-of-Heaven (Milky Way). His Japanes name is Hikoboshi or Kengiu, and Tonabata is the festival celebrating the meeting of the lovers, sometimes identified as Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo. In Korea called Ching Yuh. Also known as Cowherd.

HERESY In an Italian icon personified by a lean old woman of terrible aspect. Flames issue from her mouth. Her hair hangs in disorder and her body is almost entirely exposed; her breasts flag. She carries a closed book with serpents coming out of it. With the other hand she scatters serpents about. The word heresy is cognate with Greek airetikos, i.e. able to choose, and with Erosy (of Eros); heretics frequently are heroic erotics.

HERETOGA The commander or leader of an Anglo-Saxon army. The word survives in the German name Herzog and was translated into Latin as dux. Hengist was a heretoga.

HERFATHER A name of Odin; literally, father of hosts.

HERFJOTUR In Norse mythology an Idisi or Valkyrie; spirit who causes paralyzing terror in

battle to those she regards as foes.

HER-KA Literally, Horus the Bull. Egyptian name for the planet Saturn.

HERMAN Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning army and man, soldier.

HERMAS One of the five Apostolic fathers of the Catholic Church.

HERMES (HERMEIAS) In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Maia, father of Pan by an Arcadian nymph. Born in a cave on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. A few hours after his birth he stole some oxen (clouds) belonging to Apollo, and on his way back to his cave, he found a turtle which he killed and then, by stretching seven strings across the empty shell, he invented the lyre. To appease Apollo's anger, aroused by the theft, he gave him the lyre, and the two brothers became fast friends. Apollo, in return gave Hermes his winged shepherd's staff, capable of uniting in love those divided in hate; permitted Hermes full dominion over flocks, herds, horses, and wild animals; and taught him to prophesy by dice and by signs, but forbade him to use speech in prophesying. Hermes tested the staff, which became his famed caduceus, when he saw two serpents fighting. He placed it between them, and they entwined around it in lasting concord. Zeus appointed his son conductor of shades to Hades and messenger of the gods, offices connected with wind deities, and presented him with a petasus and talaria. He freed Io by lulling her hundred-eyed watchman Argus to sleep with his music, and he secured Prometheus to Mount Caucasus and Ixion to the eternally revolving wheel. He was mischief-loving and stole the girdle of Aphrodite, the arrows of Artemis, and the spear of Ares, but whatever he did was accomplished with such dexterity and grace, he always was forgiven and was a favorite of all. Thus Hermes, the wind, giver of fecundity, destroyer, mediator between the living and dead, was the companion of the sun, the moon, the sea, and the favorite of the sky. In the zodiac, he was ruler of Cancer. He encouraged athletic pursuits, he was the inventor of the alphabet and music (sounds of moving air), and of weights and measures (the balance created by the winds of the four directions, over which he was lord); he was the cultivator of the olive (carrier of seeds). He was master thief, who stole that which was in his path and penetrated or sneaked into cracks. His proclivities made him a patron of liars, rogues, thieves, and vagabonds. A god of herdsman he granted increase to flocks. Trade in ancient times was conducted chiefly by means of exchange of cattle, and so he was worshiped as god of commerce and science, protector of merchants, and the dice used in prophecies identified him as a god of luck and wealth. He was worshiped at crossroads (the place at which a man moves from one realm to another), where his image, the herm, was placed. Connected with conjuring or necromancy; later a decipherer of dreams, he evolved into a god of sleep, dreams, and magic. A bringer of fecundity, he was worshiped as a deity of health, and his image became an emblem of the medical profession.

His story symbolizes the action of the wind, emerging from

a cave to fly across the sky, fighting, playing pranks, stealing, giving fertility and taking it back again. He is portrayed as a handsome youth, nude, except for his winged cap, the petasus, and wings at his heels, the talaris. He carries his magic caduceus. Frequently he has one foot raised and is on the toe of the other foot, to indicate speed; also to indicate the moving air does not rest on the ground. As a god of eloquence, he appears with a gold chain hanging from his lips; as a patron of merchants, he carries a purse. Sometimes he wears a short chlamys. Four, the number of the winds or directions, was sacred to him; likewise the square. Honey and animal tongues were sacrificed to him as well as the cock, goat, ram, tortoise. Other emblems are the calathus, dice, fig, globe, olive wreath on a milestone. His name is a transliteration of the Sanscrit Sarameyas. He is prototype of Jizo and is identified with Anubis, Mercury, Nebo, and Thoth; his name has been coupled with that of various Egyptian deities, making him an actual aspect of such deities. He was known alternately as Agoneus, Arcus, Camillus, Terminus. Other of his names are: Hermes-Anubis (Hermanubis), jackal-headed god of the intellect; Hermes Argeiphontes, Argus-slayer, releaser of Io; Hermes Psychopompos, bearer of souls of the dead to Hades. The Egyptian god Thoth, confounded by the Greeks with Hermes, was called Hermes Trismegistus (thrice great).

Herm (Herma). A square pillar surmounted by the head of Hermes or by a phallus. Originally placed at three-road junctions, where travelers invoked him. These holy three-way posts or trivia were so numerous, the word trivial came to mean something commonplace or of little account. In later times the hermae were placed at cross-roads, in public squares, and streets, and used as boundary-stones or place-markers.

Hermaia. Festival dedicated to Hermes.

Hermaphrodite. Union; also inner or self-conflict. Bisexuality of the ultimate; the self-engendered. Primordial creator; primitive man having looked upon the universe as a conjunction of man and woman, he worshiped androgynous symbols of life. A frequent figure in Egyptian art representing the two Niles, Upper and Lower; also night and day. The word is from Hermaphroditus. Compare Androgynous deities.

Hermaphroditus. Fabled son of Hermes and Aphrodite. While bathing, the nymph Salmacis became enamored of him and prayed that she might be so closely united they would become one body. Her prayer was heard and they were joined. Personification of indissoluble marriage.

Hermes' Fig. The first fig gathered off a tree was sacred to Hermes; thus a proverbial saying applied to all first fruits or works.

HERMIONE (HERMIA) (1) Feminine name derived from the name of the Greek god Hermes; also a form of Harmonia. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was betrothed to Orestes, but she married Neoptolemus. Orestes thereupon assassinated Neoptolemus and married Hermione. Probably an earth goddess over whom phases of light (fertility) battled.

HERMIT (1) Asceticism, con-

templation, contempt, cynicism, misanthropy, religious devotion, wisdom. Dream significance: quiet life. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a man wrapped in a large cloak supported by a staff and carrying a lantern, which represent the support and light of the occult path of science. Also called Capuchin or Sage. Typifies the Absolute, the Ancient who is above all things, preceding all and succeeding all, supporting all; Holy Ancient. One identified with cause, origin, primal will; Lighter-of-the-Path, Shower-of-the-Way; also follower of a solitary path lighted by his own lamp; searcher of truth and justice. Identified with Diogenes searching for an honest man. Attainment: aloneness. In divination corresponds to the number ten and the Hebrew letter yod. Denotes: circumspection, eternal urge to freedom, perfection, primal will, philanthropy, protection, prudence, search, wisdom of silence; and when card is in reverse: concealment, corruption, disguise, dissimulation, fear, roguery, treason, unreasoned caution.

HERMOD (HERMODR) In Norse mythology son of Odin. A wind deity. With Bragi he received and welcomed to Valhalla the heroes who fell in battle. A messenger of the gods, he went to Helheim to bring Balder back, but was unsuccessful. However, he brought with him the ring Draupner (fertility), which Balder had taken into Helheim. Hermod also was a war god.

HERMON A mountain rising into the realm of perpetual snow in Palestine. It also was called Sion and for this reason is erroneously identified with Zion.

HERNE, THE HUNTER In English legend a malevolent spirit; ancient keeper of Windsor forest. Accompanied by hounds he roams through the forest, especially in the vicinity of an old tree called Herne's oak. He disappears at midnight. Herne is a British oak-god, a wind deity, a hunter of souls who equates with Anubis and Gabriel.

HERO In mythology usually the son of a deity and a mortal; a demigod. Widely prevalent marks of the hero race are their being brought into the world by abdominal section, as Aesculapius and Macduff, and their being suckled by beasts or fed by birds as Oedipus. They are made known by doing something a mortal cannot do. Although they smite down those with whom they battle, their lives are filled with suffering and unwilling labor for the benefit of mankind. They often are bondsmen and slaves, the quarrels in which they become involved are not of their own making, they slay dragons and monsters which ravage fruitful lands or otherwise afflict mankind. The same characteristics frequently appear in heroes widely separated by time or place; Bissat (Tatar), Issi (Norse), Lugh (Celtic), Odysseus (Greek), all burned out the eye of a one-eyed giant. Heroes suffer death which puts them in an exalted rank and immortality is granted to them. Light and fertility, as opposed to darkness and drought (villain). In modern usage a hero is understood to be one distinguished for bold enterprise, courage, fortitude. The term also is applied to the chief character in a literary work.

HERO AND LEANDER In Greek legend, Hero, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, was the beloved of Leander, who nightly swam across the Hellespont from Abydos to meet her. One night during a storm he was drowned, and Hero in despair threw herself into the sea. Hero personifies dawn, Leander sun. Their love story may be compared with that of Abelard and Heloise, Paolo and Francesca, Pyramos and Thisbe, Rome and Juliet. See Ill-fated lovers under Lovers.

HEROD (1) The name of several rulers, puppets of Rome, of the first centuries before and after Christ. Herod the Great, king of Judea, in his desire to destroy the infant Jesus, ordered the death of all children under two years of age. Mary fled with Jesus to Egypt. In a fit of jealousy, he murdered his wife Mariamne, a Jewish princess, and her two sons. He reigned thirty-seven years as a cruel, unscrupulous, violent monarch, and the name Herod is used figuratively for any wicked tyrant, particularly for one who is cruel to children. Five days before he died one of his sons failed in an attempt to poison him; the son was executed. (2) Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, and tetrarch of Galilee, induced Herodias, his brother's wife and his own niece, to desert her husband for him. Because John the Baptist called their relations incestuous, Herodias conspired to have John killed, and Herod presented his head to Salome, the daughter of Herodias, on a platter.

Out-Herod Herod. Outdo in cruelty, noisy rant, and violent gesturing. Herod became common in morality plays as a noisy, roaring tyrant.

HERODOTUS Greek historian known as the Halicarnassian, after his birthplace; as the father of history, because of his great work recording the Greco-Persian wars; as the father of lies, because of the many fanciful allusions in his work.

HERON Fertility, forgetfulness, longevity, morning, provider of children, regeneration. Symbolizes morning because, standing in water or at the seashore, it is the first to welcome Dawn as she rises in the east. Dream significance: (to the left) failure, miscalculation; (to the right) good luck.

Heron plumes. Symbol of silence.

HEROSTRATUS (EROSTRATUS) A Greek of the 4th century B.C. who set fire to the temple of the Ephesian Artemis, one of the seven wonders of the world. This act, he said, would make his name famous. Although the Ephesians forbade his name to be mentioned, it has become immortalized through his evil deed. Coincidentally, Alexander the Great was born the night of the fire.

HERRING In Norse mythology called the arrows of the sea.

Dead as a herring. Absolutely dead; from the fact that people generally know the herring only as a dead fish.

Neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring. Without the particular qualities or traits of one thing or another. The allusions are: fish as the food for monks, flesh or fowl as the food for the wealthier classes of laity, red herring as the food for the poor.

HERSE Greek goddess of dew. One of the Agraulid, which see. Name signifies offspring.

HER-SHEF Egyptian ram god,

symbolic of the male principle in nature. Patron deity of Khenen-su (Heracleopolis). He was a self-created Great Father, whose head was in the heavens while his feet rested on earth. His right eye was the sun, his left eye was the moon, and his soul was the light he shed over the world. From his nostrils, he breathed the north wind, which gave life to all living things. Identified with Osiris, or in the Greek view, with Heracles. As a wind deity, he resembled Khnumu (Kneph). Also resembled Ptah Tanen. In one statue he was represented with four heads, that of a bull, a ram, and two hawks. His emblems were a white crown with plumes, surmounted by two disks (sun and moon) and two serpents with two disks. He was associated with the goddess Atet. Plutarch regarded him as a symbol of strength and valor.

HERTHA (AERTH) Northern goddess identified by Tacitus as Mother Earth.

HERUKA In Yogacara, Buddhist esoteric doctrine, a personification of karuna (compassion). His sakti, Nairatma, is a personification of prajna (knowledge). The yoga (union) of Heruka and Nairatma leads to a realization of the nothingness of existence which results in Nirvana or Mahasukha (eternal bliss).

Herukabuddhas. With their saktis, manifestations of Buddhist Dhyanibuddhas and their saktis. Both have pacific and angry manifestations. Generally shown in ardhaparyankasana or in pratyalidhasana. See asanas. In Tibetan Book of the Dead known as knowledge-holding deities. Sometimes shown with one head and two arms, also in other manifestations, as with three heads, six arms, and four legs. They are: Kamaheruka, green; Padmaheruka, red; Ratnaheruka, yellow; Vairocana, white or reddish brown; Vajraheruka, blue.

HERU-PA-KAUT Egyptian Great Mother of Mendes. Female counterpart of the creator god Ba-neb-tettu, who also was her son. She was represented with a fish, symbol of abundance and fecundity, on her head. Her festivals were bacchanalian. In time she was displaced by Isis as her son was by Horus.

HERVOR Norse fertility goddess; daughter of Angantyr. After her father's death, she rode through the fire around his burial mound to obtain the sword Tyrfing, which had been buried with him, although he had warned her the sword would bring destruction with it. The sword typifies the rays of the sun, which bring fertility and death.

HESED Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning kindness.

HESIONE Literally, lady of Asia. (1) In Greek mythology her father, Laomedon of Troy, agreed to give Heracles (beneficent sun) the celestial horses he had received from Zeus for rescuing Hesione (fertility maid) from the dragon (drought) about to devour her. When the king failed to live up to his agreement Heracles turned vindictive, ransacked the city, killed Laomedon and all his family with the exception of Hesione and her brother Priam, who became king. Hesione was given in marriage to the Greek Telamon and became the mother of Teucer. The refusal of the Greeks to return her to Troy is given as one of the causes of the Trojan War. (2) Sea nymph, wife of Prometheus.

HESIONEUS In Greek mythology father of Dia, who became the wife of Ixion. Ixion had promised Hesioneus rich gifts for his bride, but after the marriage refused to send them, whereupon Hesioneus stole the horses (winds) which bore the chariot (sun) of Ixion. To regain his horses he invited Hesioneus to visit him and select gifts. When Ixion opened the door of his treasure house Hesioneus was consumed by fire in the pit. Drought followed the crime as Hesioneus, a river deity, was unable to supply fertilizing waters.

HESPERIDES (HESPERIA) Greek nymphs variously given as three to seven in number. Aided by the dragon Ladon they guarded the garden of the gods on the river Oceanus at the western extremity of the world bordering on the region of eternal darkness, where grew the tree bearing golden apples of fertility. In some accounts said to be the daughters of Atlas; in others of Nyx. Aegle, Arethusa, Erytheia, Hesperia, Hestia are names given to individual nymphs. The nymphs also are called Atlantides and Hesperides is applied to the garden, an island paradise is the west resembling Avalon, Eden, San Hsien Shan. Hesperides typifies the beauties of western clouds lit by the sunset glow.

Hesperian apples. Apples of love and fruitfulness. Golden apples given by Gaea (Earth) to Zeus and Hera (king and queen of the sky) as a wedding gift. They were located in the garden of Hesperides (land of sunset). As his eleventh labor Heracles slew the dragon Ladon (night) and carried off the apples (fertility and growth) to Eurystheus. The tree on which the apples grew represents a tree of life in a celestial paradise.

HESPERUS (HESPER) In Greek mythology son of Astraeus and Eos. Personification of the evening star, brother of Heophorus the morning star. By the Romans known as Vesper (Evening). Hesperus is from the Greek meaning evening or western sky. Compare Phosphorus.

HESTER (HETTY) Feminine name, variant of Esther.

HESTIA In Greek mythology one of the twelve great Olympians. Daughter of Cronus and Rhea, sister of Zeus. Personification of the fire of the hearth. The goddess of fire in its first application to the wants of mankind, she was presiding deity of the household and guardian spirit of humans. Also the guardian of the public hearth at Prytaneum, and in the zodiac, ruler of Capricornus. In art portrayed as a sedate matron whose gown is decorated with flowers and fruits. Libations in her honor were oil, water, wine. Young animals, tender shoots of plants, and first portions of all other sacrifices were offered to her. Her emblems were: fire, gate of city, house, or temple; globe; hearth; lamp; lighted torch; serpent; sickle and grain near the head of a horse (suggesting pasture); veil; vestibule of home or temple. In ancient writings, she is mentioned as one of the nymphs guarding the golden apples of Hesperides. Identical with the Roman Vesta, some of her functions answer to the Egyptian Anouka and Hindu Agni.

HESUS A Gaulish god; a fierce deity to whom humans were sacri-

ficed. An evergreen solar god, whose name was inscribed by Druids on the right horizontal branch of their sacred oaks. He resembled Horus in some respects. Compare Belenus, Taramis, Thau.

HETAERA Literally, companion. In ancient Greece, one of a class of professional courtesans or entertainers, composed of freed women, foreigners, or slaves. The hetaerae were distinguished for talents and accomplishments and became the mistresses of the wealthy. Lais and Phryne are the two most famous.

HETMAN Cossack chief; also commander of a Polish army.

HETPET Egyptian female personification of happiness.

HEVAH At Greek mysteries worshipers shouted "hevah" or "evoe." Akin to Jehovah. Probable source of heave-ho.

HEVAJRA Buddhist Yidam or tutelary god; eternal thunderbolt. Usually shown treading on animals or genii. His color is blue; his emblem a kapala (skull cup); his ornaments, Bodhisattva and Dharmapala.

HEVE (HAVA) Eve, common mother of mankind.

HE-WHO-INVITES Japanese creator god. See Izanagi.

HEXAGON Carries the same symbolism as six, which see. Because it has angles but approaches the shape of the circle, it represents the energy yet peace of yellow, the color of the sun.

Hexagram. Six-pointed star formed by two equilaterial triangles interlaced typifying the union of light (spirit) and darkness (matter). A miracle worker, used as a talisman to curb rebellious spirits and to ward off danger. A symbol of Judaism known as David's shield (Magen Dawid); implies divine protection.

HEXE Witch, so-called in Germany. Name related to Hecate.

HEY A British jig, originally in honor of Hey, i.e. immutable A (Sun).

HEZEKIAH Literally, strength of the Lord. One of the kings of Judah, noted for his efforts to abolish idolatry and establish the worship of Jehovah. He decreed abolition of Hebrew serpent worship. Shown crowned and carrying a scepter.

HIA DYNASTY Legendary Chinese emperors which bridge the gap between old Aryan deities Yao (Varuna) and Wu-shun (Vishnu) and advent of Chinese twins, the Cheokung (about 1,200 B.C.). Also known as Tokhar Dynasty.

HIAN In Kei Island creation myth deity, who, with his youngest brother Parpara, and another brother and sister, descended on a rope from the skyworld, discovered earth, and became an ancestor of the human race.

HI-ASA In mythology of Admiralty Islands Hi-asa cut her finger and collected the blood which fell from the wound in a mussel shell. Two eggs formed in the shell and from them sprang a man and a woman, who became the parents of the human race. In Oceania creation myths deities as well as humans have been formed from clots of blood.

HIAWATHA (HAYOWENTHA) Literally, man who combs. In American Indian legend a hero of miraculous birth who comes to bring peace and goodwill to mankind. He desires to conquer the ruler of the depths and is devoured by a sturgeon but eventually is rescued by sea gulls. This legend typifies storm goading to fury the man-devouring waters or a conquest of the watery chaos by the creative genius of light. In legendary history a Mohawk chieftain by the name conceived the idea of a union of Iroquois and Algonquin Indians to ensure universal peace. His great dream was frustrated by Atotarho, magician and war chief of the Iroquois, but six Iroquois tribes formed a confederacy, Hiawatha was raised to the status of demigod, and he combed the hair of Atotarho. The hair being the seat of power this was an insult; probably a parable for the final conversion of the warrior chief by the orator. In Longfellow's Hiawatha, he typifies advancing civilization. He is an Ojibway, son of Mudjekeewis (west wind). His mother Wenonah dies at his birth, and he is brought up by a grandmother, Nokomis, daughter of the moon. He wrestles with Mondamin (maize), and subduing him, gives man corn-bread. He teaches man navigation, overcomes Mishe-Nahma (sturgeon), and then battles Megissogwon, the magician, who gave man the fever and death and sent the white fog from the fen-lands. After killing the monstrous magician, he teaches men the science of medicine. He marries Minnehaha (Laughing Water), and establishes the institution of marriage. He teaches people picture writing and, hearing about Jesus from the missionaries, he introduces Christianity to his people, and then departs for the kingdom of Ponemah, land of the hereafter.

Hiawatha's mittens. Magic mittens made of deer-skin. When Hiawatha wore them, he could cause rocks to split in two by striking them.

Hiawatha's moccasins. Enchanted boots made of deer-skin. When they were bound around his ankles, each step measured a mile. Compare buskin.

HIBERNIA Latin or literary name of Ireland.

HIBISCUS Delicate beauty. In Japan, called fuyo, stands for enchanting beauty; a beautiful but unhappy woman.

HICKORY Authority. Emblem of Jupiter.

HIDAKA-GAWA In Japanese legend a jealous woman. She turned herself into a serpent and coiled herself around a bronze bell in which her unfaithful lover had concealed himself and, with the heat of her body, melted it.

HIDDAI Hebrew masculine name meaning mighty chief.

HIDDEKEL One of the rivers of Paradise. Its modern name is Tigris. See Eden.

HIDDENITE Gem symbolzing courtship.

HIDDEN PERSON REVEALED BY REFLECTION IN WATER Sunrise, as in Indonesian mythology.

HIDEYOSHI In Japanes legend an untrained genius. Peasant who became a general by courage, shrewdness, and natural skill of arms, and who became renowned for his clemency and wisdom.

HIDIMVA Hindu demon.

HIEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God liveth.

HIERACONPOLIS Greek name for the oldest capital city known to history; located in Egypt. A city of sun-worship. Name resolves into Hier (sacred) + ac (great) + on (sun) + polis (city).

HIERACOSPHINX A hawk-headed sphinx of later Egypt. Probably represented the god Ra.

HIERARCH An ecclesiastical chief ruler; a leader of celestial hosts. From the Greek and resolving into hieros (sacred) + archos (ruler). In Christianity, a leader of an angelic host. In Greek antiquity the officer in charge of votive offerings in a temple.

Hieratic. Consecrated, devoted to sacred uses, as hieratic chants or writing. The Greeks used the term to designate a form of hieroglyphic writing used by ancient Egyptian priests. Distinguished from demotic.

HIEROGLYPH Literally, sacred carving. Divine word in picture writing. From the Greek hieros (sacred) + glyphein (to carve).

HIERONYMITE A recluse; a follower of Saint Jerome (Hieronymus).

HIEROPHANT (1) Chief officer in Eleusinian Mysteries. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by a high priest, the master of the arcana, wearing a triple crown and seated between the pillars of Solomon's Temple. With two fingers raised he makes esoteric gestures and leans on a cross. Two lesser ministers kneel before him to suggest he communicates inspiration or is the holy man, revealer of sacred things. He also is known as Abbott, Patriarch, and Pope. Ruler of the three worlds, physical, psychical, and spiritual, he typifies intuition which follows reasoning or subconscious response to reasoning, or the spiritual father. The card is the instrument of the Egyptian god Ptah. Attainment: beneficence and mercy. Denotes: alliance, aspiration, control, faith, health, intelligence, inspiration, servitude, strength of will, teaching, union. When the card is in reverse, good understanding, natural ability, overkindness, oversight, self-centeredness, society, weakness.

HIERO SOLYMA Greek synonym for New Jerusalem. The holy city, spiritual city of the sun.

HIERUM Most famous sanatorium or health retreat in ancient Greece. Sanctuary of Asclepius. Hence any sacred place.

HIGASA Japanes paper umbrellas or sun-shades. Peasants were not permitted to carry them. See umbrella.

HIGH A word which equates with I or eye (sun).

High day. A holy day, solemn festival.

High Heels and Low Heels. The names of opposing factions in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, satirizing the parties of the High and Low Church.

High jinx. A noisy frolic.

High, low, jack, and the game. Everything that is of consequence or counts, from the four material scoring points in the game of high-low-jack.

High Place. Among early Jews and allied peoples, the hill or mound, either natural or artificial, used for sacrificial purposes or worship. An altar or temple. See hill.

High seas. Seas for public use. The open seas; that part of the ocean more than three miles from the coast line or outside the territorial jurisdiction of any nation.

High treason. A grave crime against the sovereign or state; the highest civil offense.

High, wide, and handsome. Distinctive bearing; outstanding in manner. Frequently used satirically.

On a high horse. Behave conceitedly or pretentiously; be overbearing or on a rampage.

HIGHGATE A North London suburb, where, in the 16th century, a road was turned through the park of the bishop of London and a gate was set up to collect tolls for the bishop. The village stood on a hill.

Sworn at Highgate. A custom prevailed anciently at the inns in Highgate to administer a ludicrous oath to all strangers. The traveler was sworn on a pair of horns fastened to a stick: 1- Never to kiss the maid when he can kiss the mistress; 2- Never to eat brown bread when he can eat white; 3- Never to drink small beer when he can get strong, unless he prefers to do so.

HIGH PRIESTESS Card in tarot deck illustrated by a priestess seated between two pillars. Her emblem is a triple phallus, symbol of regeneration. Also known as Abbess, Female Pontiff or Pope, Mother of the convent, Pope Joan. She represents the Empress before union with the Magician, and typifies the virgin state of cosmic subconscious, the spiritual bride and mother. She is the priestess of the Temple of Thoth, instructor and persuader, instrument of Artemis, Bona Dea, Cybele, Diana, Eve (before union with Adam), Isis, Maia, Mary, and all virgin goddesses. Ruler of art, faith, richness, and sound. Erudition, law, and the occult sciences are under her protection. In divination the card corresponds to number three and the Hebrew letter gimel. Denotes: adoration, constancy, mystery, possessing, receiving, repose, science, secrets, silence, stability, tenacity, unrevealed future, wisdom; also bringer of evil, duality, dumbness, fluctuation, laziness, resistance. When card is in reverse: conceit, moral or physical ardour, surface knowledge.

HIISI Finno-Ugric evil spirit, probably a forest or underground spirit.

HIKLVTH In the cabala, celestial palaces.

HIKO-HOHODEMI-NO-MIKOTO (HOHODEMI, HOORI, HO-WORI) Literally, fire-subside. In Japanese mythology a descendant of the sun-goddess Amaterasu. A younger brother who has an older brother (Ho-no-Susori) in his service; also one whose curiosity destroys marriage. By nature a mountain-gift, talent for hunting, he exchanged his bow and arrow for his elder brother's magic hook, which he lost. To recover the hook, he visited the undersea palace of Wata-tsu-mi, the sea king, who not only returned the hook but gave his daughter Toyo-tama-hime to Hohodemi as a bride and two jewels, Kanji, pearl of ebb, and Manji, pearl of flood (symbolizing divine authority and life force) with which to control the ebb and flow of tides. With these jewels Hohodemi sujugated his brother, whom

he kept in poverty, symbolizing the supremacy of a new season. When his wife instructed him not to look at her as she gave birth to her son, curiosity compelled him to ignore her request, whereupon she deserted him and the boy, thus following the pattern of divine-mortal marriages, in this myth signifying separation of sea and sun. Compare Urashima-Taro.

HILARIA (1) A Roman festival in honor of Cybele, held at the vernal equinox and characterized by gaiety; originally any day or period of festivity. Source of the word hilarity. (2) Feminine name from the Latin, alluding to the Roman festival and meaning cheerful, merry. In masculine form the name is Hilary.

HILDA (HILDE) Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning war and battle, war-maiden. In the Dietrich legend the wife of Grim is named Hilde. See Grim.

HILDEBRAND (1) In German legend tutor of Dietrich von Bern. A magician and valiant warrior; hero, who in the Nibelungenlied slays Kriemhild and, in the Hildebrandslied, kills his son Hadubrand. The legend reflects the father-son (see) conflict theme. The Teutonic meaning of the name is battle-brand or battle-sword. (2) Name of Pope Gregory VII, noted for diminishing the powers of the German emperors; detested by early reformers because of his ultra-pontifical views.

HILDEGARDE Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning war and protection.

HILDEGRIM In Dietrich legend, helmet of Dietrich, which gave the one who possessed it more than a mortal's strength.

HILDESHEIM In a German legend a monk of Hildesheim, an old Hanoverian city, doubted how with God a thousand years could be as one day, until he stopped to listen to birds singing in a wood for a period he thought to be three minutes and found he had been listening for three hundred years.

HILDISIVINI Literally, battle wine. In Norse legend horse which Freyja rides and sometimes passes off as Frey's. In reality he is her lover Ottar in that form.

HILL Anciently an altar of the fire god or sun. The everlasting. Heavenly pillar or support. According to mystics, typified by the letter A. Once a word for god, and identical with el (god) and with hell, hole, ill, words which probably once meant god. Like these words, hill now infers difficulty. Compare mountain. In ancient Britain an altar or grave. See cairn. In Christian tradition delectable mountains or holy hills dropped sweet wine. Heavenly communion, heavenly land, meditation, salvation. Anciently Jews worshiped on artificial elevations (hence altars), hills, and mountains. The prophets reproached the Israelites from worshiping on high places because the temptations of groves led to idol worship, and one reason why Jehovah presumably required the festivals and sacrifices to be centered in the temple in Jerusalem. In Norse mythology entrance to Valhalla; that into which the dead died. Abode where the dead feasted and occupied themselves with the affairs of their living kindred.

Hill difficulty, The. In Bun-

yan's Pilgrim's Progress, one of the obstacles met by Christian on his way to the Celestial Land.

Hill folk. Fairy folk. In Irish legend, sidh folk.

Hill of Bat. Hill on which the Egyptian heaven rests.

Hill of Howth. Literally, rocky chair. Burial ground of ancient Irish kings and queens, located on a peninsula overlooking Dublin harbor. Formerly called Ben Edar. On it is Howth Castle. It is pictured as the head of a sleeping giant, whose body is the peninsula. The hill and castle appear in the works of James Joyce, and the legend of the sleeping giant probably accounts for the role of Howth, one of the metamorphoses of the sleeping H.C. Earwicker in Finnegans Wake. Jarl van Hoother, a pseudo-Dutch form of Earl of Howth is an epithet applied to Earwicker.

Hills of Bether. Hills over which Christ is expected to come from the east; hills of sunrise.

Hills of Frankincense (or Myrrh). In Song of Solomon heavenly lands, meditation.

HIMATION Large square robe of Zeus. The shawl-like mantle worn by Greeks of both sexes in antiquity. It was draped about the body according to the taste of the wearer, worn over a tunic or as the sole garment. It often was lavishly embroidered.

HIMAVATA Tibetan sacred mountain on which grows Zampu, a tree of life. Navel of the earth. Mountain on which the ark landed at Naubandha after the deluge.

HIMEROS Greek abstract deity; desire of love, longing. One of the attendants of Aphrodite and following in her train.

HIMINBJORG (HIMINBIORG) Norse hill of heaven. Citadel of Heimdall, situated where the rainbow bridge Bifrost approaches heaven. Icelandic for heaven-defender. Analogue of the Roman Mons Coelius.

HIMINBRJOTER (HIMINBRJOT, HIMINBRJOTR) In Norse legend largest bull or ox in the herd of the giant Hymir. Thor cut off the head of the beast and used it as fishing bait in trying to catch the Midgard serpent. The ox is an iceberg; the name is from the Icelandic meaning heaven-breaker or sky-cleaver.

HINA (INA) In Tahitian mythology the moon, daughter-wife of Taaroa. In a Society Island version daughter-wife of Tii, to whom was born a son Tii the first man. In some accounts wife of Maui.

HINAYANA The Little Vehicle or Buddhism of Southern India. Orthodox Buddhism. After the schism which took place in Jalandhara about 100 A.D., opposed to Mahayana. Hinayana is the doctrine which restricts salvation to the few; Mahayana, Buddhism of the North, gives salvation to all. Primarily a philosophy with rules of conduct and ethics with worship of deities secondary.

HIND Emblem of dawn. Symbolic of elegance, grace, swiftness, sure-footedness. Word which equates with hand. Compare hart. In the Bible an affectionate and faithful wife is compared to the hind, and Esther is called, "Hind of Dawn." In Greek mythology animal sacred to Artemis.

HINDUISM Popular religion of India in contrast to orthodox

Brahmanism. Brahmanism modified by an admixture with Buddhism and other Indian beliefs and philosophies. Its pantheon is headed by the triad composed of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, and contains innumerable deities, but the principal devotion is that given to the supreme deity Vishnu in his various incarnations. All beings have souls which go through at least 40,000 reincarnations, starting with the insect and moving on until they reach the stage of disappearance, as Hinduism promises man mortality, eventual death, or peace. The system has no place for an outsider who wishes to adopt the religion. Compare Islamism.

HINE-AHU-ONE Polynesian earth-formed woman, mother of mankind. Fashioned at Hawaiki by Tane. In some versions, he marries her; in other versions, she becomes the wife of Tiki, the first man, molded from earth by Tane. In still other accounts, she is sister-wife of Maui.

HINE-I-TAU-IRA In Polynesian mythology daughter-wife of Tane. When she discovered her husband to be her father, she killed herself in shame and descended to the underworld where she became Hine-nui-a-te-po, goddess of night.

HINE-MAKI-MOE In Polynesian mythology daughter of troubled sleep.

HINE-NUI-A-TE-PO Polynesian guardian of the underworld, goddess of night and death. Descendant of Tii. Ancestress of Maui, who had crawled into her. If he had emerged from her body, he and mankind would have become immortal and the goddess would have died; he did not emerge from her body, thus man is mortal. Identical with Hine-i-tau-ira.

HININ In Japan the lowest class, ambulant musicians, beggars, prostitutes, wandering outcasts, etc., who lived in restricted districts and were not permitted to marry, eat, drink, or associate with anyone of a higher class. To them were assigned the duties of removing and burying the corpses of executed criminals. They lived as gypsies. Their name signifies not-men or not-human-beings. Compare chori, eta.

HINO (HENO, HINUN) Iroquois Thunderer or Thunderbird. Guardian of the heavens. Armed with bow and flaming arrows, he is the hater and destroyer of all things noxious. He kills the water-serpent (deluge) which is devouring mankind and, with his brother, West Wind, he exterminates the race of stone giants. He is the spouse of the Rainbow. Among his assistants are Gunnodoyah, a mortal; Keneu, golden eagle (sun); Oshadagea, dew-eagle. An invisible spirit from whose eyes lightning flashes and in whose wings is the noise of thunder.

HINOKI In Japan wood of a superior quality, which the peasant was not permitted to use when building a home.

HIPPA Literally, horse. Greek goddess represented with a horse's head; soul of the world; nurse of Bacchus. Word related to the Phoenician Hip, which signifies Parent of All. Hippa or hippos probably originally meant ship; in Chaldee the word for ship was hipha. Compare Epona.

HIPPOCAMPUS Greek sea creature with the head of a horse and the tail of a dolphin. It drew the chariots of Poseidon and the Tritons and led the Argonauts

to safety when they were caught in the Syrtes, treacherous quicksands off the Libyean coast. It was a horse which developed its legs into fins to indicate it was in harmony with its environment.

HIPPOCENTAUR A Centaur; the body of a man to the waist attached to the body of a horse.

HIPPOCRATES Greek born about 460 B.C. on the island of Cos, supposedly in a direct line from Asclepius. He is known as Father of Medicine and as Prince of Physicians. He made the fame of the Coan school imperishable. He supposedly set down on oath outlining the duties and obligations of a physician, which still is administered to those about to enter into the practice of medicine.

HIPPOCRENE In Greek mythology a fountain on Mount Helicon in Boeotia; created when Pegasus kicked the mountain. From it the Muses quaffed their richest draughts of inspiration, hence poetic inspiration. The word resolves into hippos (horse) + krene (fountain).

HIPPODAMEIA (HIPPODAMIA) Literally, horse-tamer. In Greek mythology: (1) A name of Briseis, Achilles' female slave. (2) Daughter of Oenomaus, who offered her in marriage to the man who could win a race against his horses. Pelops succeeded when Hippodameia, for love of him, weakned her father's chariot wheel by removing a spoke; thus Pelops was one who won a race against the sun.

HIPPOGRIFF Horse with the head and wings of an eagle. Its father was a griffin; its mother a filly. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, he carries Rogero away from his beloved Bradamant to many strange adventures. Hippogriff was a common steed in medieval romances.

HIPPOLYTA (HIPPOLYTE) Literally, horse destruction. In Greek mythology daughter of Ares the war-god, wife of Theseus, mother of Hippolytus. She was queen of the Amazons and received from her father the gift of a girdle which Heracles obtained as one of his twelve labors. The girdle was a sign of authority and royal power. Also known as Antiope.

HIPPOLYTUS In Greek mythology son of Theseus and the Amazon Hippolyta. His step-mother Phaedra, when he rejected her advances, accused him or ravishing her; whereupon Theseus, her husband, called upon Poseidon for vengeance. While Hippolytus was driving his chariot, the sea-god scared the horses with sea-calves and Hippolytus was dragged to his death. The innocence of Hippolytus proved, Phaedra hanged herself. Artemis caused Asclepius to restore Hippolytus to life. The legend of Hippolytus is a sun myth, in which the sun is destroyed because of the moon (Phaedra) by the sea (Poseidon), and is brought to life again by the celestial physician (Asclepius) at the request of another aspect of the moon (Artemis). This legend resembles that of Art and Becuma, Bellerophon and Antaea, Bikki and Svanhild, Joseph and Potiphar's wife.

HIPPOMANE A black fleshy substance supposedly found on the forehead of a newly born colt; sought by ancients as a love potion. Or the mucous-like substance passed by a mare in heat, also believed to be a philter.

HIPPOMEDON In Greek mythology brother of Adrastus and leader of a detachment of troops in the battle against Thebes. Also called Eteoclus. See Seven Against Thebes.

HIPPOMENES In Greek mythology a sun-hero who outstripped Atalanta in a foot race by dropping three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, which she stopped to pick up. The apples had been supplied by Aphrodite, goddess of love, and because he neglected to offer the goddess thanks for the apples, she turned Hippomenes and Atalanta into lions. In Roman accounts called Milanion. See Atalanta.

HIPPONA Greek goddess of horses.

HIPPONOOS (HIPPONUS) A name of Bellerophon, meaning destroyer of horses (or monsters).

HIPPOPOTAMUS Amphibiousness, awkwardness, insensitivity, materialism, oppressivness, stupidity. Destroyer of cultivation, lack of spiritual development. Fierce in the water; mild on land. In the T.S. Eliot poem The Hippopotamus, symbolic of hypocritical materialism of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Totem of several African tribes, and in African folklore, the butt of smaller animals, which by cunning outwit the huge beast. In Egyptian antiquity sacred to Set (Typhon), the destroyer or evil principle.

HIRAM (CHIRAM, HURAM) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning noble, nobly born.

Hiramite. A Freemason; specifically a master mason; literally a descendant of Hiram, king of Tyre, who furnished cedar, fir, trees, and workmen to Solomon for the building of the temple.

HIRANYAGARBHA Literally, golden germ. Vedic creator god; creator of heaven, earth, waters, and all that lives. In one legend said to be the golden egg produced by primal waters. From the egg was born the creator Prajapati. In another legend Hiranyagarbha was Brahma, the first male, formed in the golden egg by the first cause. After a year, by thought, he divided the egg into two parts and formed heaven and earth from the two halves, placing atmosphere between.

HIRANYAKASIPU In Hinduism one of the Daityas. A sea deity. He obtained the boon that he should not be slain by animal or man. His son Prahlada was a devote worshiper of Vishnu, whom Hiranyakasipu hated. Learning that Vishnu was concealed in a pillar at one of the Daitya assemblies, he attacked the god, who was disguised as half lion, half man, but was torn to pieces by the lion claws.

HIRUGO (HIRUKO) In Japanese mythology son of Izanagi and Izanami. The first kami (deity) conceived as a result of cohabitation, he was born prematurely in the shape of a jelly-fish or leech. Because he could not stand even at the age of three years, his parents set him adrift in a reed boat. He arrived at Ebisu Shore and became known as Ebisu, deity of fishermen and of daily food. Being deaf, he could not hear the summons to the assemblage of the gods in Kami-nashi-tsuki (see), and was the only kami not to attend. As an exposed child, he resembles Moses, Oedipus, Taliesin.

HISA FEMALES Eight Japanese thunder deities: Black Thunder, Cleaving Thunder, Earth Thunder, Fire Thunder, Great Thunder, Moor Thunder, and Young Thunder. Ugly females of the underworld; bogies which frightened children. Also called Gogo-me.

HITOGAKI In Japanese tradition the human hedge; circle of humans buried up to the neck and left to perish around the grave of a great personage. The ghosts following of the noble dead.

HITOGATA Literally, mankind shapes. In Shinto purification rites (harai) the paper silhouette forms which supposedly absorb the misfortunes or ills of the person using them. After contamination they are deposited at the temple and burned.

HITTAVAINEN Finnish forest spirit which provides the hunter with hares.

HIVE A place teeming with life and activity; a busy assemblage or organization.

HIYEI-ZAN Japanese Buddhist hill of evil influences. Site of a famous Buddhist monastary.

HIYOYOA New Guinea land of the dead, located under the sea. The ruler is Tumudurere, who lives there with his wife and children and directs the spirits of the dead where to build their gardens.

HJAALPREK (HIALPREK) Norse fertility lord. King of Denmark to whom Regin was smith, and at whose court Sigurd was raised after the death of his father Sigmund. Father of Alva.

HJORDIS (HIORDIS) In the Volsung Saga daughter of King Eylime. Second wife of Sigmund and by him mother of Sigurd, the greatest of the Volsungs. After the death of Sigmund, the wife of Alva. She prevailed upon Regin, smith at Hjaalprek's court, to forge a sword for Sigurd. Probably personifies dawn.

HKAUNG-BEIT-SET Burmese consecrated objects made of gems, gold, lead, pebbles, shells, or silver, and placed under the skin as talismans.

HKRIP HKRAWP Burmese male spirit of earth. By Sik Sawp, heaven, father of Chanum and Woi-shun, the first ancestors.

HKUN HSANG LONG Burmese and Indo-Chinese creator spirit, whose abode was Mong Hsang. He made Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi, the father and mother of all sentient beings and then renamed them Ta-hsang-kahsi (Great-all-powerful) and Ya-hsang-kahsi (Grandmother-all-powerful).

HKUN HSANG L'RONG In Burmese and Indo-Chinese mythology he who came from the sky and ate the ashes of Thalesan (Old earth) and became a debased spirit. He cut open the two gourds of Nang-Pyek-kha Yek-khi, from which animals and mortals poured, and she became his wife. They formed Nawng Hkeo Lake and this became a sacred sea and abode of Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hseh-khi (Yatawn and Yatai) in their tadpole state.

HKUN SAK-YA In Burmese and Indo-Chinese mythology a name for Indra.

HLAKANYANA In Zulu folklore a quasi-human being; a trickster-transformer, who re-

sembles Tom Thumb.

HLEBARD Norse elf smith from whom Odin received a magic wand. After getting the wand, Odin stole away his understanding. In another version Loki robbed Hlebard of understanding after he had shaped the mistletoe into the magic arrow with which Balder was slain. This is a time myth; once Hlebard had shaped the winter plant (mistletoe) with which Loki was able to destroy the summer youth (Balder), Hlebard was of no further use. Sometimes described as a giant, thus seasons change their shapes.

HLER Norse giant of the deep sea, son of Fornjot. Identified with Aegir.

HLIDSKJALF (HLITHKJALF) In Norse mythology Odin's high throne in Asgard, gate-seat from which he surveys the whole world.

HLIF In Norse mythology maid of Freyja. The protectress.

HLIN (HLINA) In Norse mythology maid servant of Frigga. She carries to Frigga the prayers of mortals and guards those whom Frigga would protect from danger.

HLODYN (HLOTHYN) In Norse mythology one of Odin's wives; mother of Thor. Personification of earth.

HLORIDE (HLORIDI) A cosmic title of Thor. Icelandic for bellowing thunder.

HNIKAR In Norse mythology Odin as giver of rain. Resembles the Old English water-god Nicor.

HNIT-MA-DAWGYI NAT In Burmese mythology elder sister of Min Magaye (or Mahagiri) usually worshiped with him. Creation deities.

HNOSS (HNOS, HROSS) In Norse mythology one of Freyja's two daughters. She typifies beauty and in Icelandic her name signifies jewel or the costly or handsome one.

HO (1) In Chinese mythology, with the Lo, a sacred river. Also the crane is called Ho. Next to the Feng it is the most famous bird in Chinese legend. It reaches a fabulous age, humans have been changed into its shape, and it manifests an interest in human affairs. (2) Japanese name for the phoenix, which see. Also called Foo (Chinese Foh), Hobo, Howo, O.

HOA Chaldean holy-one. Also known as Aos, which see.

HOARD OF GOLD In Norse mythology treasure of underworld dwarfs, which invariably is taken from them by sun-heroes, who in turn are slain for the treasure by princes of darkness. It is the bane of whoever possesses it, because with the wealth comes death. The treasure typifies the gold of grain or wheat, which is seized by the rays of the sun and brought to earth in spring and summer, only to be taken from the sun by deities of darkness and winter, who rebury the wealth underground.

HOARHOUND March 30 birthday flower. Symbolic of frozen kindness, imitation.

HOB (1) Middle English for Robert or Robin. Masculine name meaning bright or glory. Equates with Oberon. (2) An elf,

hobgobblin, sprite. Colloquial for mischief. In England, a clumsy rustic; a clownish country fellow.

Be in Hob's pound. Be in difficulty or embarrassment.

Play (or raise) hob. Cause confusion, do mischief.

HOBAB Hebrew masculine name meaning beloved. Cognate with baobab, hob-hob.

HOBAL Pagan Arabian idol of red agate in the form of a man at Mecca. Worshiped for rain.

HOBBIDIDANCE An evil mischievous fiend that anciently figured in the morris-dance. In Shakespeare's King Lear prince of dumbness.

HOBBINOLL In Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar a shepherd who sings in praise of Eliza, queen of shepherds (Queen Elizabeth). He represents Gabriel Harvey, hence figuratively a boor, countryman, rustic.

HOBBLE-DE-HOY A youth between boyhood and manhood; an awkward stripling.

HOBBLING Sacred kings were not permitted to walk with their heels (or heel) on the ground and frequently walked on their toes with a lurching or swaggering gait, or were supplied with heeled buskins to protect the heel from the ground. Such kings personified the sun (or moon), whose heel, when injured by the serpent (earth or sea), resulted in death. Thus the vulnerability of Achilles, Chiron, Diarmaid, Llew Llaw, Math, Mopsus, Talus, etc. In ancient fertility rites, the sacrifice of the phallus, suffered by the sacred king, caused a lameness which provided the king with a sacred heel. In later rites, where a surrogate took the place of the king, the king simulated the lame foot, aided by a heeled buskin. The maiming also represented the harvest threshing. In some rites genitals were buried as an act of sympathetic magic for rebirth in spring and hobbling dances were performed on the threshing floor to celebrate the burial. The gait sometimes was a penalty for victory or in imitation of the dislocation which was the result of a wrestling match with a divinity, as in the case of Jacob. In ancient matches legs were forced widely apart, creating a hip dislocation. The injury given to the oak-king (Adonis, etc.) was of this nature. In war-dances, performed by warriors for their women-folk, the love-dance of the cock-partridge, which flutters around with a hobbling gait because one foot is kept in readiness to strike a rival, is mimicked. In Spain, where the bull-fight has been imported from Thrace via Rome, the matador, who kills the bull with exceptional dexterity and grace, is awarded the pata, or foot. In orgiastic rites a similar dance was performed. Ancient Greek tragic actors used this gait and its erotic waggle of the buttocks has caused it to be used by prostitutes. The letters SALM, which quite frequently appear in the names of ancient kings, suggest the word saleuma, meaning a swinging of the buttocks, and Greek prostitutes were called salmakides. See Beth-Hoglah, bull-foot, buskin, dance with a limp, emasculation, foot, heel, partridge, Pesach, shoes.

HOBBY HORSE A horse on which one gets nowhere, hence folly. A favorite figure in English revels, especially the morris-dance. In colloquial use, a cour-

tesan, a jester, a person easily controlled by others.

Ride a hobby horse. Talk continuously about one's favorite interest or pastime.

HOBGOBLIN An evil sprite of frightful appearance, a frightful apparition, a mischievous imp; hence any alarming apparition, a bogy, brownie, bugbear, the pixy leader Puck, Robin Goodfellow.

HOB-HOB Frenzied cry at ancient solar festivals; source of hubbub; cognate with Hobab.

HOBNIL (HOBNEL) (1) Mayan god of food supply. With Ah-Kiuic and Chac formed a triad. (2) A Mayan word meaning belly or hollow and figuratively signified subsistence or life. Used as a title, as belly of the earth, belly of the sky.

HOBOMOKKO American Indian evil spirit; a devil.

HOBOWAKA Algonquin Indian calumet, pipe of peace.

HOBSON Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning beautiful and goodly.

Hobson's choice. The choice of taking either the thing offered or nothing. After Thomas Hobson, 17th century English horse renter, who obliged each customer to take in his turn the horse nearest the stable door or none at all.

HOCUS POCUS A term once used by conjurers, hence the trick itself or deception. Also applied to the performer. The word hoax is derived from hocus.

HOD In Cabalistic system, the eighth Sephira. Name signifying the Glory or Splendor. See Sephira.

HODEKEN Literally, little hat. A German gnome that wears a little felt hat pulled over his eyes.

HODER (HOD, HODIR, HODR, HODUR, HOTHERUS) In Norse mythology the blind, silent-footed son of Odin. With a dart of wintry mistletoe, aimed by Loki, Balder's enemy, he kills Balder. Hoder, in turn, is killed by the one-day old Vali. Like Balder, Hoder is rescued after Ragnarok, at the rebirth of the world, and the two are reconciled. Hoder is the lord of wintry darkness who kills Balder, the summer sun, and is in turn killed by the spring sun. In an early version of the myth, dated before the year 1,000, Hoder, unaided by Loki, is responsible for the death of Balder. He is a legendary hero rather than a god, son of King Hodbrodd of Sweden and fosterling of Gewar, king of Norway, who instructs him in the art of warfare. He is skilled in all accomplishments, and Nanna falls in love with him. Balder, desiring Nanna, resolves to slay Hotherus, who meanwhile becomes king of Denmark, which he joins to Sweden. In a battle with Balder, he is defeated and Denmark is lost to him. In a return battle with his magic sword Mistelteinn (Mistletoe) he wounds Balder, who dies three days later. Years later he is slain by Bous (Vali), who himself dies of his wounds. In the Edda, Nanna is the wife of Balder; in Saxo, the wife of Hotherus; in both legends, she is the cause of the conflict between Balder and Hotherus. Also known as Bjorno-Hoder and Hromund. He resembles the Celtic Balor and the Greek Argus.

HODGE Masculine name; diminutive of Roger.

HODMIMER'S FOREST In Norse mythology forest which Sutr's flaming sword is unable to destroy at Ragnarok. Here Lif and Lifthrasir seek refuge and sleep through the destruction of the earth, awakening when earth is verdant again.

HOE Agriculture, diligence, fertility. Emblem of Saint Isidore.

HOENER (HONER, HONIR) In Norse mythology brother of Odin and Loki, and with them he composed the trinity which made the world from Ymir's body, ruled heaven and earth, and formed the first man, and the first woman, Embla. His gifts to the first human pair were memory, understanding, and will. After the battle of the Aesir and the Vanir, he was given as hostage to the latter and made ruler of the Vanagods in Vanaheim. Although physically beautiful and strong, his judgments were weak and he was dull and stupid except when advised by Mimer, who accompanied him. He survived after the doom of the gods at Ragnarok and appeared in the renewed world, where he chose the hlaut-vipr, a slip of wood with runes engraved on it, which gave him knowledge of the future. He was variously described as king of clay or moisture, the long-footed god, the swift-footed. He probably typified the waves. Also known as Ve.

HOFFMAN Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning man from the court.

HOFVARPNER (HOFVARPNIR) Literally, hoof-tosser. In Norse mythology Gnaa's horse, which runs through air and water. Personification of the wind.

HOG Filth, gluttony, graspingness, impurity, insensibility, selfishness, slothfulness, stupidity. The word hog yields mighty one, and pig yields the mighty hoop (sun). Both words once probably had pleasant associations; hog is related to ehog, Cornish for salmon, and pig is Welsh for pike, the fish. Compare boar and twrch.

Christian symbol of sensuality; attribute of Saint Anthony, who is said to have vanquished this demon. In ancient Egypt and Palestine represented the unclean.

HOGARTH Masculine name from Old English, meaning gardener from the hill.

HOGEN-MOGEN Literally, high and mighty. Originally applied to the States General of the Netherlands; now applied contemptuously to the Dutch people. The term is a corruption of the Dutch hoogmogend (high in might). Colloquially it means strong and is applied to liquor.

HOGNE (HOGNI) In the Volsung Saga son of Giuki and Grimhild. His brothers are Gunnar and Guttorm; his sister is Gudrun, wife of Sigurd. With his brothers, he is involved in the murder of Sigurd for the gold which Sigurd possessed. Atli, Gudrun's second husband, murders Gunnar and Hogne for the treasure. This is a time myth, in which Hogne and his brothers, princes of darkness, slay Sigurd, sun hero, and in their turn are slain. The magic sword of Hogne, Dainslef, was made by dwarfs. See Gudrun, Gunnar.

HO-HO (HO-O) Chinese Immortal Pair, patron deities of

merchants. Portrayed as two boys with long hair, one carrying a box (ho), the other a lotus flower (ho), symbols of concord and harmony. Also a fabulous eagle bearing a large animal in its claws, a bird cognate with the garuda, griffin, and rukh.

HO HSIEN-KU In Chinese legend the only woman among the Eight Immortals (Pa Kung). The daughter of a shopkeeper, she ate the supernatural peach, became a fairy and wandered alone through the hills, existing on a diet of mother-of-pearl and moonbeams, which caused her to become invisible. Once, when she was lost in the woods and in great danger from a malignant dragon, Lu Tung-pin appeared and saved her by using his magic sword. She assists in house management. Her emblem is the lotus. Sometimes she carries the peach of immortality. Identified with the Japanese Kasenko.

HOJO (1) Great Japanese family, which assumed an attitude toward the shogun similar to that filled by the Fujiwara in relation to the emperor. The shogun's consort was always chosen from the Hojo family, and a shogun who attempted to assert his independence was promptly deposed. Dictators to the shoguns. Also known as shikken (Constable). (2) Ten square feet, size of a Japanese Buddhist monk's hut.

HOJU NO TAMA Japanese jewel of omnipotence. Attribute of divinity, jewel of the dragon king. Identical with the Chinese Chu.

HOLD (HOLDE) In German folklore the progeny of a witch and a demon, which assumes forms other than those of an elf or fairy, such as a bee, butterfly, caterpillar, etc.

HOLDA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning to conceal.

HOLDE (FRAU HOLLE, HOLLA, HULDA) In North German folklore the gracious lady, corresponding to the South German Berchta. In early myths she was a sky goddess who rode the winds. Snow was said to be a feather from her bed. She was also a goddess of lakes and streams in which, as a beautiful white maid, she bathed at noon. If observed, she disappeared under the water. She was a goddess of both fertility and death, representing courtesy and discourtesy, gentleness and severity, kindness and unkindness. After the introduction of Christianity she became a hag accompanied by witches, who frightened and kidnapped children. The souls of unbaptized babies went to her realm and became part of her furious host. The hero Eckhart was caught up in one of her furious rides and carried to her court on Mount Hoselberg, where he is to remain until Judgment Day. The Grimm fairy tale Mother Holle is based on the Holde legend of opposites. The principal characters are an industrious sister, who is mistreated by her stepmother and given gold by Mother Holle, and an envious and lazy elder sister, who is the pet of her mother and on whom Mother Holle showers pitch.

Holde's troop. German equivalent of the Wild Hunt. Also called Holla's troop, Hulda's troop.

HOLDEN Masculine name from Anglo-Saxon, meaning friendly, gracious, loyal.

HOLDIKEN A German sprite.

HOLE One of man's first homes (others were caves and trees); hence a refuge. Hole is identified with el, hell, and hill, and once probably meant god.

Hole in one's coat. Figuratively, a blot on one's reputation.

Hole in the wall. Abaco, an island of the Bahama group, so called by seamen. Any undesirable location.

HOLGER DANSKE Danish name of Ogier the Dane, a paladin of Charlemagne.

HOLINESS Represented by frankincense, myrrh, spices, spikenard.

HOLLAND In medieval times known as the asylum and arsenal of new ideas, the great ark of heresy, the workshop of innovators.

HOLLER See Ullerus.

HOLLY March 5 birthday flower, symbolic of domestic happiness, foresight, friendship, good wishes. In the language of flowers: Am I forgotten? When the holly has many berries, a severe winter is indicated; if kept in the house after New Year's day, it brings ill luck. Dream significance: honor well kept. In heraldry signifies truth. Identical with the word holy. In Celtic tree alphabet, tree of the eighth letter, tinne (t); ruler of the eighth (number of increase) druidic month; month of the barley harvest, from July 9 to August 5. Emblem of the Green Knight. Emblem of Christmas festivities. Anciently it was hung in churches as a sign of welcome to elves and fairies; presently used as a decoration symbolic of eternal life and hospitality. It has become glorified beyond the oak and, with thorns, typifies suffering, the Passion of Christ; with red berries, representing drops of blood, typifies love unto death. An attribute of Saint John. Anciently in Europe, especially in Rome, the ass, later supplanted by the Christmas Fool, was killed by his rival at the mid-winter Saturnalia, with the holly. The holly, Saturn's club, was the evergreen ruling the waning part of the year. In Rome an emblem of good-will and sent as a gift at the festival of Saturn as well as at weddings, when it was a token carrying congratulations.

Holly and bittersweet garland. In the middle ages hung around a horse's neck to keep it from being hag-ridden.

HOLLYHOCK June 25 birthday flower, symbolizing ambition, fecundity, fruitfulness. The word yields holy great one. In Japan symbolizes jealousy and passion.

White hollyhock. Female ambition.

HOLOCAUST A sacrifice completely consumed by fire; so called because the victim of the burnt offering was whole. Hence complete or wholesome destruction, as by fire.

HOLT Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the woods.

HOLY In practically all language, the word for holy has been derived from the divinely honored sun. Holy is identical with whole and is related to hale (free from defect) and heal (to make well), and signifies dedicated to the service of God, free from sin.

Holy chalice. Container of divine light and blessings. See chalice for further symbolism.

Holy communion. The eucharist.

Holy day. A sacred day, as the Sabbath, or one observed in honor of a sacred person or event. Also holiday, which now is understood as a day set aside for the suspension of business and for celebrations and enjoyments as well as for religious rites. A Roman holiday is a term which implies enjoyment whereby others suffer, alluding to the gladiatorial sports.

Holy Family. In Christian tradition, Joseph, Mary, and Jesus, symbolized by the manger, nativity. Anne, Elizabeth, and John the Baptist sometimes are counted in the Holy Family.

Holy Ghost (Holy Spirit). The incarnation of Buddha was brought about by the descent of the divine power or Holy Ghost in the form of a white elephant upon Maya, a human mother. In Christianity the third person of the Trinity, said to have proceeded from the Father, and to be equally the spirit of the Father and the Son. The advocate or comforter, paraclete, promised by Christ to abide with and guide his disciples. According to mystics, the Holy Spirit reigns from Pentecost until Advent (season of death or period in which the sun is in descent); whereas God the Father reigns during Advent (season of conception) and Christ reigns from Christmas to Ascension (season of growth). Gnostics identified the Holy Ghost with Mary and with Sophia. The six sins against the Holy Ghost are: despair, envy, final impenitence, impunging a known truth, obstinacy in sin, presuming on God's mercy. Emblems of the Holy Ghost are: child, dianthus flower, dove, flame, goose, orange-yellow color, S (for Spiritus), soul, SS (for Sanctus Spiritus), wind, winged wheel. The Holy Ghost parallels pagan wind deities.

Holy Grail (Sacred Chalice, Sangraal, Sangreal). In Christian legend the chalice or cup traditionally used by Jesus at the Last Supper. It typifies fertility, heavenly hierarchy, vineyard. Knights were fed from the Grail, and a child as bright and red as fire emerged from it; the child then entered a portion of bread, which formed into a man. Compare Drona. Its quest became the occupation of the knights of the Round Table. The main object of the quest was to restore health and vigor to the Fisher King who was suffering from infirmity caused by old age, sickness, or wounds, and whose infirmity deprived his kingdom of vegetation contained in the Grail. The Fisher King was the aging or Old Year, who could be revitalized only by a knight who never had sinned (spring sun which had not yet scorched the earth). A whirling mystery, the Grail turned with greater speed than the fastest wind and equated with Revolving Castle. The Holy Grail which provided only for the virtuous, developed from the Celtic caldron of inspiration or plenty, which administered to the wants of all. A giver of plenty, it compares with the cornucopia and other miraculous vessels; its symbolism is that of the cup, drinking horn, urn, vase, water pot. See Caer Sidi, Omphalos.

Holy herb. Symbolizes enchantment. By Christians worn as a herb of grace on the person.

Holy House of Loretto. According to medieval tradition house in which Virgin Mary was born, and which was conveyed by angels to Loretto, Italy.

Holy Joe. A preacher; one who displays piety.

Holy Land. Among Buddhists, India; among Christians and Jews,

Palestine; in Greek antiquity, Elis, where the temple of Zeus was located and where a sacred festival was held every four years; the holy land of the Moslems is called Mecca.

Holy of Holies. Inner compartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, in which the ark of the covenant or the most sacred relics were kept. Only the high priest was permitted to enter it, and he only on the Day of Atonement. Hence any place held particularly sacred.

Holy place. Inner sanctuary of Solomon's Temple, in which the altar of incense, the candlestick, and the holy table were kept.

Holy rood. Cross of the crucifixion. Symbolic of beneficence, saving, and typifies man and woman or the male and female principles in nature.

Holy rood day. May 3, day the cross supposedly was invented. Also called holy cross day.

Holy Saturday. Saturday before Easter in the Christian calendar.

Holy spectacles. In John Amos Comenius's Labyrinth of the World, a revealer of surprising wonders. They supposedly were bestowed by Christ on the Pilgrim when he separated himself from Falsehood, who had been his guide in the City of Queen Vanity or Vanity Fair. The rim of these glasses supposedly was the word of God, the glass itself, the Holy Ghost, and enabled the Pilgrim to perceive and recognize fellow-Puritans, who previously had remained unseen, and other marvelous things.

Holy Spirit. Among American Indians the eagle or Thunderbird. In Christian tradition, breath, fertilizer of Virgin Mary. Also called Holy Ghost, which see.

Holy Thursday. In the Anglican church, Ascension Day, the last Thursday but one before Whitsunday; in the Roman Catholic Church, the day before Good Friday, Maundy Thursday.

Holy War. A war in which religious zeal or fanaticism is appealed to; a war to defend or to extend the domination of a religion. The Crusades were holy wars.

Holy water. Water from Lourdes.

Holy week. Week before Easter.

Holy Willie. A religious hypocrite. From a character created by Robert Burns.

HOMA (HOM) Same as Haoma, which see.

HOME A fixed abode; in original sense a resting place. Symbolized by a hearth, house, house interior, open fire, orange-yellow color (sun color). Home is akin to Aum (Sun), Om (Sun), and omma (eye), and is a radical of hamlet.

HOMER Literally, hostage, security. Name applied to the Greek epic poet (or poets) who composed the Iliad and the Odyssey. A singer of heroes and of the tragedies of war. According to Aristotle, one who portrays men superior to what they are. Homer portrays gods and demigods, personifications of natural phenomena; the incidents in which they are involved are extraordinary and miraculous, and belong to celestial realms, to the reality of the universe rather than to the reality of a small community on earth. The name Homer equates with the Persian Omar, both equating with Amor and amour, primarily meaning sunfire or sunlight, secondarily love. Prototype of Klingsor von Ungerland.

Homeric laughter. Unquench-

able, long-drawn-out laughter; from a Homeric account of the laughter of the gods in the Odyssey.

Homer sometimes nods. Even the most trustworthy sometimes makes a mistake. The line is from Horace's Ars Poetica.

HOMETEULI Mexican creator of the universe; First Cause; god of three-fold dignity.

HOMEYOCO (HOMEIOCAN) In Mexican mythology place in which exists the creator Hometeuli. Place of the holy Trinity, who by their word begot Cipatonal and a woman named Xumio, who lived before the deluge.

HOMO FERUS Children who have been abandoned and maintain themselves in forests apart from other human beings and develop into gnomelike creatures.

HOMONOIA Greek divinity typifying unanimity. Often represented on coins. Analogue of the Roman Concordia.

HOMO SIGNORUM Figure of a man identified by animal symbols (symbols of animals on man's body). Also known as Dominium Signorum and Imago Signorum.

HOMUNCULUS According to Paracelsus, a tiny man produced artificially and endowed with miraculous powers, hence a dwarf, mannikin.

HONEST Without fraud. A word which resolves into shining light of the one (sun); honest as the light of day is proverbial.

Honest Abe. The most widely known of the nicknames of Abraham Lincoln.

Earn (or turn) an honest penny. Earn a small or modest reward for honest labor.

HONEY Celestial food, eloquence, knowledge, persuasion, precious results of experience, sweetness, wisdom. A term of endearment or flattery. Dream significance: success in business. In Egyptian and Hebrew antiquity symbolized initiation and wise discourse. In Greece elixir of life, a nectar of the gods. A symbol of eternal bliss, it was used to embalm the dead. It was one of the four libations offered, the others being milk, oil, and water. According to the Jews divinely given food. In Norse mythology honey mingled with the blood of Kvasir produced the mead of poets and the drink of the gods. Comparable to ambrosia, haoma, nectar, and soma.

Honeyed words. Hypocritical or insincere approval; flattery.

Honey mixed with oil. In China false friendship.

HONEYCOMB Incubator, industry, mirth. As a labyrinth, confusion; as a storage place, foresight, prudence.

Honeycomb, Will. A man about town and an authority on fashions and women. He was a member of the imaginary club from which the Spectator of Addison and Steele issued.

HONEY-FLOWER April 19 birthday flower symbolizing love which is secret and sweet.

HONEYSUCKLE November 20 birthday flower symbolizing bonds of love, constancy, domestic happiness. In the language of flowers: I will not answer hastily. Chinese symbol of sweetness of disposition. Used as a talisman to cure boils. In Greek antiquity an object of religious worship paralleling the lotus bud. Also found on Nineveh monuments.

Coral honeysuckle. Fidelity.

French honeysuckle. Rustic beauty.

Wild honeysuckle. April 21 birthday flower symbolizing inconstancy in love.

HONEYWOOD In Goldsmith's comedy the good-natured man, the over-generous and unselfish hero who is continuously taken advantage of. Miss Richland 'reforms' and marries him.

HONO-IKA-ZUCHI Japanese Fire-Thunder. Kami (god) who transformed himself into an arrow (lightning), and was one of the furies who pursued Izanagi.

HONOR Represented by gold, purple and fine linen, rank, rich gifts. In China represented by the color yellow.

HONORIUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning honor. The feminine form is Honoria (Honor, Honora, Nora, Norah).

HO-NO-SUSORI (HODERI) In Japanese mythology elder brother of Hiko-hohodemi. By nature a sea-gift, talent for fishing. One who refuses to forgive and therefore is compelled to enter into the service of a younger brother. Name signifies fire-shine. Also called Hoderi. See Hiko-hohodemi.

HOOD Blindness, secretiveness.

HOOF Cloven hoof. Mark of the evil one; Satan. Division, separation, treachery.

Unparted hoof. Inconsiderateness; intent on self-gratification and pleasure.

HOOK An attribute of Cronus and Saturn; Father Time. It carries the same symbolism as sickle and scythe, which see.

By hook or crook. By fair means or foul, either rightfully or wrongfully, in one way or another. At one time, the poor of a manor were allowed to go into a forest with a hook and a crook to get wood; the branches they could not reach, they pulled down with a crook.

Give the hook. Force a performer off the stage. Formerly, actors who displeased an audience were pulled off the stage by means of a long nook held by a stagehand in the wings.

Swallow hook, line, and sinker. Be gullible, accept without consideration, as a fish seizes bait.

Take the hook without the bait. Be readily deceived, make a foolish or thoughtless response.

HOOLIGAN A gangster, rowdy, a street ruffian. From Hooligan, the name of a spirited Irish family whose members enlivened the monotonous life in Southwark towards the end of the 19th century.

HOOP Carries the same symbolism as circle, which see. Hoop is from the root op (orb or eye), and is identical with hap of happy and hope. The surname Hooper, which is composed of the two syllables of Europe reversed, resolves into Eye (hoop) of light (er).

HOOPOE (HOOPOO, PUPU) Filth, parental devotion, tenderheartedness, poverty. In Egyptian antiquity the khu or intelligent portion of the soul was represented by a crested bird resembling the hoopoe, and a hoopoe-headed scepter symbolized virtuous affections.

HOP BLOOM April 7 birthday flower symbolizing injustice, passion, and pride.

Hop hornbeam. A tree that

can withstand a wind that would fell almost any other tree, hence emblematic of stability of opinion.

HOPE (1) Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons. Also a feminine name; use of the abstract noun. (2) Represented by anchor, blue, cypress, green, jasmine, opal, rosebud, sapphire, sprouting leaves. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman dressed in green, crowned with flowers, a cupid sucking her breast. The word is from the root op (orb) and is identical with hoop.

Forlorn hope. A small body of troops sacrificed to gain an advantage for the main army; from the Dutch verloren hoop (lost troop); thus a project, situation, or task, which appears practically impossible of fulfilment or realization.

Hope against hope. Hope when things appear to be hopeless; from the Roman expression, "Who against hope believes in hope."

Hope Blue. A brilliant deep-blue diamond; one of the largest ever mined without a flaw. Said to bring ill-luck.

Hope frustrated. Symbolized by a broken column.

Hope of immortality. Cleft pomegranate showing seeds.

HOPEFUL In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Christian's companion after the death of Faithful at Vanity Fair.

HOPI Name of a Pueblo Indian tribe meaning peaceful.

HO PO One of the nine celebrated legendary Chinese heroes; god of the Yellow River. Compare Feng I, Shi I, Yu Po.

HOP-O'-MY-THUMB A dwarf, midget, or pigmy. A name given to the tiny hero of English nursery tales.

HOPPINGS North English word for wakes. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon hoppan, a religious dance or leap. An informal dance is now called a hop. Compare waltz.

HORACE (HOD, HORATIO) Masculine name from the Roman family name Horatius, meaning light of the sun. In feminine form Horatia.

HORAE (HORAI) Greek godesses of the seasons and of the fast fleeting hours. Daughters of Zeus and Themis. They assisted every morning in yoking the celestial horses to the chariot of the sun. Originally personifications of the clouds who opened and closed the gates of heaven to pour down or shut off their life-giving streams (dew). In some parts of Greece they were worshiped as two: Carpo, corn or fruit bearing; Thallo, bloom goddess. They were worshiped at Athens as: Thallo, spring and bloom; Auxo, summer and growth; Karpo, autumn and fruitage. Three in number because of the notion of the ancient Greeks that nature is wrapped in death during the winter months. Outside of Athens they were worshiped as Eunomia, spring and wise legislation; Dice (Dike) summer and justice; Irene (Eirene) autumn and peace. When winter was counted a season, the three represented Eunomia, spring; Dice, autumn; Irene, winter. In later myths they became four, and finally twelve. The spring goddess was laden with flowers; the summer goddess with a sheaf of corn; the autumn goddess had her hands filled with grapes and other fruits. Hori, singular of Horae,

is a book of hours, generally illustrated.

HORA-GALLES Lapp thunder god. Also called Tora-galles.

HORAI Japanese elf-land where the palace of the Dragon King is located. A mollusk opening its shell releases a purple mist that supposedly creates a vision of Horai.

HORAISAN In Japan alternate name of Fuji; cognate with horizon (bounding circle).

HOR-AKHI In Egyptian mythology Horus of the horizons.

HORAM Hebrew masculine name meaning elevated.

HORATIO In Shakespeare's Hamlet the faithful, silent companion of Hamlet.

Horatio Alger hero. In books by Horatio Alger, Jr., the stock character of a poor but worthy boy who surmounts impossible obstacles and achieves wealth and success.

HORATIUS COCLES Literally, Horatius the One-eyed. Semi-mythical Roman hero of the 6th century B.C. Captain of the bridge gate across the Tiber, which he defended with two others against the advancing Etruscan army led by Lars Porsena while Romans on the bank broke up the supports of the bridge. He ordered his two companions to make good their escape just as the bridge was about to crash. To save himself, Horatius jumped into the river and swam safely to shore amid the applauding shouts of both armies.

Horatius Cocles of Horn. John Haring of Horn. In 1573, single-handed he opposed the advance of a thousand Spaniards by standing on top of a dyke on which two men were unable to stand abreast.

HOREB (CHOREB) A sacred mountain connected with the worship of Jehovah. On it the prophet Elijah rested. An alternate name for Mount Sinai. Horeb yields fire-eye, thus it was the mountain of glowing heat, the mountain sacred to the sun.

HOREHOUND A mint symbolizing fire.

HOREI A west African evil spirit.

HORIZONTALITY Female principle; heaviness, inertness, quietness. The word horizon means limiting circle and suggests wheel of Horus, a god frequently addressed as Horus of the Horizon (Hor-akhi). The Greek orizon resolves into or-is-zone (wheel of golden light). Horizon is akin to Arizona, Horaisan, and raisin.

HORMUSDA Mongol heaven god; identical with Ahura-Mazda.

HORN (ANTLER) Authority, divine strength, flame, good luck, intelligence, light, monarchy, plenty, protection, salvation, strength, trophy of the hunt. Also cuckoldry. The power and wealth, thus the dignity, of primitive peoples, consisted mainly of flocks and herds, and horns, to designate the social standing, were hung on altars. The horns of an elk, ox, stag, etc., as defensive arms, typify guarding, indomitability, protection against evil, and the notion of horns warding off evil has been transferred to the horseshoe. A watchfob made of horn was once a fashionable charm for men. A horn typifies the crescent moon

and the sun's rays and, as such, is a phallic symbol. Sacred to Ashtoreth, Baal, Bel, Moses, Pan, and others. The Chinese Dragon of the Infinite was horned, as was the Egyptian asp and Mexican sacred serpent. Several African tribes train the horns of their cattle into a perfect circle or into the one horn of the unicorn (einhorn or monoceros), or into spiraled spikes, all fire or sun symbols. In Britain stag horns were placed in graves as symbols of immortality. Married women among the Druses wear silver horns on their heads, and chiefs of neighboring peoples wear a horned crown. In Egyptian and Hebrew antiquity the horn symbolized fecundity, honor, and radiance.

Altar horns. In Hebrew tradition typifies light and the might of God. A flame-shaped horn appeared at each of the four corners of the Altar of Burnt-offerings. Ancients regarded the horns of an altar a sanctuary or asylum for refugees who held them; thus deity protection. In oaths Romans held the horns of the altar; anyone who broke an oath called on himself the vengeance of the angry gods.

Amalthea's horn. Horn of plenty.

Draw in one's horns. To mitigate or retract an opinion; to restrain pride. The allusion is to the horns of a snail.

Horn cups. In China called hsi chueh, symbolic of happiness.

Horned deity with bag of grain. Old Celtic god of plenty.

Horned goat of Mendes. Emblem of Typhon.

Horned headdress. Authority, divinity, royalty. Emblem of Ashur as war god and of Enlil.

Horn gate. In Greek mythology dreams left the realm of Sleep through two gates, one of horn, one of ivory. Those which passed through the gate of horn were true.

Horn of consecration. A pictorial horn in Mycenaean art suggesting the horns of oxen, shown with a double ax and pillar. Symbol of an unidentified cult.

Horn of fidelity. Horn sent by Morgan Le Fay to King Arthur. Its virtue was such, when a woman who had been unfaithful to her husband tried to drink from it, its contents spilled.

Horn of Moses. The representation of Moses with horns may be due to a misinterpretation. The ancient Hebrew word for horn also meant radiant and shining or sending forth beams; the translator in describing Moses as he came down from Mount Sinai said, "he sent forth horns," instead of, "he sent forth beams." The horns, however, are interpreted as symbolic of the light or wisdom of God.

Horns butting. Employment of the intellect; verified in the metaphors 'ramming' a point home, 'rebutting' an argument.

Horns of gold. The new moon. In art drawn to form a crescent rhinoceros horn. Bravery.

Horns on a beast. In Hebrew tradition ravenousness, tyranny.

Horns on head of a man. Cuckoldry. See antlers.

Horns on head of the lamb of God. Christian symbol of the power against evil.

HORN (TRUMPET) Rallier of the Hosts of Heaven; death, salvation. Anciently, at the conclusion of labor in the field, sacred horns were blown. During the year these horns were kept in secret places for fear they might be blown during the hot season, the dangerous or evil time before the grain was ripe. In heraldry typifies hunting, high pursuits, sportsmanship. Long

telescopic horns, sometimes ten feet in length, made of copper and ornamented with dragons, are used as Buddhist ritual objects. In Christian tradition typifies the Holy Spirit, and heralds the elevation of the mistletoe in Christmas celebrations. In Hebrew tradition blown to call a solemn assembly or sanctify a congregation or a fast. Called Shofar. In Norse mythology preserved under Yggdrasil, the sacred tree. It was fabled to have the same magical properties of making the desert bloom that were assigned to the Grail. Heimdal, watchman of the guards, blows the horn at Ragnarok.

Horn of Oberon. Summoner of fairy hosts.

Horn of Roland. Olivant, the ivory horn that Roland won from the giant Jutmundus. When in danger Roland sounded it to let Charlemagne know. It was so loud, birds fell dead and the Saracen army was struck with horror. At the third blast, it cracked in two. Charlemagne heard the blast, but he reached Roland too late. The horn of Roland when associated with troubadours was emblematic of heretical preaching, a symbol of the scoffer of the doctrines, mysteries, and ritual of Rome.

Horn of Saint Hubert. One blast of his horn was sufficient to bring 100,000 warriors to his rescue. Analogue of the horn of Oberon.

HORNBEAM November 19 birthday flower, symbolic of extravagance, ornament.

HORNSTONE A variety of chalcedony also called chert. In the language of gems: You are changed.

HOROLOGIUM A constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Clock.

HORSE Clairaudience, endurance, fertility, force, freedom, generosity, grace, gratitude, intellect, motion, solar energy, science, speed, strength, time, triumph, understanding. Also obstinacy, pride, war. Steed of the gods typifying clouds, lightning, rays, waves, wind. When the mount of the Devil a phallic symbol. Dream significance: (black) sorrow followed by pleasure; (colored) small profit; (falling) sad news; (gray or piebald) unquiet life; (harnassed) good luck; (running) early success; (white) success, wealth. In heraldry signifies readiness for all employments whether in peace or war. In an old carving, a survival of British stone-age art, a man is shown wearing a horse-mask; this probably is the remote ancestor of the hobby-horse mummers in the British Christmas play. Celts, Danes, and Saxons venerated the horse, and the taboo placed on eating horse meat, except at the sacred autumn festival, survives as a strong physical repugnance. In Buddhism a horse or dragon is the mount of Brahma, the White Jambhala. In China animal which carries the sun through the seventh of the twelve terrestrial branches of the zodiac. Governs Hsing and Wu (Libra), the direction south, and the hours 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. The image of the king of horses is found at wayside shrines. In Christianity an attribute of Saints Aiden, Columba, George, and James the Great. In renaissance imagery a symbol of lust. Hebrew symbol of war, opposed to the ass, which symbolized peace. Anciently Semites consecrated horses to idols, and they were used as symbols of angelic and earthly powers under control of God.

Jews were forbidden to keep a large number, the object being to restrict them from growing fond of conquest, from becoming idolatrous and proud. In Hindu zodiacs the horse governs Aries, the sign controlling the head or mentality. As the constellation in which the sun starts his yearly journey, symbolic of the birth of new thought as well as the dawn of a new era. The chariot of Surya is drawn by seven green horses to typify renewal or life eternal. In Japan associated with the moon, the first hour of the day, and the seventh sign of the zodiac. In Norse mythology a horse was buried or burned with its owner to carry him over Helway. The Persians sacrificed horses to the sun daily to be used in his course through the skies. The four sacred horses of the sun were called Benik, Enik, Menik, Senik. In Russia a symbol of domestic happiness.

Airy horse. In Buddhism the lung-ta, which see.

Black horse. Death, pestilence. In Iran form of the drought demon. In Japan sacrificed to Tatsuta-hime, the wind goddess, when asking for cessation of rain.

Blind horse. Obscurity; one deprived of discernment.

Flower-laden horses. Divine reason, resurrection.

Flying horse. Deity steed. Typifies birth of intellect, science and understanding.

Four horses. The four cardinal directions. In Christian tradition the Horsemen of the Apocalypse, i.e. conquest, death, pestilence, and war. Their colors were respectively white, pale, black, and red.

Gray horse. Welsh devil.

Horse bridle. In Arabia emblem of wisdom.

Horse and chariot. Sea, sun, or wind deity.

Horse head. In Germany, where it decorates gable ends, charm against evil.

Horseman. Bearer of immortality or prophecy; death. Dream significance: (falling off) danger of reverses; (galloping) success in an undertaking. In Christian tradition the Apocalypse. In Hebrew tradition the Messiah. Anciently worn on amulets to represent Solomon.

Horseskull. Death, mortality.

Horse and stag. Foolishness, simplemindedness.

Horse with flying mane. Sun.

Legendary horses. Some famous horses of folklore are:

Horse	Steed of
Al Borak	Mahomet
Aligero Clavileno	Don Quixote
Ario	Poseidon
Arundel	Bevis of Southampton
Bavieca	Cid
Bayard	Rinaldo
Bevis	Marmion
Black Bess	Dick Turpin
Blank	Cinderella
Brass	Cambuscan
Brigliadore	Sir Guyon
Bucephalus	Alexander the Great
Dapple	Sancho Panza
Dobhar	Irish legend
Fadda	Mahomet
Grani	Siegfried
Marocco	Elizabethan performing horse
Pegasus	Bellerophon
Rabicano	Argalia
Reksh	Rustam
Rosinante	Don Quixote
Seian	Seius
Sleipnir	Odin
Xanthus	Achilles

Pale horse. Death.

Red horse. War.

Seven green horses. In the East the everlasting, the evergreen.

Two horses. The Morning and Evening Star as companions of the sun.

White horse. Intellect, mount of a saviour, purity, reason, sun-steed, unblemished innocence. In heraldry emblem of the Hanover family. Steed on which Buddha left to become an ascetic, and which saved his life from cannibal demons. Mount of Saint George and of the second coming of Christ. The white horse brings a new kingdom on earth of happiness and joy and purity. Also a horse of the Apocalypse, i.e. conquest. In Hinduism mount of Vishnu. The Japanese worshiped a white horse as a giver of purification. Confessions were made to it in the belief that it heard well because its ears were long and carried the confessions to the kami. Shrines which could not afford a live horse had a wooden horse painted white. A white horse was offered to Tatsuta-hime, the wind-goddess when rain was wanted, and with a white boar and a white cock to Mi-tosh-no-kami for a good harvest. In Norse mythology the horse of Odin was white.

White and gold horse. In Iranian mythology a form of Tishtrya, the dog-star as rain bringer. Symbolic of virility.

Wild horse. Means of punishment; untamed power.

Winged horse. Opinion and reason coursing through natural things. Pegasus.

Wonder horse. Horse with a mane like a cloud of gold in Slav folklore. He typified the light of descending truth.

Wooden horse. Deception, alluding to the monstrous wooden horse constructed by the Greeks. They pretended it was an offering to the gods. The Trojans dragged it into their city only to discover it was filled with Greek soldiers who, at night, crept out of their place of concealment, killed the Trojan guards, opened the city gates, and set fire to Troy. A marvelous wooden horse also appeared in romances of the middle ages. The rider had only to turn its peg to fly through the air.

HORSE-CHESTNUT October 1 birthday flower symbolizing luxury. Because of its spiky burr, it typifies darting, piercing, radiating fire. Also called buckeye.

HORSE-HAIR WIGS Worn by English judges; almost identical with the klaft worn by Isis. They supposedly endow the wearer with discernment and wisdom. Wig is derived from Hu, i.e. Hu-ig, thus a sun symbol.

HORSEL Swabian goddess of love and lady of the moon. A name identical with that of Ursula (Saint Ursula). A horse was sacred to her, and places of Horsel (Horse) worship are found in such names as Horselberg, Horselydown, Horsenden Hill. A hostelry is known as horsel.

HORSELBORG Sacred mountain which was the locale of Tannhauser's adventure with Venus.

HORSELEECH In Hebrew tradition an emblem of avarice and rapacity.

HORSE-RADISH See hazereth or maror.

HORSESHOE Good luck. If hung with horns up, talisman against ill luck, and nailed over doors and on masts of ships to prevent the power of witches. A survival of the belief that elk horns (horseshoe-shaped) guard against evil; also derived from the crescent moon. If horns

point downward, luck runs out. Worn as a talisman, especially by hunters and warriors. Emblem of a blacksmith, farrier, and horse-dealer. Dream significance: happy journey. Attribute of Saints Eligius and Eloy. In India typifies the yoni.

HORTENSE (HORTENSIA) Feminine name, form of a Roman family name, and from the Latin, meaning gardener.

HORUS (HAR, HOR) Literally, he who is above. Supreme god of early immigrants to Egypt; personification of the overreaching sky. In later mythology the splendid young sun of morning and spring, the terrible slayer of his enemies, the serpents of darkness and drought. As Horus the Elder he was the hawk-headed son of Hathor and the brother of Osiris and Isis. He sometimes is identified as another aspect of Osiris. As Horus the Younger he was the son of Osiris and Isis. When Set pursued Isis after the death of Osiris she feared for the life of Horus and placed him in a chest or boat. He was rescued and raised by the virgin goddess Uazit, a serpent (earth) deity, i.e. the sun nourished by earth increased (rose) to great size and strength. Horus waged war against Set, whom he mutilated as Set had mutilated Osiris. Thus the young sun destroyed the darkness or drought as the darkness had destroyed the aged sun. The myths of Horus the Elder and Horus the Younger eventually merged into one, thus Horus became a resurrected deity. While in the underworld he had the head of a baboon and received the dead in the Judgment Hall of Osiris; he sat in the eleventh hour division of the night, where the enemies of Ra were consumed by fire. In some localities he was blended with Ra to become Harmachis (Hor-akhi or Horus Aroeris), lord of the two horizons, those of the rising and setting suns. In Lower Egypt he was Horus of the two-eyes, the sun and the moon, and portrayed with the solar disk and the horns of the crescent moon. His image was carved above temple doors to protect them from evil. In Upper Egypt he was the All-seeing and symbolized by an eye. In one legend he is said to have lost one eye in his struggle with Set. Horus, the child in the chest, was placed in the constellation Argo; he was repeated four times and appeared at each of the four quarters of the universe, or he is said to have had four sons. The planet Saturn was known as Horus the Bull; Mars as Red Horus; Jupiter as Horus Revealer of Secrets. As Horus the child, he was Har-pi-chruti, a boy sitting on a lotus flower with a finger in his mouth, typifying the sun reborn each morning and rising in a sun-ship from the waters. Sometimes with a finger in his mouth he was carried by Hathor or Isis. The finger in mouth typified wisdom. The Greeks identified Har-pi-chruti with Harpocrates, a deity of silence, depicted with a finger at his lips. In sacred writings, he was described as Bruiser of the Serpent, Divine Healer, Giver of Rays, God of the Pole Star, Good Physician, Light of the World, Lord of the Northern Lights, Lord of the Pillars, Overcomer of the Powers of Darkness and Drought, Prince of the Emerald Stone, Prince of Goodwill and Peace, Teacher of the Way, and was regarded as symbolic of the power which leads the soul from darkness, death, and ignorance to the mansions of the blessed. He was the

representative of eternal youth and the green shoots of trees. In hieroglyphs he was represented by a hawk, the bird sacred to him because it flies into the firmament, or by a hawk-headed man wearing a pschent. His image was worn as a protective talisman. His emblems were an eye, horns of the crescent moon, the sun disc, the winged sun disk. In Egypt, Father Time was portrayed as a bald man with a single lock of hair, and that was known as the lock of Horus. An abandoned child on the waters, his analogues are Moses and Perseus; an avenger of his father, he is resembled by Hamlet; his battles with Set compare with those of Cain and Abel, Loki and Balder; a destroyer of dragons, he bears a likeness to Heracles, Indra, Marduk; lord of the sun, he corresponds to Apollo; one-eyed, he is resembled by Odin; one nourished by a beast, he is akin to Paris; one who rises from the dead, he is cognate with Tammuz. Horus, an Egyptian generic term for god, is akin to the names Ares, Eros, Horsa, Horsel, Ursula, and Urus, and is a radical of heureuse (French for happy) and of Russe (Russia).

Horus's four sons. The four sons of Horus were the guardians placed on funeral urns in which the internal organs of mummies were stored. Compare Amenti Genii. The four were: Amset, lord of the north. He had a human face and protected the large intestines and stomach. Duamutef, lord of the east. He had a jackal's head and protected the heart and lungs. Hapi, lord of the south. He had a dog's head and protected the small intestines. Kebeh, lord of the west. He was hawk-headed and protected the gall bladder and liver.

HORVENDIL (HORVENDILLUS, HORWENDIL) In a 12th century Danish legend warrior and sun hero in the service of King Rorik, who gave the hero his daughter Gerutha (Gertrude) in marriage and made him king of Jutland. He and Gerutha became the parents of Amleth (Hamlet). Horvendil's brother was Feng. Probably identical with the mythological Orvandel. See Amlode, Hamlet.

HOSEA Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning salvation.

HO-SHEN Chinese god of fire. Sometimes identified with Tsao-shen.

HOSIA In Greek mythology heavenly justice.

HOSIOI Delphic priests.

HOSPITAL Shelter, sickness. Dream significance: distress, sorrow.

HOSPITALITY Typified by a hearth fire, open door, orange. See eating. In Asia typified by a crow. In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman wearing a jeweled crown. Her arms are open; she carries a cornucopia. An infant catches the many things that pour from it. A pilgrim holds his hands up to her. In Russia represented by bread and salt.

HOSPODARICEK Bohemian word meaning master of the house. Penate or guardian genius. Believed to have the form of a snake. Parallels Zmek.

HOST In Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and other Christian churches, the consecrated bread or wafer

used in the sacrament. It is called Host because it is regarded as a real victim consisting of flesh, blood, and soul, offered in sacrifice. At the benediction it is exposed for adoration. It has replaced the Agnus Dei, the Lamb of God, formerly sacrificed. It typifies Christ, sacrificed at the Lord's Supper. Symbolic of sacrifice, unleavened bread, victim. Host is from the Latin hostia, i.e. sheep offered in sacrifice.

HOSTAGE In Norse mythology the war between the Vanir and Aesir was concluded when a compromise was reached, and Hoenir and Mimir of the Aesir were sent as hostages to the Vanir, and Njord and his son Frey were sent as hostages to the Aesir. The war was a battle between the dark forces of winter and the light forces of summer; the exchange of hostages provided for the normal cycle of the year, i.e. the imprisonment of fertility and the release of underground powers.

HOT CROSS BUN A ceremonial cake or bread marked with a cross and eaten by Christians on Good Friday. Descendant of cakes originally eaten to honor the pagan goddess Eostre. Compare bread, bun, cake, Eostre.

HOTEI (HOTEI-OSHO) In Japanese Buddhism one of the Schichi-Fukujin, the seven gods of happiness. God of contentment and good fortune, embodiment of cheerfulness, lover of children. He is fat with a big belly, and is always smiling. He carries or sits on a bag which is filled with the good things he dispenses. Probably identical with Miroku. Parallels Chinese Pou-tai.

HOTOKE Japanese Buddhas of the dead and of hope.

HOTOTOGISU Japanese cuckoo, guide to hades.

HOT SPRINGS Health, rejuvenation, youth. In Japan divine manifestation of Suku-na-riko, god of medicine.

HOTU-PAPA In Polynesian mythology wife of Rangi. Name signifying sobbing earth. In some accounts said to be the mother of Rongo and Tu.

HOTURU Pawnee god of the winds.

HOU CHI In Chinese mythology son of a virgin. His mother trod on a toeprint made by the Supreme God and became pregnant, later giving birth to Hou Chi. He was reared with the aid of birds, oxen, and sheep, and became the legendary founder of the Chou Dynasty. A culture hero, he taught his people agriculture. Deified as patron of grain. He compares with Christ, Horus, Romulus, Zeus.

HOUGHTON Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the high place or manor.

HOUMEA Maori ogress who devours the food suppliers; a drought demon.

HOUND The chase, courser, divine hunt for souls (death), guardianship, intelligence, smeller-outer, watcher. The word hound equates with hand and, in colloquial use, means a dastardly, despicable fellow. Compare dog. In Celtic mythology a white hound with red ears (i.e. the wind) sweeps across the sky hunting stags (souls). Companion of Garbh Ogh and Lugh. In British lore also a symbol of death-

bringing winds and called Gabriel's hounds or Gabriel's ratches. Christian redeemer, temporal savior. Christ is called the Hound of Heaven. In Greek mythology companions of Artemis.

Orion's Hounds. The constellation in the Southern Sky of the Great Dog (Canis Major).

HOUR (1) One of the Horae or Greek goddesses of law and order in nature. (2) According to astrologers the sun is conveyed through the mansions (hours) of the day. The carriers correspond to those that carry the sun through the zodiacal houses, the first hour corresponding to Aries. Usually the carriers are animals; some hourly calendars follow:

Mansion	China	Europe	Greek Antiquity	Mongol	Soyot
11 P.M. to 1 A.M.	Rat	Ram	Cat	Mouse	Dragon
1 A.M. to 3 A.M.	Ox	Bull	Dog	Cow	Tiger
3 A.M. to 5 A.M.	Tiger	Lovers	Snake	Tiger	Cow
5 A.M. to 7 A.M.	Hare	Crab	Crab	Hare	Sow
7 A.M. to 9 A.M.	Dragon	Lion	Ass	Dragon	Monkey
9 A.M. to 11 A.M.	Serpent	Virgin	Lion	Snake	Mouse
11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Horse	Scales	Goat	Horse	Dog
1 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Goat	Scorpion	Ox	Sheep	Frog
3 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Monkey	Centaur	Hawk	Monkey	Snake
5 P.M. to 7 P.M.	Cock	Goat	Monkey	Cock	Cock
7 P.M. to 9 P.M.	Dog	Waterman	Ibis	Dog	Horse
9 P.M. to 11 P.M.	Boar	Fish or Ship	Crocodile	Sow	Hare

HOURGLASS Measure of time, passage of time, shortness of life, time successively renewing its course. Typifies time of night in contrast to the sun dial, which signifies time of day. If on its side symbolized time lost. In heraldry typifies mortality. In Greek mythology an attribute of Cronus.

HOURI Mohammedan beautiful damsels. Black-eyed nymphs who were delightful companions to the faithful in Paradise. They were everlastingly beautiful and young; their virginity was renewed at pleasure. Every believer had seventy-two of these beauties. Intercourse with them was fruitful or otherwise, according to his wish. The offspring of these unions grew to full stature in an hour. Probably typified stars.

HOUSE Hospitality, security, shelter. The body of a house typifies earth; the roof, heaven; the window, deity. Prehistoric

dwellings nearly always were circular or in sun form and were named after the sun. House is from the Anglo Saxon hus and probably related to the Sanscrit kosha, a coop, from the root kus, of uncertain meaning; perhaps signifying to cover or hide, as the roof or sky. Among Central American Indians symbolizes repose, sleep. In China two stars in the northern quadrant, winter season, are named Shih (House). It is an exceedingly propitious period.

House containing fish. Fertility; house of Ishtar.

House god. Tibetan god. Usually has the head of a pig, holds a long banner and staff, and wanders about the house, settling in a different location every month. Special restrictions and rules are observed where the god is located. Comparable to the Roman lare.

House of cards. Insecurity, uncertainty.

House of cedar. In Hebrew tradition, Temple of Solomon; symbolic of the incorruptible and strong.

House of clay. Burial ground.

Houses of the zodiac. In astrology the heaven is divided into twelve houses or mansions by the drawing of great circles crossing the north and south points of the horizon through which the heavenly bodies pass every twenty four hours. Each house denotes a circumstance or state affecting natural phenomena as well as human lives. In casting a horoscope, beginning from the east, six of the houses are placed above, six below the horizon. The eastern houses are ascendant inasmuch as they are about to rise; the other six are descendant because they have passed the zenith, and the ascendancy or descandancy of the stars in the houses assigned to one whose horoscope is being cast governs the destiny of a person. Three houses are assigned to each of the four ages of the person. The special function of the twelve houses are:

Mansion	Carrier of the Sun	Anatomical Part Governed	Ruling Planet	Special Function
Aries	Ram	head and face	Mars	new life
Taurus	Bull	neck	Venus	wealth
Gemini	Twins or Lovers	shoulders and arms	Mercury	neighbors and mind
Cancer	Crab	breast	Moon	relatives
Leo	Lion	heart	Sun	children
Virgo (the paradise of the zodiac)	Virgin	bowels	Mercury	health and work
Libra	Scales	reins	Venus	marriage
Scorpio	Scorpion	reproductive organs	Mars	death
Saggitarius	Centaur	thighs	Jupiter	religion
Capricornus	Goat	knees	Saturn	dignities, honors
Aquarius	Waterman	legs	Uranus	friendship
Pisces (hell of the zodiac)	Ship Argo or Fish	feet	Neptune	enemies

House-top worship. Ancient Semitic astral worship. Adoration of the evening star at which cakes, served only by women, were offered. Wine was drunk and incense burned.

Sixteen houses. In Tibet the afterworld houses of torture; eight cold and eight hot.

Six-windowed house. In Tibet typifies the six senses; the sixth sense being akin to instinct. See Sipa Khorlo.

Three-cornered house. In Hebrew antiquity a house immune from uncleanliness in leprosy.

HOUSELEEK Herb symbolizing domestic economy and industry, vivascity.

HOUSTANIA November 18 flower; symbolic of contentment.

HOUSSAIN In Arabian Nights owner of a marvelous carpet. It transports anyone who sits on it to any place he desires to go in a minute. It typifies a cloud.

HOU-T'U Originally worshiped in China as a god of earth (see T'u-ti Shen); later transformed into a goddess and called Hou-t'u nai nai.

HOUYHNHNMS In Swift's Gulliver's Travels, one of a race of horses endowed with reason and remarkable virtue. They rule the Yahoos, a race of degraded brutish creatures having the shape of man. The word was coined by Swift from the whinny of a horse.

HOVAS In the social system of Madagascar the middle class as distinguished from the andevo (slaves) and the andriana (nobles).

HOWARD Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning right direction.

HOWELL Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning sound, whole.

HO-WO Japanese phoenix, a manifestation of the sun. Its appearance on earth is a portent of great events, and the torii is provided for it. Talisman for benevolence, fidelity, justice, obedience, rectitude.

HOWTH CASTLE See Hill of Howth.

HOYA September 4 birthday flower; symbolic of sculpture.

HPAUNG-DAW-U Indo-Chinese Buddhist guardian of the lake; a water-dragon god.

HPI (HPI-HPAI) A spirit demon of Burma and Indo-China; an ogre which has red eyes and casts no shadow.

HRAESVELG (HRAESVELGR, HRAESVELGUR) In Norse mythology giant eagle that inhabits the northern extremities of the heavens, that makes the winds with its wings and produces devastating storms. It screams at Ragnarok, the doom of the gods, and gnaws at corpses. From the Icelandic meaning corpse-swallower.

HRAFNA-GOD Odin as a raven god.

HREIDMAR (HREITHMARR, REIDMAR) In Norse mythology a peasant. Father of three sons Fafnir, Ottar, and Regin, and three daughters. Hreidmar was skilled in necromancy and he compelled the three gods Odin, Hoener, and Loki to pay as ransom for killing his son Ottar enough gold to cover the skin of the otter in which his son had been disguised. He demanded that the gods were not to leave

an inch uncovered. The gold, taken from Andvare, was cursed to bring ill fortune to anyone who possessed it. Hreidmar, who was a dwarf, was slain while asleep by his son Fafnir, who desired the treasure. The otter skin was a skin of snow; the gold Hreidmar demanded was that of the rays of the sun, which would melt every inch of the covering of winter and permit spring growth to come up from the earth. The gold brings ill fortune to the possessor because deities of the underworld rob the wealth and hold it underground.

HRIM FAXI (HRIMFAXE) Literally, frosted mane. In Norse mythology steed of Nat. From his bit foam falls every morning that congeals on earth into dew.

HRIMTHURSAR (HRIMTHURSEN) Norse frost or rime giants who lived under one of the roots of Yggdrasil. In a battle with the sons of Bor, beneficent gods, which lasted for centuries, only one of the Hrimthursar, named Bergelmer, survived. See Ymir.

Hrim (Hyrm). Leader of the frost-giants in the battle against the gods at Ragnarok.

Hrimgerd. Giantess who lays in wait for ships, a corpse-hungry witch.

Hrimgrimnir. Frost giant.

Hrimnir (Hrimner). Frost giant; father of Angerboda, the east wind.

HRINGHORN (HRINGHORNI) In Norse mythology Balder's ship; largest of all vessels, and used as his funeral pyre. When launched for this ceremony, fire leaped from the rollers on which the ship rested, and the whole earth shook. Probably the rays of the sun in clouds or the sun itself afire as it set.

HRODVITNIR Literally, mighty-wolf. Father of Skoll, wolf which pursues the sun, and Hati, wolf which pursues the moon. Another name of the Fenris-wolf.

HROMUND In Norse legend possessor of the sword Misteleinn (mistletoe). Two magicians Bildr and Voli (Balder and Vali) oppose Hromund for love of Svanhit as Bildr desires her. In the conflict Hromund slays Bildr with his sword; Voli wounds Hromund but is slain. Hromund typifies darkness; Bildr, the sun; Voli, the wind.

HRONESNESS Headland where Beowulf was buried to guide ships through mist. Variously translated as Eagle's Ness (Earnaness), Ran's Ness, Whale's Ness.

HROTHGAR (HROAR) In Beowulf grandson of Scyld, son of Halfdan, brother of Helgi, mate of Wealtitheow, father of Rorik. A fertilizing king, ruler of Denmark, whose abode was Heorot Hall. Beowulf delivered him from the sea and underworld monster Grendel. When Halfdan was murdered by his brother Frodi, Hrothgar and Helgi, although children, feigned madness, and their uncle permitted them to escape. They eventually killed Frodi and claimed the kingdom. Their story resembles that of other hero brothers, such as Romulus and Remus, who were exposed, expelled, or escaped, and who returned years later to claim their kingdom.

HROTTE In the Volsung Saga sword which was one of the treasures guarded by the dragon Fafnir.

HRUNGNIR (HRUNGNER) Literally, blusterer. In Norse mythology a frost giant. He visited Asgard seeking Freyja as a bride. Freyja poured out ale for him until he became drunk; then he was slain by the gods. As he succumbed he fell over Thor, and only Magni, Thor's three day old son, was able to lift him off the foot of Thor. His desire for Freyja suggests the power of winter trying to overcome fertility. He was lifted from the foot of Thor by Magni, the warm breeze.

HRUNTING Magic sword given to Beowulf by Unferth, King Hrothgar's spokesman. With it Beowulf slays the dam of the monster Grendel. Typifies sun rays.

HSI Chinese alphabetical character meaning happiness or joy, when doubled expresses great happiness or matrimonial bliss.

HSIA Golden age of China; about 2200 to 1818 B.C. The Hsia dynasty, in power during the great age of Chinese civilization and prosperity, included Ta Yu (Chinese King Alfred) and other legendary heroes.

HSIANG Chinese emblematic symbols composed of an unbroken line and a broken line. The unbroken line represents the yang principle; the broken line represents the yin. When placed successively over each other they form the eight Kwa (pa kua) or Trigrams.

HSIANG CHUN One of the nine celebrated legendary Chinese heroes. God of waterways. Male aspect of Hsiang Fu-jen.

HSIANG FU-JEN In Chinese mythology the two daughters of Yao. As a pair regarded as one of the nine celebrated legendary heroes, the older named Wo Huang, the younger named Nu Ying. They became the empress and consort of the righteous Emperor Shun. Female aspect of Hsiang Chun, god of waterways.

HSIEN A Chinese character composed of two pictographic elements, 'man,' 'mountain.' It originally applied to men who retired from the world and lived a hermit's life in the mountains. Later applied to immortals or fairies who had the power to invoke lightning and thunder, rain and wind, and who were able to pass through fire or solid matter unharmed, who could transform their shapes, move with incredible speed, and appear at several places at once. They lived in the air, on mountains, or in water. Their most delightful abode was called San Hsien Shan (Three Isles of the Blest), and located in the Eastern Sea, where the plant of immortality was kept by them.

HSI HAI In Chinese mythology Western Sea, husband of Lady of T'ai Shan (whirlwind).

HSI-LING SHIH Wife of the legendary Chinese Yellow Emperor, Huang-ti. She supposedly introduced the culture of silk worms and the production of silk into China.

HSIN In China the Heart, three stars, Antares, Sigma, Tau, in the heart of Scorpio, in eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the fox; element the moon. A propitious time for weddings and building or construction of any kind.

HSING (1) In China the Star, seven stars, Alpha, Iota, Kappa, two Nuns, two Taus, in the heart of Hydra, in the southern

quadrant, summer season. Represented by the horse, element sun. An unlucky period in general. (2) Cursive or running writing hand. In common use for private letters and bookkeeping.

HSING SHEN Chinese god of the road.

HSI T'IEN Chinese name for Amitabha's Western Heaven. Also called Sukhavati.

HSI WANG MU (SI WANG MU) Chinese queen-mother of the West; wife of Tung Wang Kung. She personifies the female quintessence of western air and reigns over San Hsien Shan (Three Isles of the Blest), where she cultivates the peach tree of immortality, Shen t'ao, which bears fruit once every 3,000 years. She is usually depicted with two handmaidens, one holding a large fan, the other a basket of peaches. A picture of her with her favorite Ma-ku is given to women on their birthdays to express the wish of a life as happy and long as that of these two. Parallels Japanese Sei-O-Ba. As creators, she and Tung Wang Kung resemble Izanami and Izanagi.

HSU In China, Emptiness, two stars in a straight line, Alpha in the forehead of Equuleus, and Beta in the left shoulder of Aquarius, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the rat, element sun. A lucky period.

HSU CHEN-CHUN Chinese dragon slayer.

HTAMENMAS (PHARMEN-MA) Eight animal or birdheaded goddesses holding corpses and skeletons, etc., appearing in the Tibetan Chonyid Bardo.

H'TEE Bell-shaped gilded iron canopy which crowns every pagoda in Burma.

HU (HUGH) (1) Egyptian generic term for god the father. (2) The name of two gods; one a nature deity, giver of abundance connected with the Nile. Associated with the birth of the sun, and in legends, accompanies the sun on the solar ship. The other, a deity of the senses, personification of feeling, taste, and wisdom; revealer of the divine word. Portrayed in the form of a man or a sphinx. Often accompanies the solar deity in his boat and, in this aspect, identified with Hu, deity of abundance. The Egyptian hieroglyph 'hu' is a dove, and Iahu is the name of Isis as dove goddess; also a name of Set. See Khu. (3) British oak and sun deity; the elementary and primitive All-pervading. God of gentleness; the first of three chieftains who obtained dominion over Britain. He established himself, not by bloodshed and war, but by justice and peace. He killed a dragon and caused the cessation of disastrous floods; he federated the people into tribes and introduced civil government; he taught them the art of agriculture, and was the first on British soil to draw a furrow with a plough. He introduced letters, literature, and history. Hu appears to be identical with the Guernsey Hou; with the Welsh Hu Gadarn, and with the Welsh Llew (Lleu). The Welsh word llew, meaning both light and lion, is probably a deterioration of el Hu (lord Hu), and equates with Lugh, the name of the Irish sun god. The syllables huish have blended into hush; thus "Hushabye baby," is unconsciously saying, "May the

light of Hu be with you, baby." Hu is a radical of hew, huge, humane, humor, Huon, wakes (hu-akes), whisper (hu-isper), white (hu-ite), wig (hu-ig), winsome (hu-insome), wish (hu-ish), wit (hu-it), and of the expression, "hue and cry," the outcry of one in pursuit of a criminal. (4) Chinese for lord and sir; Zend for boar. Cornish for sow was baneau, which yields good hu.

HUACA Peruvian all-pervading spirit dispersed throughout the habitable world; also any material object the spirit was believed to have entered. Later, term applied to one of the local powers or spirits believed to dominate the forces of nature as distinguished from the major Inca divinities. Also a totem, an object or place believed to be the abode of a spirit or minor god, as a certain lake, mountain, rock, or burial mound. Prehistoric Peruvian temples and tombs were pyramidal or truncated in form in honor of Huaca.

HUA HSIEN Chinese goddess of flowers.

HUAMINCA Inca word meaning faithful soldiers. Light rays; messengers of Viracocha.

HUAN CHING In Chinese mythology pupil of the magician Tei-Ch'ang-fang. See Kite Flying Festival.

HUANG TI Third legendary Chinese emperor. His conception was miraculous, after which his mother carried him for 24 months. He was born on Wu-ssu Day, which corresponds to the element earth, and Shen Nung, his predecessor, awarded him a tablet which signified he possessed the virtue of earth. The color of earth being yellow he was called Yellow Emperor. His reign was filled with marvelous events. He destroyed the evil god Ch'ih Yeo, he extended the boundaries of his land, he invented bricks and bamboo musical instruments, composed a calendar, and with Ts'ang Chieh developed the tadpole or bird-track script from the signs which the unicorn had brought to Fu Hsi. His consort was Hsi-ling Shih. His age symbolized the age of invention and his reign was so auspicious the phoenix and the unicorn appeared as evidences of the benignity of his rule.

HUANG T'IEN Chinese imperial heaven.

Huang T'ien Shang Ti. Imperial heaven's supreme ruler. Ruler of the dark heaven or northern sky. He floats on the back of a tortoise encircled by a serpent and drives away evil spirits.

HUARD In Brittany a demon which teases travelers.

HUA YANG-TZU In China white paper embroidery patterns pasted on doors and windows at the Lunar New Year and other festivals as charms for good fortune.

HUAYNA CAPAC (HUANA CAPAC) Famous Peruvian monarch. He is deemed the eleventh Inca ruler. He brought the Inca power to its zenith; at his death, the empire was divided between his sons Atahualpa and Huascar. The name Huana is cognate with Bechuana, i.e. crocodile, an earth or fertility symbol.

HUB Navel or wheel of the universe. The Hub, humorously applied to the city of Boston, meaning that it is the hub of the

solar system, around which everything revolves and on which everything is dependent. The allusion is to a statement by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

HUBERT Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning mind bright.

HUBUR Babylonian river of death, compares with the Styx.

HUCKLEBERRY FINN Hero of a story by Mark Twain. He is an adventurous, sharp-witted boy who refuses to adjust himself to the discipline of civilization. He became a vagabond and on his raft, with his faithful friend, Jim the Negro, drifts down the Mississippi into innumerable adventures.

HUD Moslem prophet who rebuked Shedad, king of the Adites, for his display of pride in building Ad. Hud was unheeded.

HUDIBRAS Hero of Butler's poem Hudibras. He is a justice, who desires to reform abuses. He is humpbacked and potbellied and wears a ragged yellow-red beard. The horse he rides on his campaign is half-blind and he himself has something of the character of Don Quixote. From this satiric poem against the Puritans came the adjective hudibrastic, meaning burlesque-heroic. Two characters in Spenser's Faerie Queene have the name; one, the lover of Elissa, personifies rashness; the other is a legendary king of Britain. The name also refers to Sir Hugh de Bras, one of the knights of the Round Table.

HUDSON, HENRY Adventurer, explorer.

HUDSON, SIR JEFFREY Dwarf. Page to Queen Henrietta Maria at the English court during the 17th century. He once was concealed in a pie. He was captured by pirates and escaped; later imprisoned for a time in connection with the Popish plot. He has been the subject of several romances.

HUECOMITL The Aztec great original vase; holder of rain. Also called Akbal.

HUEHUETEOTL Mexican fire god. The ancient god, the oldest of the gods.

HUEHUETLAPALLAN In Aztec mythology the old red land or land of the north.

HUEMAC Literally, the strong hand. Aztec god of earthquakes. In one myth co-ruler with Quetzalcoatl of Tollan; sometimes regarded as an aspect of Quetzalcoatl.

HUERGO (UREGO) Old Spanish man-eating demon. Cognate with the Roman Orcus.

HUEYTECPATL One of the four Meztitlan (Aztec) primeval quadruplets. Name signifies ancient flint stone (fire stone). See Hueytonantzin.

HUEYTONANTZIN Literally, our great ancient mother. Mextitlan (Aztec) mother of the primeval quadruplets who were lords of the four directions: Hueytecpatl, Ixcuin, Nanacatltzatzi, Tentemic. Each day her sons slew her, sacrificing her to the sun. A myth personifying the cardinal points defined at daybreak by the Dawn, who is lost to the sun on its appearance.

HU GADARN Welsh oak and sun deity; ancestor of the Cymry, who led them into Britain. Allegorical champion of Welsh liberty. Probably also known as Har Hou and identical with Hu, which see.

HUGGINS AND MUGGINS Two characters who appeared in English comic literature during the 19th century. They personify boastful vulgarity. The phrase appears to be corrupted from the Dutch hooge en mogende (high and mighty), or it may be from Hugin and Munin, the two ravens of Odin.

HUGH (GUGH, HU, HUGO) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning mind; serious thinker.

HUGHLIGAN In British political cant a member of the extreme High-church division of the Conservative party, headed by Lord Hugh Cecil. An imitation of Hooligan.

HUGI Literally, thought. In Norse mythology sometimes said to be a dwarf sometimes said to be a giant. In Utgard he ran against Thjalfe (Swiftness), a servant of Thor, and won the race.

HUGIN AND MUNIN Literally, thought (or reflection) and memory. In Norse mythology the two ravens that sit on the shoulders of Odin. He sends them out at daybreak to fly over the world and bring back its news; which they whisper in his ear; thus the expression, a bird told me.

HUGON In the folklore of Southern France an evil spirit or ogre, which supposedly traverses the country at night, inflicting personal injury and frightening children.

HUHI (KHUHI) Egyptian All-Father. Probably identical with Hu, which see.

HUITZILOPOCHTLI (HUICHILOBOS, UITZILOPOCHTLI) Literally, humming bird to the left (south). Aztec god of war. Son of Coatlicue. Born magically he came into the world fully armed. In one account he had two mothers, the second being Teteionnan. He was one of the four divine brothers, the others being Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca the Black and Tezcatlipoca the Red. He had solar attributes and was a fire god, ruler of the summer sun. His aspect was that of a bird-serpent or feathered serpent, and as a rain god of the south, he was opposed to Tezcatlipoca, god of the north wind and winter sun. He was seer and sorcerer and, in the form of Huitziton, guided the Aztecs into Mexico. As a rain deity he was associated with Tlaloc. Also called Mexitli, source of Mexico.

HUITZITON (HUITZON) Literally, small humming bird. Aztec mythical hero. A dragon slayer who understood the language of birds, which advised him to lead the Aztecs into Mexico. Probably Huitzilopochtli in human form, and like him a soothsayer.

HUITZNAHUA One of the four primeval brothers in Aztec legend.

HULDA (1) Feminine name from the Scandinavian, meaning amiable, lovely. (2) German goddess of fruitfulness and marriage.

HULDAH Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning weasel.

HULDERFOLK (HULDRE-FOLK, HULDU-FOLK) Literally, hid-

den folk. Norse mountain fairies or wood nymphs; folk of the wild hunt. Spirits of wind. The women are beautiful. They roam the hills clad in blue or gray, and have a tail. Although their songs are melancholy, they are fond of dancing and merry-making and will marry mortals. The unions usually are not happy. A Hulderman seeks to obtain a human wife.

HULI FESTIVAL Hindu celebration on March 31, commemorating the vernal equinox, corresponding to April Fool's Day in the West.

HULL, HELL AND HALIFAX In an old prayer, beggars and vagabonds, asked to be delivered from the three places. From Halifax, because anyone caught stealing cloth there was beheaded without a trial; from Hell, because it loomed as their last resting place, although probably the least feared inasmuch as it was the most remote; from Hull, because it was well governed and they had little chance of getting anything without working hard for it.

HULOT A character who appears in several of Balzac's novels. In The Chouans he appears as a distinguished soldier, the elder of two brothers. He is a man of great honor and the misdeeds of his brother, Baron Hector Hulot d'Evry, hasten his death.

HUMA Fabulous bird of the East. A restless wanderer it is always on the wing, never resting anywhere. It brings good luck and any head which it overshadows will wear a crown.

HUMAN BODIES If clothed or veiled, symbolic of deception, illusion, secrecy, sublety. If unclothed or unveiled, symbolic of candor, revelation, truth.

Human race. In Chinese mythology parasites which infest the body of P'an Ku, which see.

Human sacrifice. A practice in most primitive societies for the purpose of appeasing or humoring the gods or for the purpose of assuring the growth of vegetation and the increase of flocks. In Greek antiquity Prometheus, with his divine gifts, had created so large a race of people, the gods instituted laws of sacrifice as payments for protection. The Incas, to appease the wrath of the gods and to pray for health, offered human blood. Bells and drums accompanied the sacrifice rites. In ancient Mexico and elsewhere sacrifices were made to the sun to renew his energies of heat, light, and motion. The constant need of victims to feed the solar fire was filled by warring yearly on neighboring tribes and sacrificing the captives.

HUMBA An Elamitic counterpart of Enlil, the earth god. A variant of the demon Humbaba.

HUMBABA (HUBABA, HUWAWA) Babylonian merciless demon. Guardian of the cedar forests. His beard resembled human entrails. Enkidu and Gilgamesh cut off the monster's head. Thus the storm demon whose home was in the cedar forest of Lebanon was destroyed by wind (Enkidu) and sun (Gilgamesh).

Humbaba masks. In Babylon, Sumer, etc., attached to houses as a talismanic protection against the demon Humbaba. The masks had large projecting ears and a snearing grin. The markings of the head were made of a single line, giving it the appearance of having been made of entrails.

Some of the masks had a merry grin, illustrating the ancient principle of fighting demons by presenting to them a caricature of themselves. Compare Gargoyle.

HUMBER Mythical Hun chief. Said to have drowned in the Ouse in the days of king Locrine. Probably a sun hero. His name, given to one of the estuaries of the Ouse, is akin to amber, Ambres (a sun deity), Cambria (an alternative name for Wales), ember, and appears in Cumberland and Northumberland.

HUMBERT Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning high and bright.

HUMBLE PIE Anciently, at hunting banquets, a pie made of the umbles or numbles (entrails, heart, liver) of the deer. The venison meat was served to the lord and his guests; the umbles were made into a pie and served to the hunters and other menials. Thus to eat humble pie, by popular etymology, is to abandon a higher position, apologize, eat one's own words, humiliate oneself.

Humble plant. September 5 birthday plant, symbolic of despondency.

Humility. Represented by the amethyst, ass, convolvulus, dove, gray color, heath, heather, hyssop, lamb, lily-of-the-valley, violet. Personified by a veiled virgin, seated, an open book on her knee, a vial of perfume in her hand, or by a virgin in white, her arms across her breast, her head inclined, a gold crown at her feet. In Christian tradition represented by Saint Andrew's cross.

HUME Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning of the home.

HUMMING BIRD Courage, gaiety, jealousy. In Aztec mythology an aspect of Huitzilopochtli, god of the south.

HUMMUM (HAMMAM) Turkish bath house, and in western countries, a name given to Turkish baths. In London's Covent Garden, two hotels were given the name, one was known as the Old Hummums, one as the New Hummums. As they were frequented by prostitutes, a hummum became known as a house of prostitution.

HUMOR According to an ancient theory, the humors were four: black bile or melancholy, blood, choler or yellow bile, phlegm. When one or the other predominated a person supposedly became apathetic, angry, irritable, or peevish. Thus the expressions melancholic, sanguine, choleric, and dull or phlegmatic humors.

Humorsomeness. In an Italian icon personified by a young man in a vary-colored garment. He wears a small cap in which are stuck feathers of several colors. He carries bellows in one hand, a spur in the other.

HUMPBACK (HUNCHBACK) According to a superstition, to touch one brings good luck. Dream significance: Happiness.

HUMPHREY (HUMPH, HUMPHRY) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning high and peace, protector of the home.

Dine with Duke Humphrey. Go without dinner. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was renowned for his hospitality. At his death an announcement was made that he would be buried in

Saint Paul's, but his body was interred elsewhere. However, visits were made to a grave on the south side of Saint Paul's by those who misunderstood the grave to be his. When these visitors left for dinner, the poor, who had no dinner to go to, or those who feared to be arrested for debt once outside the precincts of the cathedral, remained, and jokingly said they would dine with Duke Humphrey.

Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker. The masculine principle in James Joyce's Finnegans Wake. The events of the novel are presented through his dreams and nightmares. See under Earwicker.

HUMPTY DUMPTY Anything that may be irretrievably shattered. A short, dumpy person. The allusion is to the character, an egg, in the Mother Goose nursery rhyme, which developed into a favorite character in pantomime. In James Joyce's Finnegans Wake, Humpty Dumpty stands for Lucifer, Tim Finnegan, and mankind in general.

HUMPTY JACK A character in a Mumming Play.

HUN-AHPU AND XBALANQUE Among the Kiches of Guatemala twin hero gods. Magicians who overthrew earth-giants and underworld lords and raised 4,000 buried youths to become adored stars in heaven. They were born of the spittle of Hunhun Ahpu by the maiden Xquiq.

HUNCHED UP SHAPE By demons in Dante's Inferno regarded an attitude of prayer.

HUNDING In Nibelung Ring the husband of Sieglind. He warred against the Volsungs, in Valhalla, he was given bondsman's tasks, and set to cut wood, groom horses, leash hounds. A storm deity.

HUNDRED-EYED Argus Panoptes, which see.

Hundred-handed. The Hecatoncheires, which see.

HUNGER Dream significance: vain efforts.

Hunger strike. The refusal of a prisoner to take any food until he obtains some desired concession or is released. This practice is frequently followed by political prisoners and probably originated in Russia. During the early part of the 20th century it was employed by Irish political prisoners, suffragettes in England and the United States, and by the Indian nationalist leader, Mohandas (Mahatma) K. Gandhi. Compare black fast, fasting.

Hungry as a bear. Extremely hungry, referring to the excessive hunger of a bear after its hibernation period.

HUNG SOCIETY Chinese secret society, whose ritual symbolizes a journey through the underworld. Its five signs represent the five elements and are: 1- earth (center of the universe) typified by a hand over the abdomen to signify gross matter, the physical body which is destructible, hence destruction; 2 - fire (lightning) represented by hands above the head, sign of distress or helplessness; 3- gold (or metal), hands raised above heads and fingers touching to express exultation; 4- water, hands on hips with thumbs forward, a reins sign; 5- wood, represented by hands crossed downward to express impotence and humility. Originally it was a religious society; then active in political revolts. In recent times the society has been dreaded as one engaged in criminal and terrorist activities, and a hand shading the eyes with the other over the heart is used when one is attacked; a fellow member then immediately lets go. Fingers crossed indicates membership in the society. Also known as the Triad Society, the triad being heaven, earth, and man.

HUNHUN AHPU Kiche of Guatemala divinity who every evening restored to life the 400 barbarians (stars) which every morning were slain by Zipacna. From his spittle by Xquiq was born the twin hero gods Hun-Ahpu and Xbalanque.

HUNIMAN Same as Hanuman, which see.

HUN-PIC-TEK Literally, eight thousand flints. Mayan thunder god. See flint.

HUNTING Catching, killing, pursuing, searching. Dream significance: useless labor. American Indians hunted scalps and the Dyaks of Borneo hunted heads, which were preserved, not merely as trophies of war or of the hunt, but as talismans which supposedly provided the possessor with the strength of the deceased enemy. In Aryan tradition the hunt by departed souls was conceived in four different ways: 1- The host of women in ecstatic exaltation bordering on madness, girdled with snakes and hissing like snakes, tearing living animals apart and devouring the flesh, as the Greek Maenads and the Indian Senas. 2- Spectral army composed of the souls of warriors slain in battle. The Northern Einherier or tradition of ghostly battles and spectral combats, heard but not seen, were of this class. 3- The spectral hunt of the type of Artemis-Hecate, Dionysus-Zagreus, or of the Wild Huntsman of German folk literature. 4- The theriomorphic hunt; the phallic demons of fertility with their companion groups of beautiful women, as that of the Greek satyrs and nymphs, the Indian Ganharvas and Apsaras.

Among the Letts there is the hunt by child souls; dead babies and children feeling cheated, become malicious spirits hunting the souls of the living. A similar hunt is that in many primitive mythologies of women who have died in childbirth and resent being separated from their children. Almost all these hunts are personifications of hurricanes, storms, tornadoes, winds. In ancient Japan hunting was a means of divination. Wild beasts were hunted in order to foretell the outcome of an invasion by the results of the chase.

Happy Hunting Ground. Paradise of North American Indians.

Hunter. He who seeks to devour another, thus one who causes another to go astray. In Christian tradition the Devil, one who desires evil.

Hunting Dogs. A constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Canes Venatici.

Hunting horn. Dream significance: sorrow.

HUON, SIR Hero of the medieval French romance. He was a knight who traveled from Syria to Babylon, and on his way met Oberon, king of the fairies. Oberon gave to Huon a horn which yielded the costliest wines or which with one blast called up 100,000 warriors in an hour of need when blown by a good man. When Oberon went to Paradise he appointed Huon his successor as lord and king of Mommur, the forest in which he had lived. Huon married Esclairmond and was crowned king of the fairies. The

horn of Huon (or Oberon) compares with the cornucopia, the Sangreal, and other vessels of plenty.

HUR Literally, free, noble. Chief man among the Hebrews in the absence of Moses in the desert. He strengthened the hand of Moses at Rephidim as well as by fulfilling the prophet's place while Moses was absent on Sinai.

HURAKAN Central American deity of rain, tempest, thunder, and the sky. Among the Kiche of Guatemala, the first man, created by Qabauil and Gucumatz. Among the Mayans, he had three manifestations: lightning, thunder, and the thunderbolt, or lightning flash, its track, and the bolt. God of the mighty wind and sender of cyclones and whirlwinds. His name has been adopted into English as hurricane, French as ouragan, German as orkan, Russian as urahan, Spanish as huracan, Swedish as orkan, etc.

H'URARU Pawnee mother earth. Also called Atira (Mother) because she brings forth. She brings forth all life and all life returns to her to await the appointed time of rebirth. Omniscient, she knows all places and all acts of men.

HURRAH Cry of approval, exultation, triumph. Hurrah yields fire of the great A (fire of the great sun). It is akin to eureka and to ooroorake, with which fiends are said to have hailed Lucifer. Vulgarized into hooray.

HURUING WUHTI In Hopi Indian myths of the beginnings only water existed with two women; one living in the east, and one living in the west, both called Huruing Wuhti. Each day the Sun made a journey from one to the other.

HUSBISHAG Assyrian-Babylonian goddess of the underworld. Wife of Namtaru; keeper of the tablets on which the hour of each person's death is recorded.

HUS BROTHERS In Wintun legend the two brothers who created death. They had the shape of buzzards.

HUT Shelter. Dream significance: isolation, solitude. The word hut equates with heat, hot. Compare house. Used in the Jewish Sukkoth festival to commemorate the tents in which Jews lived in the wilderness. Originally probably connected with the symbolism of trees, the taking of fruits from trees in autumn or the use of palm branches and willow boughs for the building of shelters during the harvest or for the purpose of worshiping numen dwelling in the trees.

HUXLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning huckster.

HUYEN-THIEN Indo-Chinese Buddhist dragon god. Guardian of the north of the heavens which keeps danger away and subdues devils. National tutelary deity; protecting spirit of Tongking. Also known as Nguyen-quan and Tran-vu. In China worshiped as Huyen-vu.

HUYL (CHOUIL, CHUYL) Celtic name for beetle; equal to heol (haul or houl), Celtic name for sun.

HUZRUWAUQTI Pueblo goddess. Woman of hard substances, coral, shell, etc. Located in the western home of the sun.

HVAR Zend sun deity.

HVA-SANG A preacher of Mahayana Buddhism. An historical person deified. He holds a mala (rosary) and a sankha (conch shell). He is fat and happy and usually surrounded by others. He wears a shawl over his shoulders and his belly is exposed. Sometimes included in the arhats to make eighteen.

HVERGELMIR (HVERGELMER) Literally ancient kettle. Norse fountain or spring in the midst of Niflheim, the realm of death, which was the source of several rivers, including the cold and venomous rivers Elivagar and Gjol. It was at the base of the Yggdrasil, the tree of life, where Nidhug and his brood were ever gnawing at the roots of the tree.

HYACINTH (1) Feminine name, alluding to the flower. (2) Color of absolution, constancy, consummation, hope, perfection. (3) Jewel of January; emblematic of faithfulness. In the language of gems, We must part. It supposedly bestows second sight. Dream significance: sincere affection. (4) March 7 birthday flower. Symbolic of faith, prudence, resurrection, wisdom, woe. Also games, play, sports. Flower governing Taurus. Dream significance: heavy storm. In Christian tradition typifies desire for heaven, peace of mind, prudence. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In Greek mythology, according to some accounts, formed from the blood of Hyacinthus (see); according to others, formed from the blood of Ajax, who went mad when he lost the arms of Achilles to Odysseus and killed himself uttering as a sigh, "ai" (alas or woe), the initials of his name, said to appear on the flower. The hyacinth formed the couch of Zeus and Hera.

Blue hyacinth. Constancy.

Purple hyacinth. Jealousy, sorrow.

White hyacinth. Modest loveliness.

HYACINTHUS (HYAKINTHOS) Greek spring vegetation deity. A youth of great beauty, the son of Amyclas, king of Sparta. Apollo and Zephyr both fell in love with him. According to one account he preferred Zephyr, the west wind, and Apollo, becoming enraged drove one of his quoits (rays) into the youth's head and killed him. In another account Hyacinthus chose Apollo and Zephyr, becoming jealous, blew the quoit out of the hand of Apollo and caused the mortal blow. Apollo, unable to save Hyacinthus, changed him into a flower (hyacinth). A dying god, one sacrificed for rebirth. Resembles Adonis and Tammuz.

Hyacinthia. Greek festival which marked the death of Hyacinthus. Its first days were devoted to a demonstration of grief; its last day was one of rejoicing, signifying the alternating dying and revival of vegetation. In some sections of ancient Greece, it lasted eleven days and was celebrated during May; in other sections, it was a three day festival celebrated during the summer.

HYADES Literally, to rain. In Greek mythology daughters of Atlas by either Aethra or Pleione. They were guardians or muses of Bacchus; described variously as three, four, or seven in number. The names when seven were given as Ambrosia, Coronis, Eudora, Pedile, Phyto, Polyxo, Thyene (or Dione). When their brother Hyas was killed in the chase, they wept incessantly and

were honored by a place in the heavens as a reward for the love they bore him. Zeus placed them as a cluster of stars in the head of Taurus, and the ancients believed that, when they rose simultaneously with the sun, rainy weather followed. They thus typify rain clouds. Sometimes they are confused with the Heliades, nymphs who mourned the loss of their brother Phaethon.

HYAENAE Literally, sows. Iranian women celebrants at the orgies of Mithras at which a bull was sacrificed and eaten raw. Compare Agave, Leontes.

HYAGNIS A Phrygian satyr.

HYAS (1) In Greek mythology a name of Atlas as father of the Hyades. Also the name of a son of Atlas, a vegetation deity, who was killed accidentally. (2) Phrygian tribal deity who eventually became a god of vegetation and wine.

HY-BREASAIL (HI-BRASIL) Gaelic land of everlasting pleasure and feasting. Many men have sought the beauties and wonders of this mythic land and it appears on old maps. Some adventurers in the Spanish service thought they had discovered it and called the land they found Brazil. Also known as Breasal's Island. Analogue of Elysium.

HYDRA (1) In Greek mythology offspring of Typhon and Echidna. Demon of drought and darkness. A nine-headed water-withholding serpent that ravaged the country of Argos and dwelt in the Lernean swamp near the well of Anymone. As his second labor, Heracles was directed to slay it, but its middle head was immortal and, every time Heracles cut if off, it grew on again, until, with the assistance, of Iolaus, Heracles burned the head and buried it under a rock. By dipping his arrows in the Hydra's blood, Heracles rendered them fatal. Heracles accomplished this task in the month of Taurus. After its death, the Hydra was made whole again by the gods and placed in the Southern Skies as the constellation also known as the Sea Serpent. (2) Any calamity or misfortune springing from a multitude of sources; a difficulty which appears to increase as it is combated; an evil hard to overcome. In heraldry a many-headed serpent signifies conquest of a powerful enemy.

Hydra-headed multitude. The mob, the rabble, which is many-headed, and which seems to increase the more it is attacked.

HYDRANGEA January 5 birthday flower. Symbolic of boastfulness, heartlessness, remembrance, and cold beauty, inasmuch as it is a beautiful flower without scent. In Japan enchanting beauty, a fascinating but fickle woman.

HYDRIA Greek naiad or water nymph. A vessel used for carrying water is called hydria; it has a large body and a narrow neck with handles at the sides and a larger one at the back.

HYDROGRAPHY In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in silver cloth which resembles the waves of the sea. Above her are stars. She holds a chart of navigation, a compass and a ship. The mariner's compass is on the ground.

HYDRUS A constellation in the Southern Skies also known as Water Snake. In legend, it is a

hater of the crocodile (devil or evil), which it destroys.

HYENA Brutality, carniverousness, cowardice, ghoulishness, nocturnal prowling, sneakiness. Also fiendish, mirthless laughter. According to ancient belief it has the power of changing its sex, thus symbolic of deception, one who is changeable, fickle, two-faced. Inasmuch as its habits are nocturnal and it feeds on corpses, it typifies vice, one who preys on corruption. In African folklore the butt of smaller animals who, by cleverness, outwit him. A messenger of witches it opens graves and digs out the dead. Totem of the Nandi tribe. In the Orient symbolic of sorcery.

HYGEIA (HYGIEIA) In Greek mythology variously described as the daughter of Asclepius and sister of Machaon, Panacea, and Podalirius, and as the granddaughter of Asclepius and the daughter of Machaon. A goddess of health, her function was to maintain the health of the community. She is usually shown with a serpent drinking from a kantharos, which she holds. She is one of the symbols of the medical profession.

HYKSOS Literally, Bedouin chief. The dynasty of shepherd kings in Egyptian antiquity. They supposedly were of Semitic origin and sometimes are connected with the residence in Egypt of the Israelites. One of them, Apepi or Nub, is believed by some to be the Pharaoh who made Joseph his prime minister.

HYLAS A beautiful Greek youth who was a favorite of Heracles. When the Argonauts stopped at the island of Mysia, Hylas went ashore to have a drink at the fountain of Dryope. Dryope and her nymphs drew him down beneath the waters of the spring, and he was never seen again. Hylas is a Phrygian form of Heracles who dies ceremonially every year in fertility rites. Hylas may also represent a male who trespassed into a woman's realm and was sexually assaulted in a murderous way, suggesting a fertility sacrifice. Among certain savages men are punished for trespassing in the vicinity of mysteries being celebrated by women. Compare Agave, dying god, Endymion.

HYLLUS In Greek mythology son of Heracles and Deianeira. After the death of Heracles, he and his brothers fled the tyranny of Eurystheus. The flight typifies the disappearance of the brilliant hues of twilight from the sky after the sinking of the sun.

HYMAN Masculine name from the Hebrew Chaim, masculine form of Eve, meaning life.

HYMEN Greek marriage song; later personified as a god of marriage and accounted a son of Apollo and the muse Urania. His love for his wife was so great, his name became synonymous with conjugal felicity. He was represented as a youth, older and graver than Eros, carrying a bridal veil and a torch. The name Hymen is identical with hymn.

HYMETTUS A mountain in Attica famous for its honey and marble.

HYMIR (HYMER) Norse ice giant, lord of the winter sea. He is a Van god, son of Fornjot, brother of Aegir, and owner of a great kettle and the ox Himin-

brjoter. Thor obtained the kettle by subterfuge to brew ale for the Asa gods invited to Aegir's banquet. He also used the head of Hymir's ox as bait to catch the Midgard serpent, but Hymir cut the line, and the serpent fell back into the sea. The legend of Hymir and Thor typifies the everlasting struggle between the forces of winter and death (darkness) and those of spring and growth (light). The giant ox typifies an iceberg, the kettle is a caldron of fertility, which lies hidden in the underworld of darkness until released by warm rays.

HYMN In Greek antiquity hymns accompanied the dances at sacrificial ceremonies. Generally, they were composed in honor of the gods and contained an account of their famous actions and the gifts they conferred on mankind as well as invoking their continued favor.

HYNDLA Literally, she-dog. In Norse mythology one of the Ivithjar (wood giantesses). Sister of Freyja. She was skilled in genealogies and in the fates of giants and men. Freyja kindled a fire (flaming aurora of the morning) about Hyndla to gain from her the drink of remembrance (dew).

HYPAPANTE A festival in the Greek Church commemorating the meeting of the child Jesus and His mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple. Corresponds to Candlemas in the Western Church.

HYPASPIST In Greek antiquity armor or shield-bearer; one of the royal foot-guards of the Macedonian army.

HYPERBOREA In Greek mythology land in back of the North Wind. Land that is up, hence land to the north of beautiful gardens and eternal light, of joyousness and peace, of perpetual health, sunshine, and youth. Over it Apollo wandered after the death of Asclepius and shed tears of gold. A celestial paradise comparable with Avalon, Eden, and Hesperides; in attempts to identify it as an actual place, it is said to be the frigid arctic or a land of the Celts beyond the Caucasian or Riphaean mountains in which Boreas dwelled. Any people of the far north, such as the Eskimos, are now called Hyperborean, and Hyperborea is applied to the arctic or cold regions, rather than to regions of eternal spring. The name resolves into hy-pere (high power) + borea (Boreas or north wind).

HYPERION (1) A Greek Titan. Son of Uranus and Gaea; brother-mate of Thia by whom he was father of Eos (Dawn), Helios (Sun), and Selene (Moon). The name of his wife sometimes is given as Euryphaessa. Hyperion, whose name is said to signify height, passing over, or superiority, is a primitive aspect of the sun, and poets frequently use his name for the sun; he also is treated as a wanderer. He is portrayed as a superbly handsome man. (2) Seventh satelite of Saturn.

HYPERMNESTRA In Greek legend daughter of Danaus, wife of Lynceus. She was the only one of the fifty daughters of Danaus who failed to slay her husband on her bridal night; thus typifies a disobedient daughter; one whose love for her husband is greater than that for her father. See Danaides.

HYPERSTHENE In the language

of gems: You are the sun of my life.

HYPHENATED AMERICAN An American citizen of alien origin whose legion is divided or whose loyalty is really to the land of his birth or forebears. Theodore Roosevelt popularized the expression.

HYPNUS (HYPNOS) Greek god of sleep. Son of Nyx and Erebos. With his twin brother Thanatos (death), he lived in the realm of shade. Father of Morpheus. He was universally loved as a benefactor of mankind, a bringer of rest and freedom from pain; whereas Thanatos was feared and hated. Represented with his eyes closed; usually he carries a poppy, and is attended by Morpheus and dreams. Analogue of the Roman Somnus.

HYPOCRISY Represented by an ape and a mask. In an Italian icon personified by a pale woman in linsey-woolsey; her head inclined to the left. A veil covers most of her forehead. She has the feet and legs of a wolf. She carries beads, a mass book, and drops a piece of money to a lame beggar.

HYPSIPYLE In Greek mythology queen of Lemnos a land of warrior women and only one man, Thaos, her father. When the women massacred all the men of the island she saved him by disguising him as Bacchus and setting him adrift on the sea in a hollow coffer. Later, the women weary of their single existence, enticed the sailors of the Argosy, who remained with them for a while. By Jason, Hypsipyle became the mother of a son named Euneus. In some accounts she is said to have borne twin sons. The massacre of the men probably is related to the massacre in fertility rites, or it may represent males who trespassed into a woman's realm during the celebration of mysteries as Pentheus was murdered by Agave.

HYPSISTARIAN One of a 4th century heretical Christian sect, which worshiped God only as the Most High and regarded fire and light as his special symbols.

HYPSISTOS (HYPSESTUS) Literally, the most high. Greek name for the Phoenician god Elioun. Culture hero slain in a conflict with wild beasts and deified as a sun or sky god. His death parallels that of Adonis by a boar. His name is akin to that of the Greek Hephaestus, god of fire and metal working.

HYRIEUS In Greek mythology father of Orion. Owner of a great treasure, he engaged Agamedes and Trophonius, brothers who were architects, to build a vault to hold his wealth. The brothers left a stone loose in order to enter the vault secretly at will and steal the gold. Hyrieus, astonished at the lessening of his wealth, set a snare in which Agamedes was caught. Trophonius cut off the head of his brother to keep Hyrieus from identifying the body. Agamedes typifies the pole or axis god trapped in the world of darkness, i.e. underworld vault which contains the wealth of the world. Compare Rhampsinitus.

HYROKKIN Norse giantess or hag who launched the ship Hringhorn on which the pyre of Balder (the sun) was set. Her steed was a wolf and her bridle was a snake. Hyrokkin, an aspect of Angerboda, was a winter storm goddess.

HYSMINAI Abstract Greek deity of battle. Descendant of Eris.

HYSSOP January 14 birthday flower. Symbolic of cleanliness, holiness, humility, purification. In Christian tradition typifies baptism, innocence regained, penitence, and purgation. Old Testament plant not clearly identified, used in ceremonial sprinklings in purificatory and sacrificial rites. It is contrasted with the lofty cedar, to which it apparently was related as the mistletoe is to the oak. The hyssop, the plant of the winter solstice, may have grown in the fissures of old cedars where leaf mould kept it alive, and, mythologically, the union of the cedar and the hyssop typifies the whole course of the sun from its birth at the winter solstice to its prime at the summer solstice and its decline back to the winter solstice.

HYSTERIA A form of religious ecstasy. The hysterics of the Pythonesses or priestesses of Apollo were regarded as the utterances of the sun deity. In Dionysian and other mysteries, the offering of human sacrifices frequently was accompanied by frenzied or hysterical dancing and singing.

HYUKI AND BIL In Norse mythology a small girl and boy who had been sent out at night by Vidfinner (Ivalde), their father, to draw song-mead from the mountain spring Byrger (the hidden). They filled their pail Saeger and were carrying it away on their pole Simul, when Mani, the moon god, seized them and carried them up to the moon. They are the spots seen at night, and Bil sometimes sprinkles her song-mead for the minstrels. In one legend Hyuki is attacked by his father, who wounds him in the thigh (see emasculation) and steals the song-mead Hyuki had brought up to the moon. Hyuki, also known as Gelder, Hengest (Saxon name), Ide, and Slagfin-Gjuki, was a favorite deity of skiers. This tale is told widely in Asia and Europe in a variety of forms. It is the source of Jack and Jill of nursery rhyme. Compare Garuda, Nini, Rona.

I

I Ninth in a class or order. Among gnostics the Ever-Existent, the Holy One, the Axis or Pole of the Universe, a male phallic symbol, a pillar or column. In metaphysics the spiritual personality; that which is aware of its own existence; the Ever-Existent. Occult significance: dominates sensitivity; its period is for nine years. Character traits: exaggerate the favors of others and depreciate those rendered; forgiving without forgetting; insight; prudent; quiet with strong imagination; reticent; understanding, uprightness. Physical weak spot: liver. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Leo. Symbolic correspondence: wealth. Tarot correspondence: Hermit. I echoes the mystic words I am and reflects the Latin word ego, which resolves into great O. Phonetically, it is eye, the orb or sun. I and J formerly were identical and only separated in recent times.

Celtic death letter. In Christian tradition stands for Iesous (Jesus). Hebrew cabalists character traits are: cautious, prudent, sincere. In low form: fearful, guileful. In Roman numeral notation, one. If repeated twice, as II = 2; if three times = 3. Before V, X, etc., signifies minus; if after signifies plus. Parallels the Anglo-Saxon

ic, the Celtic idho (yew), Danish and Swedish jag or jeg, Dutch and Old English ik, the Egyptian hieroglyph of parallels, French je, German ich, Greek iota, Hebrew yod (hand), Icelandic ek, Lithuanian asz. (See Word roots, Alphabet Affiliations, I - O).

IA (IO) Name root, pointing to the violet tints of morning, as Iamus, Iasion, Iokaste, Iole, Ion.

IACCHUS (IAKCHOS) Mystic name of Bacchus used in Eleusinian Mysteries. Also the festal song in his honor. The name resolves into Iak or Y-ak (Great Ghost, Spirit or Breath) + chos (goose).

IACHIMO In Shakespear's Cymbeline, an Italian libertine.

IAGO (1) Masculine name; Spanish form of John. (2) In Shakespeare's Othello, a scheming perfidious villain, whose treachery causes Othello, in a jealous rage, to murder his wife, Desdemona.

IAH (JAH) A contracted form of Jehovah, Hebrew God. Found in hallelujah, Hezekiah, Jeremiah, Keziah, Obadiah, Uriah, Zedekiah, etc.

IAHU Egyptian title meaning exalted dove, and in early mythology applied to Set, later a title of Horus; also a name for Isis as dove and moon goddess. Akin to Elath-Iahu, Iacchus and to Iahu-Bel (Canaanite Bel or Jehovah).

IAKIM British Columbia Indian sea monster.

IALMENUS In Greek mythology son of Ares fighting for the Greeks in the Trojan War.

I AM In the cabala, The Being; Eheieh (existence); the First Ancient; God in connection with the wonders of the ten plagues.

IAMBE In Greek mythology an old maid-servent in the employ of Celeus and Metaneira who, by playful jests, eased Demeter's sorrow over the loss of Persephone.

IAMUS In Greek mythology son of Apollo and Evadne, born on the banks of the Alpheius. Fearing the wrath of her father, Evadne abandoned her son on a bed of violets, where he was nurtured by two grey-eyed snakes (earth's wisdom) until he was found by his grandfather, who recognized the marvelous qualities of the child by the wondrous light which surrounded him. Iamus personified the dawn sky. Apollo had touched his ears, and so he understood the voices of birds, from the serpents and from the waters of the Alpheius, he gained a knowledge of things hidden from the minds of men, and he became famous as a seer, and his descendants, the Iamidae, became the famous prophets of Olympia.

IAN Masculine name, Scotch form of John.

IANTHE Feminine name from the Greek, meaning violet and flower.

IAO (IAΩ) (1) Gnostic Ineffable Name; Jehovah, the Supreme Spirit, i.e., Ever-Existent Ao. Worn as an amulet. Cognate Aos, Jao, Tao. (2) Ionian fourfold transcendent deity; in winter, Hades; in spring, Zeus; in summer, Helios; in autumn,

Bacchus (Iacchus or Iao). By Orphics known as the four-eyed Phanes (from phaino, i.e., I appear), first born of the gods. The four eyes probably typify the four directions.

IAPETUS Literally, intention. In Greek mythology son of Uranus and Gaea, brother of Themis, whose husband he sometimes is said to be. The goddess Asia is also mentioned as his wife, as is Clymene. His sons are Atlas, Epimetheus, Menoetius and Prometheus. He is said to have been the creator of man. In another account Epimetheus and Prometheus formed man from clay. Iapetus was an antagonist of Zeus, and his antagonism culminated in Prometheus's championship of mankind. Iapetus is thought to be identical with Japhet of the Bible. The human race is sometimes called genus Iapeti, the progeny of Iapetus.

IARNVID Literally, Ironwood. Norse black forest of iron trees on the world's edge. Inhabited by witches. Abode of Gulveig-Hoder.

IASION (IASIUS, IASUS) In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Electra, a mortal. Brother of Dardanos. Beloved of Demeter, he lay with her in a thrice-plowed field and, for his presumption, Zeus struck him dead by a thunderbolt. Plutus was born of the union. Possibly originally a deity or hero of agriculture, who was sacrificed at the end of his reign in the manner of Adonis or Tammuz. The myth probably is derived from a ritual symbolizing the fertilization of the fields.

IAW Gnostic God, Jehovah. Represents the creative principle. Worn as a talisman for protection, understanding, vitality. Identical with Iao.

IBERIA A name for Spain. In Greek antiquity, when the known world extended beyond Avernus (Italy), Iberia was the land where the light of day was extinguished; the site of Hades. Ancient Celts believed their ancestors, the Milesians, came from Iberia.

IBEX See goat for symbolism. In heraldry an antelope depicted with serrated horns projecting straight out from the forehead; used as a charge.

IBIS Christian symbol of carnal desire, filth, laziness. In Egypt symbolized dawn or morning because, standing in the water, it was the first to welcome Dawn as she rose in the east. Revered as a drinker of pure water and a destroyer of venomous serpents. It represented aspiration and perseverance, and was an emblem of Thoth. Called Techu, which was a name of Thoth. In Europen zodiacs the bird governing Aquarius. In Greece sacred to Hermes.

Ibis-faced ape. The moon-faced Thoth, god of learning and writing, reformer and regenerator, as he sits in the judgment scene.

IBN Arabic prefix meaning son. It corresponds to the Gaelic mac (son), Hebrew ben (son), and Irish O' (son of).

IBRAHAM Moslem equivalent of Abraham.

IBUKIDO NUSHI Shinto evil deity. Master of Spurting-out-place; deity who spurts offenses into nether regions. The heavenly offenses he spurts out are the destruction of rice fields, water

courses, etc.; the earthly offenses he spurts out are the calamities from creeping things, the cutting up of dead or living bodies, incest, leprosy, etc. Compare Haya-Sasura-hime.

IC Monogram of Iesous Christos (Jesus Christ).

ICARIUS (IKARIOS) An Athenian who received Dionysus hospitably and to whom the god taught the cultivation of the vine. Icarius, wishing to bestow a boon upon men, gave a band of shepherds some wine. They drank too freely and became drunk. Believing they had been poisoned they killed Icarius and buried his body under a tree. Erigone, daughter of Icarius, searching for her father, was led to the spot by the howling of his dog, Maera. When she discovered the body she hung herself for grief. Icarius was placed in the sky as the constellation Bootes or the star Arcturus in Bootes, Erigone as the constellation Virgo, and Maera as the star Procyon, which rises in July, shortly before the dog-star. Probably an agricultural deity.

ICARUS In Greek mythology son of Daedalus, who fashioned wings from wax that both might escape from Crete. Although warned by his father that the wax would melt, he soared close to the sun; the wings fell off and he was drowned. Thus one who soars too high and gets burned. Icarus may typify one who acted as a surrogate, which see. Resembles Etana.

Icarian. Name given to the sea into which Icarus fell. When used as an adjective, icarian means high flying, presumptuous, rash, venturesome.

ICCHA-SAKTI Hindu sakti pregnant with desire for manifestation. Symbolized by a double curved line (elephant goad).

ICE Death, winter. Also symbolic of the abstract principles of mathematics or science. Dream significance; ambushes, dangers.

Iceman. Death.

ICELAND MOSS Symbolic of health.

ICELOS In Greek mythology son of Somnus. Personification of dreams that appear real. With Phantasos and Phobetor an attendant of Morpheus.

ICENI Ancient British tribe to whom the boar was sacred.

ICE PLANT January 6 birthday flower symbolizing an old beau, frigidity, rejected.

ICHABOD (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning glory has departed; where is the glory? (2) In the Bible, the grandson of Eli and the son of Phinehas. The day he was born they both died as well as his mother. Probably an early Semitic sun god.

Ichabod Crane. In Washington Irving's Sleepy Hollow, a typical yokel. A gullible schoolmaster, he is the suitor of Katrina Van Tassel, until his rival, disguised as a headless horseman, frightens him away from the community. The headless horseman was probably inspired by the Hindu Dund or the Irish Dulachan, spirits of the wind.

ICHEIRI Carib household gods, kindly and familiar intermediaries between man below and heaven above. Resemble the Roman lares and penates.

ICHI-NO-MIYA Shinto temples of the first grade, whose deities

are spirits of great daimyo, nobles, princes; or deities of elemental forces, fire, sea, wind; or clam gods, gods of destiny, harvests, longevity.

ICHOR In Greek mythology the ethereal fluid which supposedly flowed, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods. It never engendered disease and, when shed, had the power of producing new life. In medical lore the acrid fluid discharged from ulcers or wounds.

ICHTHUS (IKHTHUS) Greek word for fish, which resolves into ik-theos, i.e., great god. Because the letters of the word form the notarikon of the Greek phrase Iesous CHristos THeou Uios Soter (Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior), it became a talisman of early Christians and, with the fish form, a symbol to indicate the owner was a Christian. The fish also symbolizes Christ. Ichthus is used as a password of initiates in secret Christian societies.

ICON In the Eastern Church, an illustration, mosaic, etc., representing Christ, the Virgin Mary, some martyr, or saint, worshiped by incense, kissing, lights, etc. From the word developed the word iconoclast, i.e. image breaker; one hostile to image worship, especially one of a group of 8th century reformers of the Greek Church.

ICONA Mexican Indian great father. A word akin to cone and icon.

ICOSAHEDRON Symbolic of water.

ICXC Early and medieval monogram of Ishsous Christos (Jesus Christ). From the Greek letters iota-sigma-chi-sigma.

IDA (1) Feminine name from the Germanic meaning labor, and from Old Teutonic, meaning happy. (2) An ancient mountain in Crete connected with the worship of Zeus. Sometimes personified as a great Earth-Mother, who nourished or nursed Zeus. (3) Name of a sacred mountain in Asia Minor. Scene of the judgment of Paris, the rape of Ganymede, and the rites of the cult of Cybele. (4) In Hindu mythology the universal or Great-Mother formed by Manu, the thinker, out of the waters which were impregnated by the heavenly seed. She became the wife of Dyaus.

IDAEAN MOTHER (1) Rhea, mother of Zeus, who haunted the uplands of the Cretan Mount Ida accompanied by a train of Dactyli. (2) Cybele, who had a temple on Mount Ida in Asia Minor. She was accompanied by the Corybantes.

IDAHO Its emblem, the syringa; its motto, Esto Perpeiua; its nickname: Gem.

IDAKERU Japanese deity, son of Susa-no-wo; introducer of the seeds of plants and trees.

IDALAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning memorial of God.

IDALIA A name of Aphrodite from Idalium, a town in Cyprus, where she was worshiped.

IDAS Greek light hero and demi-god. Son of Alphareus. He abducted the nymph Marpessa, wooed by Apollo. In the conflict that followed Zeus allowed Marpessa her choice. Fearful that Apollo would desert her when she

grew old, she chose Idas, who would grow old with her. He participated in the Argonaut expedition and, with his twin brother Lynceus, in the Calydonian boar hunt. Idas and Lynceus quarreled with their cousins, Castor and Pollux. Idas killed Castor; whereupon Pollux slew Lynceus. Idas was killed by Zeus. Idas and Lynceus typify devoted brothers, and are the Messenian doubles of the Dioscuri. The battle typifies the conflict between various stages of light and darkness.

IDAVOLD (IDAVOLIR, IDAVOLL, ITHAVALL, ITHAVOLL) Literally, Plains of Ida. Originally the site of Asgard, location of the throne of Odin; site of Gladshein, temple of the gods, and of Vingolf, mansion of the goddesses. After Ragnarok the gods held a council of justice on Idavold.

IDDAHEDU In Babylonian mythology ship of Nabu, god of wisdom.

IDDAWC In Arthurian legend owner of a horse which, on exhaling, blows into the distance those he pursues, and which, on respiring, draws them back into his nostrils. Arthur sent him to reason with Mordred; instead of delivering the gracious words Arthur had sent, he incited Mordred against Arthur. Iddawc personifies an aspect of storm or wind.

IDEA In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful woman walking on clouds. Her nakedness is covered only by a white veil. A flame is on her head, which is circled by a gold band set with jewels. She holds the infant nature in her arms and give it her breast, as she points below.

IDEALS Represented by stars.

IDENTIFICATION MOTIF Deities, demi-gods, heroines and heroes, long lost or separated from their families or friends, are recognized by an article, implement, piece of jewelry or by a scar. The legendary Norse king Hadding, when wounded, was nursed by Ragnhild, who left a ring in his wound. At a later time, when her father instructed her to choose a husband from an assembly of suitors, she felt their bodies, and selected Hadding by means of the ring. The divinity of abandoned children is made known by the glow that lights up their bodies.

IDES In Old Roman calendars, the 15th day of March, May, July and October; in other months the 13th day. It always was the 8th day after the nones; intermediary days between the nones and ides were reckoned backward from the ides.

Ides of March. A day of certain danger or impending disaster; alluding to the warning Julius Caesar had received from a soothsayer to beware of the ides of March. Caesar was killed according to prophecy.

IDGAH Literally, place of festival. A section, outside a city, set apart by the Moslems for prayer on the feast of Sacrifice, and for the feast of the breaking of the fast after Ramadan.

IDIOT For general symbolism, see crazy, fool, jester. Dream significance: upset.

IDIPTU Babylonian storm deity. Name signifies whirlwind.

IDISI Norse female spirits or

supernatural women. A name probably derived from Disir, which included the Norns and the Valkyries. In battles they bound (paralyzed) with fetters or loosened fetters on prisoners of war, according to whether they favored them or regarded them as foes.

IDLENESS In an Italian icon personified by a hag in rags, sitting in careless posture on a stone, her head bound in black cloth, inclined and supported by her left hand which rests on her left knee. A torpedo fish is also on her knee. Her right elbow rests on her right leg. Her motto, "Torpet iners," shows sloth and aversion to labor.

IDMON Son of Apollo. A seer; an Argonaut.

IDOCRASE Gem symbolizing justice.

IDOIHO Primeval creator god of Society Islands.

IDOL (1) Occultist Creator, a material name for God. (2) Object to which is ascribed consciousness or mental powers. An image of a divinity or an object used as a medium of worship. Articles worshiped as idols range from monuments, portraits and sculpture to small coins and neilli carried by peasants. Some nations of antiquity worshiped a rough stone. Jews of antiquity regarded idol worship as Paganism. The dream significance of an idol is bad luck. Compare icon, image.

Idolatry. Represented by a dragon, golden calf or figure typifying a deity. In an Italian icon personified by a blind woman on her knees offering incense to the statue of a bull.

IDOMENEAN According to mystics a race with but one sense, that of sight, and which conceived space as having but two dimensions.

IDOMENEUS In Greek mythology king of Crete and one of the major chiefs of the Greek army in the Trojan War. With the destruction of Troy he made a vow to sacrifice whomever he first encountered, if the gods provided him with a safe return to his home. He first came upon his son and, to fulfill his vow, sacrificed him. A plague followed, and he was banished from Crete as a murderer. Compare Iphigenia, Jephthah.

IDRIS Welsh giant; a prince.

IDUN (IDHUNN, IDUNA, IDUNNA, ITHUN, Y'DUN) In Norse mythology daughter of the dwarf Svald and Sol, wife of Bragi. Keeper of the golden apples, which preserved the youth of the gods. Her brother, the giant Thjasse-Volund, aided by Loki, abducted her from Asaheim to Jotunheim. To carry her Loki, who had taken the form of a falcon, transformed her into a nut. With her departure, the trees shed frozen tears and the gods, unable to obtain the golden apples, felt old age approaching, and demanded her return. Loki finally yielded to their demands and brought her back in the form of a quail. This is a fertility or rebirth myth, in which Idun personifies the year between March and September, when the sun is north of the equator. When the sun descends below the equator, she is carried off to the frost-giants in the form of a nut, an autumn fruit; she returns in the form of a quail, the first bird of spring. Her apples are the fruit of eternal youth, i.e.

eternal growth and rejuvenation. She resembles Persephone and the daughters of Atlas.

IDURMER (ILUMER, ILUWIR) Semitic god of rain and thunder. Identical with Adad.

IDZUMO (IZUMO) Japanese realm of the gods ruled by Ohokuni-nushi. Early name for Japan; later a shrine to which those desiring an auspicious marriage made pilgrimages. It probably signifies sacred quarter; Iz (Idz) corresponds to Is (or Ish), which means light.

IELLA Same as Attabeira, which see.

IFING Norse river which never freezes, and which separates the realms of giants and gods.

IGAL In the Old Testament: (1) The faithless spy of the tribe of Issachar; (2) One of David's mighty men.

IGART BAT MAHLAT In Jewish folklore a queen of demons who rides in her chariot followed by a train of eighteen myriads of demons.

IGDRASIL See Yggdrasil.

IGEAL Hebrew masculine name meaning deliverer.

IGERNA (IGERNE, IGRAINE, YGERNE) In Arthurian legend wife of Gorlois with whom Uther Pendragon was in love. By Uther, Igerna became the mother of Anne and King Arthur. See Uther Pendragon.

IGIGI Assyro-Babylonian group of cruel celestial spirits led by the god Anu. In incantations associated with the anunaki. Probable source of the conception of angels.

IGNARO In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of ignorance. He walks one way and looks another, because ignorance is always "wrong-headed."

IGNATIUS (IGNACE) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning ardent, fiery.

IGNIS FATUUS Literally, foolish fire. Also known as fair maid of Ireland, friar's lanthorn, Jack-o'lantern, spunkie, walking fire, will-o'-the wisp. It is a phosphorescent light, probably caused by spontaneous combustion of gas from decaying animals, seen above the ground in marshy places, and deluding those who try to follow it; thus, an aim, hope or thing that misleads, or any Utopian scheme that is utterly impracticable.

IGNOBILITY In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a short dress, her hair disheveled to denote low thoughts. She has the ears of an ass and an owl sits on her head. The owl has no known pedigree and therefore lacks nobility. She sweeps with a broom.

IGNORANCE Represented by a dragon, a dunce-cap, and a man with an ass's head orating. In Buddhism, the basic cause of all pain and suffering.

IGUANA Central American lizard-god, provider of food and nourishment.

IHAI Japanese Buddhist soul-commemoration. Mortuary tablets or list of household dead placed in a Butsudan (household shrine). Compare Mitama-shiro.

IHA-NAGA-HIME (IWA-NAGA-HIME) Japanese goddess. Because she was ugly, Ninigi-no-mikoto refused to have her as his wife; in revenge she brought about death for mankind. Her name signifies Rock-long-princess and her descendants lived as long as a rock. Sister of Ko-no-hana-sakya-hime.

IHA-NO-HIME Japanese goddess. Name meaning Rock-princess, indicative of prosperity and long life. Wife of Nintoku. Noted for her jealousy.

I-HE-WEI Taoist abstract self-created trinity. A name related to Hebrew Yahweh.

IHI-YORI-HIKO Japanese fertility deity; one of the four faces of Futa-na Island. Name signifying Prince-Good-Boiled-Rice.

IHOH Cabalistic name for the Deity, the absolute creator and destroyer, author and regulator of motion and time, male and female principle. Related to Io.

IHRAM White cotton dress, consisting of two cloths, one worn around the waist, the other over the left shoulder, worn by Moslem pilgrims to Mecca. Ihram is also applied to the state of the pilgrims after assuming the costume and to the regulations binding the pilgrims.

IHS Monogram signifying IHSOUS, i.e. Jesus. Originally a corruption of the Greek IHΣ (for IHΣOYΣ). Used as a symbol during the middle ages, and appears in the iconography of 15th century saints. This symbol, as well as JHS, in error has been regarded an abbreviation of Iesus Hominum Salvator (Jesus, Savior of Men) and of In hac [cruce] salus (in this [cross] safety). IHS is a mystic surname of Bacchus: I(ota) = Iacchus; H(eta) = Helios, the sun; Σ (sigma) = son or incarnation of the sun.

IHVH Jehovah, the divine name.

IJA-KYL In Yakut belief the life of the shaman depends on the life of this spirit anin al, which appears to the shaman three times, viz., at his call to office, in the middle of his shaman life, and immediately before death, when the spirit animal also dies. The animal is the shaman's means of conveyance to the other world and is taboo to the clan of the shaman.

IKE-NO-NUSHI Shinto deity of ponds.

IKHNATON See Akhenaten.

IKKAKU SENNIN Japanese fallen deity. Miracle performer who lost his supernatural powers because he yielded to human passion by succumbing to the beauty of a woman and drinking the wine she offered. Name signifying one-horned. Resembles Satan.

IKU-GUHI-NO-KAMI Japanese life-integrating deity. Younger sister and wife of Tsunu-guhi-no-kami (Germ-integrating deity). One of the Seven Divine Generations; deities born without parents.

IKU-TAMA-YORI-HIME Japanese Life-jewel-good-princess. Nightly she was visited by a handsome youth who disappeared through the keyhole. One night she pierced his garment with a needle which contained three strands of thread and in this manner discovered that he returned to his shrine on Mount Miwa (three

threads). From this union a son, Oho-tata-ne-ko, ancestor of the Dukes of Miwa and Kamo, was born. Resembles Danae.

IL (ILU) (1) Equivalent of El, ancient Semitic title for god. (2) South Arabian moon god. Name corresponding to Allah, El or Elohim. Identical with Wadd, Warah. Also Ilah, Ilmuqah.

ILA (IDA, IRA) Vedic sacrificial goddess. Daughter of Manu, with whom she recreated the world after the deluge; she also passes as the child of Mitra and Varuna. Personification of the sacrificial food in the Vedic offering, which consists of butter and milk. She is known as butter-handed and butter-footed.

ILAMATECUTLI Literally, old goddess or old mother. Aztec mother of the gods; ruler of the thirteenth hour of the day. An aspect of Ciuateotl. Sometimes portrayed as the earth-toad Tlatecutli swallowing the stone knife.

ILANCUEITL Literally, old skirt or old woman. In Aztec mythology first wife of Iztac Mixcoatl. An earth goddess.

ILAT (ALILAT, ALLAT, HALLAT) Early Arabian mother goddess; in North Arabia, an earth goddess; in South Arabia, a sun goddess. Mother of the gods, mate of Il. Identified with Astarte.

ILBHREACH Irish deity, son of Manannan; probably a fetility god.

ILDICO (HILDA) A legendary Teutonic princess said to have killed Attila on the night of their marriage. Heroine of a time myth.

ILEX The holly-oak symbolizing aspiration and eternal life. Among early Britons it typified the Great Spirit. In Christianity symbolic of the Passion of Christ. An attribute of Saints Jerome and John the Baptist.

ILI-ABRAT (ILABRAT) Babylonian chief messenger of Anu, a winged angel. Carries a staff or wand in his right hand. Identical with Ninsubur and with Papukkal.

ILIAD The most celebrated epic poem extant. It is in twenty-four books, identified with the twenty-four hours of the day, and describes the siege of Ilium (Troy). While generally ascribed to Homer, it is believed to be the work of several poets. The work deals with the conflicts of nature, the constant battle of drought and rain, growth and decay, light and darkness, storm and sunshine, summer and winter. Practically every calamity known to man is treated, all the horrors of war, forced concubinage on captive women, the loss of young men to their families, pestilence, and probably every range of human character is revealed, courage, cowardice, good humor, hate, integrity, intelligence, madness, meanness, petulance, self-interest, self-sacrifice, stupidity, as well as hate for war and a desire to be done with it.

ILITHYIAE Greek goddess who presided over childbirth, a midwife. An attendant of Hera, and later confounded with Hera. She aided Leto, when Hera, in jealousy, caused the birth of Apollo and Artemis to be delayed. Her emblem is a torch. Compares with the Roman Lucina.

ILIUM (ILION) Another name for Troy.

ILKA Feminine name from the Scotch, meaning each and every one.

ILLAHUN Name of one of the Egyptian pyramids, which yields lord-everlasting-immutable-one.

ILLANN Literally, the fair. In the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend son of Fergus. A light hero.

ILLA TICCI Epithet of Viaracocha, Peruvian omnipresent god.

ILLEGITIMACY In heraldry the bar sinister sometimes is taken to mean illegitimacy. See bar sinister, bend sinister.

ILL-HEALTH When a result of improper living, typifies injustice. In modern literature sometimes associated with the aesthetic or artist, the individual in conflict with his society or withdrawn from his society, in opposition to the practical (healthy) individual who adjusts to or is in harmony with the conventions of his society. Hans Castorp, in the Magic Mountain by Thomas Mann, is such a character. Dream significance: melancholy, sorrow.

ILLINOIAN Third of the North American glacial periods.

ILLINOIS Its emblem is the wood violet; its motto: State sovereignty, National union; its nickname: prairie; nickname of its natives: sucker.

ILL-OMEN Typified by a raven or a vulture.

ILMARINEN (ILEM, ILMA, INMAR, ISMAROINEN, JEN, JUMLA, SANGKE) Finno-Ugric sky god. Son of Ilmatar. His image is unknown. When sacrificing to him his worshipers faced the sun. Under the name Ilmaris worshiped as a wind god. He forged the heavens of blue steel and made the magic Sampo and other talismans. He formed one of his wives out of gold and silver and breathed life into her, but she was so cold, whatever came near her froze. He practiced agriculture, had green pastures, excellent cattle, and bees. Some of his train of deities had wings. He conquered the terrible fresh-water monster, a devouring pike. In Christian times his wife Kildisin was merged into Virgin Mary. He resembles Jehovah and Zeus.

ILMATAR Literally, daughter of the air. Finnish celestial virgin, daughter of Ilma. Creatrix of the universe. She descended to embrace the surface of the primeval sea and was tossed about by the waves for seven hundred years; then she shaped the earth, sun, moon and vault of heaven from the six golden eggs and one iron egg laid by the celestial duck. Her sons were Ilmarinen, Lemminikainen and Wainamoinen, to whom she gave birth after being miraculously impregnated by wind when air, light and water were the only primeval materials. Ilmatar resolves into El-mater, i.e. God-mother. The legend of the eggs reappears in the fairytale The Ugly Duckling.

ILMUQAH Principal deity of the Sabaean pantheon. A moon deity. Identical with Il.

ILSAN THE MONK In the medieval epic, Rose Garden at Worms, Ilsan is a blustering friar who gathers fifty-two garlands in Kriemhild's Rosegarten

and presses the thorns of his garlands into the flesh of his fellow friars until they consent to pray to God for the forgiveness of his sins. Also known as Monte Ilsan.

ILU The one-great-god of ancient Assyria.

ILU LIMNU Assyrian evil god; a ghost.

ILUS (ILOS) In Greek mythology, descendant of Zeus and Electra, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede, father of Laomedon, grandfather of Priam. Founder of Ilium or Troy. A deity of darkness.

ILU-TASHMIT Designation of Nebo as god of revelations.

IMAGE In primitive socieities worshiped as the deity or the body or house in which a deity resides. Ancients frequently believed their national power resided in a god's image. For this reason, the conquerer would carry off the images of the vanquished. In fertility rites straw figures on a bonfire represented a fertility god or an offering to a god, and in resurrection rites represented the old king (autumn sun) losing his old age (life) and in exchange receiving rebirth. Injury to an enemy's image caused the foe himself to feel pain. Compare shadow. Image, in the Old Testament, usually applied to false gods, graven, painted, etc.

Image of mother and child. Universally a symbol of fertility, typifying the virgin mother and divine child. The mother is usually an earth or moon goddess or the planet Venus; the child usually grows into the youth who is sacrificed for the benefit of mankind, killed at the harvest festival to assure the return of verdure in the spring.

IMAM Literally, guide or teacher. A title of the Sultan as spiritual successor of Mohammed. The title was conferred on Ali, Mohammed's adopted son, and his ten successors. Mahdi has the title. In Moslem mosques, the officer who receites the prayers and directs the devotions of the faithful is called imam. In Turkey an imam conducts the burial, circumcision and marriage ceremonies.

Imam Mahdi. The expected Messiah of the Moslems. He will signal the last hour, the end of time, by chanting the Adzan in so mighty a voice, the sound will roll around the world.

IMANA Warundi (African) Supreme Being, ancestor of the race; chief of ancestral spirits.

IMDER In Norse mythology daughter of Aegir and Ran. One of the fire maids who set off sparks of fire from the World Mill; also one of the Vana-mothers of Heimdal. A personification of waves. See Vana-mothers.

IMGIG Sumerian chaos and storm demon. Lion-headed eagle, foe of the sun, whence it became a symbol of the sun. Identical with Zu. Also associated with the constellation Pegasus.

IMHOTEP (IEMHETEP, IMHETEP) Wisest man of his age. Counselor to King Zoser of first Memphite dynasty, designer and probable builder of Zoser's pyramid, the first constructed in Egypt and known as the step pyramid of Sakkara. He was skilled in medicine and priestly magic and, in Ptolemaic times, deified as god of medicine and science, patron of builders and craftsmen.

Said to be the son of Ptah and Sekhet and, with these two, formed the triad of Memphis. Later identified with Thoth as scribe. His name means one who comes in peace. By ancient Greeks called Imuthes and identified with Asclepius.

IMITATION In an Italian iconpersonified by a woman with pencils in her right hand, a mask in her left, and an ape at her feet.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION Scarcely a nation is without the tradition of the existence of a savior god born to an immaculate virgin, and frequently the name of the mother is related to the name Maria or one equivalent, pointing to the sea (mare). Adonis was born of the virgin Myrrha; Buddha was born of Maya; Christ of Mary; Hermes of Maia. The virgin mother of the Siamese Savior was Maya Maria. According to Harold Bayley, "The immaculate purity of the various Mother-Marys is explained by the mystic tenet that Spirit in its element was like water, essentially pure, and that sin and materialism, being merely foreign bodies, would in the course of time settle into sediment and leave the Spirit in its pure pristine beauty." In the Roman Catholic Church immaculate conception is the immunity from original sin, divinely granted to the Virgin Mary. See virgin mother.

IMMANUEL Same as Emmanuel, which see. Cognate with Immanuence.

IMMANUENCE An alternate name of Lud. Akin to Emmanuel and to immense.

IMMORTALITY Represented by acacia, cypress, emerald, evergreens, fir, green color, lotus, palm, peacock, phoenix, pine, scarabaeus, serpent, stork, tortoise.

Eight Immortals. See Pan Hsien.

IMMOVABLE Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons.

IMOGEN (IMOGENE) Feminine name; origin and meaning uncertain. It probably first appears in Shakespeare's Cymbeline, where Imogen is a model of conjugal fidelity.

IMP An evil spirit of low rank; a puny, small, contemptible supernatural being; a small or young demon; a hobgoblin. Imp is applied to a mischievous person, especially a child; an urchin.

Imp of Lincoln. A small grotesque carving in the chancel of Lincoln Cathedral, England. It supposedly is a memorial of a visit to the cathedral by the devil. Also known as Lincoln devil.

IMPERIAL AUTHORITY Represented by the fasces, sword.

Imperial Dignity. Represented by crown, robe, scepter, throne. In China, typified by the color yellow; in Japan by the phoenix.

IMPLEMENTS OF FREEMASONRY Cement typifies the binding of masons in a common fraternity; square, level and plumb represents the degree of fellow crafts; trowel, the degree of master mason; twenty-four inch gage and gavel, degree of entered apprentice.

IMPOSSIBILITIES MOTIF In folklore men giving birth to babies, metal-gnawing animals, or other impossible feats, usually are used to illustrate to a tyrant the

impossibility of complying with his commands or to expose the cruelty of a tyrant in demanding the fulfilment of an impossible or superhuman task, thus the impossibilities motif is an exposition of a ruler's injustice.

IMRAM In the Koran, father of Virgin Mary.

IN Female principle of Japanese mythology. The passive principle, ruler of the north. Opposite of Yo, the male principle. Analogue of the Chinese Yin, Sanscrit Yoni.

INA (HINA) Polynesian maid who was seduced by Tuna, an eel, who turned out to be a beautiful youth in disguise. He finally instructed her to cut off his head and bury it. From it the coco-nut tree sprang and the face of Tuna, who sacrificed himself for the benefit of mankind, can be seen on the husked nuts of the fruit. The story typifies a beauty and the beast incident. The burial of his head resembles that of other heroes, such as Arthur and Bran. The sacrifice of Ina resembles that of fertility heroes, such as Adonis and Tammuz, who give their lives to assure rebirth.

IN-AB In Babylonian-Sumerian mythology pilot of Ea's ship.

INACHUS Greek river god who became the first king of Argos; father of Io. Also the name of the river in which Pallas-Athene bathed each year to renew her virginity. See Canathus.

INADA-HIME Shinto goddess of love; name signifying Lady-of-the-Eightfold-Hedge.

INANNA Sumerian goddess of war. Wife of Dumuzi, whom she resurrected each year; thus mother-goddess resembling Ishtar.

INAPERTWA Australian rudimentary human beings, incomplete men who lived along the seashore in the form of a round mass in which the outline of the various parts of the body might be seen vaguely in outline. Two sky beings came to earth with stone knives and chiseled men and women from the inapertwa.

INARI-M'YOJIM Japanese goddess of rice. Invoked for prosperity, good fortune in love and long life. Her messenger is a fox. Sometimes worshiped as a male deity. Also known as Uka-no-kami.

INCA King or royal prince of ancient Peruvians; later the name was applied to the ancient tribe.

INCENSE Adoration, confession, deity offering, flattery, homage, libation, propitiation, protection, purification, act of prayer, caster of spells in divination and prophecy, fire worship. In Freemasonry signifies a grateful and pious heart. Compare funeral fire. In China scholarship. Among ancient Hebrews typified atonement, authority, favor, power. To offer incense, known also as frankincense, was an office peculiar to the priests, for which purpose they entered into the holy apartment of the temple each morning and evening. Its use for other than sacred purposes was forbidden, and the Levites were not permitted to touch the censers. On Yom Kippur the high priest burned incense as he entered the Holy of Holies, and the smoke prevented his looking with too much curiosity on the ark and the mercy seat; interpreted to mean a cloud protected

the rabbi in the inner room against the Shekinah. To see the Shekinah meant death. Also interpreted to be the manifest Shekinah, hence God, as well as the protecting agent. Thus the expression, to hate a thing as the devil hates incense.

Incense Burner or Pot. Symbolism identical to that of incense. Buddhist ritual object. Kept burning as a symbol of everlasting fire. See lamp. In China called ting; symbolic of ancestral worship.

Incense Smoke. Believed to carry prayers or sacrifices to the sky, drive out demons and evil spirits, and to aid the soul in its last flight.

INCEST Source of the human race. A theme world-wide in cosmogonic tales. The primeval mother marries her son, to whom she gave birth as a virgin without cohabitation, or the primordial man marries the daughter he had fashioned, to become the procreator of the human race and sometimes of the animal world. Sometimes a primordial pair, brother (sky) and sister (earth) are the progenitors of the human race. Heroes frequently are born of incestuous relations.

Incest of brother and sister. In some societies, the marriage of a brother and sister is regarded as calamitous; in others, as in ancient Egypt, a marriage of royalty.

Incest of mother and son. A frequent folklore theme typifying the marriage of the present or new day or year to the past or old day or year. The son, the new day, who marries his mother, as in the Oedipus story, meets disaster, i.e. he suffers the ravages of time.

INCONSTANCY In an Italian icon personified by a woman in blue walking on a crab, which is like the Cancer of the zodiac. She holds a crescent moon.

INCORRUPTIBLE THINGS According to Dante those things which are acted upon by the secondary influences of the stars.

INCROYABLE During the French Directorate a member of the Royalist party, who affected a fantastic extravagance in language, in which "r" was dropped from speech, and absurd foppery in dress, imitating the singer Garat, who was the rage at the time. The name was a pun on one of their catch words, "C'est incoyable ma paole d'honneu (Incredible! On my honor!)."

INCUBUS The nightmare or form in which it appears; in the middle ages, a demon which supposedly cohabited with sleeping women, who thus became an instrument of virgin birth. The incubus was thought to be a male spirit of the air, not completely evil, but far from angelic. In Taino Indian tradition form in which the soul of the dead returns to earth; it possessed all bodily members except a navel. Incubus is from the Latin incubare, to lie on.

INDECH Celtic Formorian king who aided Bres in his war against the Tuatha De Danann. Son of Domnu. Killed in single combat with Ogma at the battle of Mag Tured. Deity of darkness.

INDIA Represented by an elephant, red lotus, silver star in the center of a blazing sun.

INDIAN A constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Indus.

American Indian. Personifies cunning, woodcraft, sagacity.

Apache Indian. Emblem of the state of Arizona.

Indian corn. Maize, especially the variety used as food for animals and for making meal, as distinguished from sweet corn, which is eaten as a vegetable.

Indian cress. Plant symbolizing resignation.

Indian file. Single file. On expeditions the one behind carefully stepped into the footprint of the one before, the last man obliterating the track, to keep an enemy from tracing the track or estimating the number of the invaders.

Indian giver. One who offers a gift with the expectation of one in return or who expects the gift made to be returned.

Indian paintbrush. Plant symbolizing the state of Wyoming.

Indian plumb. Privation.

Indian summer. Season of warm weather occurring after an early frost. Usually early in October and often the finest and mildest part of the whole year in North America. So called because Indians harvested their corn during this season.

Sioux Indian. Typifies North Dakota.

INDIANA Flower; carnation; nickname Hoosier.

INDIGO Symbolic of evil and night. Ancient astrologists associated with the planet Saturn; modern astrologists associate with the planet Jupiter. Its corresponding musical tone is A natural.

INDOCILITY In an Italian icon personified by a woman of ruddy complexion lying on the ground holding an ass by the bridle. The elbow of her other arm rests on a hog. She wears a black cap.

INDRA In Hinduism Son of Dyaus and Nistigri, consort of Indrani, Mahendrani, and Sacti. In some accounts his father is said to be Tvastr. In early mythology god of the firmament and fertilizing rains. In the Vedas he is king of heaven; in the Purana he falls to secondary rank, is worshiped little, and is conceived as a sensuous deity in a celestial paradise surrounded by Apsarases and Gandharvas. A king of heaven, Indra is wielder of the vajra (thunderbolt), he has a beard which flashes like lightning, he is possessed of inscrutable wisdom, is the bringer of rain and harvest, and bestower of wealth on his pious followers. He battles Vritra and Panis, who steal his cows (rain clouds), until he frees his herds that their milk may once again refresh earth. Because of his victory over Vritra, he sometimes is called Vritrahan (slayer of Vritra). Panis keeps the cows hidden in a cave beyond the Rosa, a celestial stream, and when Indra rescues them and drives them before him, he is called Parjanya (Rainbringer). He battles the strangling snake Ahi, and Ushas, the dawn, which suggests dawn being obscured by thunder-storm. The gods exclude him from the soma because of his sins, which include: feeding Yatis to the hyenas, insulting his teacher Brhaspati, and killing Visvarupa. When he is excluded from the soma, the whole warrior race is excluded with him, so he steals it from Tvastr, gets drunk (rains to excess), and has to be cured. After defeating Vritra, he flees and lives concealed in a lotus stalk, whereupon earth becomes desolate, forests wither. Nahusa is set to rule in his place, but after receiving his new rank Nahusa abandons himself to idle enjoyment, and Indra is then

prevailed to return. This is a seasonal myth; the return of Indra coincides with the rainy season. In one legend Gautama curses him for his inability to restrain his passions and as punishment causes a thousand eyes to appear on his body which, in compassion, he later allows to disappear. (Stars which disappear each morning). Best known as an irresistible deity of battle, who defeats the foes of mankind. One of the great national gods of the Indo-Aryans, he is an atmosphere god; generator of heaven and earth; lord of the East (rain); lord of kine (rain clouds); lord of light; a sky support (axis god); a storm god; a sun god; the watcher, lord of stars (thousand-eyed). In one aspect he absorbs the attributes of Vayu, the wind deity. He is shown with golden locks falling over his shoulders and with unerring arrows that have a hundred points and are winged with a thousand feathers (rays). He holds a golden whip and is borne across the heavens in a flaming chariot drawn by gold and red horses, the Harits. Later he rides the elephant Airavata (rain cloud) and carries the elephant goad (lightning) and varja. In early representations his body is marked with a multitude of yoni (probably to symbolize the fertility which rain brings to the earth); later the yoni appear as eyes and he is the watcher. His charioteer is Matali; his flagstaff is Vaijayanta, the blue and gold (firmament) colors; his steed is Uccaihsravas; his wish-cow Sarvakamadugha; his chief weapons the conch Devadatta, the spear Vijaya, and the vajra made from the bones of the seer Dadhica. His brow is lighted by seven rays; seven great rivers flow from him; he sometimes is shown with seven arms, carrying a diadem, a discus, a goad, prayer beads, sickle, sword and thunderbolt. His mother is described as a cow, he as a bull, and he was willed to be born unnaturally through her side. Indra wins the earth by running around it three times. See Vishnu. He does not kill his enemy but wounds or imprisons him, thus his battle with drought is everlasting. The name Indra, which has many meanings including dew, moisture, sap, yields One-Enduring-A, i.e. enduring primal cause or enduring sun. In Buddhism, as Inda, he is subservient to Buddha and king of the Devas. In the Iranian Avesta he is known as Andra, and is one of the Daevas or evil spirits. He is opposed to Asha-Vahista (Supreme Virtue), plays on distress and gloom, and waits on the bridge Cinvat to hurl souls into hell's torments. He is prototype of Atlas, Heracles, Ninurta, Perkunas, Phra In, Thraetaona, and Lucifer.

Indra's sheep. Fleecy clouds.

Indrani. Hindu fertility goddess; wife of Indra. She remained forever young.

INDUS A constellation in the Southern Sky, also known as the Indian. Name from the Persian meaning river.

INDUSTRY Represented by a beaver, bee, beehive, cogwheel, distaff, machine, spider, tool.

INESCUTCHEON In heraldry shield of pretence; a small shield borne within another. Testimony of the claim of a prince to the throne or by the husband of an heiress who claims his wife's lands.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLIERS The vessel of plenty, the mystic

container, frequently endowed with the power of speech and wisdom, and controlled or owned by a mother goddess, sun god, or lord of the wealth contained in the infernal regions. For the release of the wealth contained in the vessel, heroes, such as Arthur, Cuchulainn, Gwydion, Heracles and others, have traveled into the world of no return; various sacrifices have been made; demigods of fertility, such as Adonis and Tammuz, have been mutilated; children, youths and sacred kings have been slain at the harvest to assure a supply of plenty with the return of spring. Among the inexhaustible suppliers, i.e. symbols of earth's fecundity, are the Andvari Hoard, ark, caldron, cornucopia, horn of Amaltheia or Oberon, goblet of Jemshid, lamp of Aladdin, lotus, Round Table, Sangraal, shell of Aphrodite, ship, table of the Ethiopians, Tree of Life, well of Apollo Thrysis, wishing quern of Frodi, World Mill, yoni.

INFANT AND ANIMALS The Nativity.

INFERNAL DIVINITIES Ahhazu, Alastor, Alu lumnu, Asmodeus, Azhi Dahaka, Beelzebub, Belial, Gallu limnu, Hades, Labasu, Leviathan, Lilitu, Lilu, Lucifer, Mammon, Persephone, Pluto, Samael, Satan, Tiamat, Vritra, Yama. See demon.

INFIDELITY Typified by a cuckoo.

INFINITE ONE Supreme Deity, typified by blue color, a circle, and by fire.

INFORMATION Typified by a candle and by a bird.

INGCEL In Irish legend a spy who had only a single eye, and who invaded Ireland. Probably the moon.

INGEBORG (INGEBJORG) The name of several heroines in Icelandic solar legends; probably personifies dawn. In the Frithiof Saga, daughter of King Bele, sister of Halfdan and Helge. She loved Frithiof, the solar hero, but was given by her brothers to the aged King Ring. After his death, she married Frithiof.

INGENUITY In an Italian icon personified by a daring young man. He wears a helmet, on the crest of which is an eagle; otherwise he is almost naked. His wings are vari-colored, and he holds a bow and arrow as if he were about to shoot.

INGNERSUIT Eskimo fire-people who dwell in cliffs or in crevasses between land and sea. They are of two kinds: one noseless, enemies of men; one pug-nosed, kindly to men.

INGOMA East African war dance.

INGRAM Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning raven.

INGRATITUDE, FILIAL In Japan typified by an owl.

INGUN (YNGVI) Aspect of Freyja as a fertility goddess. A form of mother-earth.

INGUNAR-FREY In Norse mythology Frey of Ingun, or lord (husband) of Ingun (Freyja).

INIGO Masculine personal name from the Greek, meaning fiery.

INI-INIT Philippine sun-man or god, who each day remakes the sun. Husband of Aponibolinayen.

Also called Aponitolau.

INISFAIL (INISHAIL) Poetic name of Ireland, meaning Isle of Destiny.

INITIATION RITES Anciently elaborate rites accompanied the unfolding of a neophyte into the mysteries of an ancient religion, such as the Eleusinian or primitive Christian baptism, or the admission of boys as full-fledged members of a tribe, including change of name, circumcision, mock death and resurrection, tattooing and other physical markings, and a journey through the underworld, in which boys are made acquainted with the roaring of ghosts. The Kouretes' dance and sword dances originally were connected with initiation rites. Initiation rites have become part of the ceremonial admission into a secret order or society such as a college fraternity or Masonic lodge or at the introduction to any system of esoteric teaching. See bull-roarers, death and resurrection, Kouretes.

INJUSTICE In an Italian icon personified by a man in a spotted white garment. He holds a sword in one hand and a goblet in the other. The broken tablets of the law are on the ground. His right eye is blind and he tramples on scales. In literature injustice in society frequently is typified by ill-health.

INK-CAKE, BRUSH PEN, BRUSH REST AND INK-SLAB In China represents calligraphy, one of the four elegant accomplishments.

Ink-cake, brush pen and Ju-i scepter. In China signifies: May things happen as you desire.

Inkhorn. Learned employments, liberal arts. Christian emblem of Saints Herman and Joseph.

Inkstone. In China called yen, symbol of the scholar. Egyptian emblem of Thoth.

INKLE Hero of a Spectator story by Richard Steele. A young Englishman who is lost in the Spanish main and falls in love with a beautiful Indian maiden, Yarico, with whom he consorts. When a vessel arrives to take him to Barbadoes he sells Yarico as a slave.

INKTONMI Siouan trickster-transformer; hero of cosmogonic events. Parallels Manabozho.

INMAR Finno-Ugric heaven or sky god; son or husband of Kildisin, birth goddess.

INNER TEMPLE See Inns of Court.

INNINI (NINANNA, NININNI, NINSINNA) Sumerian mother goddess. Created by Anu, heaven god, as his female counterpart; mother of Nergal and Ninurta. Her name signifies queen of heaven, and the pictograph first used to write her name was a serpent twining a staff, an earth or fertility symbol. When a virgin goddess of childbirth she is called Nintud, and her husband-son is Dumuzi (Tammuz). She is identified with the morning star, female principle of heaven, and is identical with Belit-ili, queen of the gods; Ereshkigal, underworld goddess; Ishtar or Mah, the mighty goddess.

INNIS Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning from the Island.

INNOCENCE Represented by a daisy, dove, lamb, lily, maiden, white color. Personified by Columbine and by Pierrot wearing a white skull cap. In Chris-

tian tradition, represented by the lamb of the Christ Child, by Parsifal, by the saints Agatha, Agnes and Margaret, and by Virgin Mary with the unicorn.

Massacre of the Innocents. The slaughter of the male children of Bethlehem, two years of age and younger, at the command of Herod the Great at the time Jesus was born, when a prophecy was made that a babe was destined to become King of the Jews. The Feast of Holy Innocents commemorates this event on December 28. The omen received by Herod resembles that received by Acrisius, Laius and Priam.

INNS OF COURT The set of four buildings occupied by the four legal societies of London, i.e. Gray's Inn, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple. These four societies have the privilege of calling law-students to the bar, and the names of the buildings apply to the societies themselves.

INNUMERABLE EYES The night sky, stars. Also typifies the Supreme Deity as watcher.

INO In Greek mythology daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia. For her Athamas, king of Orchomeus, deserted his wife Nephele, and she became the mother of Learchus and Melicertes. She was so cruel to her stepchildren, Phrixus and Helle, that Athamas pursued her. With her sons she fled to the seashore, where in a fit of madness, she killed Learchus and plunged with Melicertes into the sea. The Nereides received her kindly, and she became the sea deity known as Leucothea; Melicertes a deity known as Palaemon. This is a daylight myth; Ino typifying the brilliant lights of dawn for which Athamas deserted Nephele, the mist. See Dionysus.

INOSHISHI Japanese lady boar which chases away vicious snakes; the mere mention of her name is a charm against snakes.

INQUIRY Symbolized by candle, microscope, test-tube.

INQUISITION Roman Catholic Church court or tribunal, commonly called the Holy Office, for the examination and punishment of heretics. Torture as a means of extracting evidence was first authorized by Innocent IV in 1252, and the practice was confirmed by succeeding popes until 1820.

INRI Sacred monogram of Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews). The sacred tetragram of the Hebrews: Iaminim (water), Nour (fire), Ruach (air), Iebschah (earth). Also the monogram of the Rosicrucians: Igne Natura Renovatur Integra (By fire nature is perfectly renewed).

INSCRUTABLE HEIGHT Cabalistic name of God. See Sephira.

INSECT Typifies short life. See individual insects, such as ant, bee, for further symbolism.

INSPIRATION Typified by an altar with flames, descending dove, dove on shoulder, flame, Pegasus, wind, yellow color. In an Italian icon personified by a glittering ray darting on the breast of a young man who looks up at the star-lighted heavens. His knotted hair is mixed with serpents. He holds a naked sword with the point on the ground and a sun flower. In Irish mythology frequently obtained from a mystic caldron, as that of Cerridwen. See Taliesin.

INSTANTANEOUS GROWTH Characteristic of a nature deity. Heracles, the sun deity, rapidly acquires great size and strength, as does Hermes the wind god. The might of Zeus closely follows his birth. The three-day old Magni rescues his father Thor, and Vali, when only a night old, avenges the death of Baldur. The divinity of abandoned infants, such as Oedipus, Paris, Romulus and Remus, is recognized by their marvelous growth, as well as by the glow which hovers over them.

INSTRUCTION In an Italian icon personified by a venerable old man in a long robe with a mirror in his hand. The mirror is surrounded with a scroll on which is written, "Inspice, Cautus, Eris," (To cast an eye upon our own faults, so that, finding blemishes in ourselves, we may endeavor to clear ourselves of them).

INTEGRITY Typified by a dog.

INTELLIGENCE (1) Name of one of the Gnostic Aeons. (2) Symbolized by a book, elephant and a horse. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a gold-colored gown, crowned with a garland, holding a sphere in one hand and a serpent in the other. Angels sometimes are called Intelligences, as are the spirits of the planets. Centaurs are called perfected lower intelligences.

INTEMPERANCE Typified by a bottle, or a whiskey or wine glass.

INTERLACING Symbolizes cooperation, divine providence, mystery of life.

INTERPRETER, MR. A character in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress representing the Holy Ghost.

INTESTINES In Chinese antiquity believed to be the seat of affection and compassion.

INTU (INTI) Inca sun deity; father of the world; source of light and life.

INUA Eskimoan signifying owner, as a dead man is the inua or owner of his grave, the soul is the inua of a lifeless body. Animals and stones, all things in nature, have an inua, which is separable from the object of which it is the owner. The spirit or power which dominates the forces of nature. Resembles manito, oki, orenda, otgon, wakanda.

INUUS A name of Faunus meaning fertilizer.

INVENTION In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a white robe on which is written, "Non Aluinde." Her head is winged. In one hand she holds an image of nature; on the other she wears a cuff engraved with the motto, "Ad Operam."

INVESTITURE OF A KING In many primitive societies the prosperity of the country is bound to the strength of the king. At Nami, in the worship of Diana, the king was crowned by the prize of single combat; if he lived too long, someone was engaged to murder him, that he might be replaced by a more vigorous man, as crops and weather depended on the state of his health and vigor. In time, kings succeeded in getting the lives of other accepted in place of their own as offerings to the fertility-mother. The death of the king typified the death

of a fertility god to reassure resurrection in spring; therefore the substitute had to be invested for the death occasion with the attributes of a divine king. Originally, the king's son was the surrogate, later the most beautiful youths and even maidens of the tribe were used, and still later animals, finally various offerings, clothing, food, symbolizing a blood sacrifice, were proffered. As late as 1591, Shah Abbas the Great of Persia, to avert the danger of an omen made by his astrologers, abdicated his throne and an unbeliever, probably a Christian, named Yusoofee was invested as king. He enjoyed the power for three days and then, to satisfy the decree of the stars, was put to death. When Abbas reascended the throne, his astrologers promised him a long and glorious reign. In Lhasa a temporary king, called King of the Years, painted half white and half black, typifying day and night, summer and winter, was periodically crowned for the purpose of the expulsion of evils, the greatest evils being lack of fertility and lack of abundant herds. Although he was not deliberately killed, the torturous rites he underwent usually killed him. When he died the people accepted his death as an auspicious omen. In India the mantle with which the officiating priest invested a king was called the womb, and the ceremony was regarded as one of rebirth.

INVINCIBLE POWER Represented by a griffin, tornado, whirlwind.

INVISIBLE, THE God. Also a Rosicrucian, as one belonging to a secret fraternity.

I-O As understood by the mystics, I is the Author of the Universe, the Holy One; O is the Regulator of Time and Motion. I typifies the energizing rod or staff, the lingam; O (eau or water) typifies the generative crater or cup, the yoni. The symbolizm underlying the Maypole and ring, the rod topped by a ball, or the spear with a broad head.

IO (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Ianchus, king of Argos; beloved by Zeus. To save Io from the jealous intrigues of Hera, Zeus transformed her into a white heifer. Gaining possession of the heifer, Hera placed it under the care of Argus Panoptes. Hermes, at the bidding of Zeus, rescued Io by putting Argus Panoptes to sleep with his flute, whereupon Hera tormented Io with a gadfly, which drove her from land to land. She journeyed through Thrace, across the Bosporus (heifer's ford), she visited the Graeae (fog) and the Gorgons (night) until she finally reached Ethiopia (land of the well of the sun), where she returned to her original shape and gave birth to her son Epaphus (touch). The metamorphosis of Io is that of the moon, which is subject to changes, suffering and wandering. She is the virgin of heaven upon whom the sky (Zeus) looks with love, but upon whom the queen of daylight (Hera) looks with hate and jealousy; she is placed under the care of the guardian of the night sky (Argus Panoptes), whose eyes (stars) open according to the revolution of the heavens, and he is finally put to sleep by the whisper of the morning breeze (soft tones of the flute of Hermes). The shapes of Io are those from the full moon through those of the various stages of the horned moon and back to the full moon. She is finally released from the

watchful eyes of the stars as is the moon each morning as it lingers in the sky after dawn. In art represented as a heifer or as a horned maiden. She is considered to be identical with Isis. (2) A term which appears in the chants and theogonies of many peoples. Among the Mayas of Mexico it implies all which is alive or moves; the Infinite One. Among the New Zealand Maoris it is the First Cause. Akin to Ihoh.

IOBATES In Greek mythology king of Lycia. Father of Antaea. When Bellerophon scorned the love of Antaea she accused him of attempting to seduce her, whereupon her husband Proetus asked him to deliver a letter to Iobates. The letter asked that Bellerophon be put to death, but Iobates did not read it until after Bellerophon had eaten a meal. Iabates therefore did not wish to perform the deed for the same reason Proetus had failed to do so; he did not wish to break the laws of hospitality as Zeus became hostile to anyone who did. Instead, Iobates imposed superhuman tasks on Bellerphon. Bellerophon accomplished each mission and won the admiration of Iobates, who then gave the hero another of his daughters as a wife. Lycia was a land of light; Bellerophon being a sun god, he could not be killed by the king of the land of light. Iobates is analogous to Eurysheus.

IOCASTE (IOKASTE) See Jocaste.

IOCAUNA Taino Indian Supreme and Eternal Being. Father Sky. Son of a mother with five names, the most popular of which is Attabeira. The name Iocauna signifies maize or yucca spirit. Also known as Guamaonocon and Yocahuguama.

IOCE Greek abstract deity. Rout.

IOD (YOD) Tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English I, which is found in most words relating to water, as fluid, humid, liquid. According to the mystics, its general meaning is wealth, it represents the principle of creation, and typifies the reflection of the will.

IODAMA Literally, healer of the people. In Greek mythology, a beautiful maiden loved by Zeus, by whom, after the flood, she became the mother of Thebe, a spring nymph. Identical with Europa.

IODHAN MORAN Ancient Celtic breastplate of judgment. Compares with the breastplate of the Jewish high priests.

IODHI In Baltic mythology spirits of the air or souls of the dead. Also called murgi.

IOLAUS In Greek mythology son of Iphicles and Automedusa; nephew of Heracles, to whom he was companion and charioteer. He helped Heracles slay the Hydra by holding a torch to the numerous heads of the serpent as Heracles chopped them off. An aspect of fire which accompanies the sun. See Heracles.

IOLE In Greek mythology daughter of Eurystus, king of Oechalia. Her father promised her in marriage to the suitor successful in an archery contest, but refused to fulfil his agreement when Heracles won because Heracles, in a fit of madness, had killed his children by Megara and Eurystus was afraid the same fate might

befall his daughter. Some time later, Heracles sacked Oechalia, killed Eurystus and carried off Iole, whom he gave to his son Hyllus as a wife. Iole personifies dawn, loved by the young sun, who kills darkness (Eurystus) to become reunited with her. The name is from ion (violet) and signifies the violet-tinted clouds frequently seen at sunrise.

ION (1) In Greek mythology descendant of Prometheus, son of Apollo and Creusa. When Creusa gave birth to Ion, fearing the anger of her father she concealed him in a cave, where he was found and placed with the Delphic priestess who raised him. After abandoning her child, Creusa married Xuthus and, when they sought advice at the temple in reference to offspring, the oracle advised them to accept Ion as their son. Creusa, believing Ion to be the son of Xuthus by another woman, attempted to poison him, when trinkets that had been found on him were brought to her, and she recognized Ion as her own child. He became the leader of the Ionic race. Ion is likened to the Hebrew Samuel who likewise was brought up in a temple. His name probably is derived from On, i.e. Sun. (2) In a drama by Thomas M. Talfourd, Ion is a prince of Argos who sacrifices himself to the gods to bring an end to a pestilence.

Ionia. One of the three great divisions of ancient Greece, the other two being the Aeolian and the Dorian. Ionia was noted for its great schools of art and philosophy.

Ionic column. Second order of ancient Greek architecture, falling between the Doric and the Corinthian. Its volutes were formed in imitation of sea shells or the young petals of the honeysuckle before expanding. It also incorporates the egg and spear-head design, typifying the male and female principles.

IOSKEHA (IOUSKEHA, JOUSKEHA) Literally, growing white. Huron sun deity. Virgin born, he married his grandmother Ataentsic. Creator of the universe and of mankind, he drove off his twin brother, Tawiscara, the dark one, and opened a cave from which came animals to inhabit the earth. He instructed men in the art of making fire, which he had learned from the great tortoise; he taught men how to grow maize and how to hunt. His home was in the East. He was a slayer of monsters, including the frog, which swallowed all the waters. Also called Tharonhiawakon. Parallels Heracles.

I-O-W Symbol under which Druids invoked the Omnipotent Power; the Spirit of Creation. Akin to Ihoh.

IOWA Flower emblem: wild rose; motto: Our liberties we prize and our rights we maintain; nickname: Hawkeye. Iowa, an Indian name, is akin to ihoah, a Hebrew word which means who is and who will be, and to Ihoh.

Iowan. Fourth of the North American glacial periods.

IOWAHINE Hawaiian first woman on earth, wife of Tiki and, like him, formed from earth by Tane.

IP (1) Word root. Identical with ap, op and cognate with eye. (2) Among medieval sects I stands for Holy One, P for Parent or All-Parent.

IPHICLES (IPHIKLES) In Greek mythology son of Amphitryon and

Alcmene and twin brother of Heracles, who was the son of Zeus and Alcmene. The separate paternity of the twins was ascertained when Hera put serpents into the cradle with the infants and Heracles strangled them, thus proving his divine parentage. Iphicles, who was the owner of cattle (fertile clouds) renowned for their beauty and strength, was the companion of Heracles (sun) in many adventures. See Heracles.

IPHIGENIA (IPHIGENEIA) In Greek mythology daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Agamemnon sacrificed Iphigenia to Artemis for a safe voyage to Troy to rescue Helen. As the death blow was about to be struck Artemis seized the maiden, placed a deer on the altar in her place and carried her off to Taurica, where she was installed as priestess of the temple. There she remained offering human sacrifices until rescued by her brother Orestes. Iphigenia typifies the gloaming, which vanishes that dawn (Helen) may return. She is said to be an aspect of Artemis, and Helen was known also as Iphigenia; thus the beautiful lights of twilight return at dawn. Compare Isaac, Jephthah's daughter.

IPHIS In Greek mythology lover of Anaxarete, which see.

IPOMOEA Herb symbolizing attachment.

I-QONG Literally, night. In Melanesian Banks Islands mythology deity of night, who sold night to Qat for a pig.

IR (1) Monogram frequently used in the middle ages for Jesus Redemptor. (2) In Celtic mythology a son of Miled, brother of Eber and Eremon. All Irish geneologies trace back to the three brothers.

IRA (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning vigilant, watcher. (2) Assyro-Babylonian war god. Also Irra. (3) In Hinduism daughter of Daksha, consort of Kasyapa, mother of vegetation.

IRAGHON KALAM Occult hour of ill omen. Also called Rakalon. Compare Khonlighei Kalam.

IRAN A name of Persia. In old Persian stories Iran, land of light, is in conflict with Turan (Turkey) land of darkness. The word Aryan has been derived from Iran.

IRAQI DESERT Site of desolate sandswept remains of the once glorious city of Ur.

IRA-WARU Polynesian dog deity. Brother-in-law of Maui, who transformed him into a dog for having eaten fish-bait belonging to Maui.

IRELAND Symbolized by Blarney Castle, bog oak, golden harp, green color, green grass, high felt hat with clay pipe in ribbon, shamrock, shillalagh (club). Poetic names for Ireland are Erin, Hibernia, Inisfail, Inish-Faithlenn, Inis-fallen, Isle of Destiny.

Irish apricots. Potatoes.

Irish turkey. Corned beef and cabbage.

Irish wedding. A fight. A person with a black eye is said to have been at an Irish wedding.

IRENA In Spenser's Faerie Queene personificiation of Ireland. The tyrant Grantorto withholds her inheritance, and Sir Artegal (justice) goes to her aid. Grantorto is slain; Irena is restored

to her throne and reigns in peace.

IRENE Literally, peace. In Greek mythology daughter of Themis and Zeus. She is the gayest of the Horae (Seasons). Sometimes portrayed as a companion of Dionysus. Analogue of the Roman Pax.

IRGOLL LOSCENNLOMM In Celtic mythology Fomorian warrior who aided Bres in the battle against the Tuatha De Danann. Deity of darkness.

IRIS (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning rainbow; also alludes to the flower. Akin to Eros and Osiris. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Thaumas and Electra. Messenger of the gods, especially of Zeus and Hera, when disunity is intended. Hermes is the messenger of the gods on peaceful missions. The rainbow is the bridge or road let down from heaven to carry her. Like the rainbow, she comes and goes without warning, and she cuts the last thread that binds dying souls to their bodies. Represented in art as a beautiful young woman in a varicolored robe, carrying a herald's staff. She has the wings of a butterfly, sometimes talaria on her feet. On occasions she is seen seated behind the chariot of Hera. (3) September 6 birthday flower. Symbolic of eloquence, hope, light, power, primeval fire, royalty. In the language of flowers: I have a message for you or My compliments. Flower governing Gemini. In Flemish paintings the royal lily of Virgin Mary; in Memling paintings emblem of Christ, also of Saint Barbara to indicate her royal birth; in Spanish paintings symbolizes immaculate conception. In France called fleur-de-lys (flower of fire). In Germany known as the sword lily, signifying I burn. In ancient Greece dedicated to Hera. In Japan called kakitsubata or shobu; a flower used for felicitous occasions; however prohibited for weddings on account of its purple color which is a color of mourning. Emblem of May, flower of Boy's Doll-day (May 5). Charm against evil spirits.

Iris leaf. In Japan symbolizes a sword.

Yellow iris. Flame, passion.

IRKALLA Assyro-Babylonian underworld. Also the name of the underworld ruler, sometimes said to be a god, sometimes a goddess.

IRMAN (AIRYAMAN) Iranian god of healing.

IRMIN (ERMIN, HERMIN, IRMEN) Saxon deity of wisdom. Probably identical with Er (Ir), war god. In the Dietrich story the ruling god. Irmin is identical with ermine and the source of Ackerman.

Irmin's Way. The Milky Way, also called Bil's Way.

IRMINSUL (HERMINSUL, IRMENSAULE) Sacred pillar, universe column supporting all things, World Tree. Worshiped among Germanic peoples, especially among the Saxons. Originally revered as the seat of ancestral souls, later as the seat of the gods, and then corrupted into Hangman's Stone, i.e. gallows on which sacrificial fertility victims were hung. See hanging. The name denotes Soul (or Stone) of Irmin. Compare Veralden tshould, Yggdrasil.

IRON Constancy, cruelty, dependability, hardness, patience,

strength, stubbornness, tenacity. Charm effective against vampire spells. In Anam used an an anklet on a child's foot to frighten the evil eye. In China signifies determination and justice. In Egyptian mythology non-magnetic iron was the metal of black magic and of the evil god Set, who was pursued by the beneficent celestial gods with a magnetic iron, Hebrew symbol of affliction, fortitude, resolution, slavery. Moses compared bondage in Egypt to a furnace for smelting iron. God threatened the perfidious and ungrateful that He would make earth into iron and the heavens into brass, i.e. make earth barren and the heavens rainless. In India and Malaya a talisman which protects the birth chamber from natural and spiritual foes.

Iron Age. Fourth age of man. In Greek mythology age of sin, in which Zeus let loose the deluge which drowned everyone except Deucalion and Pyrrha. The last and most degraded period in the existence of the human race, iron age is used to designate any degenerate, impious or unjust period. See ages of man under age.

Iron Chariot. Anciently, some chariots had arms with iron scythes and spikes, which projected from the wheel hubs and cut down those with whom the chariot came into contact. A murderous chariot.

Iron Cross. A Prussian military decoration awarded for valor in the field of battle.

Iron Crown. The crown of Lombardy; made of a gold circle containing a narrow band of iron supposedly made out of one of the nails of the crucifixion. Used at the coronation of Charlemagne and now in the cathedral at Monza, Italy. It is said to have been given to Theodelinda, wife of the King of Lombardy, by Pope Gregory I about 591 A.D. This date conflicts with the crucifixion story; until the 7th century Christ was worshiped as a hanging god.

Iron Hand. Nickname of Goetz von Berlichingen, 15th century knight, who led many feuds and was twice arrested for robbery. In a battle he lost a hand which he replaced with one of iron. The subject of considerable literature.

Iron hand in a velvet glove. Cruelty or severity cloaked by courtesy.

Iron Maid of Nuremberg. In middle ages, the iron frame in the figure of a human, fitted with spikes pointing inward. Her hinges moved mechanically, and torture victims were placed in her embrace.

Iron tree. Gallows. See gallows and hanging. In China a type of palm that supposedly flowers only once in a hundred years is called the iron tree.

Iron yoke. Bondage, slavery.

Man in the Iron Mask. A mysterious state prisoner held in the Bastille and other prisons in France for forty years during the reign of Louis IV. His identity has never been absolutely ascertained. Many conjectures have been made, and he has become the subject of innumerable dramas.

IRONSIDES A name applied to faithful, valiant warriors. A nickname of Cromwell and to the soldiers who fought under him. The West Saxon king Edmund II was called Ironsides because he used an iron harness. The term Old Ironsides was given to the United States frigate Constitution because of her notable history as a battleship.

IRONWOOD (IARNVID, IARNVITH, YARNWID) In Norse mythology a black forest of iron trees inhabited by witches. Abode of Gulweig-Hoder.

IRONY Dramatic irony. A device in which a speaker utters words which convey to the audience information of which he is unconscious. Thus when Oedipus, in the Sophocles drama, calls for the destruction of the slayer of Laius he does not realize he is pouring curses on his own head.

Irony of fate. The curious destiny which turns events and brings about consequences quite the reverse of what might be expected.

Socratic irony. Feigning ignorance as a means of asking questions and leading on and perplexing an antagonist in an argument.

IROQUOIS Literally, real adder. A member of a powerful confederacy of American Indians.

IRPEEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God is healer.

IRRA (GIR, GIRRA, IRA) Assyro-Babylonian devil corresponding to Satan. A fire god, god of pestilence and war; hater of the righteous. Foe of Marduk. In one myth destroyer of the world by flood. A title of Nergal in evil aspect.

IRRESOLUTION In an Italian icon an old woman sitting on a rock, a black cloth wrapped around her head. In each hand she holds a crow which seems to be croaking.

IRRLICHT German name for Will-o'-the-wisp.

IRUS Nickname given to Arnaeus, an Ithacan begger who ran errands for Penelope's suitors. When Odysseus returned home disguised as a begger, Irus, who feared to lose his place, challenged him and with one blow Odysseus broke his jaw. Portrayed as a tall, gluttonous parasite, and so poor he inspired the expressions, "poor as Irus," "poorer than Irus." The name Irus is a play on Iris, messenger of the gods.

IRUWA African sun personified. High god to whom prayers for protection are addressed.

IRVING (ERWIN, IRVIN, IRWIN) Masculine name from a family name and a place name.

IS (1) Medieval monogram signifying Jesus Salvator, promised deliverer. Also written, $ which evolved into the dollar sign. (2) An ancient name for God which means light. Akin to the Hebrew ish (man) and isha (woman). It appears in such names as Esther (vowels being interchangeable), Isabella, Israel, Issi.

Is Temple. Literally, Temple of Light. Temple with a hundred brazen gates; one of the Wonders of Babylon. Probably associated with Belus worship. Also Ish.

ISA Lapland goddess corresponding to Isis. A name related to Isia, a Greek variant of Isis, meaning holy one, intelligence, perception. In Old High German used as a feminine name and meaning ironlike.

ISAAC (YITSHAG) Literally, laughter. In Hebrew tradition he typifies a test of faith. Son of Abraham and Sarah, brother of Ishmael, husband of Rebekah, father of Jacob and Esau. A patriarchal ancestor of the Hebrew nation and of Christ. He was a child of prophecy and promise in the old age of his parents. God

tested the faith of Abraham by commanding him to sacrifice Isaac upon Mount Moriah; as Abraham was about to draw the knife, a ram was provided miraculously to take his place. Isaac lived to the age of 180 and was buried in the tomb of Abraham. He was humble, meditative and tranquil; he was devout, full of faith, and submissive to the will of God, but was in conflict with his brother. Isaac represents light, and like other sun heroes, his birth was prophesied, he was provided with omnipotent power, and he underwent many hardships for the benefit of mankind. His deliverance typifies resurrection. He may have been offered as a surrogate for Abraham. See Surrogate. His journey into Mesopotamia, ordered in his 137th year, signifies the wanderings of the sun across the sky. His conflict with Ishmael resembles that of Agamedes and Trophonius, Ham and Shem, Set and Horus. Compare Iphigenia, Jephthah's daughter, Idomeneus's son.

Isaac of York. In Scott's Ivanhoe, Rebecca's father and a friend of Ivanhoe. He is a wealthy Jew from whom Front de Boeuf tries to extort money by placing him in a dungeon where two slaves chain Isaac to the bars of a slow fire. Isaac is rescued and he and his daughter leave England.

ISABEL (BEL, BELLA, BELLE, ISABELLA, ISOBEL) Feminine name, variant of Elizabeth. From the Hebrew, meaning worshiper of God, consecrated to God. Isabella yields beautiful light (Is = light; bella = beautiful), and is a name frequently given to beautiful heroines in literature.

ISAIAH (YESHAYAHU) Hebrew prophet and statesman. Son of Amoz. A visonary with the power to foretell the future, he was regarded a messenger of God.

ISANDROS In Greek mythology, contender against Hippolochos for the throne of Lycia, which was to go to the man able to shoot a ring from the breast of the child Sarpedon without hurting him. A sun myth, the arrows typifying rays. Source of the William Tell story.

ISATPRAGBHARA Jain paradise shaped like an umbrella to which go souls which have been finally perfected. Above it is Sila.

ISENBRAS (SIR ISUMBRAS) In Medieval romance a proud and presumptuous man made humble and penitent by adversity.

ISENGRIN (ISGRIM, YSENGRIM) Literally, surly fellow. In the beast-epic of Reynard the Fox, the wolf who afterwards is created Earl of Pitwood. Isengrin represents the barons, Reynard the church, and the tale shows how Reynard bamboozles his uncle Isengrin.

ISEULT (ISAUDE, ISAULTA, ISOLE, ISOLT, ISOTTA, ISOUDE, ISULTE, YSEULT, YSOLDE) (1) In Arthurian romance the name of two heroines, both in love with Tristan. Tristan is sent to Ireland to court Iseult the Fair for his uncle King Mark of Cornwall. She becomes the wife of King Mark and the mistress of Tristan. When their love is discovered Tristan is forced to flee and marries Iseult of the White Hands, daughter of Hoel, duke of Brittany. Through the treachery of his wife Tristan dies. Iseult the Fair succumbs in consequence, and Mark has the two

buried in one grave over which a rose bush and vine are planted. The branches of the bush and vine intermingle so that no man can separate them. Iseult the Fair typifies the beautiful dawn married to the old king of night, Mark, and in love with the young prince of day, the sun Tristan. Iseult of the White Hands is the gloaming or twilight which causes the death of the sun. The legend resembles that of Brynhild-Gunnar-Sigurd-Gudrun and Guinevere-Lancelot-Arthur-Elaine. (2) In James Joyce's Finnegans Wake, Humphrey C. Earwicker, in one role, is Tristan; his wife and daughter are the two Iseults.

ISH Word root meaning light. It appears in Elisha, Ganesha, Ishah, Ishtar, Krishna, Vishnu.

ISHA Eastern form of Jesus, meaning fish.

ISHADHARA Chinese Buddhist sacred mountains over which Chu-ch'a-Pan-t'o-ka, one of the eighteen Lohan, rules.

ISHAH In Old Testament Eve's name before the fall, because she was taken out of man (ish).

ISHAR Sumerian title of Adad and of Nergal signifying just.

ISHBAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning appeaser.

ISHBAK Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning free.

ISHBIBENOB Literally, dweller on the mount. Hebrew giant who was about to kill David in battle but was slain by Abishai.

ISHBOSHETH Literally, man of shame. In the Old Testament, son and successor of Saul. All accepted Ishbosheth except David, who ruled at Hebron over Judah. After a short unsuccessful reign, he was assassinated. In Dryden's satire Absalom and Achitophel, Ishbosheth is meant for Richard Cromwell, whose father Oliver is called Saul. Like Ishbosheth of the Bible, he was the only surviving son, he became king on his father's death and was accepted ruler by all but a few royalists, and after a short and unsuccessful reign, he retired from the throne.

ISHI A name of the Phoenician primeval deity of light.

ISHIDORO Japanese sacred stone lanterns or light receptacles.

I-SHI-KO-RI-DO-ME Japanese goddess assistant of the celestial smith Amatsu-mara. She was charged by him to make the mirror which lured the sun goddess Amaterasu from the cave and restored light to the world.

ISHKUR (IMMER, MER, MIR, MUR) In Sumerian mythology son of Enlil by whom he is given control of winds which issue from the underworld realm of Enlil. Parallels Aeolus.

ISHMAEL Literally, God hears. In Hebrew mythology son of Abraham and Hagar, brother of Isaac. When born he was believed to be the son promised Abraham by God, but when Sarah gave birth to Isaac, he was driven from his father's house. Overcome by heat and thirst and then miraculously relieved, he remained in the wilderness of Paran, took a wife from Egypt, and was the father of twelve sons, who became the heads of Arab tribes. Ishmael, the outcast and wanderer, is described as a belligerent, one whose hand is against every other

hand. He typifies darkness, was perhaps an early moon deity. See Isaac.

ISHMAIAH (ISMAIAH) Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah hears.

ISHMERAI Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is keeper.

ISHOD Hebrew masculine name meaning man of honor.

ISHTAR (ISTAR) Chief goddess in Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, daughter of Sin and Ea, twin sister of Shamash, virgin mother-mistress-sister of Tammuz. Invoked as giver of plenty, deliverer from evil and sickness. She corresponds to the planet Venus; as morning star she was a war deity; as evening star, deity of love and harlotry. Thus she may have been male at sunrise, female at sunset. See Androgynous deities. She was a lucky planet to whom human sacrifice was offered. A sacred king mated with her priestesses, forms of the goddess herself, and was killed at the end of each year, a new mate being chosen to replace him at her festival. Compare investiture of a king, prostitution. In one legend she causes to be sent the sea-serpent that deprives Gilgamesh of immortality, and in other ways she betrays the sun hero. Each year she emasculates and slays her lover-son; then in remorse she descends to Arallu, the underworld, to recover him. For her descent she dons a garment, crown, necklace and ornaments of lapis lazuli (celestial colors). Her sister Ereshkigal (Allatu) admits her to the land of darkness on condition that at each of the seven gates of the kingdom she will relinquish a portion of her queenly apparel (verdure of summer). When ushered into the presence of the queen of Arallu, she is completely nude and Ereshkigal strikes her with blight (decay of vegetation). Her parents, to rescue her, create Uddushu-Namir, who sprinkles Ishtar with the waters of life and escorts her back to the upper world. Ishtar carries Tammuz with her. At each of the seven gates on the return journey various articles of her clothing are restored (thus she germinates), and when she reaches the earth's surface, she is completely clothed. This legend typifies the overpowering desire of a woman for her lover; her desire is so intense, she exposes herself to peril and indignities. The clothing Ishtar loses at each gate of the underworld may also represent the darkening phases of the moon; she sometimes is identified as a moon goddess, who is in daily pursuit of the sun. Also said to be her father are Anu, Enki, and Nannar. In myths in which the universe was held to have had a female origin, she was worshiped as the source of all life. Her name yields Light (Ish) + daughter of (tar), and was written with a character standing for a house with the sign for fish within it, thus a house filled with fertility. As creatrix, she was known as Bau Gula, Mama, Mami, Zerpanitum, all preservers and healers, also destroyers. Her titles were: Minu-anni (Minu-ullu), i.e. she who apportions unto men sanctions or denial, thus a fate goddess. Qadishtu, Babylonian word for harlot and patroness of temple prostitutes; a spinning goddess. She absorbed the attributes of Nin Ella, great lady of the waters. Her identification with other goddesses has caused her myth to become confused and her name has become a generic term for goddess. The plural of Ishtar for

godesses in general is Ishtarate. Goddesses with whom she has been identified are Anat, Anunit, Aruru, Ashdar, Asherah, Astarte, Ashtoreth, Athtar, Beltis, Innimi, Kilili, Mah, Meni, Nana, Ninharsag, Ninlil, Nintud. Her name is identical with Easter and Esther. The dove, ear of wheat, forked tree, lion and serpent are her emblems. The ornamented cone, pillar or tree stem, typifying a phallus, represent her image. She also is shown as a beautiful woman wearing a turreted crown.

ISHUAH (ISHUAI, ISHVI) Hebrew masculine name meaning self-answering.

ISHULLANU Assyro-Babylonian gardener in the service of Anu. Beloved by Ishtar. A fertility hero. According to one version when she tired of him she smote him so that he was unable to move. In another version when he scorned her love, she turned him into a hog and caused him to live in misery. Compare Circe.

ISHUM Sumerian deity; messenger and mediator of Nergal. Defender of men in the hall of justice; lover of the righteous; allayer of the wrath of Nergal. Probably a beneficent deity of the wind akin to Hermes.

ISIA A Greek variant of Isis signifying holy one, intelligence, perception. Akin to Isa.

ISIAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah's salvation.

ISIDORE (ISIDOR, IZZY) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning gift of Isis. Feminine form is Isidora.

ISIS Literally, she who weeps. Principal goddess of the Egyptian pantheon. Daughter of Qeb and Nut, sister of Nepthys; sister-wife of Osiris; virgin-mother of Horus, who was conceived after the death of his father Osiris. Thus Isis, the moon, was wife and mother of the sun. A faithful wife, she ruled over Egypt while he traveled abroad. When he was murdered and dismembered by Set she searched the land for the fourteen parts of his body that Set had scattered. She found and buried all the parts except the reproductive organs, and for this reason vegetation ceased to grow. She was doomed to wander cheerlessly on earth for the last fragments of her husband's body. On her search she was accompanied by seven scorpions, which protected her. Her first tears (dew) for the dead Osiris fell into the Nile to begin the inundation which brought about the food supply. In one legend she was a mortal, an enchantress and magician, who wished to become a deity. She obtained some spittle of Ra and mixed it with earth, which she molded into a snake and left in Ra's path. The snake bit Ra and in agony he called for help. Isis refused to help him unless he revealed his sacred or secret name. He tried to deceive her but the pain continued until he yielded to her request. This knowledge gave her the power to demand immortality. See Name. The soul of Isis was believed to reside in Sirius, the dog star. She was revered as the Great Mother; giver of barley and wheat and teacher of agriculture; goddess of medicine and wisdom; lady of the waters, patroness of sailors. Among her many titles were: Lady of the Beginning, Lady of the Emerald, Lady of the Turquoise, Mother of God, Our Lady, Queen of Heaven, Star of

the Sea. At Bubastes she was worshiped under the name of Sekhet; at Dendera she absorbed the attributes of Hathor the Cow; at Thebes she was called Mut. Her emblems were the ankh, crescent, disk, ear of wheat, horns of a cow, staff, pear, sistrum, thet, vase. Sacred to her were the duck, scorpion, sow, swallow, white heifer. The hieroglyph of her name was a throne, indicating she originally personified the throne from which the king arose or was born. In art she appears as a mother suckling her son Horus, who is on her lap; with a crown surmounted by a disk and cow's horns; as a queen standing on a crescent moon surrounded by twelve stars; as a hippopotamus; as a white heifer; as a serpent. Isis and Nephthys, the sisters and wives of Osiris, who mourned his death, were represented by two women at actual funeral services in ancient Egypt. The name Isis is from the same root as Ursa, and Plutarch interpreted it to mean knowledge. Isis has been identified with Ashtoreth, Io, Ishtar and other virgin mothers. Milton in Paradise Lost places her among the fallen angels.

Issa. Initiates of the mysteries of Isis.

Veil of Isis. Deep mystery. The inscription, "I am that which is, has been, and shall be, and no one has lifted my veil," was found on one of her statues. Thus to lift the veil of Isis is to penetrate a great mystery.

ISKANDER BEG Name of Alexander the Great in India and the East generally.

ISLAMISM The Mohammedan religion. The word means resignation or submission (to the will of God). According to Mohammed, the religious system of the Almighty Potentate Allah into which every child is born and the true faith in which he would continue if not led astray. In contradistinction to Hinduism, all that is necessary to become a member is to state a formula. The observance of it consists of five duties: (1) Bearing witness there is but one god. (2) Reciting daily prayers. (3) Giving legal alms. (4) Observing the Ramadan (a month's fast). (5) Making the pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime.

ISLAND (ISLE) Isolation. Dream significance: abandonment. In mythology gathering place of souls, paradise, supernatural world in which dwell the gods as well as the dead, such as the American Indian Blissful Isle, Brythonic Avalon, Celtic Annwfn, Greek Happy Islands, Maori Aotea-Roa, Roman Fortunate Islands, Blessed Isles (Isles of the Blest). In China the San Hsien Shan. There were three paradisical realms, Fang-chang, P'eng-lai, Shan, ruled by the fairy queen Hsi Wang Mu, where grew the peach tree of long life. In Western tradition, Isles of the Blest, known to the Greeks as Happy Islands, and to the Romans as Fortunate Islands, were legendary lands in the Western Ocean (lands beyond the sunset) to which the favorites of the gods were conveyed at death to dwell in everlasting joy.

Floating Island. Celestial paradise; Utopia. The term is applied to a collection of debris or alluvial soil found in lakes and rivers.

Island of Fair Women. A paradise in which a mortal is in danger of dying of love by succumbing to the enticements of a beautiful goddess. The theme is world-wide. The mariners who

land on these island never escape. Sometimes they are transformed into animals or other shapes, as in the Circe legend.

Island of Joy. A Celtic paradise; those on it laughed continuously. Bran passed it on his way to Tirnam-Ban.

Island of Lanterns. In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel, an imaginary land inhabited by the Lanternois, pretenders to knowledge, literary charlatans, pedants and the like. Rabelais was ridiculing the divines assembled at the Council of Trent.

Island of Saint Brandan (Brendan). Legendary floating island, which supposedly lay west of the Canaries. So called from the Irish saint who, in the 6th century, went in search of Islands of Paradise. It has been identified as the site of the last retreat of the 8th century hero Roderick, the island from which he did not return, and has appeared on charts dated as late as 1755.

Island of Seven Cities. A paradise or Utopia, supposedly settled by seven bishops driven from Portugal and Spain by 15th century Moorish invaders. Many are said to have visited it, but none have returned.

ISMENE In Greek mythology daughter of Oedipus and his mother-wife Locasta; thus a child of an incestuous union. Ismene is timid and practical, wavering in her loyalty to her father; her character contrasts strongly with that of her sister Antigone. In the end, Ismene asks to share the tragic fate of her sister, who has sacrificed her life in order to provide her brother Polynices proper burial. Probably a goddess of night.

ISODIA Feast of the presentation of Virgin Mary in the Temple. Celebrated November 21.

ISOL Essence of light of god; eroded to form soul.

ISRAEL Literally, contender or striver with God; sometimes said to mean God's champion or who prevails with God. Name given to the patriarch Jacob after wrestling with the Angel-Jehovah at Peniel. Israel has been interpreted to be an extension of Ezra (rising of light); also a personification of the soul wandering in the wilderness, derived from Is (light of) + Ra (wandering sun) + El (first cause). In some accounts, on the marriage of Jacob to Rachel, his name was changed to Israel, i.e. Man (Ish) of Rachel. A royal marriage constituted a symbolic ritual of death and rebirth, in which names were changed. The kingdom of Israel applied to all the seed of Jacob (Israel) and to the descendants of those who returned from Babylonian captivity. Figuratively, the chosen people of God, the elect, thus those dedicated to noble and righteous purpose. See Hebrew tribes. In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel Israel stands for England.

Israelite. One of a Semitic people whose socio-cultural situation was dominated by the patriarchal father, and therefore by a patriarchal God.

ISRAFIL (ISRAFEL, URIEL) Moslem angel who brings the orders of Allah to their proper destination and puts souls into bodies. He is angel of music as well as messenger, and possesses the most melodious voice of all God's creatures. He is the angel who will sound the trumpet at resurrection. With Gabriel, and Michael, he warned Abraham of Sodom's destruction.

ISSACHAR Literally, hired or recompense, rewarded. Ninth of the twelve sons of Jacob; named by his mother Leah. The name is akin to saker (falcon) and to sacre (French for anointed) and to sacred. His descendants, an agricultural people, were numbered one of the twelve tribes of Israel. The tribe was associated with the zodiacal house Taurus and symbolized by an ass crouching beneath its burden, the color black (or blue) and the gem sapphire. See Hebrew Tribes.

Issachar's ears. The ears of an ass, alluding to the Biblical expression, "Issachar is a strong ass crouching down between two burdens."

ISSEDONES Legendary people evicted from their country by the one-eyed Arimaspians. Presently identified as a Scythian tribe.

ISSI In German legend the Devil, coming upon a man molding buttons, asks him what he may be doing. When told eyes are being made, the Devil asks if the man will give him a new pair, and he consents to being tied to a bench to get them. He asks the man his name and is told that it is Issi (self). Molten lead is then poured into the sockets of the Devil's eyes, he rushes about in his agony carrying the bench with him, crying "Issi teggi" (self did it); whereupon he is told to lie on the bed he has made for himself. The story is borrowed from that of Odysseus (Ulysses), where the syllable isse (ysse) also is found, and where no doubt it means self (soul) or fire (light).

ISSLAND In Niebelungenlied Kingdom of Brunhild.

ISTHMIAN GAMES Greek games consisting of boxing, chariot races, running, wrestling, etc. held on the Isthmus of Corinth every alternate spring. The races in which horses and chariots competed were the main events and held to honor Poseidon for his gift of the horse to mankind. Pine wreaths were awarded to event winners. Epsom and other racing events have been called Isthmian in allusion to the Greek festival.

ISSUNBOSHI (ISSUNHOSHI) Dwarf in Japanese mythology; name means One-inch-boy. Corresponds to Tom Thumb.

ISUM Assyrian fire god.

ISVARA Hindu Supreme Being, the lord, master. An epithet of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. Sometimes applied to Durga and other sakti (goddesses).

ITALUS Legendary king of Oenotrians, Pelasgians or Siculians. He married the daughter of Latinus. Italy supposedly was named after him. An agricultural hero.

Italy. In an Italian icon personified by a comely woman in a sumptuous robe and a mantle. She sits on a globe. She is crowned with a tower and holds a spear and a cornucopia. A bright star shines above her head.

ITCHING PALM Inordinate desire for money; willingness to accept bribes. According to a superstition, one whose right palm itches will receive money.

ITH (IATH, IR) In Irish mythology son of Bregon, uncle or brother of Miled, brother of Bile. In some versions said to be a son of Miled. With ninety followers he sailed from Iberia

(Spain) to Ireland, where he was asked to arbitrate an argument by three Tuatha De Danann kings, who were unable to partition the country satisfactorily. "Act according to the laws of justice," Ith advised them, and then spoke enthusiastically about the climate and fertility of Ireland. The three kings thought he might take the country from them so they killed him. Ith's companions brought his body back to Iberia, the Irish Hades. Miled set out to avenge his death and became the legendary ancestor of the Irish Celts. All Irish geneologies trace back to Miled or Ith. The name is also applied to a goddess, otherwise known as Eire or Eo-Anu, and is said to mean hunger, i.e. desire for fecundity.

ITHACA Home of Odysseus, land of light or of the sunrise.

ITHAMAR Hebrew place name meaning land of palms.

ITHAVOLL (IDAVOLL) Norse great plain in the center of Asgarth. It withstands the destruction of Ragnarok, and there the surviving gods rebuild the universe.

ITHIEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God is.

ITHRA Hebrew masculine name meaning eminence, excellence.

ITHREAM Hebrew masculine name meaning remnant of the people.

ITHURIEL (1) Name from the Hebrew, meaning discovery of God. (2) In Milton's Paradise Lost angel sent with Zephon by Gabriel to search for Satan, who had entered into Paradise. Ithuriel was armed with a spear which exposed deceit, thus, when Satan squatted like a toad close to Eve's ear, Ithuriel forced him to resume his proper shape.

ITHYPHALLUS Phallus shaped amulet. Anciently used in fertility rites.

ITJE Siberian hero. His parents were devoured by the giant Punegusse. Itje kept slaying the monster, which kept being reborn; he finally burnt the carcass. From the ashes mosquitoes were born. A frost myth; when the giant of snow or winter was conclusively overcome by heat, the season for mosquitoes had arrived.

ITOKI Nicaraguan mother-scorpion dwelling at the end of the Milky Way. She sends forth the souls of the newly born and receives the souls of the dead. She has many paps for suckling infants.

ITONIA Surname of Athena; referring to her shrine at Iton in Thessaly.

ITSHI Siberian invisble nature god ruling the air, forests, skies or articles, such as spinning wheels, vessels and especially weapons or tools with which one may harm oneself.

ITSUKU-SHIMA Japanese god of the sea.

ITTAI Hebrew masculine name meaning being, living.

ITTAKAZIN Hebrew masculine name meaning kindred of the extremity.

ITYLUS (ITALOS) In Greek mythology son of Aedon, queen of Thebes. Aedon intended to slay the eldest son of Niobe and by

mistake killed her own son. She died of grief and was given the form of a nightingale to sing her plaintive songs of mourning for Itylus. A light myth.

ITYS In Greek mythology son of Tereus and Procne. When Tereus raped Philomela, sister of Procne, the two sisters to punish him, killed Itys and served him to his father. The unhappy trio were changed by the gods into birds; Tereus into a hoopoe, Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale. A sun hero killed by wind spirits.

ITZAMNA (CHICKEN ITZA, ZAMNA) Mayan culture hero, serpent god of the East, who led his people into Yucatan and who instructed them in agriculture and letters. He was the giver of names to all places he passed and to trees and herbs and fruits, and he taught the people which were to be eaten, which were to be used as medicine and which were poisonous. He was civilizer, deviser of the calendar, law maker. He was a dew bringer, and the deity who ruled the sky, sun, wind and rain. In art he is portrayed as a white-bearded man resembling Wotan. His name contains the same radicals as the words for dawn and morning, also that which trickles in drops as rain from the sky, milk from teats, or semen, thus the name may mean milk of the mother of dawn or son of the mother of morning. Other names by which he was invoked were: Kabil, He-of-the-Lucky-Hand, curer of the ill; Kin-ich-ahau, Lord-of-the-Sun's-Face; Kin-ich-ahau-haban, Lord-of-the-Sun's-Face-the-Hunter, whose rites were sanguinary.

ITZCUINAN Aztec divinity whose name means bitch-mother. An aspect of Xochiquetzal, most fecund of the divinities. Patroness of childbirth and sexual pleasure.

ITZPAPALOTL Aztec butterfly deity. An aspect of Ciuacoatl. Occasionally shown as a deer. A female demon, a form of fire.

ITZTLACOLIUHQUI One of the four divine brothers of Aztec legend; god of cold and dryness. Probably an aspect of Quetzalcoatl.

ITZTLI Toltec stone-knife god; ruler of the second hour of night. God of blood-letting penance and of human sacrifice.

IUCHAR (IUCHAIR) In Irish mythology a Tuatha De Danann wind deity. Son of Buan-Ann or Danu. Brother of Brian and Iucharba. The three brothers, called the three gods of Danu (fate or knowledge) were married to Banbha, Eire, and Fodhla, the three princesses who owned Ireland. Iuchar and his two brothers and Cian and his two brothers were enemies. See Cian for the conflict.

IUCHARBA (IUCHURBA) In Irish mythology, a Tuatha De Danann wind deity. Brother of Brian and Iuchar, which see. Also see Cian.

IUTURNA Ancient Italian spirit of springs and streams. A kindly goddess gifted with prophecy and song. A wife of Janus and mother of Fons (Fountain).

IVALDE Norse watchman of the Hvergelmer and the rivers Elivagar at the root of the Yggdrasil. By his first wife Sol he was the father of Idun and the swan maids. By his second wife Greip, he was the father of Bil and the

wonder-smiths, Egil-Orvandel, Ide, and Thjasse-Volund (Hyuki). With his sons, the elf-smiths, he made false golden locks to replace those Loki had cut from the head of Sif. He and his sons also constructed chariots of gold for the sun and moon, the ship Skidbladner for Frey, and the sword Gunger for Odin. The many treasures constructed by these marvelous artificers had a curse placed upon them, which doomed anyone who became possessed of them; thus the golden chariots brought death to the sun and the moon in the west; the gifts associated with fertility brought death to the things which grew. As Father of Hyuki and Bil, Ivalde was known as Vidfinner. He sent his son and daughter to fetch the song mead from the fountain spring Byrger. When Hyuki and Bil were carried up to the moon with the mead Vidfinner followed them, stole some to drink, and for this he was condemned to dwell in the moon in a state of eternal drunkenness and called Svigdur (champion drinker). He also was known as Slagfin and, by the Saxons, called Hengest, a name sometimes applied to his son. Ivalde and his family appear anciently to have been associated with star worship, and perhaps he and his sons dominated pre-Odin mythology. Compare Sindre.

IVAN Masculine name; Russian equivalent of John; identical with Evan.

Ivan Ivanovich. Literally, son of Ivan. Used to designate a typical Russian, as John Bull is used to designate a typical Englishman. The Russian people.

Ivan the Terrible. Sixteenth century Russian czar. A man of great energy infamous for his cruelties.

IVANDER Hebrew masculine name meaning divine man.

IVANHOE Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the ivy cliff.

IVITHJAR Norse wood giantesses, of which Hyndla was one.

IVOR (IVER) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning uncertain, and from Old Scandinavian, meaning archer, bowman.

IVORY Firmness, purity, strength, wealth. Christian symbol of moral fortitude; the immaculate purity of Mary.

Ivory gate. In the Aeneid, gate through which pass dreams which elude mortals. Prophetic dreams pass through the horn gate.

Ivory tower. A place withdrawn from worldly acts and attitudes; a retreat. To live in an ivory tower is to close one's eyes to the facts of life. Christian emblem of Virgin Mary.

IVY (1) Feminine name alluding to the plant. (2) March 13 birthday flower. Symbolic of ambition, constraint, fidelity, memory, obscurity, sadness, tenacity, that in want of support, wedded love. A burial flower because it symbolizes immortality; an evil omen because it kills that which it embraces. In the language of flowers: I die where I cling. In heraldry typifies strong and lasting friendship. The word is from the root av and is akin to alive, life, love. In Celtic druidic tree alphabet associated with the consonant gort (g), and tree of the eleventh druidic month, October 1 to October 28 in the modern calendar. Because it grows spirally, it was dedicated to resurrection. Ivy ale was a highly intoxicating

medieval drink, and it still is brewed at Trinity College, Oxford. In Britain an ivy bush is the sign of a wine tavern; hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." Christian symbol of attachment, death, undying affection.

Ivy Girl. Kentish name for Kernababy (Cornbaby) used in harvest ceremonies. As the ivy plant does not enter into the ceremonies, the name no doubt equates with Eve (mother of all living things) or with Ave. In Scotland Ivy Girl consists of a handful of corn set out in the form of a cross.

Ivy sprig. September 24 birthday flower. Symbolic of longings. In the language of flowers: I desire to please.

Ivy wreath. In Greek antiquity emblem of Thalia, muse of comedy and idyllic poetry, also of Bacchus and Dionysus.

IWERIDD Brythonic earth-mother. Wife of the sea god Llyr, by whom she is the mother of a son, Bran, and a daughter, Branwen. Name signifies Ireland.

IX Greek monogram for Iesous Christos (Jesus Christ).

IX-CHEL Mayan rainbow goddess. Giver of fecundity, guardian of women in childbirth, patron of the art of medicine, sender of fertilizing showers. Wife of Izamna, light god; mother of the Bacabab. Also called Chibilias.

IXCOCAUHQUI Nahuas Indian yellow-visaged god of fire; destructive lightning.

IXCUIN Meztitlan (Aztec) deity. One of the four primeval quadruplets; four guardians of the directions or winds. Name signifies He-who-has-four-faces; the derivation is from ixtli (face) + cui (to take) + na (four). See Four divine brothers; Hueytonantzin.

IXCUINA Aztec goddess of pleasure.

IXION In Greek mythology the scorching midday sun. Son of Phlegyas or an aspect of Phlegyas; father of Pirithous. King of Lapithae in Thessaly, he married Dia, daughter of Hesioneus, to whom he promised rich gifts for his bride, but once married Ixion failed to send them, whereupon Hesioneus stole the immortal horses which bore the flaming chariot of Ixion across the sky. To regain his horses Ixion invited Hesioneus to visit him and select his gifts. When Ixion opened the door of the treasure house Hesioneus, bending over the pit, fell in and was consumed by fire. Famine followed the crime as the dead Hesioneus, a river deity, was unable to supply fertilizing waters. Zeus purified Ixion and invited him to a banquet. He made love to Hera, and Zeus, to protect her, substituted a cloud in her shape, by which Ixion became the father of the Centaurs. For his crimes Zeus ordered Hermes to bind him to an eternally revolving four-spoked wheel, i.e. a fiery cross throwing rays into the four directions. The Centaurs typify vapours which expand from a cloud. In his attempt to reach Hera, the highest point in heaven, he was bound to fail. His myth resembles that of Sisyphus and Tantalos, and, like Tantalos, he belonged to a religion superseded by Olympianism, and priests of Zeus gave him an odious character. His name is akin to axis.

IXQUINA Aztec goddess of

love. Identical with Tlacolteotl, which see.

IXTAB Yucatec goddess of paradise-abode of those who hanged themselves. See hanging.

IXTLILTON Literally, little-black-face. Aztec god of darkness.

IX TUB TUN Mayan goddess who spits out precious stones (rain). Her form is that of a snake.

IYJAR Hebrew month corresponding to May in the Gregorian calendar. Also known as Zif.

IYNGE A love potion.

IYNX A magic wheel.

IZ Word root meaning life or light. Same as is.

IZA Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning iron.

IZAMNA (IZONA) Mayan deity who made men and all things. Light god. By Ixchel, the rainbow, he was the father of four sons, the Bacabab. Also called Canil, meaning he-who-gives-gifts or serpent, strong one, or yellow one; Kinich-ahau, eye-of-the-day (sun); Uac-metun-ahau, lord-of-the-wheel-of-time; and Xax-coc-ahmut, first-to-know-and-hear-events.

IZANAGI AND IZANAMI Literally, He-Who-Invites and She-Who-Invites. In Japanese mythology a pair of the Seven Divine Generations, deities born without parents. The last primal pair so born. They are the Yo-In, male-female principle, brother-sister, husband-wife, father-mother. They viewed chaos from Ama-no-uki-hasi, floating bridge of heaven (Milky Way or Rainbow), churned the primeval sea with their jewel-spear (phallus) and, with drops from the spear, created the island of Onogoro, where they settled, copulated, the first divine pair to do so, and begat elemental deities, forests, islands, water, winds, etc. Hirugo, their first born after copulating, had the shape of a jelly-fish or leech, which displeased them. They set him adrift on a raft, but he was saved and became a deity of fishermen. When giving birth to Kagu-tsuchi, the fire-god, Izanami's vagina was burned and she died. Izanagi visited his wife in Ne-nokata-tsu-kuni, the underworld, where she informed him that she had partaken of food and therefore was unable to return to earth (myth paralleling that of Demeter and Persephone, Orpheus and Eurydice). Her monstrous shape frightened him and he fled. Humiliated and angry, accompanied by demons (spirits of storm), she pursued him, but he tossed peaches, a fruit of phallic significance, to those who followed and in this way slowed up their pace (myth paralleling that of Atalanta). Upon leaving the underworld he performed purifying ablutions and Amaterasu, the sun-goddess, was born from his left eye; Tsuki-yomi, the moon god, was born as he washed his right eye; Susa-no-wo, sea-god, came from his nose (births resembling those of Dionysus and Athena). By sowing the teeth of a comb he created the human race. Compare Cadmus. The pair resemble the Chinese creator pair, Si-Wang-Mu and Tung-Wang-Kung.

Izanami. Goddess of marriage and of the underworld, or instant at which breath fails at coming of death. In the underworld without Izanagi, she produced deities

from her feces, urine and vomit.

IZAR (1) Long veil-like garment worn by Moslem women. (2) The name of a star in Bootes.

IZAYEMON In Japan old man feared by snakes. The mere mention of his name was a charm that supposedly drove them away.

IZDUBAR Chaldean sun hero; probably a deified king. In a Babylonian text hero of twelve labors. Considered a prototype of Nimrod; may be the same as Gilgamesh.

IZEDS (IZEDI) (1) In Zoroastrianism the thirty arch-angels of Ormuz. They presided as guardian spirits over the thirty days (dies, or lights) of the month. Ized, Persian for fair, is akin to the Celtic izod, also meaning fair. (2) An Izedi (or Yezdi) is a member of an Oriental sect which, in the Occident, is said to worship the devil.

IZEHNE (IASSEN, IZASHNE) A religious book of the Parsees.

IZHAR Masculine Hebrew name meaning shining.

IZLUCOCO Tree of life on which Mexicans supposedly subsisted during the third age of man.

IZOLTA Same as Iseult.

IZRAHIAH Masculine Hebrew name meaning Jah is appearing.

IZTAC CIUATL Aztec giantess; the White Woman. Mountain seat of Tlaloc, the rain god, and holy mountain on which he was worshiped.

IZTAC MIXCOATL In Aztec mythology father of the seven sons from whom all the seven tribes speaking the Nahuatl language descended and who were the founders of the seven cities. The seven sons emerged from seven caves in the north or northwest land of Aztlan. According to one tradition he was the father of Quetzalcoatl by Chimamatl. While in some accounts given as the father of Tezcatlipoca, Mixcoatl is another name for Tezcatlipoca. Iztac Mixcoatl signifies white serpent of the clouds or white cloud twin. See Tonacatecutle.

IZUSHIO-TOME In Japanese mythology girl loved by two brothers, Aki-yama-no-Shitabi-onoko (autumn), the elder, and Haru-yama-no-Kasumi-onoko (spring), the younger. When she married the younger, the older brother failed to give them a gift. Their mother (nature) became angry and laid a curse upon Aki-yama and he withered.

J

J Tenth in a class or series, from its position as tenth letter of the English alphabet. Historically, a variation of I. Medieval writers treated the two as one letter, using them interchangeably. They were separated in recent times. In archaic use signified the final i (one) in Roman numerals, as xiij = 13. On rare occasions still appears for one in medical prescriptions. Y also has been given the same value as J. In divination its numerical value is one or ten. Occult significance: leadership, an elevated station in life; its period is for one year. Character traits: energetic, originality in action and thought, pioneering. Physical weak spot: lungs. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Virgo (or Capricorn). Symbolic correspondence: wealth. Tarot correspondence: wheel. Parallels the Hebrew Jod (Yod). See I for additional symbolism. Also see Alphabet Affiliations.

JA Word root meaning ever-existent as in Jah, Jehovah. Interchangeable with ia, ya. All vowels are interchangeable.

JAAKAN (JABIN) Hebrew masculine name meaning intelligent.

JAAKOBAH Hebrew masculine name meaning to Jacob.

JAALA Hebrew name meaning elevation.

JAANAL Hebrew masculine name meaning answerer.

JAAREOREGIM Hebrew masculine name meaning forester.

JAASIEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God is master.

JAAZANIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is hearing.

JAAZER Hebrew masculine name meaning He will help.

JAAZIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is determining.

JAAZIEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God is determining.

JABAL Literally, moving. In Old Testament son of Lamech and Adah, a descendant of Cain. Supposedly he is the first to have chosen the nomadic mode of life and to have invented portable tents, perhaps of skins. He was a patron of flocks and tents.

JABARITE Literally, necessity. One of an extremely fatalistic sect of Moslems.

JABBERWOCK In Lewis Carroll's Through the Looking Glass, a dragon-like monster, thus any terrifying apparition, animal, or creature.

JABBOK Literally, flowing, running. In the Old Testament Peniel, where Jacob wrestled with the Angel, was a fording place of the river Jabbok.

JABESH Hebrew name meaning dry place.

JABEZ Hebrew masculine name meaning He will cause pain. In the Old Testament the name is given to a descendant of Judah, whose distinction appears to have been owing to his prevalence in prayer.

JABIN In the Old Testament a powerful king who organized a league to crush Joshua and brought about his own ruin.

JACHIN AND BOAZ Twin pillars in the porch of King Solomon's Temple typifying the gateway to eternity. Phallic pillars of beauty and strength. Jachin is said to mean Foundling, God confirms, He shall establish; Boaz is said to mean His strength. Jachin popularly is believed to have been the right-hand pillar as one faces east; Boaz the left-hand pillar. According to Robert Graves, a glass dish of the Seleucid epoch establishes that the pillars originally were known as Boaz and Jachin; that Boaz was the pillar on the right hand or lucky side, it was spirally fluted, a symbol of blessing, growth and waxing sun, and corresponded to Gerizim; that Jachin was the pillar on the left or unlucky side, it was vertically fluted and symbolic of cursing, decay and waning sun, and corresponded to Ebal. Later, when the New Year was made to

correspond with the autumn vintage festival, the symbolism became confused.

JACINTH Modesty. Dream significance: success. Another name for the hyacinth.

JACK A nickname of John; also of the Knave in the tarot deck, signifying son. A lover, any man. A buffoon, a rustic (thus the clumsy jack), a sailor, a saucy fellow, a trade or attendant of a trade (thus a bootjack). The male of an ass, hence jackass. As used by Shakespeare in his sonnets, key of a virginal.

Colonel Jack. A Defoe hero. Born a gentleman and bred a pickpocket, he goes to Virginia, where he climbs through all stages of colonial life, from that of a slave to that of an owner of a plantation and slaves.

Every man Jack. Every man without exception.

Jack Adams. A blockhead, fool.

Jack-a-dandy. A fop.

Jack-a-mend-all. In English history, a nickname of John Cade, 15th century rebel who promised to remedy all abuses.

Jack Brag. Hero in Theodore Hook's novel of the same name; a snob who fails in his attempts to enter into wealthy society.

Jack Drum's entertainment. A dismissal, sending one about one's own business, turning out of doors. Compare dine with Duke Humphrey under Humphrey.

Jack Frost. Frost personified.

Jack gentleman. Parvenu, upstart.

Jack Hamlin. A reckless gallant and gambler who appears in Bret Hart stories.

Jack Horner. Hero of a nursery rhyme. He puts his thumb in a pie and pulls out the plum. The allusion is to an historical event in which Jack Horner, steward to the Abbot of Glastonbury during the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, was carrying to the king a pie, in which was concealed the deeds of the Manor of Mells. On the road, he lifted the crust (put his thumb in the pie), extracted the deed, and became lord of the property.

Jack in Green. A boy covered with leaves in a May-day game. Derived from old fertility celebrations.

Jack in office. A contemptuous or overbearing official.

Jack-in-the-box. A cheat or rogue, from the toy in which a grotesque figure springs up unexpectedly when a box top is released.

Jack and Jill. Fairy tale name of Hyuki and Bil, twin children accompanying Mani, driver of the chariot of the moon, in Norse mythology. Lunar pair and, by extension, any boy and any girl, lovers, any man and his sweetheart or wife. In mythology, Hyuki and Bil (Jack and Jill) account for the dark spots on the moon. From them is derived the expression a good Jack makes a good Jill, i.e. a good husband makes a good wife, a good master makes a good servant.

Jack Ketch. Executioner during the reign of James II, notorious for his barbarity. His name has become a synonym for executioner or hangman.

Jack-o'-clock. A figure in old clocks which tolls the hour by striking on a bell.

Jack-o'-Lantern. A wandering fire; a pale bluish light seen over graveyards and swamps. A deceptive attraction, a delusion. Also known as Corpse candle, Jack-o'-wisp, Will-o'-wisp. In France called Feu Follet. In the United States a lantern formed out of a hollow pumpkin but cutting holes to represent eyes, ears, nose and mouth and carried on Halloween to suggest a rhost or witch.

Jack-o'-Lent. A stuffed figure once carried in processions in England during Lent. It was pelted by the populace. The figure is said to have typified either the Devil or Judas Iscariot. The rite is related to one associated with old pagan fertility festivals in which the deity of darkness (or winter), who robbed the earth of verdure, was drowned or stoned or in other ways destroyed to assure the return of the spirit of growth.

Jack Robinson. One whose stay is brief. From a legend about an eccentric man who was in the habit of calling on his neighbors. His visits were so short, he was gone before his name was uttered, hence the expression, "Before you can say Jack Robinson."

Jack Sheppard. Notorious outlaw and thief.

Jack Sprat. A dwarf or exceedingly thin man; hero of a well-known nursery rhyme.

Jack Straw. A nickname given to one of the leaders of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. The name also was applied to a revolutionist against England in the 19th century; hence a rebel, especially one who destroys property by burning it like straw. Chaucer refers to Jack Straw in the Nun's Prologue and from his reference the name became attached to worthless persons. A straw figure or scarecrow is called Jack Straw, hence a man without influence, position or resources.

Jack Tar. A sailor, probably alluding to the fact that his clothes and hands are tarred by ship tacking, or Tar may be short for tarpaulin. Also simply Tar.

Jack and the Beanstalk. A nursery tale in which a lad is sent by his mother to sell a cow and parts with it for a bag of beans. The angry mother spills the beans on the ground. During the night one takes root and reaches into the sky. Jack climbs the beanstalk and discovers a giant whom he robs of a red hen which lays golden eggs (sun), money bags (rain), and a harp (wind-maker). The giant chases the fleeing Jack, who escapes with his plunder by cutting down the stalk, causing the giant to fall to earth in a death plunge. This tale is derived from a Norse myth, in which man (Jack) receives gifts from a giant (All-Father), which provide him with great wealth (verdure). The beanstalk typifies the Yggdrasil or World Tree. Similar stories appear in all parts of the world. See beanstalk, Jack the Giant Killer.

Jack the Giant Killer. Hero of a legend, which in similar form appears among peoples in all parts of the world. Jack is the owner of a magic cap (wisdom), coat (invisibility), shoes (swiftness) and sword (rays) which never fails to pierce that at which it is aimed. He is the slayer of many giants. In the European version he is said to have been derived from Corineus the Trojan, companion of the Trojan Brutus, a good-humored giant who killed only local giants to become king of Cornwall; or from Jalk, name assumed by Odin when he killed evil giants. Jack typifies light, the giants typify darkness.

Jack-the-Ripper. A notorious undetected criminal who in 1888-1889 committed a series of brutal murders and mutilations on women, especially prostitutes, in

the East End of London. A name applied to any brutal and mysterious murderer.

Yellow Jack. Yellow fever; the quarantine flag.

JACKAL Carrion-eater. Figuratively, one who acts basely or cowardly to serve another's purpose, from the mistaken idea that the jackal finds prey for the lion. In western zodiacs animal carrying the sun through Taurus. Among African tribes it appears in folktales as a hero embodying benevolence and shrewdness. It is believed to have stolen divine knowledge and given it to mankind. Associated with Christ as a guide of souls. In Egyptian mythology the maker of paths or tracks, corresponding to the European fox, and called Up-uat (opener of ways). Sometimes confused with the dog. Symbolic of logic and wisdom. In early Christian religion a power of darkness or death; the animal which drew the bark of the sun during the night.

Jackal-headed man. Typifies astuteness, discernment, discrimination, intellect, keen sense of smell. In Egyptian mythology Anubis, the pathfinder, and the crucified Osiris. The gnostics used as a figure for Christ in a riddle.

Jackanapes. Absurdity, conceit, impertinence; the term supposedly meaning jack-of-apes or one who exhibits performing apes. Jackanapes was applied as a derisive nickname for William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (murdered in 1450), whose emblem was a clog and chain such as those used for tame apes. The name also is said to be derived from Jack (monkey) of Naples (Napes) as, in the 15th and 16th centuries, England imported apes or monkeys from Italy.

Jackdaw. Empty conceit, vain assumption, also imitativeness, inasmuch as it can be trained to imitate human speech.

JACOB (JAH-ACEB, YA'AGOB) Literally, heel-god or heel-holder; sometimes said to mean supplanter. In the Old Testament younger son of Isaac and Rebekah. Progenitor of the Israelites. While still in his mother's womb, as he and his older twin, Esau, were about to be born, he clutched the heel of Esau; in intimation of the future, in which, coming from behind, he would supplant Esau. Isaac loved his elder son Esau, Rebekah loved Jacob. When the twins grew into young men Jacob, meek and peaceable, lived at home tending the farm lands; Esau, fierce and turbulent, passionately followed the hunt. Returning home hungry one night after hunting, Esau sold his birthright to Jacob for a bowl of pottage. Later the smooth-skinned Jacob, disguised by Rebekah to feel like the hairy (wooded) Esau, received from his blind father the blessing of primogeniture. The anger of Esau forced Jacob to flee for his life. On his travels he stopped to sleep and dreamed of a ladder reaching from earth to heaven; when he awoke, he called the stone he had used as his pillow, Beth El (House of God). At Peniel he was forced to wrestle with a man all through the night. Jacob's opponent, unable to vanquish him, smote his thigh and it became disjointed. At daybreak the man wished to depart, but Jacob refused to let him go until he revealed his identity, whereupon the man asked for Jacob's name. When Jacob gave it, the man informed him that in the future Jacob was to be known as Israel (strives with El), as he was El. The emasculated hero went on to toil in the fields of his uncle Laban; he worked for

seven years to obtain Rachel as his wife, but he was given Leah, her elder sister, instead; he toiled for another seven years and was given Rachel. For twenty years he remained in the service of Laban, and by his two wives and their handmaidens Bilhah and Zilpah he became the father of twelve sons, who became the ancestors of the twelve tribes of Israel. Jacob is regarded as a sun-deity, and, like sun deities, was forced to wander (across the sky), he had an injured thigh, which caused him to have a sacred heel or toe that did not touch the ground; he served others as a menial for the benefit of mankind (tilled the soil); he was in conflict with the deity of darkness, Esau, the moon-deity, whom he outwitted, he was associated with stone worship. Leah typifies the dawn; Rachel the moon; his children the stars. In cabalistic tradition Jacob was under luna influence and Esau under solar domination and, for this reason, Jacob was destined to rule over nations here on earth, whereas Esau was destined to rule in the world to come. See Beth-Hoglah, Heel, Hobbling, Lame king.

Jacob's ladder. Typifies soul's approach to perfection. A universal axis or World Tree. Equates with Ama-no-Hashidate, the Beanstalk, Lug's chain, stem of Jesse, Yggdrasil. A rope ladder used on ships or any steep, ladderlike ascent is called Jacob's ladder.

Jacob's shell. The palmer's or pilgrim's shell, alluding to the shell of Saint James the Great, and worn as a talisman by pilgrims to his shrine at Compostella in Spain. Jacobus is the Latin form of James.

Jacob's staff. Phallus, pilgrimage. The allusion is to the wanderings of Jacob. The name is applied to three bright stars in Orio.

Jacob's stone. Another name for Lia Fail, sacred stone of Scotland.

Jacob's voice, but the hands of Esau. Pious utterance combined with unscrupulous action, in allusion to the incident in which Jacob appears before his father disguised as Esau.

JACQUELIN (JACQUETTE) Feminine name, diminutive of masculine Jacques.

JACQUES (1) Masculine name, French form of James, equivalent of Latin Jacobus. (2) Generic term for a poor artisan in France. From a rough, sleeved waistcoat, reaching almost to the knees, which they formerly wore. The name also is given to an absent lover. A Swiss girl was brought to the miniature Swiss village Marie Antoinette had ordered constructed at the Little Trianon in Paris. The girl sighed so for her Jacques, she became a source of amusement at court; her lover was sent for and their marriage arranged. (3) In Shakespeare's As You Like It, a cynical melancholy, philosophic lord.

Jacquerie. Insurrection of French peasants in 1358, when the French King John (Jean II) was a prisoner in England; hence any revolt of peasants. The nobles, in contempt, called the peasants Jacques Bonhomme (Goodman Jack).

JADATSKY Northern Siberian rain-maker. Shaman who offers prayers to the rain gods.

JADDUA Hebrew masculine name meaning very knowing.

JADE July birthstone. Symbolic of power and purity. In the

language of gems: Unloved but remembered. Held to bring the wearer good luck, and a favorite of racing men. Health talisman. By the Aztecs revered above gold. Symbolic of immortality. In China revered above all other gems. It is said to embody the five cardinal virtues: charity, courage, justice, modesty and wisdom. It symbolizes harmonious living, intelligence, longevity and strength, and has the power to inspire bravery and prevent harm; presented to the first wife; the second wife wears diamonds. As a talisman its harmlessness equals virtuous action; its high polish, knowledge; its spotlessness, purity; its smoothness, benevolence; its sweet notes, music; its unbending firmness, righteousness; its way of exposing every flaw, ingenuousness; its way of passing from hand to hand without being sullied, moral conduct; its hardness, eternity. It supposedly is imbued with the energy derived from the yang (male) element or the divine energy of heaven. It prevents decomposition of the dead and is placed in the mouths of the dead to afford them protection on their journey and assure them long life in the next world. It is used for religious purposes in the form of altar objects, ritual vessels, etc. Because of its holiness, no woman is permitted to approach a lapidary cutting the stone.

Ground Jade. Used in mixtures by Chinese mystics; said to contain the draught of immortality and the philosopher's stone.

Jade Emperor. In China, Yu Huang; also called Lao-t'ien or Shang-ti. Supreme ruler of Taoist heaven and the universe. His palace is the fathomless immaculate jade palace situated in the constellation Ta Wei (Ursa Major). He is forgiver, giver of life, judge, vitalizing power of nature. Also called Pearly Emperor.

Jade gong. In China called Te ch'ing; symbolic of discrimination.

Jade links. In China symbolizes everlasting friendship.

Jade ring. Chinese Buddhist emblem of Mo-li-Ch'ing.

Six jade objects. In China placed in coffins as homage to heaven, earth and the four cardinal points. They are: chang (red jade) at the head to honor the south; hu (white jade) on the right side to honor the west; huang (black jade) at the feet to honor the north; kuei (green jade) on the left side to honor the east; pi (green jade) at the back to honor heaven; tsung (yellow jade) on the abdomen to honor earth.

White jade with a hole. In China represents heaven. The emperor, son of heaven, communicated with heaven through its magical qualities.

JADEITE In Mexico worn as a talisman to prolong life, protect the warrior in battle, restore youth.

JADON Hebrew masculine name meaning judging.

JAEL Literally, chamois. In Old Testament wife of Heber the Kenite. In the song of Deborah celebrated as a great heroine. She offered Sisera, the Canaanite general, refuge and while he was sleeping killed him with a tent-pin. Sisera's death was the more disgraceful because it was brought about by a woman.

JAFNHAR Literally, equally high. A name of Odin.

JAGUAR Bloodthirstiness, ferocity. Dream significance; bad

omen. Animal sacred to the Inca creator deity. Among Mexican Indians called ocelotl. It symbolizes learning, skill, and is feared as a self-transformer, sorcerer, soul-eater. It typifies the nocturnal heavens dotted with stars and is an aspect of Tepeyollotl.

JAH (AU, IAH, JE, YA, YAH, YA'U, YHWH) Jehovah or Yahweh in contracted form; often used in proper nouns. Hebrew Supreme Being. The Ever-Existent, God, Lord. Interchangeable with El as a name for God. In cabalism God when producing the miracle of the Red Sea. Probable source of awe, and the names Haw and Hay.

JAHAD (JEHAD, JIHAD) A religious war; war of the Moslems against the enemies of Islam. Resembles the crusades.

JAHANNAM (JEHANNUM) Moslem Hell; identical with the Hebrew Gehenna.

JAHATH Hebrew name meaning comfort, revival.

JAHAZIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah sees; sometimes expresses opposition.

JAHAZIEL Hebrew name meaning Jah reveals.

JAHDAI Hebrew name meaning guide, leader.

JAHDIEL Hebrew name meaning Jah gives joy.

JAHI In the Avesta a malicious fiend, a harlot. She embodied the spirit of whoredome destructive to mankind. She aroused Angra Mainyu from his long sleep and induced him to pour poison on the body of Gaya Maretan and caused conflict in the world. The poison of Angra Mainyu was frost.

JAHIEEL Hebrew name meaning Jah waits.

JAHMAI Hebrew name meaning Jah protects.

JAHRZEIT Anniversary of the death of a parent among Jews. Observed with prayers for the dead and other ceremonies.

JAHVEH (JAHWEH) A form of Jehovah meaning Ever-Existent fire or life. In early times an androgynous deity, Jah being a male syllable; Havvah, female.

JAHZEEL Hebrew name meaning Jah apportions.

JAIK-KHAN Literally, flood prince. Hero in Siberian flood tales. Prayed to as intervener between Over-god and man. Sacrifices to him are offered on a high mountain. Called Jajutshi (Orderer), he sends messengers with souls for new-born children. As one of the Kudai he deserts the realm of his father Over-god for the underworld, where, as prince of floods, he escorts souls bound for hell.

JAIRUS Literally, enlightener. A leader of a synagogue, whose deceased twelve-year-old daughter Jesus is said to have raised from the dead and restored to health.

JAJPUR A place of pilgrimage in Bengal, India.

JAJUTSI Altaic god or fate of the heavens. Ruler of providence; also decreer of birth. Writer of man's good deeds, opposed to Kormos who writes a man's evil deeds. Resembles Dzajaga, Kaba, Norms, Tien-ming, Zajan.

JAKEH Hebrew name meaning harkening.

JAKES FARMER A privy cleaner. In colloquial English, jakes is an expression for filth, untidiness.

JAKIM Hebrew name meaning a setter-up.

JAKIS Japanese malignant air spirits which cause illness.

JALK (JALKR) Name assumed by Odin when he brought judgment upon an evil-doer and when he killed the giant Vafthrudnir. Origin of Jack the Giant-Killer.

JALOUSIE A blind which admits light but excludes rain and sun. Symbolic of jealousy and of secrecy. Jalousie is French for jealousy and the name was chosen because it prevents others from seeing in.

JALYOGINI Panjab spirit which lives in streams and wells and casts spells on children and women which cause death and sickness.

JAMAICA An island in the Greater Antilles symbolized by a black crocodile.

JAMBHALA Buddhist Yidam or tutelary deity; a form of Kubera. In some localities and manifestations worshiped as a wealth god. His emblems are: jambhara (lemon), nakula (mongoose), sankha (conch shell), trisula (trident). His vahana (mount) is a horse dragon. Color: black or white. Ornaments: Bodhisattva. In Tibet called Dsam-bha-la.

JAMBHARA Buddhist non-tantric symbol, a lemon.

JAMBRES AND JANNES Two of the principal Egyptian magicians who opposed Aaron and Moses by attempting to imitate the miracles which they exhibited. They are called sons of Balaam.

JAMBU Hindu tree of life. Universe or World Tree over which Siva is lord and which yields the soma, drink of immortality. Its roots are in Yama's underworld, its trunk is the sustaining axis of the universe, it crowns Mount Meru, its tips are in heaven and it casts its shadow on the moon. Identical with the Jambutri-shring; resembles Parijata and Yggdrasil.

JAMBUDVIPA (JAMBUDWIPA) In Buddhism the world. Chinese Buddhist realm presided over by Pa-no-ka. In Hinduism island of the Jambu tree. In Jainism continent on which we live.

JAMBUTRI-SHRING Tibetan Buddhist tree of knowledge with roots in Lamayin and fruit in Lhayul. Identical with the Jambu.

JAMES (JAMIE, JEM, JIM, JIMMIE) Masculine name; a variant of Jacob. In Latin rendered Jacobus. Usually interpreted to mean supplanter.

James the Great (or Elder). Christian apostle. Son of Zebedee and Salome, a follower of Jesus; brother of John. Zebedee and his two sons were fishermen. By Jesus, because of their energy and zeal, the brothers were nicknamed Boanerges (sons of thunder). James, put to death by Herod Agrippa, was the first Christian martyr. He is identified with the constellation Sagittarius. Symbolized by a scallop shell or staff because he was a pilgrim.

James the Just. Sometimes identified as a brother of Jesus,

and identical with James the Less. He supposedly was stoned to death about 62 A.D.

James the Less (or Younger). One of the twelve Christian apostles. Son of Alphaeus or Cleophas and Mary. He is called the less or younger to distinguish him from James, son of Zebedee. First bishop of Jerusalem. Identified with the constellation Gemini. Symbolized by a fuller's pole as he was killed by a blow on the head by Simeon the fuller, with a pole.

JAMIN Hebrew name meaning right hand, prosperity.

JAMSHID (GIAMSCHID, JAMSHYD) Legendary king of the Peris. In punishment for his boast of immortality, he was compelled to assume mortal form and dwell on earth, where he became a mighty king of Iran and ruled for 700 years, 300 of which were extraordinarily happy and prosperous. He had the Deevs, or Genii, as his slaves. He possessed a seven-ringed golden cup, which was filled with the elixir of life, which predicted the future, and which surveyed the whole world. Jamshid was the material and spiritual educator of mankind. He taught men the arts of weaving, the cultivation of the soil, healing, the use of iron and wine-making, and he introduced the solar year. He was ruler during the golden age, which was followed by the reign of Azhi Dahaka, who destroyed him. In the Avesta, he is the son of Vivanghvant, and the first to offer haoma to Ahura Mazda. He is said to be the mortal form of Yima Khshaeta, a sun hero. After his reign as a mortal he became sovereign of the abode of the blessed dead, in which role he compares with the Hindu Yama. Because of his wisdom, he is likened to Solomon. His cup of plenty resembles the cornucopia and Sangraal.

Jewel of Jamshid. Famous ruby. Called torch of night and cup of the sun because of its splendor.

JAN Sun nat of the Burmese Kachins. With Shitta (moon) worshiped once each year by the chief.

JANARDANA Hindu god, who takes the name of Brahma, Vishnu or Siva, accordingly as he creates, preserves or destroys.

JANE (JANET, JANICE, JEAN, JEANNE, JEANNETTE, JENNY, NETTI) Feminine name corresponding to masculine John.

Jane Eyre. Heroine of a novel of the same name by Charlotte Bronte. Jane is intense and timid with a deeply rooted sense of duty; she is strong in adversity.

JANI City gates of Rome; after Janus.

JANICOT Basque oak god. Identical with Janus.

JANIZARY A member of a brutal and violent military corps recruited from young prisoners. For centuries it furnished the bodyguard of the Turkish sultan and became very influential in the government. Mahmoud II in 1826 suppressed the organization by ordering thousands of its members massacred. The term is still applied to a Turkish soldier.

JANN Arabian demon of the lowest order. In some accounts the name Jann is given as the father of the jinn.

JANNES See Jambres.

JANOAH Hebrew name meaning

resting place.

JANUARY Period of winter. Personified by a man seated at a table set with wine glasses. Symbolized by the azalea, cardinal bird, garnet, snow drops and Waterbearer, emblems of Aquarius. The name is derived from Janus, Roman god of all beginnings. Yule celebrations extend from about December 25 into the first days of January. December is designated the former yule, January the after yule, because one comes before the sun turns itself about (at winter solstice) and one after.

January First. Among most peoples day celebrating the conclusion of the festival of rejoicing because of the return of the sun. Christian Feast of Circumcision or Feast of Fools.

January Seventh. Japanese festive day on which rice gruel cooked with seven kinds of herbs is eaten as a charm against bad luck and disease. Noble families attend the Grey-Black Horse Ceremony at the palace. Those who see it supposedly escape disaster for a year.

JANUS (DIANUS, IANUS, JANUS BIFRONS) Ancient Italic sun and supreme deity. His wife's name is given as Jana, and he is said to have been the lover of Cardea, goddess of hinges (on which the year swings). In later mythology he ranked second to Jupiter, the sky god. Janus opened and closed the gates of heaven morning and evening. Doorkeeper of heaven, he was revered as divinity presiding over entrances, gates, etc. After him, city gates were called Jani. When Jupiter supplanted him as the leading deity, he was appealed to as mediator through whom petitions and prayers were transmitted to the other gods. The first hour of each day, the calends of each month and the first month after the winter solstice were all sacred to him. Sacrifices consisting of barley, cake and wine were offered to him. His special feast was the agonium celebrated January 9. Under his archway, supplemented by a temple, which was open in times of war, closed in times of peace, Roman warriors, to whom he gave special protection, marched off to war. In 700 years these gates and temple were closed three times. He usually is portrayed with two faces, one facing east, one facing west, said to symbolize beginnings and endings, his knowledge of past and future events, light (or good) and darkness (or evil), the two sides of a door, or his post, which was at the turn, or doorway, of the year. He carried a key in one hand and a rod or scepter in the other. In rare instances he was portrayed as four-faced, typifying the four directions, and his temple was of quadruple design, all four sides being equal. Occasionally represented by cattle or rams with two horns pointing fore and aft respectively. His usual aspect has made Janus-faced a synonym for deceit, misleading, two-faced. In one legend Janus was king of Italy. He received exiled deities with great kindness and shared his throne with the exiled Cronus, whose name became Saturn. Their joint reign was so peaceful and prosperous, it was called the golden age. His name is the source of janitor and January; it yields ever-existent one light or sunlight; it is akin to Hans, Johns, Jonas, Jones. A surname of Janus is Quirinius. Compare Aker, Brahma, El of Gebal.

JAO (IA∩, JA∩) Gnostic variation for the hidden name of Jah

(Jehovah). The letters themselves carried because of their talismanic power. Akin to Abraxas, Ao, Aum, Jaoth, JHVH, Tao. See name.

JAOTH Designation used by Babylonians meaning god or lord. Compare El, Jao.

JAPHETH (JAPHET) Literally, enlargement or extender. In Hebrew tradition eldest of Noah's three sons, born 100 years before the flood. He was the ruler of the cold north, and his seven sons with their posterity are said to have been the ancestors of the Aryans or Indo-Europeans as distinguished from the Hamitic or Semitic peoples. According to one legend Japheth was the father of Histion, from whom descended the British, French, German and Italian peoples, and the "enlargement" has now reached into the United States. In an old Irish legend the father of Magog, ancient ancestress of the people of Ireland. He is said to be identical with Iapetus, the Greek Titan, represented as progenitor of the Greek race.

JAPHIA Hebrew name meaning high.

JAPONICA December 21 birthday flower symbolic of excellence. In China the love tree, symbolic of married happiness.

JAQUENETTA In Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost a country wench.

JAR A burial place. A rain charm and source of plenty. A jar carries the same symbolism as a vase, which see.

Bottomless jar. In ancient Greece placed on the graves of unmarried women, thirsty ones, who supposedly put an end to drought when their own thirsts were quenched.

Canopic jar. Used by Egyptians of antiquity for the burial of the viscera removed from bodies in process of mummification. Four jars were used and placed under the special protection of the four gods of the dead: Amset, lord of the north, who had a human head, and protected the large intestines and stomach; Duamutef, lord of the east, who had a jackal's head, and protected the heart and lungs; Horus Hapi, lord of the south, who had the head of a baboon or dog, and protected the small intestines; Kebeh, lord of the west, who had a hawk's head, and protected the gall-bladder and liver. The four were the sons of Horus.

JARASANDHA In Hinduism one of miraculous birth, having been born of two mothers. He was of remarkable strength and increased daily as the moon does in its first phase. Probably a moon deity. His birth compares with that of Huitzilopochtli and Osiris.

JAREB Hebrew name meaning avenger.

JARED Hebrew name meaning descent.

JARESIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah gives a couch.

JARIB Hebrew name meaning striving.

JARL (RIG-JARL) In Norse mythology son of Heimdal in his human form known as Rig Mothir. Ancestor of the jarls or earls (noblemen). Taught runes by Heimdal. In Scandinavia a jarl is a chieftain or leader next to a king. See Churl, Heimdal, Thrall.

JARLEY, MRS. In Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop the kind-hearted owner of a traveling wax-works show. She befriends Little Nell. Mrs. Jarley is often applied to an entertainment in which the actors assume the poses of wax figures.

JARMUTH Hebrew masculine name meaning height.

JARNDYCE, JOHN In Dickens' Bleak House guardian of Esther Summerson. A shrewd and amiable philanthropist; a constant litigant in Chancery in the case of Jarndyce v. Jarndyce, which Dickens intended as a satire upon the English court of Chancery and its dilatory methods.

JARNSAXA In Norse mythology by Thor the mother of Magni (Night) and Modi (Wrath). She was one of the Vana-mothers of Heimdal, and she crushed iron which came from clay and the sea in the World Mill. A personification of the waves. See Vana-mothers.

JARNVID (JARNVITHR) Literally, Ironwood. Norse forest east of Midgard. The leaves of its trees were of iron, and it was the abode of a race of giant witches, the Jarnvids (Jarnvidthiur), one of which was the dam of many wolf-shaped giant sons (frost and storm demons).

JAROAH Hebrew name meaning new moon.

JARPHOONK Hypnotism as practiced by conjurers in India.

JAR-SUB Siberian earth deity; name signifying land-water.

JARVIS (GERVAIS, JERVIS) Masculine name; first element from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning spear; second element from the Celtic, meaning vassel.

JASHEN Hebrew name meaning shining.

JASHER Hebrew name meaning upright, noble-minded.

JASHOBEAM Hebrew name meaning the people return.

JASHUB Hebrew name meaning turning back.

JASMINE (JESSAMINE) Amiability, beauty, delicacy, folly, fragrance, love. Emblem of the morning star and of North Carolina. Sacred flower in Ceylon and Persia. In China typifies feminine beauty and sweetness. Attribute of Virgin Mary, and because of its star-shaped blossom, symbolic of divine hope, grace and heavenly felicity.

Cape jasmine. Joy.

Carolina jasmine. Separation.

Indian jasmine. In the language of flowers: I attach myself to you.

Night blooming jasmine. Love's vigil.

Spanish jasmine. Sensuality.

White jasmine. Amiability. Variety usually referred to in poetry.

Yellow jasmine. April 22 birthday flower; symbolic of elegance and grace.

JASON (IASON) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning healer. Probably a Greek form of the Hebrew name Joshua. (2) In Greek mythology son of Aeson, king of Iolcus, who was dethroned by his brother Pelias. To save the life of his ten-year-old son, Aeson placed him in the care of the Centaur Chiron, where Jason remained for ten years and then returned to demand the kingdom which his uncle had usurped. Pelias agreed to surrender the throne if Jason obtained the Golden Fleece (sunlit clouds) from Colchis. Jason assembled a group of about fifty heroes, the Argonauts, built the ship Argo, and set out on the perilous expedition. After many strange and dangerous adventures, including a visit to the land of the Amazons and passage through the treacherous Symplegades, he reached Colchis, where the king demanded he plough fields with a fire-breathing, brazen-hoofed bull and sow them with dragon's teeth, from which an army of warriors sprang. With the assistance of the king's daughter Medea, a sorceress, he accomplished the tasks, destroyed the warriors, gained possession of the treasure, and, accompanied by Medea, fled in his ship the Argo. Jason deserted Medea for Creusa (or Glauce), whom Medea killed. Jason typifies the sun, which is carried across the sky in a ship to the land of night, where he is aided by the dawn (Medea), whom he deserts for the gloaming (Creusa). The adventures of Jason resemble those of Cadmus, Heracles, Odysseus and Theseus. See animal nurse under nurse, Argo, Argonauts.

JASPER (GASPARD, KASPER) (1) Masculine name from the Persian, meaning treasure-master. (2) Courage, joy, praise, pride of strength, wisdom. It supposedly provides constancy. Dream significance: love returned. One of the stones in the breastplate of the Hebrew high-priest and one of the foundation stones of the wall of the New Jerusalem. The Biblical stone may have resembled green chalcedony. The name comes from the Hebrew jaspeh or yashpteh. It yields ever-existent light.

Jasper seal. Used by Roman emperors as a charm.

Opal jasper. Humility.

Ribbard or striped jasper. Despair.

JASTONI Fish on which Saint Brendan and Irish monks who accompanied him on his seven-year journey in search of the Islands of Paradise held Easter Mass. Analogue of Jhasa.

JATAKA One of the legends relating to the successive existence of Buddha. It contains the birth story and other doctrinal material and is one of the sources of Aesop's Fables and innumerable fairy tales, folk legends and songs.

JATHNIEL Hebrew name meaning God is giving.

JAVELIN Carries the same symbolism as spear, which see.

JAVERT In Victor Hugo's Les Miserables personification of relentless law. He pursues the ex-convict Jean Valjean, but finally commits suicide rather than arrest his prey.

JAVERZAHARSES Nymphs of Armenian legend. Probably female kaches. They were invisible and endowed with an imperishable knowledge. They could learn nothing new, nor could they forget what they knew. They loved rejoicings, singings and weddings. Although their name means perpetual bride, they were held to be mortal.

JAY (1) Masculine name derived from a family and a place name. (2) Because of its noisy, restless character, bird symbolic of chatterbox, coarse or loud woman, poor actor, simpleton,

unscrupulous windbag. Colloquial for nag, scold. In United States a country bumpkin, dupe for sharpers, greenhorn. Thus a jay walker is one who crosses the street without observing traffic regulations, one who, like a country jake or jay, is unfamiliar with the ways of the city.

Jayhawker. In United States a free-booter, guerilla, particularly one of the border ruffians, in the free-soil conflict in Kansas during the Civil War, who combined pillage with guerilla fighting in neighboring states, especially Missouri. Hence a designation for a native of Kansas.

Jayhawk State. Kansas.

JAZER Hebrew name meaning fortified.

JC Jesous Christos; Jesus Christ.

JE (1) A symbol noting that portion of Pentateuch which bears traces of Jehovistic and Elohistic origin. (2) French form of the pronoun I. Je yields ever-existent, and appears in Jehovah, Jimmu, Jove, Jumala, Jupiter, vowels being interchangeable.

JEALOUSY Typified by a crouching leopard, green color, green eyes. In an Italian icon personified by a winged woman in a grogram gown covered with ears and eyes. A cock sits on her arm, and she carries a bundle of thorns.

JEAN Used as both a feminine and masculine name; a form of Joan and of John. Feminine form is usually written Jeanne.

Jean Baptiste. Nickname given to Canada or the typical Canadian peasant.

Jean Crapaud. Sobriquet for a Frenchman. Also Johnny Crapaud.

JEBEL MUSA (MOUSA) Formerly called Abyla; one of the Pillars of Heracles. Also known as Ape's Hill. Jebel Musa is Arabic for Mountain of Moses.

JEBERECHIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is blessing.

JEBUS Hebrew name meaning trodden down. The name of Jerusalem before the time of David.

JEBUSITES In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel the Roman Catholics, alluding to the fact that England was Roman Catholic before the Reformation.

JECHOLIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is able.

JECHONIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah is establishing.

JED A symbol noting that portion of Pentateuch bearing traces of Johovistic, Elohistic and Deuteronomist origin.

JEDAIAH (JED) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is knowing.

JEDDLER, DR. One who looks upon the world as a great practical joke, too absurd to be regarded seriously by a rational man. From the character in Dickens' Battle of Life.

JEDEDIAH (JEDIDIAH) Hebrew masculine name meaning Beloved by Jah. A name given to Solomon at his birth by Nathan the prophet.

JEDIAEL Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah knows.

JEDWOOD JUSTICE Putting an undesirable person to death and

then placing him on trial. Along the border of England and Scotland meted to mosstroopers. Also known as Jeburgh or Jeddart justice. From the name of a borough in Scotland.

JEFFERSON BRICK An impulsive loud politician. From the character in Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit.

JEFFREY (JEFF) Masculine name, variant of Geoffrey.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE English judge, 1st Baron Jeffreys of Wem. Notorious for his brutality and injustice.

JEGAR-SAHADUTHA Heap of stones erected to mark the scene of the covenant between Jacob and Laban. The name is from the Aramean signifying heap of testimony or witness.

JEHANNUM Same as Jahannam, which see.

JEHDEIAH Hebrew name meaning union of Jah.

JEHEZEKEL Hebrew name meaning God strengthens.

JEHIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is living.

JEHIEL Hebrew name meaning God lives.

JEHIZKIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is strong.

JEHOADAH Hebrew name meaning Jah unveils.

JEHOADDAN Hebrew name meaning Jah gives delight.

JEHOAHAZ Hebrew name meaning Jah upholds.

JEHOHANAN Hebrew name meaning Jah is gracious.

JEHOIACHIN Hebrew name meaning God establishes.

JEHOIADA Hebrew name meaning Jah knows.

Jehoiada box. A box with a slot to receive coins used as a child's saving bank or a box in which donations are received.

JEHOIAKIM Hebrew name meaning Jah sets up.

JEHOIAKIN Hebrew name meaning Jah's appointed.

JEHOIARIB Hebrew name meaning Jah contends.

JEHONADAB Hebrew name meaning Jah is liberal.

JEHONATHAN Hebrew name meaning Jah gives.

JEHORAM (JORAM) Literally, Jah is high. A wicked Hebrew king who departed from his faith and worshiped false gods. In some accounts he was murdered by Jehu, one of his generals, and his body was left to rot in a field; in some accounts he died of an incurable disease, which gave his body a loathsome smell. His manner of death is said to have been a punishment for heresy. Compare Asa.

JEHOSHABEATH (JEHOSHEBA) Hebrew name meaning Jah makes oath.

JEHOSHAPHAT Hebrew name meaning Jah is Judge. In the Old Testament the name of the valley of the judgment of God. Metaphorical name of a place where, at the sound of the last trumpet on Judgment Day, all souls in heaven and hell will meet

and listen to their eternal sentence, after which they will return to their respective places. In attempts to apply the name to an actual place it is said to have been where the great battle was waged by King Jehoshaphat, and that souls, while on earth, resumed their bodies to listen to their sentences. Since the third century the name has been applied to a deep and narrow glen east of Jerusalem.

JEHOSHUA Hebrew name meaning Jah saves.

JEHOVAH (IAH, IAO, IAW, IE, IEU, IEUE, JAH, JAHVE, JAHWEH, JALDABAOTH, JAO, JEHOVA, JHVH, YAHWEH, YAHOWAH, YAW, YHWH) Among the Hebrews signifies He is or I am, the eternal and self-existent. In English version generally rendered Lord. Since the time of Moses a name which designates the covenant God of the Hebrew people. It never has the article before it, nor does it appear in plural form. Jews do not pronounce the name, and in scripture readings substitute Adonai (Lord) or Elohim (God) except in the expression Adonai Jehovah, for which is said Adonai Elohim (Lord God). His abode is in heaven, He is all powerful, most wise, and without equal. He created the universe in six days and established the Sabbath as the seventh day of the week. He fashioned man and He formed woman out of the rib of man. He fructified the earth and He healed the sick. He is the Aleph-Tau (Beginning and End), the Logos, the Universal Mind, the Word. He is the all-knowing and all-seeing; when man became wicked, He sent a flood, saving two of all seed that life on earth might be revived. He appeared to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Moses. In early worship he appears to have been God of the south and of the noonday sun, and the original deity of the Passover was, according to some, like Dionysus Sabazius, preeminently a protector of barley and the vine. His early rituals also corresponded to those of Dionysus, incorporating barley-sheaves and new wine, animal sacrifices, ecstatic dances, libations and love-making. The serpent, the antagonist of Jehovah, probably in early rites was associated with Him or was one of His aspects as an earth or fertility deity. He is symbolized by a hand emerging from clouds, a seven-branched candlestick, and His name in Hebrew characters inscribed within a nimbed equilateral triangle is used as a talisman. His symbolic colors are blue for glory, purple for dignity and splendor, red for love and sacrifice, white for joy and supreme purity. Chavah, an alternative name of Eve, is akin to Jehovah, which yields Ever-existent (Je or Ya) fire or living A (hovah). Other forms in which His name appears on papyri and in the cabala are Astaphaios, Eloaios, Lord of Sabaoth, Oraios, Q're. He resembles Ea and Enlil. Compare Adonai, Elath-Iahu, Elohim, Iahu, Jephthah.

Jehovah Elohim. In the cabala a name of the third Sephira, Binah. See Sephira.

Jehovahjireh. Hebrew name meaning Jehovah will provide. The name was given by Abraham to the place where he had been about to sacrifice his son Isaac, and alludes to incident in which God provided a substitute offering.

Jehovahnissi. Hebrew name meaning Jehovah is my banner.

Jehovahshalom. Hebrew name meaning Jehovah is peace or prosperity, and given by Gideon

to an altar which he built where the Angel-Jehovah had appeared to him and saluted him by saying, "Peace be unto thee."

Jehovah Tzabaoth. In the cabala a name of Netzach, the seventh Sephira, signifying Lord of Armies. See Sephira.

Jehovahtzidkenu. Hebrew name meaning Jehovah our righteousness. A name given to Christ.

JEHOZABAD Hebrew name meaning Jah endows.

JEHOZADAK Hebrew name meaning Jah is just.

JEHU Literally, Jah is he. In Old Testament son of Jehoshaphat. A general in Jehoram's army, he used his chariots in a furious attack and killed Jehoram, Ahaziah and their issue, and became king of Judah. From his name has come Jehu, meaning a fast or furious driver, a reckless driver, or, humorously, a coachman or driver.

JEHUBBAH Hebrew name meaning Jah conceals.

JEHUCAL Hebrew name meaning Jah is able.

JEHUD Hebrew name meaning honorable.

JEHUDI Hebrew name meaning a Jew.

JEIEL Hebrew name meaning God snatches away.

JEJAMO-KARPO Tibetan Buddhist princess of the Yaksas. Also called Pho-zem-na-po.

JEKABZEEL Hebrew name meaning God gathers.

JEKAMEAM Hebrew name meaning standing of the people.

JEKAMIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah avenges.

JEKUTHIEL Hebrew name meaning Jah is mighty.

JEKYLL, DOCTOR Hero with a dual personality in Robert Louis Stevenson's The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Doctor Jekyll, a kindly physician, discovers a drug that transforms him into a brutal criminal who becomes known as Mr. Hyde. By the use of another drug, he returns to his own kindly personality. After committing a murder, he resolves to have nothing more to do with his evil self, but the effects of the drug are too strong and he lapses into Mr. Hyde unwillingly. When he is unable to procure an ingredient by which he can recover the form of Dr. Jekyll, he commits suicide. He typifies the dual aspects of good and evil within one man, the desires of the body, which war against the rules of the mind.

JELLYBY, MRS. In Dickens' Bleak House an untidy woman who, in her devotion to foreign missions, neglects her household and forgets charity begins at home. Her children are shamefully neglected and a poor beggar dying of starvation is ordered from her door.

JELLY FISH A weakling. In Japanese mythology a form of Hirugo (see), a merry patron of good fortune.

JEMIMA (JEMIMAH) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning a dove, fortunate, pure.

JEMINY (JIMMINY) A corruption of Gemini or of Jesu Domine (Jesus Lord). Used in mild

oaths.

JEMSHID See Jamshid.

JEMUEL Hebrew name meaning God is light.

JEN Lightning god of the Ziryen, a Finno-Ugric people. He slings lightning against Kul (devil).

JENGHIS KHAN (CHINGISKAN, GENGHIS KHAN) A Mongol conqueror, a military genius and ruthless plunderer. A title signifying greatest lord. His original name was Temudjin.

JENGK-TONGK (KUL-JUNGK) Finno-Ugric water spirit. Fishermen sacrifice to him.

JENKIN In English folk custom, the roughest and tallest village lad was chosen to play the part of Jenkin each year in the performance of the Merry-Men Masque. Jenkin (or Little John) was one of Robin Hood's deputies or lieutenants and noted for his skill with the bow. Probably a frost spirit. Root of the names Jackson, Jenkinson, Johnson.

JENKINS Colloquialism for one who is a flatterer of persons in high official or social position or of the society reporter of a newspaper. A contemptuous term.

Jenkins, Mrs. Winifred. In Smollett's Humphry Clinker a lady's maid noted for her bad spelling and ludicrous mistakes in English. Probably the original of Mrs. Malaprop.

JENNIFER Feminine name; variant of Guinevere.

JENNY L'OUVIERE A fanciful name for the typical hard-working Parisian seamstress.

JENNY WREN Regarded as sacred by the druids who drew auguries from her chirpings, i.e. from the wisdom of her speech. In nursery rhyme, the sweetheart of Cock Robin (Robin Redbreast), who promises she shall feed on cherry pie and have currant wine to drink, but she replies she must wear her "plain brown gown," and "never go too fine."

JEPHTHAH (JEPHTE) Literally, opposer. In the Old Testament son of Gilead and a harlot, probably a sacred prostitute. His father's legitimate sons cast him out, and he became a robber chief noted as an able and courageous fighter. The Ammonites invaded their territory, and his brothers called upon him to lead them. He consented provided he was to remain their leader after the war, as well, and his brothers agreed to appoint him judge. Thus an outlaw, he became judge. For his success, he vowed to sacrifice the first person he met on his return home; that person was his only child, a virgin daughter. The sacrifice was thought to have taken place at the winter solstice and, in the belief that wells were unfit for use during this period, they were said to be poisoned by the blood of Jephthah's daughter. As one who sacrificed his daughter, Jephthah typifies one who placed his devotion to God above all else. It may represent a surrogate. See surrogate. Interpreters state his daughter was saved, as were Isaac and Iphigenia. The suggestion that his mother was a prostitute connected with the temple indicates that early worship of Jehovah was orgiastic. Jephthah may have been a sun deity. Paul numbers Jephthah among the saints of the Old Testament.

Jobes

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JEPHUNEH Hebrew name meaning appearing.

JERAHMEEL Hebrew name meaning God is merciful.

JERBA An island in the Gulf of Cabes on which are Roman remains and ruins. Legendary home of the lotus-eaters.

JERED (JARED) Hebrew name meaning flowing, low.

JEREMIAH (JEREMIAS, JEREMY, JERRY) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jah is high. (2) In the Old Testament one of the chief prophets. Born of the race of priests, he was destined of God to be a prophet, and consecrated for that object before his birth. His prophecies caused him to suffer a life filled with afflications and persecutions. Jehoiakim threw his prophetic roll into the fire and sought his life. Zedekiah ignored his warning that the Jews would suffer seventy years captivity for their sins. He was in prison when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, who offered to release him and give him a home in Babylon, but Jeremiah chose to remain with the remnant of Jews that carried him to Egypt, where he died. Naturally mild, retiring and sensitive, ill-usage could not alienate him and he never shrank from danger; threats were unable to silence him. In art shown with a scroll, staff or wand in his hand.

Jeremiad. A lament over degeneracy or wickedness. A complaint or tale of despair, disappointment, sorrow or woe. So called from the book of Lamentations in the Old Testament attributed to Jeremiah.

JEREMOTH (JERIMUTH) Hebrew name meaning elevation.

JEREMY DIDDLER Protagonist in Kenny's Raising of the Wind. A clever, impecunious swindler. He lives on others, borrows from them, and never repays them.

JERIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is foundation.

JERIBAI Hebrew name meaning Jah contends.

JERICHO Ancient Palestinian city. It was the first city taken in Canaan by Joshua, who had miraculous aid in its destruction when, after the priests circumambulated the city for seven days, God answered his trumpets by the crumbling of the walls. Only Rahab and her household escaped. Thus the first city captured in the Promised Land. Joshua pronounced a curse upon the person who should rebuild it, and the curse fell on Hiel. All his children died, but the reconstructed city flourished, to become second in importance to Jerusalem. At Jericho, Christ is said to have healed two blind men and to have forgiven Zaccheus; it contained a school of prophets; it was the residence of Elisha who used salt to sweeten (heal) its waters. Jericho was situated in a valley of dreary limestone hills, one of which, the Quarantana, derives its name from the tradition that it was the scene of Christ's forty days fast and temptation. Anciently, the plain close by the city was well watered and fruitful; in modern times it has been known as a wasteland. The road from Jericho to Jerusalem, through narrow and rocky passes abounding with ravines and precipices, was infected with bandits and robbers, as mentioned in the story of the good Samaritan.

Proverbially Jericho has become the name of some indefinite place and it appears in many phrases.

Gone to Jericho. Gone no one knows where. Also gone to a house of pleasure, the allusion being to a house of pleasure kept by Henry VIII near Chelmsford. When he absented himself there, the expression used was, "He has gone to Jericho."

Go to Jericho. Get going, Go to the devil, Go and hang yourself, or something more offensive.

Stay in Jericho. Wait until you are older and wiser. Stay in retirement in a place of obscurity or waiting, stay in an out-of-the-way place, the allusion being to the statement in which David bids his servants who have had their beards cut off to tarry at Jericho until they have grown in again. The phrase usually is used contemptuously.

JERMYN Masculine name from the German, meaning bright, glittering.

JEROBOAM Literally, enlarger. (1) In Old Testament Jeroboam I was the son of Nebat, an Ephraimite. While an officer in Solomon's army he plotted against Solomon and was obliged to flee to Egypt. After Solomon's death he was summoned by the ten tribes to return and present their demands to Rehoboam; when the demands were refused, he led a revolt and became the first king of Israel, reigning from 937 to 915 B.C. He introduced idolatry and its attendant priesthood, with priests selected from the lowest classes to supersede the sons of Aaron. While the measure was effective, it revealed his weakness. He was the object of divine denunciation through Ahijah and the unknown prophet. He remained at war with Judah all his life, and after the brief reign of his son Nadab his family was doomed to extinction. His name has become a byword for wickedness. (2) Jeroboam II, son and successor of Joash, in 825 B.C. He was the thirteenth king of Israel and he ruled for forty-one years. In his long reign Israel reached the peak of prosperity, but his reign was marked by luxury, oppression and vice. (3) In proverbial English a cup or goblet of great size, the name being derived from Jeroboam II.

JEROHAM Hebrew name meaning loved.

JEROME (JERRY) Masculine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning holy name.

JERONIMO A character appearing in the plays of Thomas Kyd. He uses extravagant language and his expressions have become street slang. On making an ill-timed statement about the king, he says to himself, "Go by, Jeronimo." This expression appears in many literary works.

JERRY Masculine name; diminutive of Gerald, Gerard, Jeremiah, Jerome.

Jerry builder. A speculator who erects a building in a mean or unsubstantial manner, employing materials and work that are fraudulent or inferior. Probably from Jeremiah, the prophet of decay and ruin.

Jerry Sneak. In Samuel Foote's The Mayor of Garratt, a henpecked husband.

JERSEYAN First of the North American glacial periods.

JERSEY LIGHTNING Any strong intoxicating liquor; named for the potent apple brandy formerly made

in New Jersey.

JERUBBAAL Hebrew name meaning contender with Baal.

JERUBBESHETH Hebrew name meaning contender with the idol.

JERUEL Hebrew name meaning foundation of God.

JERUSALEM Chief city of the Holy Land, where man communes with God. Its site on elevated ground was early hallowed by God's trial of Abraham's faith. The most ancient name of the city was Salem; later it was called Jebus. It was reckoned as a city belonging to Judah until it was stormed and captured by David, after which it was called the city of David or Jerusalem, and it became the political center of the kingdom. It was taken and retaken many times; it was twice destroyed. It was destroyed by the Babylonians, and captured by Alexander of Macedon. Ptolemy of Egypt took it by assault on the Sabbath, when the Jews scrupled to fight. The tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes set up an image of Jupiter in the temple, using every means to force the people into idolatrous worship. Under the Maccabees, the Jews once again recovered their independence, but a century later it was conquered by the Romans. Herod the Great spent vast sums embellishing the city and to it came Jesus. Titus again destroyed the city. Adrian planted a Roman colony on the site, banished all Christians and Jews, prohibiting their return on pain of death, and called the place Aelia Capitolina, which he consecrated to heathen deities. In the time of Constantine it resumed its ancient name of Jerusalem, which it has retained since. Chosroes, king of Persia, slew 90,000 of its men and demolished the Christian churches. Subsequently Christians and Moslems have fought for it. At the present time, it stands as the holy city of Christians, Jews and Moslems, and symbolizes a center of religious associations and hopes. Jews assemble on Fridays, and more or less on other days, at the wall believed to have formed part of their ancient temple, where they weep and wail, taking up the lamentations of Jeremiah, and pray for the coming of the Messiah. In medieval Europe, Jerusalem was thought to be the center or navel of the earth, a place held by Troy in pre-Christian thought. Daniel saw it thriving, destroyed and rebuilt; thus life of the universe in miniature. Arabs call modern Jerusalem El-Kuds, the holy. When David named the city Jerusalem, he may merely have been reviving an ancient name; Urusalem (Jerusalem). Etymologically Urusalem yields light-essence-of-the-sun-god, or city of Eros or Horus (sun lord). City of Lament, the Harlot, Holy City, the Virgin, are epithets applied to it. It compares with Lassa (Lhassa) and Peiping (Peking).

Jerusalem pony. A donkey.

New Jerusalem. Celestial city described in the Revelation of Saint John. Future abode of the redeemed, where there are fountains and beautiful palaces, and the glory of heaven. A paradise.

JERUSHA Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning married, possessed.

JESHIMON Hebrew name meaning a waste.

JESHOHAIAH Hebrew name meaning humbled by Jah.

JESHU Jesus, which see. A name cognate with Hou Chi.

JESHUA Hebrew name meaning God is salvation.

JESHURUN Hebrew name meaning the upright one. A term applied to Israel.

JESIMIEL Hebrew name meaning God places.

JESSAMINE (JESHAMY, JESSAMIN) The jasmine, which see. A spelling used to distinguish certain species found in the United States.

JESSE (JESS) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah exists; the Lord is. Feminine form is Jessica (Jessie). (2) Grandson of Ruth the Moabitess; son of Obed, and father of eight sons, the youngest of whom was David. In Christian tradition ancestor of Jesus. Representations of the geneology as given by Matthew are shown in embroideries, glass windows and sculpture with Jesse portrayed in a recumbent position, a vine or tree growing from his loins and showing the personages of the royal and prophetic house upon its branches, while at the top is the Virgin and Child or a cross. Sometimes a tree springs from the bowels, breast and mouth of Jesse, the symbolic trunk spreading to the left and right, with branches bearing the kings of Judah said to be the ancestors of Christ. At the top, on a throne or on the chalice of a gigantic flower columbine, is Christ. Around him are seven doves, which adorn him like a cruciform nimbus, typifying the seven gifts of the spirit: counsel, fear, knowledge, piety, strength, understanding, wisdom. Jesse thus typifies an ancestor of a Messiah. Jesse is identical with Issi and from the same root as Isaiah (Jesaiah); it yields ever-existent light. (3) A branched candlestick representing the geneological tree of Jesse, and, for this reason, any branched candelabrum used in religious services. The term likewise applies to the embroideries, glass windows, sculptures and other works of art with representations of the tree of Jesse, showing the geneology of Jesus as given by Matthew.

Jesse's rod (stem). The animating and energizing force or light of Jesse; a geneological tree; a phallus. Sometimes represented by a vine, thus equating with the beanstalk, Jacob's ladder, or Lugh's chain. To castigate or scold is to give one a particular jesse; probably a pun on the rod.

JESSE JAMES Bad-man, notorious bandit, outlaw. The most feared and one of the most reckless bandits in the history of the United States. In ballads and stories he has been given a Robin Hood character, and his exploits follow the pattern of robbing the rich to give to the poor. His death was brought about by betrayal for the reward money on his head.

JESSIS Slavic ancient supreme god; benefactor and protector.

JESTER A buffoon or court fool kept in medieval noble houses. The traditional costume was a parti-colored suit and a cap with bells at the end of two horns, a cockscomb, and the ears of an ass. Members of the Catholic Church claimed that jesters and troubadours disseminated doctrines that scoffed at the mysteries and ritual of Rome; thus they were heretics disguised as singers and

story tellers. The bells, symbolic of freedom and warning; the cockscomb symbolic of awakening; the horns symbolic of light or seeing, probably typified their calling as preachers. The ears of an ass symbolized the part they played as fools or jesters.

JESUS (1) Christian Messiah. Second person of the Trinity. Divinely born of Mary, the incarnate of God. Mystics hailed Jesus as the Divine culmination of all preceding deities and referred to Him as Rabbi Ben Panther (Son of Panther). This is assumed to be a play upon the Greek pan and theos, meaning all the gods, and appears to be connected with the superstition that the breath of the panther was so sweetly fragrant that it allured beasts and men. Jesus was a carpenter; thus, in servile position, he served those meaner than himself, a way of life typical of sun heroes for the benefit of mankind. Like other saviors or fertility deities, He was mutilated and hung on a tree, in later tradition nailed to a cross; after His death, He rose from the dead to bring renewed life back with Him. In Holy Communion, His living flesh is torn and eaten symbolically. As one who descended into hell and rose from the dead after three days, He is compared to a lion. Metaphors applied to him are Light, Logos, Well. He gave waters of salvation, which opened blind eyes. One of his epithets was Good-Beetle, thus Good-Sun. He has been represented as an infant, as bread, conquering hero, dolphin, fish, griffin, lamb, rock, shepherd, sun, vine, wine, winged serpent. The daisy is emblematic of His innocence. The name in Hebrew, Jehoshuah or Joshua, signifies Jehovah saves or Savior. Jesus was His common name, whereas Christ, meaning Anointed One, was his official name. Both names are used separately or together. The appellation Jesus Christ denotes His twofold mission. As Jesus (Savior) He atones for the sins of the world; as Christ (Messiah or Anointed King) He establishes the kingdom of God on earth. Early Christians, as a password to express His name, used the first three letters of ichthus (fish). His name has been written variously as G, Gesu, I, Iesous Christos, Iesu, Jeshu, Jesous, Jesu, Jesus, Jesus Christ, Jesus Christos Theos, Y, Yesha. See Christ's monograms for additional forms. His sacred number is 888. (2) A size of paper. Probably traces back to the middle ages when watermarks in papers were the secret codes or emblems by which Christian heretics communicated.

JET Gem symbolizing austerity, loneliness, mourning, sad remembrance, wisdom. Dream significance: sorrow.

JETHER Hebrew name meaning subjection.

JETHRO (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning preeminence. (2) In the Old Testament, the father-in-law of Moses, a shepherd-prince or priest. He visited Moses in the wilderness and gave him counsel. Jethro was a worshiper of God, and he is thought to have descended from Abraham through Midian, Abraham's fourth son.

JEW (YEHUDAH) Originally a member of the tribe of Judah; in modern usage the term applies loosely to one of the Hebrew race. Symbolic of a person of a minority unjustly persecuted; in certain

countries prohibited from owning land or engaging in various professions; frequently used as a scapegoat. See Hebrew.

Wandering Jew. In a medieval legend the shoemaker Ahasuerus, who was condemned to wander over the earth until the end of time because he refused to permit Christ to rest at his door; hence a restless wanderer.

JEWEL Inexhaustible wealth, ostentation, pride, wisdom. Typifies dew, fertilizing moisture, the male or female principle, the Om or Divine Eye, omnipotence. Worn as an amulet to preserve health and protect against evil. Dream significance: money affairs. In Freemasonry the jewel of the Ancient Grand Master is a stone engraved with a builder's square and compass, the letters AG between them. See gem, precious stone or under each individual gem. In Buddhism symbolic of courage and endurance. Buddha, His Word. Emblem of non-tantric manifestations of Buddhist deities. See cintamani, mani, ratna, triratna. In China called chu; chief possession of the dragon king Ryujim. One of the three insignia of the Japanese royal family. Two jewels represented the ebb and the flow of the tide. See Empress Jingo, Hiko-hohodemi, Hojo-no-Tama, Ninigi.

Imitation Jewel. Bad luck, vanity.

Jewel crunching. Symbol of the life force. Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo were Japanese jewel crunchers; Xochipilli and Xochiquetzel were Aztec jewel crunchers.

Jewel goddesses. The Buddhist jewel goddesses number twelve and accompany Sridevi. They ride various animals or sit on clouds, are specific forms, and wear Bodhisattva ornaments.

Jewel in the lotus. A Buddhist symbol. In the beginning of the world, Adibuddha manifested himself in a flame (jewel) rising from a lotus flower. Phallic symbol typifying male and female, union of fire and water, spirit and matter, conjunction of the divine pair. The jewel represents fire and spirit, the lotus, water and matter.

Jewels of Eriphyle. In Greek mythology jewels which brought unhappiness and death to the one who possessed them. They typified fertility, which accompanied death every harvest season. Also called jewels of Harmonia. See Alcmaeon, Amphiaraus, Harmonia.

Jewel spear. Phallus.

Jewel stalk. Phallus.

Jewel string. Charm with which to ward off evil or illness.

Six jewels. Jewels of Freemasonry, three of which are immovable, inasmuch as they belong to a specific place in the lodge, and three of which are movable. The three immovable jewels are the level, set in the west, and symbolizing equality; the plumb, set in the south, and symbolizing rectitude of life and conduct; the square, set in the east, and symbolizing morality. No jewel is placed in the north because that is the realm of darkness. The three movable jewels are the perfect ashlar, which typifies the perfected or polished state of nature; the rough ashlar, which typifies the rude or imperfect state of nature; trestle-board, representing the board on which God laid down his design of the world.

Twelve jewels. Jewels of the breastplate of the Jewish high priest. See under Gems.

Two jewels. Worn on shoulders of Hebrew high priests as amulets which obtained Supernatural intervention without any action on the part of the bearer.

JEZANIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah determines.

JEZEBEL A Phoenician princess who became the wife of Ahab, king of Israel. She was notorious for her cruelty, heathen fanaticism and profligacy. She instigated the murder of Haboth and by perjury secured his vineyards for Ahab, who was a puppet in her hands. Her murder, which concluded her bloody life, took place according to the prediction of Elijah, whom she had persecuted. Her name has come to stand for a bold, abandoned and vicious woman, especially one given to painting her face.

JEZIEL Hebrew name meaning God unites.

JEZINKY (JAGA-BABA, JENDZI-BABA, JENDZYNA, JEZENKY, JEZIBABA) In Czech tradition creatures living in caves. They have the faces of women, the bodies of sows and the legs of horses. They put out the eyes of human beings and kidnap children, on whom they feed.

JEZRAHIAH Jah is shining.

JEZREEL God sows.

JEZZAR AHMED An 18th century pasha of Acra and Syria. Notorious for his cruelty and blood-thirstiness, he was nicknamed Butcher.

JHASA In Hindu mythology the greatest of all fish. Compares with Jastoni of Irish tradition. See Manu.

JHOTING Hindu ghost of a man of low caste who has died dissatisfied. He remains in his own house or in a well or river. In the Dekkan district the spirit of a young man who died unmarried and left no relatives. He lives in burial grounds, ruins, or trees, and personifies absent husbands. He leads wayfarers astray, luring them into pools where they drown. He delights especially in attacking postmen, who remain safe only as long as they hold onto their bags.

JHS (IHS) Monogram signifying Jesus Christ.

JHVH (JHWH, YHVH, YHWH) Tetragrammation representing the ineffably holy name of the Supreme Being (Jehovah) in the Old Testament and other Hebrew texts. See Jao, Jehovah.

JIG Originally a sacred dance in honor of the sun deity. Compare hey, reel.

JIGAI In Japanese tradition suicide performed by women as a moral obligation to atone for the disgraceful behavior of a husband.

JIGOKU Japanese hells, eight hot and eight freezing, with sixteen sub-hells. Compare Gokuraku.

JIKOKU-TEN Japanese Buddhist guardian of the East; Land-bearer. Parallels Sanscrit Dhtarastra.

JILL Feminine name, diminutive of Gillian. Jill is a generic term for a sweetheart or young woman. See Hyuki, Jack and Jill.

JIMME The white horse, usually an albino, kept at Shinto shrines in Japan for purposes of divination.

JIMMU TENNU First legendary mortal sovereign of Japan, founder of the dynasty of mikados. A descendant of Amaterasu, sun-goddess, and of Toyo-tama-hime, daughter of the sea-god Wata-tsu-mi; great-grandson of Ninigi; grandson of Hiko-hohodemi. Warrior, conqueror. Jimmu signifies son-of-heaven and is the Japanese equivalent of Jimmy, diminutive for James, which etymologically yields everlasting sunlight. Also called Kamu-yamato-ihare-biko.

JIMMY GRANT An Australian colloquialism for an immigrant.

JIMNA Hebrew name meaning prosperity.

JIMSON WEED Used by gamblers, especially by Indians of Mexico and Southern California, to bring good luck. As a trance-producing drug it was used by ancient Mexicans to discover a thief.

JINA An epithet of Buddha; in Jainism a conqueror.

JINGLE, ALFRED In Dickens' Pickwick Papers, a chattering, impertinent, sharp-witted actor.

JINGO In the 17th century a word of meaningless jargon used by conjurers as hocus-pocus was used. In 19th century England the name was applied to those who favored a strong foreign policy; hence, in any country, a blustering patriot itching for war.

JINGU (JINGO, JINGO-KOGO) Legendary Japanese empress, consort of Chuai, which see. Warrior empress who invaded and captured Korea. She was aided by two jewels, Kanji the pearl of ebb and Manji the pearl of flood, given to her as a gift by the sea-god. This power to control the ebb and flow of water helped her to cross the sea safely. At the time of the invasion she was pregnant with Ojin, whose birth she delayed until after the battle; thus a woman who practiced birth control. Also called Okinaga-tarashi.

JINN Arabian demons of the wilderness or of deserted places. Demons of hostile and unsubdued forces of nature led by Suleyman. They inherited earth before man and cohabited with human beings, producing invisible offspring. They are described as half-wolf, half-hyena. In Mohammedan belief children of Jann led by Azazel (Eblis). Supernatural rational but intangible beings, subject to magic control, especially that of Solomon, who possessed a magic ring which gave him power over them. They are grouped as good or evil, helpful or harmful, and are said to be born of fire with the power of assuming the forms of animals, giants, snakes, etc. They usually are invisible to men but an ass brays and a cock crows upon seeing one. They roam by night and disappear at dawn, riding abroad on foxes, ostriches or other beasts. The name, meaning hidden, is plural or genie, genius, jinnee, jinni. They correspond to Rephain.

Jinnistan. Arab Fairyland.

Jinniyeh. Arabian female jinnee or spirit of the desert or wilderness.

JIU Japanese god of longevity. A long-headed man attended by a crane.

JIVA In India conscious and individual soul or spirit as distinguished from the All-spirit or

Universal-soul.

JIVATMA Sanscrit individual self or soul in its essence. The same as the Paramatma or Supreme-soul but separated from it by avidya or nescience.

JIZO (JIZO BOSATSU) Japanese god of mercy, guardian of children, persons suffering from toothache, pregnant women, and travelers. Playmate of infant ghosts, roadside savior. He is gentle, kind and mild, although sometimes mischievous. Bake-Jizo, his statue, like the hermae, is placed at crossroads, and presumably has the power to move around and confuse a traveler. He tells fortunes and gives prophecies and helps sufferers on earth or in the hells, especially children. Commonly, six Jizo characters are worshiped: Emmei (long life), Hosho (treasure place), Hoshu (treasure hand), Jichi (land possessor), Hoin (treasure seal), Kengoi (strong determination). When protector of children called Kosodate-Jizo (children-raising Jizo). He carries a pilgrim's staff at the top of which bells jingle to drive demons away. Wherever he steps, lotus flowers grow. Japanese aspect of the Sanscrit Bosatsu, who is entrusted with the task of saving people after the death of a Buddha until another Buddha appears. He also corresponds to the Hindu Kshiti-garbha and, in some ways, resembles Hermes.

JNANA In Sanscrit theosophy knowledge.

Jnana-marga. Path to God through the acquisition of knowledge; path of wisdom.

Jnana-Sakti. The creative power of wisdom, power of the higher mind. Pure consciousness is represented by a straight line; pure knowledge appears in the form of a sword and is called the sword of pure knowledge.

Jnana-Yoga. The path to God through knowledge.

JNO CITIZEN An epithet of Kevin Earwicker in James Joyce's Finnegans Wake.

JO Scottish lover of either sex, a sweetheart. Jo is a form of joy. Also joe.

JOAB Literally, Jehovah is father. In the Old Testament the nephew of David and a mighty captain in his army. He was an able general and valiant warrior, but he was imperious, revengeful, and unscrupulous. He slew Absolom, conspired with David in the matter of Uriah's death, and treacherously assassinated Abner and his cousin Amasa. For his conspiracy against Solomon he was put to death.

JOACHIM (JOCHIM) Hebrew masculine name meaning Lord will judge.

JOAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is brother.

JOAHAZ Hebrew name meaning Jah helps.

JOAN Hebrew feminine name meaning Lord's grace. Corresponds to the masculine John. Joan resolves into Jo or Ja (ever-existent) + an or on (one or sun).

Joan of Arc. A French heroine and martyr, surnamed La Pucelle. The daughter of poor country folk in the village of Domrémy. She was a military genius and, while still in her teens, she forced the British to raise the siege of Orleans. After crowning the Dauphin Charles VII, she was taken prisoner by the English and burned as a witch.

She was beatified by Pius X in 1909, and also is called Maid of Orleans. Her tragic story has been the subject of many dramas. Her name is often applied to a country wench.

Pope Joan. A legendary female pope, fabled to have succeeded Leo IV in the 9th century. Joan conceived a passion for the monk Folda and in order to see him donned the monastic habit. Because of a deep admiration for her learning she was elected pope and her sex was discovered only because she gave birth to a child during her enthronization. In another version she died in childbirth in the street during a public procession and was buried where she expired. The legend probably is based on a Roman tradition concerning a statue which disappeared. It probably was of a priest of Mithra and a child mistaken to represent a woman and a child. The inscription on it was unintelligible and was interpreted to be the epitaph of a female pope.

JOASH Hebrew name meaning Jah supports.

JOB (JOBUS) In the Old Testament one distinguished for his domestic happiness, honors, integrity, piety and wealth, whom God permitted, for the trial of his faith, to be deprived of friends, health and property, and plunged into deep affliction. The afflicted Job is a personification of patience and poverty. Although filled with complaints, his belief in God remained steadfast. As he sat on a dunghill suffering from boils (probably black leprosy or elephantiasis), neither his upbraiding wife nor his three false friends were able to shake his faith. His longevity places him among the patriarchs; he survived his trial one hundred and forty years and was an old man before it began. As God gave Satan permission to test Job, he is described variously as a man tested by God or tested by Satan. Job realized he had sinned with inner pride, confessed, and received the renewed blessings of God. Thus the Book of Job teaches that apparent adversity may be only a means of increased spiritual prosperity and typifies a form of rebirth. He is honored by Moslems as well as by Jews.

Job's Coffin. A constellation also known as Delphinus.

Job's Comforter. One who, while pretending to sympathize in a misfortune, will say, "You have brought it on yourself;" hence a false or tactless comforter or friend.

Job's news. Bad news, a disagreeable report, evil tidings, unfavorable intelligence.

Job's post. A bringer of bad news.

JOBAB Hebrew name meaning howling.

JOCASTA (IOCASTE, JOCASTE) In Greek mythology wife of Laius, mother-wife of Oedipus. By Oedipus the mother of two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, and two daughters, Antigone and Ismene. Laius, upon being told that the son being born to him and Jocasta will take his life, orders the infant slain. The shepherd commissioned to do the deed instead leaves the child, Oedipus, exposed on a mountain. The child is rescued and years later fulfils the prophecy, and marries the widowed Jocasta thus becoming king of Thebes and husband of his mother. When Jocasta learns she has married her own child, she commits suicide. This is a dawn myth, Jocasta being the dawn who gives birth to and then

marries the sun.

JOCELYN Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning of the race of Goths.

JOCHEBED Literally, Jah is honor. In the Old Testament daughter of Levi, wife of her cousin Amram, mother of Aaron, Miriam, and Moses. Her name was used as a talisman. By its constant repetition it was reputed to reveal hidden secrets, uncover treachery and evil doing, unfasten locked doors.

JOCHGRIMM Tyrolian mountain on which three maidens brew the winds.

JOD (YOD) Tenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning hand; sometimes interpreted as first finger. Its numerical value is ten, which corresponds to wealth. Jod is the first letter in the name of God, Jah or Jehovah. Typifying a hand with the first finger extended, it represents the pointer or reading of Scriptures, indicates the directing power and all which serves to manifest it, and corresponds to the phallus of Egyptians. It symbolizes dexterity rather than actual activity, direction, potential power, skill. According to mystics, its color is yellow, its correspondence in the tarot deck is the Wheel, its planetary or zodiacal correspondence is Capricorn (according to some mystics, Virgo). Its direction on the cube of space is north, representing destruction of error; its function is digestion; its intelligence is that of will; the organs governed by it are the intestines, and it rules the sense of touch. In white magic, designates Adonay-Melech or God-King, whose attributes are the Empire, the Kingdom, and the Temple. It gives power to the name Jah. Its influences extend to the Issim, blessed, happy and strong men located in the sphere of the spirit. By their ministry, industry, intelligence and the knowledge of divine things descend as an influx to embodied humanity.

JOD-HEH-VAV-HEH (JHVH, JHWH) Tetragrammation used for the ineffable name of Jehovah. According to mystics the symbolism of the letters is: Jod, the phallus or pointing finger; heh (he), the clitoris, opening or window; vav, the hook or nail, signifying capture.

JODO Japanese Buddhist pure land; Western Paradise presided over by the Buddha Amita. Analogue of Ching-tu of Chinese Buddhism.

JOE In the United States, a name used for a fellow, as "Hey, Joe." Australian term of contempt for a policeman or official on the gold fields. A drawer of water or a woodcutter is called a joey, and an up-country cook's assistant is called a wood-and-water joey.

JOEL Literally, Jehovah is God. One of the minor prophets of the Old Testament. He describes a plague of locusts and the land parched with drought and stripped of verdure; he summons the stricken people to fasting and penitence and encourages them by promising the removal of divine judgments and the return of fertility. His plague of locusts has been interpreted to mean hostile legions, and many understood the locusts to be invading Chaldeans, Greeks, Persians or Romans. He is portrayed holding a scroll with a lion near him.

JOELAH Hebrew name meaning God is snatching.

JOE MILLER An 18th century comic actor whose name appears as the author of a book of jests. As he had the reputation of never writing a joke, his name has become a household word for a stale or worn-out joke; also for a jestbook.

JOEZER Hebrew name meaning Jah is help.

JOGAOH Iroquois dwarf people, of which there are three tribes; Gahonga of rocks and rivers, stone throwers; Gandayah, who care for the fruitfulness of the land; Ohodowas, underground people.

JOGBEHAH Hebrew name meaning height.

JOHA Hebrew name meaning Jah is living.

JOHANAN Hebrew name meaning Jah is gracious.

JOHANNA (JOANNA) Feminine name, a form of Joan, which see.

JOHANNES A form of John. Identical with Iannes (Oannes).

JOHN (GIOVANNI, HANS, IAN, ION, IVAN, JACK, JACKIE, JAN, JOCK, JOHANN, JOHANNES, JOHNNY) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is gracious, gift of God. The name yields ever-existent one (or sun). (2) In Old Testament the name of several members of the Maccabean family, especially the son of Simon and brother of Judas. In the New Testament, three important Johns are named: 1- John the Baptist, forerunner of Christ. Son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. See under Saints. 2- The apostle and evangelist. Son of Zebedee and Salome. See under Saints. 3- Nephew of Barnabas, surnamed Mark, and regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. See under Saint Mark.

Friar John. In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel a happy-go-lucky outspoken friar.

John-a-dreams. A dreaming stupid fellow.

John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles. Same as John Doe and Richard Roe, which see.

John Barleycorn. Personification of intoxicating liquors; sometimes used to designate an innkeeper.

John Bull. A plump middle-aged man wearing a silk hat, coat, pantaloons and boots of the early 19th century, with a Union Jack as a waistcoat; personification of Great Britain. A name used to designate a typical Englishman as Ivan Ivanovich is used to designate a typical Russian and Johnny Crapaud a typical Frenchman.

John Burley. In Scott's Old Mortality, a fierce, fanatical man.

John Chinaman. A Chinaman or the Chinese in general.

John Doe and Richard Roe. In law the fictitious plaintiff in writs of ejectment is John Doe; the fictitious defendant being Richard Roe. Also used in grand jury investigations as an alias when the name of the parties under investigation are unknown. Hence the names stand for merely anyone.

John Drum's entertainment. Turning an unwelcome guest out of doors.

John Falstaff, Sir. A fat, cowardly but humorous braggart in Shakespearean dramas.

John o'Groat's House. A small knoll on Duncansby Head

at the extreme northeast point of Scotland. Upon it in the 16th century stood the house of John o'Groat (Jan Groot). The term has become a popular expression for the northern limit of Great Britain or Scotland. From John o'Groat's house to Land's End is from one end of Great Britain to the other, Land's End being the southwestern point of England. The expression is an analogue of from Dan to Beersheba.

John Peel. An old English hunting song.

John Tamson's man. In Scotland a husband unduly ruled by his wife. Also called John Thomson's man.

John Thomas. In England a liveried servant.

Little John. In the Robin Hood cycle a semi-legendary character. He was a huge man known as John Nailor who encountered Robin Hood, who gave him a thrashing. After the incident he was rechristened and called Little John. Robin Hood acted as godfather at the christening. Probably personifies the wind.

Pope John. According to Dante, Pope John XXII was notorious for his love of money. The image of Saint John the Baptist had been stamped on the Florentine Florin, and Dante represents Pope John XXII as being so devoted to this coin that he forsook Paul and Peter.

Prester John. In medieval legend a Christian priest and king of a great empire in Africa or Asia. He first appeared in tales of the 12th century.

JOHNNY A diminutive of the name John. One whose mannerisms and style of dress is designed to captivate receptive young women. A fellow, a person.

Johnny Appleseed. Nickname given to a New England eccentric who settled in the Ohio Valley about 1800 and went about the countryside planting apple seeds and tending the growing trees. He became the hero of folktales and poems.

Johnny cake. A thin cornmeal cake. Corrupted from journey-cake, because it was made in haste for a journey.

Johnny Crapaud. A popular nickname for a Frenchman; literally, John Toad. Three toads, erect, saltant, appeared on the ancient crests of France. Or it may have come from the contemptuous epithet frogeaters, in allusion to the once exclusively French custom of eating frogs' legs.

Johnny-raw. A beginner, novice.

Johnny Reb. During the Civil War a nickname, short for Johnny Rebel, by the soldiers of the northern army.

JOKER A playing card that usually is rejected, but, when used, dominates the pack. A word related to juck, a bird cry of exultation. Derived from the Fool of the tarot deck. In some sections of Pennsylvania called bauer (peasant) or bower (youngster). In some parts of England called knave child.

JOKSHAN Hebrew name meaning fowler.

JOKTAN Hebrew name meaning small.

JOKTHEEL Hebrew name meaning God's reward of victory.

JOKWA Mythical Japanese empress; royal lady of the West; friend of mankind. She waged war against the demons and giants who caused the deluge and then she set the world in order.

Identified with the Chinese Nu Kwa.

JOLLY ROGER A black flag on which is a design of a white skull and crossbones. Traditional banner of pirates.

JONADAB Hebrew name meaning God is liberal.

JONAH (JONAS, YONATH) Literally dove. In the Old Testament a Galilean, son of Amittal. One of the minor prophets, his book records that, in his efforts to escape the divine command to go to Nineveh and preach repentance, he embarked for Tarshish, which was in the opposite direction. At sea God raised a storm which threatened the vessel, and Jonah was thrown overboard. Jonah was miraculously preserved by being swallowed by a whale. After three days Jonah was vomited up and cast upon the shore. Hearing the words of God a second time, Jonah obeyed them. While awaiting the destruction of Nineveh, he sat outside the city's walls, where God caused a gourd to grow up in the night to shade him. The people of Nineveh meanwhile repented and God spared the city. Seeing his predictions unfulfilled, Jonah reproached God, who then sent a great worm to destroy the gourd, and Jonah increased his reproaches, whereupon God asked Jonah why the people of Nineveh, who had repented, should not be spared when Jonah had so much pity for a gourd for which he had not toiled. As one resurrected, one who has been swallowed and released by darkness or death (belly of the whale), Jonah resembles Christ, Daire, Daniel, Fionn, Orpheus, Ra. Jonah is usually portrayed as being cast upon dry land by a whale or seated under a gourd-vine with a whale and a ship in the distance. His character is said to be stubborn. In allusion to the Biblical story any person causing disaster, grief or ill-luck, especially on shipboard, is called a Jonah.

Jonah's ship. The Christian Church. See Church.

JONAKR Norse lord of winterland, who marries Gudrun after she has been rescued from the sea. Their children are Erp, Hamdir and Sorli. See Gudrun.

JONATHAN Hebrew name meaning Gift of Jehovah. In the Old Testament a generous and valiant prince noted for his great friendship with David. Jocularly in the United States a typical American; from Jonathan Trumbull, a confidant of George Washington. Later called Uncle Sam. Also known as Brother Jonathan. See under Brother Jonathan. Compare John Bull.

Jonathan's arrows. Arrows shot to give warning but not to hurt; alluding to the arrows of the Biblical Jonathan.

Jonathan Wild. A notorious outlaw and thief. In various legends depicted as a coward, hypocrite, traitor, tyrant, never lapsing into a good or kind action.

JONATH-ELEM-RECHOKIM Literally, dove of the distant terebinths. Caption to the fifth Psalm, probably alluding to the mode in which it was sung.

JONES, TOM Protagonist of Fielding's History of Tom Jones. A foundling, later discovered to be the nephew of his patron, Squire Allworthy, whose heir he becomes. Tom is a generous dissipated fellow who finally settles down to marry the beautiful Sophia Western.

JONGLEUR In middle ages one of a class of Anglo-Norman, French, Provencal minstrels who visited castles and courts composing and reciting fabliaux, poems and songs, finally becoming mere story-tellers and buffoons. During one period the Catholic Church claimed they were heretics in disguise, disseminating doctrines that scoffed at the mysteries and ritual of Rome. Compare jester, troubadour.

JONKHEER A Danish knight; a member of the nobility.

JONQUIL September 12 birthday flower, symbolic of desire, evening fragrance, longings. In the language of flowers: I desire the return of affection.

JOPHIEL Hebrew name meaning beauty of God. One of the seven holy angels mentioned in the apocryphal book of Enoch.

JOPPA (JOPPE) Ancient Hebrew name of the city of Jaffa (Yafa), meaning beauty. Peter had his vision of tolerance at Joppa. Here Jonah embarked for Tarshish. It remains a great landing place of pilgrims.

JORD (FJORGYN, HLODYN, JORDH, JORTH) Literally, earth. Norse earth goddess. Daughter of Nat or Nacht (Night) and Annar (Water). One of the wives of Odin and, by him, mother of Thor. Also described as a daughter of Odin. Jord personifies the primitive uncultivated and unpopulated earth, and is an analogue of the Roman Terra. A husband of Frigga is also called Fjorgyn, which is one of the names by which Jord is known.

JORDAN (YARDEN) Literally, descend. A sacred river in Palestine. Worshiped as life-renewing, its water is collected in a bottle called Jordan.

JORDEGUMMA Swedish old woman of the earth. Counterpart of Madderakka. Name now means midwife.

JORMUNGANDR (IORMUNGANDR) Literally, earth's monster. In Norse mythology the Midgard serpent. Offspring of Loki, spirit of evil, brother of Fenris and Hela. It lay at the root of the Yggdrasil until Odin cast it into the sea. It grew until it encircled the earth, biting its own tail. Its writhings caused tempests until it was finally killed by Thor's hammer. The flood of its venom drowned Thor. Also called Midgardsormen.

JORMUNREK In the Volsung Saga king of the Gauts. Father of Randver, husband of Svanhild. When Bikki, his counselor, informs him that Randver and Svanhild have spoken words of love, Jormunrek hangs his son on a gallows tree and orders Svanhild trodden to death by horses. In the Dietrich legend Jormunrek is called Ermenrich and Bikki is called Sibeche. This story reveals the great tragedy of the year, Randver, spring sun, Svanhild, the summer-maid, being killed by Jormunrek, old king of winter. The betrayal incident resembles that of Bellerophon and Antaea, Joseph and Potiphar's wife, Theseus and Phaedra.

JORO In Japan a woman in public life. One of the terms for a courtesan and also for one of the ladies of the ancient Japanese court. She was expected to possess Dana, power of giving; Ksanti, forbearance or tolerance; Sila, proper conduct; Upsaya, skillful means; Virya, heroic

quality. Compare Bodhisattva.

JOSE, DON In Byron's Don Juan, Juan's father. He is the henpecked husband of Donna Inez and worried to death by his wife's proprieties.

JOSEPH (GIUSEPPE, JOE, JOEY, JOSE, JOSEPHUS, JOZEF) Literally, addition or increaser. In the Old Testament son of Jacob by his favorite wife Rachel. He was Jacob's eleventh son. Joseph's boast of future greatness made his brothers angry, and, when their father made Joseph a coat of many colors, indicating that he, unlike the others who were workmen, was to have special privileges, their hatred became so intense they stole the coat, threw him into a pit, and finally sold him into slavery for twenty pieces of silver. Dipping Joseph's coat in blood, they showed it to their father, saying he had been killed. Joseph was taken to Egypt where he was sold to Potiphar. When he rejected the advances of Potiphar's wife, she accused him falsely and he was thrown into prison. There, his ability to interpret dreams made him famous. The Pharaoh's dream of seven lean cattle swallowing up seven fat cattle and seven lean ears of corn devouring seven full ears of corn was repeated to him, whereupon he said the dream portended a famine, and he was made food administrator. During the famine his brothers came to Egypt for grain, and, in this manner, Joseph became reunited with them and met Benjamin (see), the full brother born after he had been sold into slavery.

Joseph has the attributes of a sun hero; the blood on his coat representing sunset, the pit into which he had been thrown, darkness. His stay in the pit, as well as his imprisonment, is an analogue of Daniel's stay in the lion's den, Jonah's in the belly of the whale, Ra's nightly trip through the body of the serpent, and the descent of other sun heroes into the underworld and their resurrection. Like sun heroes such as Apollo and Heracles, he serves those meaner than himself; thus the sun serves man, providing him with fertility, light and warmth. Like Christ he was a companion of criminals. One tempted by a woman and falsely accused, he resembles Art son of Conn, Bata, Bellerephon, Gunasarman, Hippolytus. In the Joseph story are found many familiar folktale motifs: a best loved son despised and betrayed by his brothers, bloody coat, compassionate executioner, cup in sack, dream interpreter (riddle solver), dreamer of future greatness which causes banishment, hero thrown into pit, one exposed to and resisting temptation, one unfairly accused, one who overcomes adversity, poor boy who becomes great and rich and thus fulfils a prophecy. Joseph was one who began life narcistically and, by the treatment he received from society, he awakened and became aware of his guilt of pride and his place as brother and man in society. In art usually represented as turning away from Potiphar's wife who holds his mantle. In the Koran he is called Yusuf, whereas Potiphar is called Kitfeer and his wife Zuleika. A long coat with a cape formerly worn by men, in allusion to Joseph's coat of many colors, is called a joseph. A jacket for women is called a josey. Resembles Gunasarman.

Joseph K. Bourgeois hero of Franz Kafka's The Trial. He is a bank clerk charged with a crime, the nature of which is never revealed to him. His attempts to defend himself against the unknown charges are interpreted as being a symbolic quest for divine justice. See K.

Joseph of Arimathea. A wealthy Israelite who believed Jesus was the Messiah. After the death of Jesus, he went to Pilate to claim the body. As the Sabbath was at hand, with the aid of Nicodemus, he wrapped the body in spices and laid it in his own tomb. In later legends he was imprisoned for forty-two years, during which time he received nourishment from the Sangraal, in which he had caught the blood which had dropped from the side of Jesus. After his release he traveled into northern Europe with the Grail and the spear with which Linginus had wounded the crucified Christ. In Britain, he founded the abbey of Glastonbury and there commenced the conversion of the British. In another version his bones with the sacred relics are preserved in a monastery on an island in the interior of Norway, where he became patron saint. In an ancient tale he is identified as the Fisher King (which see) who slays the pagan king of Norway and marries his daughter. God punishes him for this sin and the land becomes sterile. He typifies a hero in transit through the seasons.

Joseph Prudhomme. In Henri Monnier's Grandeur et Decadance de Joseph Prudhomme, a serene, self-important man of experience, who deals in absurd metaphors and wordy platitudes.

Joseph's coat of many colors. Light, sign of many blessings.

Joseph the carpenter. In the New Testament, husband of Virgin Mary. His genealogy traces back to David, Judah and Abraham, and he is portrayed as an honorable pious man.

Josephine (Jo, Josepha, Josie, Pheny). Feminine name corresponding to the masculine Joseph. In French history, a credulous, ignorant and superstitious woman born in the West Indies, who became Empress of France as wife of Napoleon Bonaparte.

JOSHAPHAT Hebrew name meaning Jah is judge.

JOSHAVIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is equality.

JOSHUA (JESHUA, JOSH, YEHOSHUA) Literally, Jehovah is salvation or Jehovah the Savior. In the Old Testament son of Nun. One of the twelve spies appointed to survey Canaan. As he and Caleb were the only two to report favorably, they alone of their generation were permitted to enter the Promised Land. He was a valiant fighter and a great hero, and in the battle being fought on a Friday at his request the sun, moon, and stars stood still for thirty-six hours that the Jews might continue the fight against the Amorites without desecrating the Sabbath. In one account he was swallowed by a whale as an infant and spit out on a distant shore. Kind people reared him, but he grew up to be called a fool and followed the trade of public hangman. It thus fell to his lot to hang his father and marry his mother, who was offered as part of his hangman's fee. As he was about to have intercourse with her, her breasts spouted milk. Joshua knew this was a warning, and he discovered the story of his parentage. He became the lieutenant of Moses and, after the death of Moses, the leader of the Israelites through the parted waters of the Jordan. He appears to be the hero of a sun myth. Like Oedipus, Joshua is an exposed child who returns

to his people and marries his mother (the dawn); like Christ, Heracles and others, he is the long-suffering one, the fool, who eventually is victorious; like Christ, Daniel, Jonah, Orpheus, Ra, he is resurrected after passing through the realm of darkness or death (belly of the whale or realm in which sun and stars stood still); he is the young sun or new year hanging the old sun or old year. Joshua is described as a great military leader with a fearless optimism. Originally his name was Oshea; in the New Testament he is called Jesus. See Fool, Hanging.

JOSIAH (JOSIAS) Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning Jehovah supports or given to Jehovah.

JOSIBIAH Masculine name from the Hebrew meaning Jah causes to dwell.

JOSS A Chinese household deity or idol. Pidgin English for deos (god).

Joss house. A Chinese temple or shrine.

Joss paper. Gold or silver cut into the form of a coin and burned by the Chinese at funerals. Probably typifies the coin which pays the fare of the dead.

Joss pidgin-man. A priest.

Joss stick. A stick of scented wood burned as incense in a joss-house; also used to measure time at night.

JOTHAM Literally, Jah is perfect. In the Old Testament youngest son of Gideon. He escaped the massacre of his seventy brothers at Shechem by Abimelech, his half-brother, a son of Gideon by a concubine. In a parable of the bramble and other trees, he prophetically denounced the Shechemites over whom Abimelech ruled, and he lived to see his prophecies fulfilled. A time myth. See Abimelech.

JOTI Hindu astronomer or astrologer who foretells fortunes. Also applies to an inferior order of Brahmans.

JOTUN In Norse mythology one of the race of giants who personified the hostile powers of nature and plotted the downfall of the gods and the corruption of the world. The Jotuns were conquered by Odin as the Titans were conquered by Zeus. The three giant maids or thrice-born giantess, the mother of evil, known as Aurboda, Gulveig-Hoder, and Hag of Iarnvid, counted as one of the Jotuns.

Jotunheim. Abode of the Jotuns, a race of giants. Situated on earth's outer rim. A dark mountainous region in the extreme east, north or north-east. One of the nine worlds. A root of the Yggdrasil extends into it. Also called Utgard.

JOUAKEHA Same as Ioskeha, which see.

JOURDAIN, MONSIEUR Hero of Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme. An elderly tradesman who has become wealthy, he makes himself ridiculous by his endeavors to acquire the accomplishments of those with whom he finds himself associating. He engages dancing, fencing and language tutors, but continues to cut an awkward figure.

JOURNEY Hazardous enterprise. Among the Jews a journey made on the Sabbath was not to exceed the distance between the ark and the extreme end of the camp, about seven-eighths of a mile. A Hindu, upon returning after a trip abroad, was required to pass through a rite of regeneration. For the purpose, an image of the female power of nature in the shape of a cow, a woman or a yoni was sculptured, and the person to be regenerated was pulled through it. Among the Sufis the ascetic and spiritual meditations of the mystics consisted of a journey of eight mansils or stages. In West Africa, before a man is allowed to visit his wife after a long journey, he must wash with a particular liquid and have the sorcerer place a certain mark on his forehead, to counteract any magic spell or curse which a strange woman might have cast on him. Other African tribesmen cleanse or purify themselves in various ways; the Bechuanas do it by shaving their heads.

JOVE Roman thunder god. Another name of Jupiter, which signifies Jovis pater or father Jove. Jove is the Roman equivalent of Jehovah and Zeus. In Milton's Paradise Lost Jove is placed among the fallen angels. In alchemy Jove is the metal tin; in astronomy another name for the planet Jupiter.

JOVIAL FRIARS Brethren of the lay order of Beata Maria, who were not required to lead an ascetic life.

Jovialness. In an Italian icon personified by a woman with wandering eyes although composed. She is scantily dressed, her crown is of amaranth. She holds fruit and an olive branch, on the top of which is a honeycomb with bees.

JOVINIAN A 4th century Christian monk. He opposed celibacy, fasting, etc., and twice was banished.

JOY Represented by a bell, lark, orange color, sun, tambourine, yellow.

Heavenly joy. Represented by a golden harp, a wreath of roses.

JOYCE A feminine and masculine name from the Latin, meaning joyful.

JOYEUSE A miraculous sword which appears in several romances of chivalry. The sword buried with Charlemagne was called Joyeuse. Typifies light rays.

JOZABAD Hebrew name meaning Jah endows.

JOZADAK Hebrew name meaning Jah is great.

JOZON Cornish masculine name which yields ever-existent sunlight. The same meaning underlies Hans, Janus, Johns, Jonas, Jones.

JUANITA (NITA) Feminine name, Spanish diminutive of Juana, feminine form of Juan (John).

JUBA A Negro dance which originated on the plantations of Southern United States.

JUBAL Literally, blast of trumpets or music. In Old Testament a descendant of Cain, son of Lamech and Adah. He invented the harp and shepherd's pipe or lyre and flute. Probably a wind and nature deity similar to Hermes or Pan.

JUBILEE (HOBEL) Literally, blast of a trumpet, flowing, or sounding. In Jewish history a season of rejoicing celebrated every fiftieth year from the entrance of the Hebrews into the Promised Land of Canaan. During the year no one sowed or

reaped; all were satisfied with what the earth and trees produced spontaneously; Hebrew slaves were set free with their wives and children; all lands or other possessions of inheritance that had been alienated or mortgaged reverted to their former owners or heirs of former owners. This law had been designed to prevent the rich from oppressing the poor and to remind all that Jehovah was the great proprietor and dispenser. In modern times, a Jubilee is the celebration of any fiftieth anniversary, as the founding of a church or city.

JUDAH (JUDA, JUDAS, JUDE, YEHUDAH) Literally, praise. In the Old Testament fourth son of Jacob and Leah. Ancestor of David, Solomon, and Christ. Founder of the tribe of Judah. The dying benediction of Jacob foretells the superior power and prosperity of the family of Judah and their continuance as chief of the Jewish race. Though not the first born, Judah came to be considered as the chief of Jacob's children, and his tribe the most numerous and powerful. After the death of Solomon, King of Israel, ten tribes under Jeroboam seceded and the remaining kingdom, consisting of the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, was known as Judah. Those of the seceded tribes were known as Israelites. In Judah, it is said, the true religion was preserved; whereas in Israel the people reverted to the worship of idols. The capital of Judah was Jerusalem. The word Jew derives from Judah. The tribe of Judah was symbolized by a lion and the color scarlet; it was associated with the zodiacal house Sagittarius.

JUDAS (JUDAH, JUDE) (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning praise. (2) In the New Testament, one of the apostles. Son of Alpheus and Mary, brother of James the Less. Identified with the zodiacal Aquarius. Also called Jude, Lebbeus and Thaddeus. (3) Judas Iscariot, one of the apostles. The name means man of Kerioth, and he was the only non-Galilean among the disciples. He is depicted as one who betrayed Christ with a kiss for the price of thirty pieces of silver and, after the crucifixion of Jesus, hanged himself. The pieces of silver were used to purchase Aceldama, a potter's field or graveyard for strangers. Thus he is said to be one who betrays another under the guise of friendship; one who betrays with a kiss; one who will betray for money but who fails to enjoy the fruits of his crime; one who is destroyed by a guilty conscience. In Central Europe, particularly in Germany, a straw image of Judas is burned in Easter bonfires. The ashes are planted on May Day as a preventive against blight. In various parts of the world images of Judas are hung in churches, and Judas candles are lighted. See icon, idol, image. Scholars state that with the kiss Judas attempted to place Jesus in a situation where his identity as Messiah would be unmistakably shown. They maintain that Judas stands in relation to Christ as deities of darkness or winter stand in relation to sun-heroes in fertility myths, that Judas understood that the death of Christ was necessary for regeneration (i.e., the return of verdure in the spring) and that the death of Judas had to follow that of Christ to fulfil the yearly as well as the daily cycle of light and darkness. The time of Judas sacrifices invariably coincides with the lighting of ancient fires

connected with fertility rites. Judas is identified with the zodiacal house Pisces. See Cain 2, Christ, crucifixion, hanging.

Judas colored. Red; pertains especially to the hair, from the tradition Judas Iscariot had red hair.

Judas eye. Among United States Southerners the evil eye is called Judas eye.

Judas kiss. Kiss of betrayal or treachery.

Judas Maccabees. In Hebrew tradition the most heroic of the Maccabees. He rose in revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes who tried to abolish the Jewish religion by substituting a Greek cult in the 2d century B.C., and delivered his people from tyranny.

Judas priest. A minced oath.

Judas tree. The rosebud tree on which Judas supposedly hanged himself, symbolic of guilt, remorse, resurrection. The flowers of the tree bloom before its leaves are fully out, typifying emotion outrunning reason.

JUDGMENT In an Italian icon personified by a naked man attempting to sit on the rainbow. He holds the compass, pendulum, rule and square.

God's judgment. Trial by ordeal, by single combat or the like, in which God supposedly interferes to vindicate the innocent.

Judgment Day. In Hebraic-Christian tradition day of word of final judgment of mankind at the end of the world; the final trial of mankind by God; Doomsday. Analogue of Ragnarok.

Judgment of Paris. A judgment which precipitates war or defeat, alluding to the award of the golden apple by Paris, which brought about the Trojan War.

Judgment Weather. Severe weather, suggesting divine displeasure or judgment.

Last Judgment. Card in tarot deck illustrated by a man, woman, and a child, the human ternary, rising from their graves as the Archangel blows the trumpet, signifying rebirth. Typifies the stage of spiritual unfoldment in which personal consciousness is on the verge of blending with the universal. Instrument of Pluto and all gods of the netherworld; ruler of internal life. Attainment: transformation. In divination corresponds to the number twenty-one and the Hebrew letter shin. Denotes: awakening, change of position, decision, motion, readjustment, rebirth, regeneration, renewal, travel; also loss through lawsuits. When card is in reverse: decision, pusillanimity, sentence, simplicity, weakness. Also called The Judgment.

JUDICA In Christian tradition Passion Sunday. So called from the opening words of the introit for that day, Judica me Deus.

JUDITH (YEHUDITH) Literally, praised. A Jewish widow who rescued her countrymen when they were besieged by the Assyrians. She gained the affections of their general Holofernes and, when he was intoxicated with wine, she cut off his head. Probably a light myth.

JUDY (1) A diminutive of Judith. (2) The wife of Punch in the Punch and Judy puppet show, thus any woman who excites ridicule. (3) Name given by English-speaking foreigners to a courtesan in China. (4) One of a class of Macedonian fairies who destroy those they induce to dance with them. A personification of storm or wind.

JUG (JUGGUL) An act of worship by which Brahmans expect

to acquire supernatural power. From the Sanscrit jagata (world).

JUG Drink, libations. Carries the same general symbolism as cup or vase, which see. As a colloquial expression, signifies a jail, prison or woman of low character. One of the eight familiar Buddhist symbols. It gives no sound when full, hence a man full of knowledge.

Empty Jug. Lack of knowledge.

Full Jug. Full of knowledge.

JUGGLER The name of a card in the tarot deck also called Magician, which see.

JUGGERNAUT (JAGADNATHA, JAGANNATH, JAGGURNATH) Hindu Lord of the World. A title of Krishna or Vishnu of the eighth avatar, or an idol of the deity. Worshiped as a remover of sin. Annually, on the occasion of his principal festival, the god is washed, at which time he presumably contracts a cold and is carried in his great car to the temple. When days later the car is dragged back, the multitude rejoices; thus the festival is one of regeneration. The erroneous idea once was held that, in a religious frenzy, many of his worshipers cast themselves under the wheels of the car. Actually, such immolation is opposed to the worship of Vishnu, as death pollutes the temple offerings. Because of this mistaken notion, a Juggernaut has come to signify that which ruthlessly and unnecessarily crushes whatever is in its path, or that which demands blind devotion or self-sacrifice, or causes infatuation, as the Juggernaut of fashion. The Sanscrit Jagannath resolves into jagat (all that moves) + natha (protector).

JU-I Chinese scepter with fungus-shaped head and curved stem. Primarily a diviner's wand; later emblem of power.

JUJU (1) Priest-king in Nigeria in West Africa. He is elected for a term of seven years and the prosperity of the town, especially the fruitfulness of the crops and the marriage-bed, are linked to his life. Should he become ill, famine and disaster would fall upon the people. At the slightest sign of infirmity he is apt to be put to death and for this reason the Juju rarely ventures to leave his compound. Compare King of the Wood. (2) In West Africa the brass idol typifying the Juju or containing the soul or spirit of the Juju, or worshiped as a fetish. Used as a talisman. An object of awe or religious veneration; hence anything inexplicably magical or mysterious. Compare joss.

Juju house. House in which fetishes are kept.

JUJUBE (JUJUBA) Spiny shrub plaited to make the crown of thorns with which Christ was crowned. Typifies sorrow, sacrifice. Also known as spina christi.

JUKSAKKA Lapp goddess of birth. Daughter of Maderakka. Her most important function was to change the girl child in a womb into a boy child and to make good hunters of the boys. Name signifying Bow Old Woman.

JULBOCK (YULE BUCK) In Scandinavian form of the Mumming Play a man dressed in skins. After a dramatic dance he is killed and revived; thus one who is resurrected.

JULIA (JULIE, JULIET) Feminine form of Julius.

JULIAN (JULE) Masculine name from a Roman family name; meaning sprung from or belonging to Julius.

JULIET The heroine of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. A Capulet, she loves and secretly marries Romeo, a Montague. The lovers suffer a tragic death because of a feud between their families.

JULIUS (JULES) Masculine name from a Roman family name and meaning soft-haired. In feminine form Juliana (Juliane, Julienne).

JULY Seventh month of the year named in honor of Julius Caesar. Its birthstone is the carnelian or ruby; its color is dark yellow; its flower is the daisy. The sun enters the zodiacal house of Leo about July 23. In China its emblems are the dragon and the lotus. In the West generally personified by mowers in the field.

July fourteenth. In France, Bastille Day.

July Fourth. In United States, Independence Day.

JUMALA Ancient Finnish All-Father. An air or sky god. Said to be invisible without attributes or distinguishing qualities. The Finnish name for God is still Jumala, which resolves into Jum (ever-existent sun) + ala (Allah or God who has existed forever). Also called Ilmarinen, which see, and Sangke (Light).

JUMART French fabled animal said to be the offspring of a bull and a mare or a she-ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow.

JUMNA Hindu river goddess; consort of Varuna.

Jumna River. Mythological river which normally was deep and treacherous, but which only rose to the knees of Vasudeva when he carried the infant Krishna. Compare Red Sea.

JUNAK In a Slavic tale, redeemer. Hero prince, the spirit of the steppes. Clad in gold armor, he rescues Princess Sudolisa, a sleeping beauty, from the spell cast over her by the ogre Kostey. Junak typifies the sun; Sudolisa, the summer-maid; Kostey, the demon of winter.

JUNE Sixth month of the year. From Junius, name of a Roman gens, which had been derived from Juno, the queen of heaven. Its birthstone is moonstone or pearl; its color is orange yellow; its flower is the orchid or rose. The sun enters the zodiacal house of Cancer the Crab about June 21. In China its emblems are the hare and pomegranate. In the West generally personified by horsemen galloping in chase. In Rome the month was dedicated to Vesta.

JUNIPER October 2 birthday flower, symbolic of asylum, fecundity, longevity, protection, remembrance, succor. Anciently, smoke of its green branches was the incense offered to infernal gods; its berries were burned at funerals to keep off evil spirits. In the Old Testament referred to as a ministering spirit.

JUNIUS Masculine name from a Roman gens name which had been derived from Juno.

JUNO (IUNO) Ancient Etruscan Great-mother. Personification of the procreative powers of each woman. In Roman times she became the wife of Jupiter and,

like him, a deity of light and sky. As queen of heaven and genius of womanhood watching over the female sex, she is the counterpart of the Greek Hera. In later Roman mythology she is represented as the passive productive principle and as an earth goddess with attributes of both Ceres and Cybele. As Cinxia, Domiduca, Huga or Jugalis, Matrona, Pronuba, or Unxia, she led womankind through the marriage rites and punished those who violated its duties. As Juno Callestis, she was a moon goddess resembling Astarte, and the kalends were sacred to her. As Juno Curitis (Quiritis) she was a war goddess, protectress of cities. As Juno Lucina, goddess of childbirth, protectress of women in labor, and portrayed with one hand empty waiting to receive the coming infant and in the other a lighted torch, symbol of life. As Juno Moneta, the warning one, the one who caused to remember. Her shrine on Capitoline hill was next to the public mint and this gave rise to the erroneous conclusion that she presided over the state's finances. In this manner Moneta became the source of mint, a place where coins are minted, and money. Moneta probably derives from the same root as Minerva. As Juno Regina, she was sovereign queen, sharing with Jupiter and Minerva the Capitoline temple and the dominant state cult. As Juno Sospita, she was savioress. As Virginensis, she was a virgin goddess, protectress of the chastity of maidens. Juno is akin to Diana, a feminine form of Dianus or Janus, and answers to a Greek form Zenon (Zeus), a name which traces back to the Sanscrit Varuna. She usually is shown as a woman of imposing figure, beautiful and stately, holding in one hand a scepter, which sometimes has a cuckoo at the top, and in the other hand, a pomegranate. The cuckoo, goose, lamb, and peacock were sacred to her. Also sacred to her were the dittany, lily, pomegranate and willow.

Junones. In Roman belief protectors of women. Souls of deceased mothers that became dispensers of fate. Parallel the Norse Disirs.

Junonian. A woman who is haughty, queenly, regal, stately, and possesses self-esteem.

JUPITER (IUPPITER, JUPPITER) (1) Ancient Italian Father or Lord of Heaven, provider of fertilizing rains. Supreme tutelary god of the Romans who gradually became identified with the Greek Zeus. Lord of life, light, and aerial phenomena; ruler of the Silver Age. See under age. Son of Saturn, whom he dethroned, and Rhea; mate of Juno; father of Minerva. With Juno and Minerva, he shared the Capitoline temple and the dominant state cult. His titles were numerous; he was: Jupiter Capitolinus or Jupiter Tarpeius, protector of Rome, worshiped in a temple dedicated to him by the Tarquins and erected on the lofty Capitoline hill. As Capitolinus he presided over the Roman games. Jupiter Elicius, giver of lightning. Jupiter Fidius, guardian of law, defender of truth, protector of justice and virtue. Jupiter Fulgurator or Fulminator, deity of lightning. Jupiter Imperator (ruler), Invictus (unconquerable), Opitulus (helper), Praedator (giver of booty), Stator (supporter), Triumphator (giver of triumph), or Victor (conqueror), to whom consuls appealed on assuming office and to whom victorious generals offered thanks in the solemn processions to his

temple which marked their triumphs. Jupiter Latialis or Latiaris, presiding over the Feriae Latinae. Jupiter Lucerius or Lucesius, whose habitation was in the bright shining firmament. Lucerius corresponds to Lycius, an epithet of Apollo or Phoebus meaning light. Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the all-powerful, the best and most high. Jupiter Pluvius, rain giver, analogue of the Greek Zeus Ombrios. Jupiter Serenator, serene skies. Jupiter Terminus, protector of boundaries and enclosures, resembling the Greek Hermes and Zeus Horios. Jupiter Tonans or Tonitrualis, lord of thunder. As Dius Fidius he was witness of men's fidelity to their oaths. He was called Jove, especially in poetry. The name Jupiter is a contraction of Diovis pater or Diespiter, which is derived from the Hindu dyaus, i.e. bright heaven. The Jovis or Ju in Jupiter is identical with the Greek Zeus, with the Anglo-Saxon Tiw, and the Old High German Zio. Etymologically Jupiter yields Ju (Ever-existent) + piter (Father).

Although, like Zeus, he was lord of life and death, unlike Zeus he was not controlled by the Fates or Moirae, and he never visited mankind on earth. Nevertheless, he determined the course of human affairs and made known the future through the flight of birds and other signs in the heavens. His name, like Aum and Jao, was used as a talisman. As prince of light, white was sacred to him; among medieval alchemists, Jupiter designated tin; in heraldry it stands for azure, the blue of the heavens. Sacred to him were the eagle and the ox. He usually is portrayed on a throne of ivory holding a sheaf of thunderbolts and a scepter; beside him stands an eagle. In Christianity, Jupiter and his thunderbolts became the Christus crucifixus.

(2) Greatest of the planets; largest body in the solar system except the sun. Fifth in order from the sun; the royal planet; ruler of the zodiacal mansion Sagittarius; lord of Thursday. In astro-mythology shepherd of the stars connected with the productive power of nature and giver of abundance. According to mystics it symbolizes ethereal absorption into cosmic being and controls the generous and noble traits of human nature, such as goodwill, hope, spirituality, veneration. It is the great authority and provides those born under its influence with frankness, straightforwardness, uprightness and controls the solar-plexus system or nerves, producing bankers, dignitaries and judges. Its intelligence is that of conciliation. Astrologists assign the royal color, purple, to it, and the musical note B flat or A sharp. It is pictured by three suns, symbolic of earthly fire maintained by heavenly fire and rising out of the waters in the form of steam, which falls back as beneficent rain. These three suns are united by lines forming a kind of 4, which explains the heiroglyphic simplification. The symbol is placed at the head of medical prescriptions. In Mohammedanism planet presiding over magistrates and religious officials.

Jupiter Ammon. Name given by the Romans to the Egyptian god Ammon.

Jupiter's beard. House leek, which is used as a charm against evil spirits and lightning. At one time in Europe it was grown on the thatch of houses.

Jupiter Scapin. A nickname of Napoleon. In Moliere's Les Fourberies de Scapin, Scapin is a valet famous for his knavery.

Jupiter Tonans. The thunder-

ing Jupiter. A nickname of the London Times in the days of its greatness in the middle of the 19th century.

Malus Jupiter. Latin expression for bad weather.

JURISPRUDENCE Symbolized by the color scarlet. Personified by a man or woman in the robe of a doctor of law, holding a scroll of the law. Allegorical figures of Justice and Truth and tables of law stand in the background.

JUROJIN In Japanese mythology one of the Shichi Fukujin, the seven deities of good fortune. God of longevity, controller of good health. The South Pole incarnate. Short of stature with a big head, he holds a stick to the top of which is tied a book, which contains the life limit of every individual in the world. He is accompanied by a black deer, signifying an age of over 2,000 years.

JURUPARI Brazilian persecutor and killer of men. Chief deity of a cult pertaining to men's initiation rites. Virgin-born of beer and a fish-bite, his sacred relics were made from trees that grew out of his ashes. Women were not permitted to gaze upon his images; those who saw them became poisoned.

JUSTICE (1) Symbolized by balanced scales, blue color, coronal of stars, palm, the perpendicular, square. Typified by health, which is associated with proper living. In Christian tradition one of the four cardinal virtues and symbolized by a plumb line and triangle. The other virtues are fortitude, prudence, temperance. In Egyptian mythology the goddess Maat. In Europe of the middle ages personified by a woman brandishing a drawn sword, attacking a man (Everyman). In Greek antiquity the goddess Themis, portrayed as a blindfolded woman holding balanced scales in her right hand and a sword in her left. Her inability to see indicates impartiality. In an Italian icon personified by a blindfolded virgin in white carrying a fasces in one hand and a flame in the other. An ostrich stands beside her. Also personified by a man in a long somber robe wearing a human heart as a jewel. The heart is engraved with the female image of truth or justice. The man looks down at open law books on the ground; to denote integrity in a judge he must never take his eyes off the justice of the laws and the contemplation of naked truth. In Roman mythology the goddess Justitia. (2) Card in tarot deck illustrated by the goddess Themis with her sword and a pair of scales. Instrument of the deities of justice. Lover of harmony and order. Attainment: active administration of law. In divination corresponds to the number twelve and the Hebrew letter lamedh. Denotes: accuracy, balance, conscientiousness, equity, exactitude, impartiality, poise, probity, rebirth; also law suits relating to material affairs and strength or force, which is arrested. When card is in reverse: bigotry, legal complications.

Jedwood (Jedburgh, Jeddart) justice. The hanging of a suspected criminal and the holding of a trial afterward. From the name of a Scotch town on the border, where raiders were subjected to this type of justice.

Poetic justice. In dramas and other literary works the reward of the virtuous and the punishment of the guilty, sometimes accomplished accidentally.

JUSTIN (JUSTUS) Masculine name from a Roman family name, meaning just. Feminine form is Justina or Justine.

JUSTITIA Roman goddess of justice. Portrayed as a blindfolded woman, inasmuch as justice is impartial, not swayed by what she sees. She holds evenly balanced scales and a sword.

JUVENTAS Roman goddess of youth. Her attributes also applied to the imperishable vigor and immortal glory of Rome. Identified with the Greek Hebe.

JUZU Japanese rosary.

K

K Eleventh of a class or series; tenth if the letter J is not counted. Occult significance: nervousness; its period is for two years. It denotes magnetic, vivid individuality. Character traits: bluntness, dreamer, generosity, idealism, talent. In divination, its numerical value is eleven or two. Physical weak spot: nerves. Symbolic correspondence: strength. Tarot correspondence: Strength. Zodiacal correspondence: Leo or Mars. Among Hebrew cabalists, character traits are: forcefulness, renown, studiousness, talent. In low form: abuse of power, arrogance, dissipation. In Roman numeral notation, 250; with a dash over the letter, 250,000. Parallels the Arabic kaf (k) and kha (kh); the Egyptian hieroglyph throne, which corresponds to g or k; Greek kappa; Hebrew kaph (palm of hand), which more correctly corresponds to kf. Compare Alphabet Affiliations. K.

K. Protagonist of Franz Kafka's The Castle. He is a land surveyor, whose story is interpreted to be symbolic of mankind's search for divine grace. His search sometimes is compared to that of John Bunyan's Christian. See Joseph K.

KA (1) In Burmese belief a name of Chinun Way Shun, the primordial creator of all nats and sender of good harvests. (2) In Egyptian antiquity, the double or second self. The spirit or astral body, the vital force. At birth every living thing, animals, men, objects, plants, was believed to have two forms, the visible and invisible or double, which lived on after death in the body of an animal, in an image, or in the mummified form in the tomb. It retained consciousness and prepared the afterworld to receive the body. The double of the Delta region (Aalu or heaven), which the soul reached after a long journey beset with perils was called Ka. Food for a person's ka was buried with the body which had to remain intact that the ba might return to it. As an alter-ego or guardian spirit, kings had many kas. Ka-Khu-Khat was an Egyptian triad representing spirit-soul-body. Akin to the Roman genius. See ba, haibet, khu. (3) In Hinduism the unknown god. An epithet of Brahma, Daksha, and Prajapati. Based on a hymn of the Rig-Veda, an independent abstract deity revered as a supreme god. (4) In Japanese ka signifies a poem or song.

KAABA (CAABA, KAABEH) Mohammedan shrine at Mecca. According to tradition, it was built by Abraham and Ishmael on the site where Adam first worshiped after his expulsion from the Garden of Eden, and where, after having wandered across the earth for two hundred years, he

received forgiveness. All Moslems face it when praying. It contains the sacred stone Hajar al Aswad, which is said to have been a ruby brought from heaven by the angel Gabriel and made black by the sins of those who have touched it. The stone, about seven inches long, apparently a meteorite, is in the northeast corner at a height convenient for pilgrims to kiss. From Arabic kabah (square house), and a name akin to Cuba, cube.

KAAN (CAAN) Mexican for heaven; kan or can is Mexican for four (as the directions or winds) and a title for the being the creator had authorized to guard the pillar or pillars that support the sky. Kan also means yellow, the color of fire. It resolves into ak-an, i.e. great-one.

KAARE Norse giant of the wind; son of Fornjot (storm), father of Iokul (icicle), grandfather of Snaer (snow).

KABA (KAVA) Finno-Ugric spirit of fate or providence. Father of Pulah, which see. Among Russians called Chuvash. Corresponds to Dzajaga, Moira.

KABAH Prehistoric sacred ruins in South America. A name akin to Kaaba and Kaba.

KABAKA Emperor; title of Uganda sovereigns.

KABANDHA A Hindu rakshasa (goblin or evil spirit) with an enormous eye in his breast. Slain by Rama.

KABEIROI See Cabiri.

KABIBONOKKA Algonquin hero of the north. One of the quadruplets born of the primordial mother who died in bringing them to life. The others are Kabun, west; Shawano, south; Wabun, east.

KABIL Mayan deity whose name signifies He-of-the-lucky-hand. He cured the sick merely by touching them. An aspect of Itzamna.

KABOI Ancestral god in Bolivia and Brazil. He led the people from the lower to the upper world by bird call.

KABUN Algonquin hero of the west. One of the quadruplets born of the primordial mother who died in bringing them to life. See Kabibonokka.

KACHES Literally, brave ones. Armenian fairies or supernatural beings. Spirits usually good in themselves, but often used by God to execute penalties. Sometimes they are mischievous and steal grain and wine or kidnap and torture men, holding captive those who descend from their stock. The kaches are musicians heard singing at night, thus wind spirits.

KACHINAS Zuni masked gods, happy and comradely supernaturals who live at the bottom of a lake in an empty desert. They are spirits of dead Zuni, are always dancing, and participate in sacred ceremonies along with the living.

Kachina priest. Masked Zuni priest, chief of the supernatural world; impersonator of a masked god. When wearing the mask of a god, the priest becomes for the time being the supernatural himself and must assume the obligations of anyone who for the time being is sacred. He is taboo, he dances, he observes esoteric retreat, and he plants prayer-sticks. He is called the daylight

child of a kachina.

KA-DAM-PA Reformed Red Cap Sect of Tibetan Buddhism. Founded by Atisa. Later reforms were made by Tsong-kha-pa and the name became Ge-lug-pa (Yellow Cap Sect). Vajrasattva was worshiped as Adi-buddha.

KADDISH (KADISH) Among the Jews a form of prayer and thanksgiving, particularly referring to the sanctification of God's name used on occasions of commemoration and mourning; an act of invocation. In death anniversary and mourning rites, the name of the deceased is recited, i.e. kept alive. To call out the name gives the deceased fresh life and vigor, the name being identical with the person. Kaddish means holy.

KADEIN Ladies of the Turkish palace; inmates of the harem of the sultan as distinguished from the odalisk, who are under the kadein as servants, but who may act as concubines to the sultan.

KADESH Literally, holy. In the Old Testament a camping place in the wilderness, whence the Israelites were turned back to begin their long wandering, after their presumptuous effort to enter Canaan by the pass Zephath immediately north of Kadesh shortly after they left Mount Sinai. They returned thirty-eight years later, and soon after entered the Promised Land. Also Kades, Kadesh-barnea. (2) Ancient Hittite goddess; a form of Astarte. The holy one or mistress of the gods, she was the patroness of prostitutes, and sacred prostitution was practiced in her rites. Also Quedesh.

KADESHOTH Women devoted to the Moabite god Baal-peor. They offered themselves in sacred prostitution in a small tent called a quibbah. See prostitution.

KADMIEL Hebrew name meaning God the primeval.

KADOSH Literally, holy one. In Jewish martyrology a saint; title given to persons who have died for their faith.

KADR, AL Night on which the angel Gabriel is said to have given the Koran to Mahomet. It is supposed to fall on the seventh of the last ten nights of Ramadan, or the night which comes between the 23rd and 24th days of the month.

KADRU In Hinduism the father of Sesa, the cosmic snake, also the mother of the nagas (snakes). Probably a primordial bi-sexual deity or deity of undetermined sex. See Androgynous deities.

KAF Moslem mountain consisting of a single emerald, believed to surround the earth. In it genii or giants dwell, and its reflection gives the azure hue to the sky.

From Kaf to Kaf. From one end of the world to the other. The sun supposedly rises from one of the peaks of Kaf and sets on an opposite one.

KAFIR (KAFFIR) Literally, infidel. An Arabic term of contempt applied to all who reject Islam, especially unbelievers in Africa. From this application the name has been applied to a group of South African tribes of the Bantu family. A Kafir is noted for his fine physique. The Kafirs are socially well organized, possess agricultural skill, and a warlike character.

KAFKA, FRANZ Twentieth century novelist who dealt with the theme that man is punished; then he seeks to discover what he is guilty of. This is opposed to Dante, in whose works punishment fits the crime.

KAGAMI (YATA-KAYAMI) In Japanese mythology sacred octagonal mirror which lured Amaterasu, the sun-goddess, out of the cave of darkness. Probably signifies the eight directions and the light shining in each.

KAGUHANA In Japanese Buddhism deity of the double-faced head, who smells all evil doing. He is at the left of the throne of Emma. Resembles Janus. See Mirume.

KAGURA The laughter-producing obscene dance performed by Ame-no-Uzume to lure Amaterasu, the Japanese sun-goddess, from the cave of darkness. Ceremonial dance relating to the three episodes of early Shinto religion: the sun-goddess leaving the cave of darkness; the beginning of life on earth; the ebb and flow of the tide controlled by Hiko-hohodemi.

KAGUTSUCHI Japanese god of destructive and purifying fire. Deity of summer heat, his birth burned the vagina of Izanami, his mother, and caused her death, whereupon his father Izanagi cut him into five pieces, and five mountain gods sprang up from his blood. Invoked against conflagrations. His name signifies shining-elder; also called Hino-haya-yagi-wono-kami and Homusubi.

KAHIT Wind deity of the Wintun tribe of Copehan (California) Indians. See Olelbis.

KAHUNA Hawaiian medicine man or shaman; a high priest who employs charms and incantations.

KAIF Arabian state of bliss; a condition of voluptuous and dreamy repose.

KAIKA In Hindu legend the cruel stepmother of the god Rama.

KAILASA Holy mountain, paradise. Hindu Olympus. Twin of Mount Meru.

KAINGANG An overly agressive, self-destructive Indian tribe of the Brazilian highland. Also called Botocudo.

KAIRA-KHAN Altai-Tatar heaven or Over-god. Name meaning merciful khan (lord). His abode is placed in the seventeenth heaven. Identical with Bai Ylgon.

KAISER Title of Austrian and German emperors. Derived from the Roman Caesar, family name of first Roman emperors.

KAITABHA Hindu danava (demon) who sprang from the ear of Vishnu. With Madhu, he stole the Vedas from Brahma and, with them, entered the sea. Vishnu, assuming the head of a horse, rescued the Vedas and slew Kaitabha and Madhu.

KAITO Japanese legendary general and warrior hero.

KAIWAN Ethiopian earth-mother, goddess of plenty. Name akin to the Chinese Kwanyin, European Queen, Hebrew Chiun, Hindu Kun, Japanese Kwannon.

KAKAITCH Makah Indian thunderbird. His tongue makes fire (lightning), thus he is invested with a twofold character. He

feeds on whales. Also called Hahness, T'hlu-kluts, Tu-tutsh. Compare Too-lux.

KA-KHU-KHAT Egyptian triad representing spirit-soul-body. See Ka.

KAKURE-KIRISHITAN In Japan, Christians who keep their faith a secret, pretending not to be Christians.

KALA Literally, Black One. Brahman personification of death, destiny, or time. A supreme deity, creator and destroyer (swallower) of the universe. After each destruction the universe is reborn, but the wise who understand all things attain union with the creator and are not reborn. At different periods identified with Brahma, Siva, Vishnu, etc. (2) Bali evil spirit appeased by sacrifice. One of a class of demons.

KALACHAKRA (KALACAKRA) Buddhist Wheel of Time, represented as a wheel in motion. Also the name of the lord of the Wheel of Time. Usually shown with four faces, typifying the four winds, and twenty-four arms. Color, blue; emblems, khadga (sword) and vajra (thunderbolt); ornaments, Bodhisattva and a belt of vajra. In Tibet called Pal-du-chi-khor-lo or dPal-dus-kyi-korlo.

KALAIS In Greek mythology son of Boreas. He drives the Harpies away. Wind deity.

KALAMAHAKALA Buddhist Great Black Lord or Black Mahakala. A Dharmapala; protector of science. Emblem: a rosary of skulls. In Tibet called Gom-po-na-chhem-po or mGon-po-nag-po-ch'en-po.

KALASA A Buddhist vase or ewer for holding amrita (ambrosia). Non-tantric symbol of Amitayus, Cumda, Kubera, Maitreya, Manla, Padmapani, Vasudhara. In China the vase which holds the water of life, emblem of Kwan-yin.

KALA-SIVA In Hinduism an aspect of Siva, Kala meaning black and signifying death or time. Lord of the whole world, impartial to the young, mature, and old. Beginner as well as destroyer, as each time the world is destroyed (swallowed by him) it is reborn. See Kali 2.

KALAVATRI A fierce Hindu deity.

KALCHAS (CALCHAS) A Greek soothsayer.

KALEVALA Literally, land of heroes. Finnish collection of epics. The great hero of the work is Wainamoinen, and much of the action is developed around Sampo, an object that provides one with anything he wishes. The name is derived from Kaleva, i.e. father of heroes.

KALI In Hinduism: (1) Personification of the ace on a die. An evil spirit who causes Nala, the lover of Damayanti, to lose his kingdom in gambling. Thus the ace is a symbol of ill-luck. (2) The Black One, consort of Siva. A blood-thirsty avenger goddess; one of the two flickering tongues of the black-pathed Agni, the other being Karali. The supreme mother goddess Durga in destructive aspect. In her dual role, she is benefactress and universal mother on her right side, on her left side she is fury and ogress; thus she devours or takes back the life she has produced. She invented the

Sanscrit alphabet, each letter of which is one of the skulls on her necklace. Sacrifices to her are bloody; bulls and goats are offered to her in the Dussera, an autumn (death-season) festival. She is portrayed as black or dark blue with the insides of her hands red. She wears a necklace of human heads and a belt of blood-stained hands. Her protruding tongue is marked with blood. She stands on the body of Siva. In other forms, she is Chandi, Parvati, Sati, and Uma. The name of the city of Calcutta probably represents the ghat or landing place of Kali, the steps by which her worshipers descend into the waters of the Ganges.

KA-LI-HA (KALA, KALIKA) In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen Lohan. Like Tan-mo-lo-Po-t'o, assigned to Ceylon with a retinue of a thousand arhats. His station or sphere of influence was supposed to be the lion region. He is portrayed with long eyebrows, which he holds up from the ground.

KALIKA In Buddhism the fourth arhat, who went as a missionary to Tamradripa in Bengal. He holds two golden trinkets. His name means the timely. In Tibet called Du-den-dorje or Dus-ldanrdo-rje.

KALINAGO Ancestor of the Carib Indians. When he was killed by his sons, his soul found an avatar in a terrible fish, Atraioman, who pursued his slayers.

KALINAK (KALIYA) Hindu black dragon or snake which had a thousand heads and withheld the waters. Drought demon slain by Krishna.

KALIVINKA Japanese celestial nightingale; heavenly singer.

KALI-YUGA In Hindu theosophy the fourth and present age of the world, the black age, in which man has degenerated and turned to wickedness; spirituality is at its lowest point and materialism is strong. The other three ages are Krita, Treta, Dvapara. See Kalki, yuga.

KALKI (KALKIN) Literally, white horse. In Hinduism the tenth and last avatar or incarnation of Vishnu; yet to come. He will appear at the end of the Kali age seated on a white horse carrying a drawn sword blazing like a comet for the final destruction of the wicked, the renewal of creation, the restoration of purity. Compare Ragnarok.

KALLAH In Hebrew a bride.

KALLAI Hebrew name meaning Jah is light.

KALLAN Member of a tribe in Southern India notorious as thieves.

KALLYNTERIA In Greek antiquity a festival celebrated at Athens on the 19th of the month of Thargelion (May), when the statue of Athena was freshly beautified.

KALMA Finnish god of the tombs.

KALPA In Hindu cosmogony an aeon; 4,320,000,000 solar years. A day and night of Brahma. A cycle, the interval of time between the creation and destruction of the world. Identical with Brahma-kalpa.

KALSERU Rainbow serpent of northern and western Australia; bringer of rain and fertility.

KALUK Generic term for spirits among Burma Buddhists. Also called nat.

KALU KUMARA YAKA Sinhalese demon who causes fever, prevents conception, and delays childbirth. Originally a Buddhist saint who was able to travel through the air. When he fell in love with a mortal princess he lost his superhuman power, died, and transformed into a fallen angel.

KALUNGA Angola (Africa) death god.

KALYB In the Saint George legend the Lady of the Woods stole him from his nurse, raised him as her own child, and endowed him with supernatural gifts. When she was torn to pieces by demons, he enclosed her in a rock. Probably a sun hero.

KALYDONIAN BOAR (CALYDONIAN BOAR) In Greek mythology sent by Artemis to ravage the land of Oineus when he slighted her by failing to offer sacrifices of the first fruits of the harvest. Famine monster.

KALYPSO (CALYPSO, KALUPSO) In Greek mythology daughter of Atlas the sky pillar or support. She resided on Ogygia (Ogugia), the navel of the earth, and detained Odysseus on her island paradise. An aspect of the moon.

KALYPTRA In Greek antiquity veil which women wore over their faces and as a head-dress.

KAMA (CAMA, KAMADEVA) Literally, desire. In Buddhism a form of Mara, tempter of Buddha. In the Puranas, god of love; in later Hindu literature, god of impure sensual desire. His wife is Rati (voluptuousness). He is represented as a beautiful youth attended by nymphs. He carries a bow of sugar cane with a bowstring of bees; each of his five arrows (i.e. five senses) is tipped with a distinct flower to inspire love. On one occasion, while Siva was in deep meditation, Kama interrupted him. Angered by this rash action Siva with his glance burned Kama to ashes and he lost his corporeal shape, whence he is called Ananga (bodiless). He also is known as Kandarpa (proud), Madana (intoxicating), Manmatha (confusing). Sacred to Kama are the cuckoo, dolphin, parrot, and sparrow. Cupid and Eros resemble him.

KAMAAINA Literally, child of the land. In Hawaii designation of one residing in the place of his birth. Compare kanaka.

KAMADHENU (KAMDHAIN, KAMDHENU) Hindu fabulous wish-cow. Goddess of plenty produced by the churning of the sea. Also called Nandini, Surabhi. Analogue of Audhumla.

KAMADO HARAI Japanese kitchen-range-expulsion dance. Performed the last day of each month to expel evil spirits from the stove. It includes the ringing of bells by a priest or priestess wearing carved lion-headdress before a kitchen range or at Kojin shrine. See Kojin.

KAMAIMA Among Carib (Honduras) Indians a term which embodies all forms of black magic. It causes mysterious ailments, sudden death. A kamaima is an avenger who relentlessly follows a victim until the opportunity arrives to murder him secretly. The term also is applied to a dis-

grace or misfortune or the irrepressible lust for revenge which forces a person to commit murder or some other terrible act.

KAMAK Iranian drought demon. Gigantic bird which overshadowed the earth and held back the rain until the rivers dried up. It ate animals and men as if they were grains of corn. Drought demon killed by Keresaspa.

KAMALAMITRA Hero of the Hindu tale Descent of the Sun. His wife was so beautiful, Kamalamitra grew boastful, whereupon the gods separated the lovers, who were doomed to wander over the terrifying sea of mortality before being reunited. This is a light myth, in which the sun Kamalamitra and the dawn are separated. Kamalamitra makes his pilgrimage across the sky and both die (i.e. experience mortality) before they are reborn and reunited in the morning. His name yields Lover (Kama) + the sun (la Mithra).

KAMA-LOKA (KAMA-LOKIC, KAMA-RUPA) Buddhist world of the senses, in which sensual desire prevails. The lowest of the worlds of sentient creatures, it extends from Avichi (world of evil) to the lowest of the hells, and thus embraces eleven lokas. Above it are the Arupa-loka (formless world) and Rupa-loka (world of form).

KAMEN Slavonic word for stone, a sun emblem or image. It yields great (ka) Amon (men), and is akin to Kami, ancient name for Egypt, and Khama, Hebrew for sun.

KAMI (KAMIT) (1) Early name for Egypt meaning land of the hot great sun. From the same source as kamen and khama. (2) Shinto title for deity. Japanese word for that which is divine or miraculous, applied to the gods, their descendants, the mikados, and deified heroes. Equal to lord, cognate with khan. The Japanese Protestant name for God is Kami.

Kamidama. Japanese God or spirit shelf. Shelf of unpainted white wood on which small sacred images are placed in a Shinto household.

Kamiless month. See Kaminashi-tsuki.

Kami-no-kuni. Land of gods.

Kami-yo. Age of the gods.

Way of Kami. Way of Gods of Shinto religion.

KAMINARISAN (RAIJIN) Japanese thunder god; he lives on summer clouds and is always naked. He has horns on his head and tusks in his wide mouth; he carries a circle of twelve round flat drums which he beats with sticks. He comes to earth and eats oheso (human navels), and that is why children are clothed.

KAMI-NASHI-TSUKI Japanese kamiless month. In the tenth lunar month (October), all the gods assemble at Kitsuki, shrine of Susa-no-wo in Izumo, to arrange all marriages that are to occur in the country during the coming year. Thus it is the month without gods, and verdure begins to die, except in Izumo, where it is called Kami-ari-tsuki (kami-present-month). Regarded as inauspicious for weddings.

KAMI-NO-TSUKAI Shinto deity messengers. Usually they are animals, birds, fish, or insects.

KAMISHIMO A ceremonial costume formerly worn by the Samurai in Japan.

KAMLAT Tartar evocation of the devil by means of magic drums.

KAMPOS TANC Hungarian shepherd's dance. Performed by men with a shepherd's hat and crook. Probably the outgrowth of the ancient leap dance performed for the welfare of the flock.

KAMSA (KANSA) In Hindu mythology an Asura; cousin or uncle of Krishna. King of Mathura, he was warned by a prophet that a child of Devaki, in most accounts said to be his cousin, would slay him and usurp his throne. Kamsa murdered the first six of Devaki's children, but the seventh, Balarama, was smuggled away (compare Achilles), and when Krishna was born, Devaki and her husband fled, carrying the infant with them. This incident compares with the flight of Joseph and Mary to Egypt with the infant Jesus. Kamsa eventually was slain by Krishna. Thus the light (Krishna) escaped the darkness (Kamsa) and returned to fulfill the prophecy. The struggle symbolizes the defeat of the old and the victory of the new spirit of vegetation. It compares with the Arthur-Modred and Moses-Pharaoh legends.

KAMUI YUKAR Version of the Oina, Ainu book of teachings, as related by the ill-natured gods.

KAMU-MIMUSUBI (KAMI-MIMASUBI) Japanese female principle, the In. Divine producing goddess. See Taka Mimusubi.

KAN (1) Signifies water in the Chinese Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams) used for purposes of divination. (2) See Kaan.

KANAAN In the Old Testament son of Ham, grandson of Noah. Founder of the land of Kanaan (Canaan), or Promised Land. See Canaan.

KANAKA Literally, man. In Hawaii, Polynesia, etc., a native. Compare kamaaina.

KANAKABHARADVAJA In Buddhism the eighth arhat, who went as a missionary to Aparagohana. Name meaning bearer of the golden banner. Usually shown holding a banner in meditation mudra. In Tibetan, Dha-ra-dhva-dsa-ger-chen.

KANAKAMUNI In Buddhism second Manusibuddha. Mudra: right hand in abhaya, left hand in dhyana. Asana: dhyana on lotus. In Tibetan, Ser-thup or gSer-thub.

KANAKAVATSA In Buddhism seventh arhat; he went as a missionary to the Saffron Peak in Kashmir. Name meaning golden calf. He holds a pasa (jeweled noose). In Tibetan, Ser-beu or gSer be'u.

KANASZ TANC Hungarian sword dance derived from Pagan dances which celebrated vegetation rites and victory.

KANCHENJUNA In Tibetan Buddhism the five brothers who became the spirits of deified mountains. See under mountain.

KANDE YAKE In Ceylon deified spirit (yaka) of a mighty hunter named Kande Wanniya. Invoked for success in hunting. The recent dead go to the land of Kande Yake.

KANE (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning bright, tribute. (2) Polynesian chief deity; creator of the first human couple, fashioner of earth and the two heavens, one for the gods and one for man. His name signifies sun-light. He also is known as Tangaloa (Lord of light) and is the equivalent of Tane.

KANG In the Chinese zodiac the Neck, four stars in the form of a bent bow, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, Rho, in the feet of Virgo. In the eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the sky dragon, element metal. A very unfortunate time.

KANGAROO Emblem of Australia; colloquially, an Australian. Symbolic of a boon companion, gregariousness, peacefulness, sky-larking, sportiveness, unintelligence. Typifies a leaper, long-footedness, pouch-carrier, romper.

KANJI In Japanese mythology pearl of ebb. See Manji.

KANJUR With the Tanjur, Tibetan sacred book. Corresponds to the Tripitaka.

KANNUSHI A Shinto priest or god-master who, like the gods, never winks.

KANOKAFATSO In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohans. He is said to have understood all systems, good and bad, and was stationed in Kasmir. Identical with the Sanscrit Kanakavatsa.

KANOOK Evil principle in the mythology of Alaskan Indians. He was the deity of darkness and had a wolf form. He controlled the water, which he would not release, and which Yehl, his brother, the beneficent spirit of light who had the form of a raven, obtained from him by cunning and deception for the benefit of mankind.

KANSAN Second of the North American glacial periods.

KANSAS Emblem; sunflower. Motto: Ad Astra Per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties). Nickname: Jayhawk. Also called Bleeding Kansas because of its many fights over the slavery question.

KANTHA In Hinduism a great gem which illumes the underworld.

KANTHAKA Great White horse of Buddha.

KANTHAROS See cantharus.

KA-NUB (KANOBUS) In Egyptian mythology bull typifying Ptah. Resolves into ak-an-obus, i.e. great sun, eye of light.

KANVA Vedic blind seer who restored the sight of Agni after he lost it. Hindu eclipse myth.

KAO HSIN Chinese legendary child; conceived miraculously. His mother, to make away with him, left him exposed in a lane, where he was nourished by sheep and cattle. She then placed him in a forest, where he was cared for by a woodcutter. Then she laid him on an ice-covered river, where a bird covered him with feathers. Finally the mother cared for him and called him Ch'i, i.e. castaway. He grew up to become the ancestor of Wu Wang, founder of the Chou (Chow) dynasty. Probably a sun hero. Compare Oedipus, Romulus, Zeus.

KAORU In Genji Tales son of Prince Genji. Name signifying the fragrant. Faithful friend, quiet, reserved, tender-hearted.

KAPALA Human skull cup; Buddhist altar object and tantric symbol used when offering libations to the gods. Emblem of Buddhasaktis, Dakinis, Dharmapala, Ekajata, Yi-dam. In Tibet called t'od-p'or.

KAPH (CAF, CAPH) Eleventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of twenty. Meaning palm of hand or grasping hand, signifying to hold or master. According to mystics its correspondence in the tarot deck is The Strength; its planetary or zodiacal correspondence is Mars or Leo; its symbolic correspondence is power. Its color is violet; its direction on the cube of space is west signifying completion, mastery; its intelligence is conciliatory, the intelligence of those who seek, associated with accomplishment, concord, tranquility. In white magic it is in correspondence with Mettatron, who belongs to the first heaven of the astronomic world, and by his magic the sensible world receives deific virtues. Kaph also corresponds to the heaven of fixed stars, especially the zodiacal signs, where the supreme chief is Raziel.

KAPPA (1) Tenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of twenty. Equivalent of English k but often represented by c; also equivalent of Hebrew kaph. Kappa absorbed koppa of the original Greek alphabet, which corresponded to English q. It resolves into ak-ap-a, i.e. great primal sun.

(2) Japanese malicious water monster who drags children to the bottom of a lake or river. It has the body of a tortoise, the head of a monkey, the limbs of a frog; also described as a dwarf. Parallels the bogey.

KAPPARAH Animal which orthodox Jews sacrifice as a vicarious offering on the day preceding the Day of Atonement. The usual sacrifice is a cock by a man, a hen by a woman. Fish, geese, or plants may be substituted.

KAPUT Iranian storm or wind demon whose form is that of a wolf. Slain by Keresaspa. Also called Pehin.

KARA In Norse legend a Valkyrie, also said to be a swan-maiden. See Sigrun.

KARA-KHAN In Central Asian mythology son of Bai Ylgon. The Black Prince or Star. A star god who deserted his heavenly father for the underworld. Compares Jaik-Khan, Satan.

KARALI Literally, the terrific. In Hinduism one of the two flickering tongues of the black-pathed Agni. A name of Durga, wife of Siva.

KARAMAZOV, FYODOR PAVLOVICH In Dostoyevsky's The Brothers Karamazov, a crafty, miserly, scheming sensualist; father of the three brothers who typify the three national psychological types of 19th century Russia. The sons are: Alexey Fyodorovich or Alyosha, the youngest of the three, a relgious mystic; Dmitry Fyodorovich or Mitya, the eldest, a boisterous, extravagant, violent soldier; Ivan Fyodorovich or Vanya, the middle brother, an intellectual.

KARAMNASA Hindu river of ill-fortune. People of low caste make a livelihood ferrying more

scrupulous people across it, as to touch its waters destroys the merit of good deeds.

KARAO Among the lowest castes of Hindus the marriage of a widow to the brother of her deceased husband. Compare chalitza.

KARASHISHI In Japan the Chinese lions; lion statue-guardians at shrines.

KARATY-KHAN Mongol hero who killed a man-eating demon. From the carcass of the monster, mosquitoes were born. Compare Pungeusse.

KARE Norse tempest giant and lord of storm giants. One of the Jotnar.

KAREAH Hebrew name meaning bald.

KAREI (KARI) Thunder god of the Semanga, a people of the Malay Peninsula. Giant size, invisible, omnipotent. Creator of man, soul-giver. Punisher and recorder of sins, especially those of familiarity with a mother-in-law, the killing of tabooed birds, or the mocking of tame and helpless animals.

KAR-FISH In Iranian mythology fish created by Ahura Mazda to keep the lizard created by Angra Mainyu from injuring the haoma plant Gaokerena. It possesses wonderful eyesight and can measure a ripple no thicker than a hair.

KAR-GYU-PA Lama Buddhist sect whose chief apostle was Mila-re-pa, Mighty Saint. Sect of the Mahamudra School.

KARKOR Hebrew name meaning deep ground.

KARLIKI Slavic dwarfs. As domovui they are domestic or house elves; as lyeshie they are fauns or satyrs; as vodyanui, water sprites; as vozdushnuie, riders of storm and whirlwind.

KARMA Literally, action. That which remains when a man dies, his doing, the consequence or effect of his actions, speech, and thought. The law of ethical causation regulating future life; inevitable retribution. A Brahmanic belief adopted by the Buddhists.

KARMADAKINI A Buddhist feminine deity of the air capable of conferring supernatural powers. Her color is green; her emblems are a kapala (skull cup), khadga (sword), khatvanga (ritual wand). Compare Dakinis. In Tibet called Las-kyi-mkhah-hgro.

KARMAHERUKA The Green Herukabuddha. Also called Amoghasiddhi.

KARN See cairn.

KARNA In Hindu legend son of the sun god Surya and the princess Pritha. To conceal her shame Pritha set him adrift in a basket. He was found by the charioteer Shatananda and his wife Radha, who raised him. In time he became a great warrior and was crowned king of Anga. This is an agricultural myth, Karna typifying a fertility or sun hero. His story resembles that of Moses and Sargon.

KARNAC (KARNAK) Ancient Egyptian temple in ruins. Probably devoted to sun worship as was Carnac, the cairn or stone temple in ancient Brittany. The name resolves into Karn-ak, i.e. Great Karn (carn or cairn), generic term for the barrow or heap

of stones anciently used in sun worship. See cairn.

KARNU Assyrian sky or sun god. Name akin to cairn (karn), Cronus (Kronos), Karnac.

KAROON (KARUN) According to the Moslems the greatest and richest of all the Israelites. The doors of his palace were said to have been of solid gold, the rest inlaid with gold. He was the Croesus of the Mohammedans, and his wealth was stored in a labyrinth. Karoon is the Arabic form of the Biblical Korah.

KAROSS Zulu lucky leopard skin cloak. The leopard or panther symbolizes the many-eyed watcher (sky deity). Word identical with cross.

KARPO (CARPO) The name of one of the Greek Horae, signifying autumn or fruitage.

KARPOPHOROS (KOUROTROPHOS) Greek goddess of wild things; child-rearer. Mother earth. A name of Hera.

KARSHIPTA (KARSHIPTAR) Iranian marvelous bird which possessed the gift of speech. A deity messenger sent to spread the religion of Ahura Mazda in the enclosure ruled by the primeval king Yima and to protect the people gathered there from the scourging winter which was about to attack them. Typifies sun rays.

KARTTIKEYA In Hinduism six-faced son of Siva, born without a mother. God of war. He was brought up by the Krittika (six Pleiades), hence the six faces. His mount was a peacock. Also associated with the planet Mars and in this aspect usually called Skanda. Prototype of Cam-srin.

KARTTRKA (KARTTRIKA) Chopper; Buddhist altar object and tantric symbol. Emblem of Buddhasaktis, Dakinis, Dharmapala.

KARU Japanese legendary king and tragic lover. He married his sister. His younger brother revolted, was successful, and banished him. His sister-wife followed him into exile and together they committed suicide. A light or seasonal myth.

KARUNA In Buddhism compassion, personified by Heruka, which see.

KARWAR Figure carved from a tree by the Papuans as a progenitor spirit which will protect them from malevolent spirits. A talisman against evil.

KASA-NAGI In Japanese mythology, magic sword of Susa-no-wo.

KASEEM Circular stone temple in Arabia resembling Stonehenge. Probably used in sun worship, and Kaseem probably means Great Sun.

KASENKO A Japanese goddess who fed on mother-of-pearl, which made her move as swiftly as a bird. Identified with Chinese Ho-Sien-Ku.

KASHIEL Hebrew name meaning God's stubborn one.

KASHIKO-DOKORO In Japan a place of awe, private shrine where members of the court worship imperial ancestors, thus the temple of imperial ancestors.

KASHMIR Sacred Buddhist mountain; station of Kanakavatsa.

KASIARA PALM Rigidity, uprightness, from the fact that it stands erect in a storm that bends all other trees.

KASTOR AND POLYDEUKES In Greek mythology, excellers in athletic sports and feats of arms; outstanding exponents of valor and virtue, typifying fraternal affection. Gemini. Also Castor and Pollus, which see.

KASWA, AL Mahomet's favorite camel; one of the dumb animals admitted into the Moslem heaven.

KASYAPA (KASYAPA MARICA, KESAVA) (1) In Brahmanism tortoise form of Prajapati. Progenitor of all things on earth. Ira, daughter of Daksha, is his consort and mother of vegetation. In the Atharva-Veda he sprang from Time coincident with Vishnu; in the Mahabharata, he is the grandson of Brahma. He marries the thirteen daughters of Daksha. By Aditi he is the father of the Adityas and Vivasvant, whose son Manu is the progenitor of the human race. In the Vishnu Purana, Vishnu in dwarf form is their son. By Diti he is the father of the Asuras, and by his other eleven wives, he became the father of all kinds of living things, including Garuda, the Nagas, Pisachas, Rakshasas, and Yakshas. He and his wives lived happily in the Krta age until they were seized with a desire to attain immortality. To obtain the ambrosia of the Milky Ocean, they made the serpent Vasuki into a churning rope and used Mount Mandara as the churning stick. For a thousand years they churned, and the hundred heads of Vasuki spit venom from which sprang the deadly poison Halahala, which burned all creation, gods and men, and Asuras alike. Mount Mandara slipped into hell and, to remedy the disaster, Vishnu took the form of a turtle and lifted it onto his back. The destruction of the world compares with Ragnarok. (2) In Buddhism, Buddha of the second world cycle; the third Manusibuddha, the luminous protector. One of the five disciples of Buddha. Asana: dhyana on lion or lotus; color: yellow; mudra: right hand in varada, left hand holds folds of robe in vitarka. In Tibet called Hod-srun or O-sung.

KATAKI-UCHI Japanese vendetta, rite of placing an enemy's head on the tomb of the person avenged.

KATCINAS Spirits of ancestors of Pueblo Indians. The magic powers or medicine of the sun.

KATERFELTO Generic term for a charlatan or quack. From Gustav Katerfelto, a quack who became celebrated during the influenza epidemic of 1782 in London. He was a tall man and wore a long black robe and square cap, and claimed to be the greatest philosopher since the time of Sir Isaac Newton.

KATHARINA The shrew in Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew. Petruchio marries and tames her. Characterization probably derived from Brunhild in Nibelungenlied.

KATHATAKANAVE In Walapai legend he emerged from the Grand Canyon with his friend the coyote, who instructed him how to create mankind.

KATHENOTHEISM Form of polytheism in which one god is honored above all others. Resembles henotheism.

KATHERINE (CATHARINE, CATHERINE, CATHLEEN, CATHY, KAREN, KATE, KATHARINA, KATHLEEN, KATHY, KATINE, KAY, KIT, KITTY) Feminine name from the Greek meaning good, immaculate, pure, undefiled bride. A name variant of Cinderella.

KATIPUNERO Originally, an insurrectionist or insurgent; later any worthless character or murderer. From the Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society organized in the Philippine Islands toward the end of the 19th century. Katipunan signifies very select society of the sons of the people.

KATMIR (KRATIM, KRATIMER) In the Koran, dog which watched over the Seven Sleepers. Endowed with the gift of prophecy and with a human voice. To the young men who wanted to drive it out of the cave, it said, "I love those who love God. Go to sleep, masters, and I will guard you." Without eating or sleeping the dog kept guard over them for 309 years. At death, it was taken up to heaven and is one of the ten animals in the Moslem Paradise. An Arabic proverb applying to a niggardly man is, "He wouldn't throw a bone to Katmir."

KATONDA African Uganda creator deity.

KATO-SAEMON Japanese legendary warrior who could not tolerate jealousy. When he saw the shadows of his wife and his concubine on a paper screen, their hair was transformed into serpents which fought one another. This exposure of jealousy caused him to renounce active life and become a monk.

KATSURA Japanese celestial laurel which lives on the moon and is visible in the dark spots on its surface. When the moon is bright the Katsura leaves are supposed to be red as the maple's.

KATYDID Insect named from its call, which generally is interpreted to be a weather oracle. In certain sections of the United States, it is believed to be first heard six weeks before frost; in Kentucky, dog days supposedly begin with its first call; in Missouri, it is a warning to plant the corn; in New England, its chirping inside the house is said to be an omen of death.

KATYUFONG Philippine Islands mud hut in which the poor live.

KATZENJAMMER KIDS Two mischievous young boys; imps of a comic strip invented by the cartoonist Rudolph Dirks.

KAUA Polynesian hero of great strength. He could uproot trees. In combat he was able to stretch himself until he was as thin as a spider's web. He vanquished Kapipikauila, who lived on a mountain top (heaven). He tore down the cliff and hurled great pieces of it into the sea, which to this day are called the Rocks of Kaua. An aspect of the wind or the moon. Resembles Heracles, Samson.

KAUKABHTA Syrian goddess identified with Astarte.

KAUKAS Lithuanian household dwarf spirits. Resemble the pukys.

KAURAVAS In the Hindu epic the Mahabharata the descendants

of Kuru, sons of Dhritarashtra. Enemies of the Pandavas, which see. Spirits of darkness or winter.

KAUSIMA Among Choroti Indians of the Gran Chaco of South America a girl's puberty dance. Performed with rattles by the mother, other women, and medicine men, to exorcise demons.

KAUSTUBHA In Hindu mythology the greatest of gems; created when Kasyapa churned the Milky Ocean. The sun.

KAVAH Literally, blacksmith. In Persian legend the intrepid patriot who marches against the cruel tyrant Zohak, using his apron as a banner.

KAVI (KAI, KAVAN, KAVYA) Indo-Iranian seers endowed with supernatural foresight. In later Persian legend a title applied to a line of kings.

KAVI USAN (KAI KAUS) In Iranian legend the frivolous king. He was married to a Turanian woman named Sudabah who approached Syavarshan, his son by a previous marriage. The youth rejected her love, and she calumniated him to Kavi Usan. The youth fled and was put to death by King Afrasiyab. A light myth which resembles that of Theseus and Hippolytus. Kavi Usan as agricultural or underworld lord was the owner of a wonderful ox, to whose judgment all disputes were referred as to the boundary between Iran and Turan. He also had a wise administrator, Aoshnara, but becoming weary of the wisdom of his sage, he put him to death. Usan was not only fickle but presumptuous. He attempted to restrain the Mazainyon demons only to be led into a trap by them. They made him discontented with his earthly sovereignty and flattered him into aiming at the sovereignty of heavenly regions. Usan attempted the flight by fastening four eagles to the corners of his throne and attaching raw meat to four spears just out of reach of the eagles. Compare Etana. He failed in his attempt, his troops were beaten by the Mazainyon, and he lost his khvarenanh (glory) to Afrasiyab. Nairyosangha, messenger of Ahura Mazda, was about to slay him when the fravashi of Haosravah, his grandson yet unborn, implored that his grandfather be spared on account of the virtues that he would possess. See Kavya Usanas.

KAVYA USANAS In the Vedas sage renowned for his wisdom. He drove the cows (clouds) on the path of the sun and fashioned the thunderbolt with which Indra slew Vrtra. He also aided Indra in destroying Susna, the drought demon. The name is identical to that of Kavi Usan of Iranian legend; the difference in the characters of the two is due to the antagonism which existed between the religious systems of the Avestas and the Vedas; angels in one became devils in the other.

KAY Masculine name; Welsh form of Caius, Roman name probably meaning rejoiced in.

Sir Kay (Kai, Kee, Queux). In the Arthurian cycle son of Sir Ector and foster-brother of King Arthur, who appointed him seneschal. A magician, he could hold his breath under water for nine days; he could make himself as tall as a tree; his natural heat was so great, on the coldest day he was like a glowing fuel and warmed his companions; when it rained, wherever he was remained dry, indicating he was

a personification of fire. In later Arthurian legends he degenerated into a buffoon and chief of cooks. He became boastful and rude; the first to attempt an achievement at which he rarely was successful; malicious and treacherous, he murdered Arthur's son Llacheu and attempted the abduction of Arthur's wife Guinevere.

KAYANU-HIME-NO-KAMI Shinto goddess of grasses and herbs. One of the separated spirits of Toyo-uke-bime, goddess of food.

KAYURANKUBA Zulu storm spirit.

K'DAAI MAQSIN In Yakut mythology chief blacksmith in the underworld who provides human blacksmiths with their skill.

KEANE Masculine name from Middle English, meaning the bold or sharp.

KEB Same as Seb, which see.

KEBEHSENUF (KEBHSNAUF, QEBHSNAUF) In Egyptian mythology one of the four sons of Horus who assisted in funerary embalming rites. He represented the west and, on canopic vases, guarded the liver and gall bladder. He was portrayed as hawk-headed.

KEBLAH An object of devotion or passionate desire. The direction of the Kaaba in Mecca toward which Moslem worshipers turn in prayer, marked on the interior wall of a mosque by a mihrab or niche.

KEDAR Literally, powerful. In the Old Testament son of Ishmael; ancestor of a tribe of nomadic Arabs noted as desert brigands. Their tents are of black camel's hair, and Kedar's tents is a phrase meaning houses in the wilderness.

KEEL Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Carina. Keel is the keel of Argo.

KEEN Irish lament for the dead. Said to have been invented by Brigit. Always sung by women, frequently professional mourners. An expression of grief, which originally may have been intended as a howl to call the soul back from the dead.

KEH Primeval Egyptian god represented with the head of a frog.

KEHAMA In Southey's The Curse of Kehama, the Hindu raja who drinks the amreeta, or draught of immortality, which he thinks will bring him immortal happiness, but which brings him immortal death and he is forced to bend his proud neck and become the fourth support of the throne on which sits Yamen, the lord of death. Kehama pronounces a curse which becomes a blessing to Ladurlad, the man against whom it is directed.

KEIDOMOS Greek demon of battle noises; companion of Ares.

KEI-KUNG Taoist thunder god; mate of T'ien Mu, goddess of lightning.

KEITH Masculine name from a Scotch family and place name, and from the Gaelic, meaning the wind.

KEK (KEKU, KEKUI) Egyptian primeval deity of darkness. With Keket (Kekut), his mate, the third pair of the Egyptian ogdoad. Sometimes called Emen (Hidden).

KEKEKO Indonesian wonder bird who speaks and provides food for orphans.

KEKRI Finno-Ugric god who multiplied cattle. At the Kekri feast, which corresponds with the Catholic All Saints Day, fires are burned for the purpose of driving away evil spirits.

KEKUI Primeval Egyptian god. With his consort Kekuit, phases of light and darkness, the active and passive principles of nature.

KELAIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is light.

KELLY (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning warrior. (2) A high silk hat worn by the Irish in Saint Patrick's Day parades in the United States.

KELP Used by the Kwakiutl Indians of the Pacific north coast as a charm to summon the wind.

KELPI (KELPY) Scotch water sprite. Frequently mischievous. He sometimes appears in the form of a horse grazing on the bank of a lake or river, lures travelers into mounting him, and then plunges into the water and drowns them. To see him portends death. At night, he sometimes helps millers by turning the mill-wheel. Compare nix.

KELVIN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning warrior friend.

KEM An ancient title of the land of Egypt. Yields Greatsun and is cognate with Rem (Fire of the sun).

KEMIAH An amulet carried for good luck by superstitious Jews.

KEMOSH Ancient Moabite god of thunder and lightning.

KEMP Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning champion, warrior.

KEMUEL Hebrew name meaning God stands.

KEN (1) In the Chinese Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams) used for purposes of divination, signifies hill. (2) In England a low resort, a boozing-place.

KENAIMA Among Carib Indians a member of a class with the power of bringing death; avenger of murder.

KENAZ Hebrew name meaning side.

KENDRICK Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning royal king.

KENELM Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning defender of kin, faithful.

KENEU In Iroquois tradition the golden eagle which assists Hino, the thunderbird.

KENGIU In Japanese mythology the Herdsman (see), lover of Weaver Damsel. Also called Hikoboshi. In China called Ch'ien Niu; in Korea called Ching Yuh.

KENNAQUHAIR Literally, know not where. In Scotland any imaginary place; no man's land.

KENNEBEC The name of a river in Maine, from the Indian meaning snake.

KENNEDY Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning clan chief.

KENNEDYA (KENNEDIA) Herb symbolizing mental beauty.

KENNETH Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning handsome, leader.

KENNICK The lingo spoken in England by wandering tinkers among themselves.

KENNO In Scotland a type of cheese prepared for the feast given at the time a birth occurs.

KENSON Japanese elaborate ritual observed at every meeting or visit.

KENT Masculine name from a family and county name in England; from the Celtic meaning chief; from the Cymric meaning the radiant.

Kentish cousins. People who are distantly related.

Kentish fire. Din, noise, especially the loud applause or derision at political and public meetings.

KENTAUROS See Centaur.

KENTUCKY Emblem; trumpet wine. Motto: United We Stand; Divided We Fall. Nicknames: Blue grass; Dark and bloody ground. Nickname of natives: corncracker.

KENYON Masculine name from the Cymric, meaning white or blonde-haired.

KEOUT Irish expression for a sharp-tongued cur; hence any man who is contemptible and vulgar.

KER Greek death demon, a ghost or spirit which carries off the soul. Dreaded as a source of evil and eater of the flesh of the dead. A source of corruption in man; bringer of blindness, disease, madness, old age, and death. Each individual presumably had a divinity called Ker appointed at the moment of birth. This Ker developed with the individual and, when the ultimate fate of a mortal was about to be decided, the Ker was weighed to determine whether the individual should die or be permitted to live, inferring each person had the power to prolong or shorten his own existence. Homer refers to the Keres as goddesses who delighted in the slaughter of the battlefield. The Keres probably originally were underground fructifiers who became malevolent spirits in later myths. Compare Harpy.

KERANA In Persia a long trumpet which signals sunset and midnight.

KERAUNIA A title given to Semele in allusion to her death by the lightning of Zeus.

KERAUNOS A title of Zeus meaning thunderbolt.

KERBELA BEADS Talisman against thieves. Hung on the necks of horses to protect them from stumbling. Kerbela is a holy city in Asiatic Turkey.

KERE Tibetan for unicorn; also known as serou and as tsopo. Kere resolves into ak-ur, i.e. great fire.

KEREMET (1) In Finno-Ugric mythology place where a hero, who will continue to direct his people although dead, had lost his life, and where sacrifices are offered to him. Compare Arthur, Bran. (2) In Russian and Siberian tales a devil, brother of God. Resembles Lucifer, Satan.

KERENHAPPUCH Hebrew name meaning horn of paint. Keren, Hebrew for horn is cognate with Cernunnos, corne, Cronus (Kronos), Karnac.

KERESASPA (GARSHASP) Literally, with slender horses. The name also signifies manly-minded. One of the great heroes of Iranian legend. Son of Thrita Athwya, who was the father of Thraetaona, of whom Keresaspa seems to have been a doublet. Youthful and godlike, he purged the roads of highwaymen and killed evil monsters, especially drought and storm demons; among them: Arezoshamana, Gandarewa, Hitaspa and his nine sons, Kamak, Kaput, Pitaona, Srvara, Vareshava. His conquests were possible because, when for the third time the Khvarenanh (Glory) departed from Yima, he seized it and was protected by its strength. He was conquered by a woman, the witch Khnathaiti, who became his wife. Under her influence, he neglected to maintain the sacred fire; for this sin Ahura Mazda permitted him to be wounded in his sleep. He remained in a state of lethargy, protected by the third part of the Khvarenanh he had taken from Yima. In this state he will remain until the end of time, when Azhi Dahaka, fettered on Mount Damavand, will be released by the powers of evil. Azhi Dahaka will devour a third of mankind and commit all possible abuses. Then Ahura Mazda will send the angel Sraosha to arouse Keresaspa. He will call three times, and at the fourth summons the hero will rise and with his monstrous club slay Azhi Dahaka. At the same time he will kill Angra Mainyu (Evil Creation) and Druji (Falsehood). The death of these fiends will inaugurate the era of happiness. On the plea of Zarathushtra, the soul of Keresaspa was admitted to Garotman (Paradise). In early literature he was called Sama Keresaspa Naire-manah; later his name was split to account for several different personalities. As Sama, he became the grandfather and, as Nariman, the great grandfather of Rustam. His legend is an agricultural myth; Keresaspa, is the sun who brings fertility and who sleeps during the winter months, when the demons of evil become free to destroy the world. The conflict in which he engages at the end of time resembles Ragnarok.

KERESAVAZDAH (GARSIVAZ) In Iranian legend brother of Afrasiyab. Jealous of the honors Afrasiyab had conferred on his son-in-law Syavarshan, he falsely accused Syavarshan, and Afrasiyab had his son-in-law put to death. Afrasiyab and Keresavazdah represent demons of drought who destroy the bestower of fertilizing rains.

KERETH Literally, the smooth. Name under which the serpent was worshiped at Piton in ancient Egypt.

KERH Early Egyptian god. With his consort Kerhet phases of light and darkness, the active and passive forces of nature.

KERIMAS (KEYURI) Tibetan Buddhist eight cemetary goddesses. They are of human form; each carries a different part of the human body.

KERIOTH Hebrew name meaning cities.

KERKIOS Driver of the chariot of Castor and Pollux. Name, like Kerkuon, suggests turning

to the left.

KERKUON In Greek mythology son of Agamedes. An Impeller or Axis god. Inventor of wrestling. He wrestled with Theseus at the pole or axis and bent down the tops of trees or the overarching branches of the Universe Tree. His name suggests turning to the left, whereas Theseus, the heavens-god, fought for the right order of the Universe.

KERLAUG (KERLAUNG, KERLOGAR) In Norse mythology rivers of the dead. Two of the four rivers through which Thor is obliged daily to wade to attend the Thingstead of the gods. He may not travel over the Asa bridge (Bifrost) for he would shatter it.

KERMESS (KERMIS) In the Low Countries of Europe originally a church festival or mass on the feast day of a patron saint; later an annual outdoor festival, a fair.

KERMIT Masculine name from the Celtic, probably meaning the dark or free.

KERM SCARLET Color worn by Jesus during his triumphal entry into Jerusalem to fulfill a messianic prophecy.

KERNABABY (CORNBABY, KERNBABY) In England and Scotland the Maiden; a rude corn image made from the last gleamings from the last field and adorned with flowers. Carried as a charm for fertility to a kern supper celebrating the harvest gathering and treasured from autumn to the following spring, when frequently it is tossed into a river or stream. Probably derived from ancient fertility rites in which the doll or image typified the earth goddess. Baby is from baba, i.e. parent of parents. See Cora, Ivy Girl.

KERNEL Symbolic of deep knowledge; the meat or secret. Word akin to Cora, ker, kernababy.

KERNOS A winnowing fan used in the Eleusinian mysteries. Also the name of a vessel formed of several cups used in the mysteries.

KEROS Hebrew name meaning bent.

KERRES Italian mother goddess worshiped in a sacred grove. Probably an early form of Ceres.

KERYKEION In Greek mythology a herald's staff. Attribute of Hermes and those who performed ceremonies of purification.

KESAVA Name by which Vishnu was hailed in boar form.

KESIL Name understood to mean fool or giant. In Semitic lore associated with the constellation Orion. Probably Nimrod, the mighty hunter who rebelled against God. Kesil tried to reach heaven and was seized by God who placed him there in fetters as a sign to other rebels. As he must also serve a term in Sheol, he disappears from the horizon every autumn. His flight compares with those of Etana and Kavi Usan.

KETCH, JACK See under Jack.

KETHER In the cabala omnipotent father of the universe. The supreme crown or head of the Tree of Life. Typifies both male and female principles in

nature. Jehovah manifest with Shekinah; never separated from Chokmah (Wisdom). See Androgynous deities, Sephira.

KETTLE For general symbolism see caldron. The Mandan (Siouan) Indians have two kettles which are tribal fetishes. When drought threatens a feast is held and the two kettles are used in prayers for rain. In Norse mythology symbolizes the rock basins or shores which contain the sea.

Nice (or pretty) kettle of fish. An awkward, confused, or perplexing state of affairs.

The pot calls the kettle black. One person reproaches another for an error common to both.

KETTLEDRUM Carries the same general symbolism as drum, which see. An informal afternoon tea party for ladies is called kettledrum; the term originated in India, where drum-heads served for tables. In ancient Sumer the instrument with which the festival of Sin, the moon god, was celebrated on the 15th day of each month, the day of the full moon. Also the festal days of the moon's quarters were celebrated on it.

KETTU (KITTU) Literally, justice or truth. In Babylonian mythology son of Shamash, brother of Misor. Typifies the spring sun and waxing moon. Also called Sydyk.

KETU In Hindu mythology tail of the dragon of which Rahu is the head, thus headlessness. Moon in descending node, demon of disease. With Rahu, who eclipses the sun, he interrupts the regular order of the zodiac. Usually depicted riding an owl.

KETURAH Hebrew name meaning fragrance, incense.

KEU WOO Chinese typhoon deity, sex undetermined, although frequently called typhoon mother in allusion to being the gale which gives birth to numerous offspring, which blow from every direction.

KEV In James Joyce's Finnegans Wake, the good little boy, as opposed to Dolph, the bad little boy.

KEVALINS In Jainism single-ones or those possessed of the highest knowledge, sages.

KEWPIE One of a good-natured race of quaint and impish fairy babies. The kewpies were invented by the artist Rose O'Neill and appeared as drawings and dolls.

KEY Authority, fidelity, knowledge, life, orderliness, phallus, release, secrecy, wardenship. That which displaces a difficulty or solves the unintelligible, as the key of a code, military position, or riddle; that which opens or prepares a way to other objects or steps and renders possible further progress; that which permits or hinders passage, therefore controls. A talisman, worn for prudence and remembrance of things past. Dream significance: appointment missed. In Freemasonry circumspection and silence. In heraldry dominion, guardianship. In medical superstition a key slipped down the back will stop a nose bleed. Universally in religion opener of the doors of heaven and hell; attribute of many divinities. Ancient priests and priestesses carried keys as a token of their authority. In China given to an only son to lock him into life. In Christianity possesses the power

to absolve the contrite sinner; symbolic of the authority of the pope as successor of Saint Peter. Emblem of Saints Benno, Genevieve, Martha of Bethany, Peter, Petronilla. In Europe of the middle ages delivering up the keys of a castle or fortress was a symbol of surrender. In Gaul a woman laid her keys on the corpse of her husband in token of relinquishment or freedom from obligation, as where a widow lacked the means to meet the debts of the deceased. In Germany a key in a cradle keeps fairies from stealing the child. Hebrew symbol of power and trust. The iron keys of a synagogue placed under the pillow of a dying child supposedly will release it from the agonies of death. In rabbinical lore three keys are mentioned: key of rain; key for the resurrection of the dead; key of the womb, which opens the way to the birth of a child. In Ionian Islands an iron key is placed on the breast of the dead; iron to keep off evil; key to open the doors of the underworld. In Japan symbolizes happiness, love, wealth. In Mediterranean countries a charm against the evil eye. In Morocco used as an amulet to stop impotence. In Serbia, to prevent pregnancy, a woman would lay a lock and key on the floor and walk between them uttering magic words.

Bunch of keys. Saint Peter.

Crossed keys. Knowledge and love. In Freemasonry: in Encampments of Knight Templars and in Symbolic Lodges, silver jewel of the treasurer (jewels are of gold in Grand Lodges and of silver in subordinate Symbolic Lodges). Two keys crossed and with a trowel enclosed by an equilateral triangle, is the silver jewel of the treasurer in Royal and Scarlet Councils.

Gold (or yellow) keys. Authority, power, purification, superconsciousness.

Keyhole. The yoni. The keyhole is believed to be the place of entrance for demons, devils, nightmare hags and witches. Keys are left in the hole or it is stuffed with something to prevent its use by evil spirits, especially those who are apt to substitute changelings. Blowing through the church keyhole on Good Friday is recommended as a cure for urinary disorders common to children. On New Year's night looking through the keyhole into a church reveals the persons at the altar who are doomed to die during the coming year. On Saint Valentine's morning in England maidens peek through the keyhole into the barnyard; if a cock and a hen are seen strutting together, the sign is one of their own marriages inside the year.

Key pattern. Meander design symbolizing eternity, that which is without beginning or end. In China symbolic of thunder.

Silver (or white) key. Discernment. Powers of subconsciousness. For use in Freemasonry see above under crossed keys.

Two keys. Heaven and Hell.

KEYSTONE Firmness and stability. Outline of the head of the Sphinx, hence silence. Emblem of the state of Pennsylvania. Figuratively, the basic or essential element, as of a doctrine or science.

KEZER-TSHINGIS-KAIRA-KHAN A Tartar ancestor of man and flood hero. He taught man how to prepare strong drinks. Resembles Jaik-Khan, Noah, Noj, Pairekse.

KEZIZ Hebrew name meaning border.

KH Word terminal anciently signifying majesty. Thus Sutekh, Syrian demon, was identical with Set, the Egyptian demon, as vowels are interchangeable.

KHADAGA Sword with thunderbolt handle used in Buddhist services against demons and evil spirits. Tantric symbol of Avalokitesvara, Cunda, Karmadakini, Mahamayuri, Mahasahasrapramardani, and Manjusri.

KHADIJAH In the Koran Mahomet's first wife. One of the four perfect women, the others being Asia, Fatima, Mary.

KHAFRA Egyptian despot and tyrant, successor to Khufu, builder of the great pyramid at Giza. Builder of the second largest pyramid. He and Khufu were so hated, Egyptians refused to call the pyramids by their names and called them by the name of Philitis, a shepherd who grazed his flocks near them.

KHAIRA-KHAN Tartar heaven-spirit dwelling in the highest heavens at the pole-star. Supreme deity.

KHAKI A dull yellowish color symbolizing higher mental development, hidden potencies, sophistication, subtlety (as used in modern warfare).

KHAKKHARA Buddhist long wooden alarm staff with a metal top. Non-tantric symbol of Ksitigarbha, Maudgalyayana, Sariputra. Compare danda.

KHALDI Urartian (pre Armenian) sky god. A supreme god; one of a triad with Artinis, sun god, and Theispas, weather god. Urartians believed themselves to be Khaldi's children and called themselves Khaldians (Chaldeans). Identified with Bag-Mashtu.

KHAM (KAM) Small replica of a hand used as a charm by the Arabs. In Arabic signifies five fingers; in Hebrew means heat.

KHAMA Hebrew for sun. Akin to kamen, Slavic for stone; Kami, ancient name for Egypt; kham, Hebrew for heat.

KHAMBABA Old Persian royal name; probably originally the name of a sun god. The name yields Great Sun (Kham) + father of fathers (baba).

KHAMMURABI Same as Hammurabi.

KHAMSA The number five in Arabic. Regarded so powerful and mystic, it is believed to bring back luck if mentioned and for this reason it is not pronounced; Arabs say two-three instead.

KHAMSIN A hot wind in Egypt that comes from the Sahara. It carries particles of sand and prevails for about fifty days before the vernal equinox. A dust or sand storm, simoon.

KHAN In Mongol, Tartar, and Turkish tribes, sovereign ruler, as successor of Genghis Khan. In Persia an important civil officer or a nomadic chief. Word signifies lord or prince. In Sanscrit the word means sun, and it is related to Can, name of the Mayan serpent god. Possibly the root of or allied to king.

KHANDAVA (KHANDAVAPRASTHA) In Hindu legend country and forest awarded to the Pandavas when Dhritarashtra divided his kingdom.

KHAN-IKI Ostiak earth-watching man. Youngest son of Over-god. Name signifying Prince Old Man.

KHANSAMAH (KHANSUMA) Anglo-Indian house servant; a butler.

KHANUM In Tartar countries a woman of distinction or rank; feminine form of khan.

KHARA (KHAR) Iranian primeval fish corresponding to Leviathan. Described as a gigantic three-legged ass with six eyes, nine mouths, and one horn, which stands in the middle of the sea Vourukasha. With the aid of his sharp eyes he overcomes evils and assists in the orderly management of the world.

KHARIF Rainy season in the Egyptian Sudan; autumn.

KHAT Egyptian for body. See ka-khu-khat.

KHATVANGA Buddhist ritual wand with a thunderbolt (vajra) top; flame (trisula), skull, and two heads above it. Symbol of Dakinis and Padmasambhava.

KHAYBET In Egyptian mythology a manifestation of the ka.
Khaybet-ba-sahu. Egyptian triad representing shadow-soul-mummy.

KHEM Occult generative power in nature.

KHENEN-SU City of ancient Egypt; by the Greeks called Heracleopolis. The bennu or phoenix lived there; its patron deity was Hershef. Scene of the great creation myth of sun worshipers.

KHEN-PA Tibetan Old Father. In control of sky demons. He is shown with white hair and is dressed in white. He rides the white dog of the sky and carries a crystal wand. Compare Khonma.

KHENSU (CHONS, CHUNSU, KHONSU) In Egyptian mythology son of Amon-Ra and Mut, and at Thebes worshiped with them as one of a trinity. He was the sailor or wanderer, a moon god. In later belief he was a healing god. He was an architect, measurer of months; divine physician; hunter and messenger of the gods; love deity. He made crops to ripen, and his oracle was consulted by those who desired offspring or wished to increase flocks and herds. As a wind god he gave the air of life to the newly born. In the Unas hymn he slaughters the souls (stars) of gods and men, a myth which explains why the stars vanish before the moon. As Khensu-Hor or Khensu-Ra he typified the spring rain. Depicted as a young man wearing the horned disk, as a youth with sidelocks standing on a crocodile, or as a hawk-headed young man with lunar attributes; sometimes shown as a child. His emblems are an ankh and staff. Occasionally he is equated with Thoth as god of wisdom, but Thoth usually is shown with an ibis head. By Greeks identified with Heracles.

KHENTAMENTI (KHENTAMENTIU) Literally, he who is in the west. In Egyptian antiquity a jackal-god of the dead. God of the cemetary at Abydos. Later called Ophois or Up-uaut, and still later identified with Osiris.

KHEPERA (CHEPERA, KHEPRER, KHEPRI) Egyptian infant or morning sun. Born of the Abyss, he was lifted over the horizon by Hehu and Hehut. He was self-created, and by saying his name, he made a solid place on which to stand. Then he masturbated, that is, he copulated with his own shadow and ejaculated Shu, the air, and Tefenet, moisture. Both names are derived from roots meaning to spit. Daily he lost one eye, which wandered abroad as the sun and which was brought back to him by Shu and Tefenet. The roving eye constantly quarreled with the other eye. This quarrel compares with those of twin brothers of light and darkness. From the tears (rays) of Khepera man was created. Compare Izanagi. The Abyss from which Khepera emerged was filled with dragons, serpents, and other monsters. Nightly, in the form of a scarab, he warred against these abysmal powers, and each morning he returned to the upper world, bringing light with him. Thus, like Ra, he was resurrected or reborn each morning. He usually is portrayed as a man with a scarab for a head or as a scarab rolling his egg (sun) across the sky. When shown with two eggs, they represent the morning and evening sun, but he usually represents only the weaker sun as it appears in the morning when the solar egg is being formed. Identical with Mentu and Tum.

KHI-DIMME-AZAGA Literally, child of the renowned spirit. In Babylonian mythology daughter of Ea, god of the deep. Great mother goddess. She may be identical with Belit-Sheri.

KHIDR (EL KHIDR) The green-one; a figure of Arabic folklore. He is the only man to have tasted of the Fountain of Immortal Youth, far in the east. He is identified with Elijah of Jewish lore and their legends are almost identical, thus is revered as a sun deity, the sun renewing his youth each morning in the seas to the east. Among Arabs of modern Syria he is worshiped as a sea-spirit and called he who walks on the sea. As Khidr Khwaja he is a Moslem saint and, on a river, his followers launch small boats filled with offerings in his honor to rid themselves of threatening misfortunes or sins.

KHIDV A Moslem spiritual and supernatural prophet, who was endowed with omniscience while on earth. He is revered as the coming Mahdi or Mohammedan Messiah.

KHIN-ORT Northern Ostiaks prince of sickness. His son steers the boat of the dead.

KHNEMU (CHNEMU, CHNOUMES, EF, KHNUMU, KNEPH, KUEPH) Literally, builder or joiner. Egyptian Great Father. At the First Cataract he was worshiped in a triad with two wives, Anqet and Satet, as master of Hades and guardian of the waters coming from the lower world. The sun was lost at night in his dark realm. Later he was transformed from a cataract god to a creator and he was the mate of Heqet. From the primeval river's mud he shaped a cosmic egg, from which he formed the universe. On his potter's wheel he molded men and gods; sometimes he was called the Potter. He was merged with the ram god Min and usually portrayed as ram-headed, although he sometimes was given serpent form. His name was incorporated into the Egyptian name of Khufu (Chufu) as Khnumu-Khufu, by the Greeks called Cheops. In later myths Khnumu was the name given to the seven (or nine) architects who assisted Ptah. They had the form of elves and were believed to have the power to reconstruct the decaying bodies of the dead. The city which was the scene of the beginning of creation also was called Khnumu. Compare Amen-Khnum, Hu.

KHODA Persian supreme deity.

KHOJA A title of respect given in the East to persons of distinction and wealthy merchants. Also applied to a Hindu converted to a Mohammedan sect but retaining many Hindu customs.

KHOLUMOLUMO Bantu cannibal monster that swallows cattle, fowl, people, etc.

KHONLIGHEI KALAM Sanscrit hour of good omen. Compare Iraghon Kalam.

KHON-MA Tibetan Old Mother. In control of earth demons. She rides on a ram holding a golden pasa (noose). Her face has eight wrinkles. Compare Khenpa.

KHONSU (KHONS) Identical with Khensu, which see.

KHORSAN Iranian desert. Literally, region of the sun.

KHOSODAM Cannibalistic demon woman of Northern Siberians. Creator of mosquitoes, female ruler of the dead.

KHOTUN (KUBAI-KHOTUN) Yakut goddess of birth living in the lake of milk under the tree of life, nourisher with breasts as large as leather sacks. The plenteousness of her milk being the origin of the Milky Way. Identical with Ajysit. Compare Ardvisura Anahita, Hera, Manzan Gormo.

KHRUT Heraldic bird of the Burmese whose appearance at the Thagyan (New Year) festival indicates a season of high winds. Another name for Galon. Corresponds to the Garuda.

KHSHATHRA VAIRYA Literally, desirable sovereignty. One of the Amesha Spentas or six angels of Zoroastrianism. Aid and attribute of Ahura Mazda; personification of Ahura Mazda's might and sovereignty, triumph of his power over evil on earth. Guardian of metals. His flower emblem is the royal basil. In the court of heaven, his auxiliaries are Aniran, Asman, and Mithra; his antagonist is Sauru.

KHU (KHOU) (1) Egyptian god of light. Name signifying glorious, shining; akin to Dyhu (Dyaus), Hu, Taou. (2) The soul, a form of the ka, which was the double of the intellect and represented intention or will. Sometimes conceived as a crested bird now known as the hoopoo or pupu. See ba, ka.

KHUBILGAN Buriat soul animal; protector of a shaman in the form of an animal or bird which becomes taboo to the clan. Compare ija-kyl, utkha.

KHUBUR Babylonian river which had to be crossed to reach Aralu, underworld of the dead. Parallels the Styx.

KHUDJANA Among the natives of North Transvaal, Africa, son of the sky-god Ribimbi. Maker of the earth.

KHUFU (CHUFU) Egyptian who seized the throne and became

first king of the Fourth Dynasty. The burden of taxes he imposed was intolerable, and he forced hundreds of thousands into slave labor. The hatred for him as oppressor and tyrant lasted for several centuries, until his tomb was raided and his mummy torn to pieces. Egyptians refused to call the pyramid he built by his name, and called it by the name of Philitis, a shepherd who grazed flocks near it. He supposedly composed a religious work called the Sacred Book, which is used by mystics. Also called Khnumu-Khufu, suggesting he descended from the god Khnumu. By Greeks called Cheops.

KHULATER Among North Siberian tribes ruler of the dead.

KHUNS Same as Khensu, which see.

KHURAN-NOJON Buriat lord of rain. He is believed to have nine barrels of rain; when he opens one, rain falls for three days.

KHURI EDZHIN Buriat master or spirit of musical instruments. He teaches men to be skillful musicians.

KHVARENANH Literally, glory, light, luster. In Iranian mythology the emanation or divine essence of kings. Element which made gods and the souls of the dead powerful; it gave the sun, moon, stars, and water their benign influences and endowed humans with the power to overcome evil demons. According to the Avesta, this glory is found in cosmic space, milk, or reeds, or swims in the sea. When Yima spoke falsely the Khvarenanh deserted him and passed in turn to Mithra, Thraetaona, and Keresaspa, and finally sought shelter in the world ocean. It attaches itself to monarchs as long as they are worthy representatives of divine power. Also called Farro.

KHWAI-HEMM In Bushman folklore the all-devourer, father of the porcupine.

KI Sumerian earth mother. Her mate was An, the sky god, and both were produced by Nammu. They were joined physically and separated by Enlil, air god. From the union of Ki and her son Enlil came the living things of earth. Identical with Ki are Ninhursag, Ninmah, Nintu.

KIAKLO Zuni culture hero who visited Pautiwa in the underworld in search of the breath of life. His story resembles that of Orpheus and Persephone. See Ashiwi.

KIAORA Literally, may you live. Maori salutation used throughout Australasia.

KIARA African Wankonde Father, the supreme god. Also called Mbamba.

KIA-T'ANG Chinese household shrine or tabernacle for ancestor worship. Compare Ts'i-t'ang.

KIBLA (KIBLAH) (1) Direction toward which Moslem worshipers turn their faces. Also keblah. (2) Trumpet used by Jews in ceremonial observances.

KIBROTH-HATTAAVAH Literally, grave of lust. Encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, where they desired of God flesh for their sustenance, declaring they were tired of manna. Quail was sent in great

quantities, but while the meat was still in their mouths, many of them were attacked by a deadly plague. The bird, sacred to Melkarth and tabu to his worshipers, was believed to have brought the affliction.

KIBU Mabuiag (Melanesian) land of the dead; island far to the west.

KICHELL A holy bread. A cake godfathers and godmothers used to give to their godchildren when they asked a blessing. Compare cake.

KICHIGONAI Genii of light, maker of the day, of the Kiche (Quiche) Indians of Guatemala.

KICVA In Brythonic mythology wife of Pryderi. Because of the curse on the land of Dyfed, she is forced to become a saddler, shield-maker, and shoe-maker successively. Probably a fertility goddess who changed with the seasons.

KID Playfulness, youthfulness. In Astronomy the triangle formed by small stars near Capella in Auriga; their rising was regarded as a portent of hurricanes. In Greek mythology form into which Zeus changed Dionysus to save him from the wrath of Hera.

KIDD, CAPTAIN William Kidd, a British sea-captain, who was sent to suppress piracy in the Indian Ocean in 1696 and turned pirate. He was treated as treacherously as he had lived, as on a promise of pardon he surrendered for trial and was sentenced to be hanged. His life has become the subject of many legends, and his treasures are said to be buried in various parts of the world, especially on Long Island.

KIDNEYS In Chinese Buddhism one of the eight sacred organs; seat of emotional feelings.

KIEHTAN Maker of all things of Massachusetts Indians.

KIEN NIU Same as Ch'ien Niu, which see.

KI-GULLA In Babylonian mythology son of Ea, god of the deep. World destroyer.

KIHUNAI In California Hupa Indian mythology beings who inhabited the world before the Hupa. They still live to the east, west, south, and above the Hupa.

KIKIMORAS Slavic Russian female genii which play the role of household gods. They live in ovens and make noises which disturb sleeping people. They are invisible and do not grow old, but manifestations of their presence portend trouble.

KIKU-JIDO In Japanese legend Chrysanthemum Boy, who resides in the fountain of youth; eternal boy.

KIL (KILL) Literally, cell. Celtic church or churchyard.

KILDARE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning in battle array.

KILDISIN (KUGU-SHOTSHEN-AVA) Finno-Ugric birth goddess. Mother or wife of Inmar, god of heaven or sky. Prayed to for husbands and children. Name signifying procreating heaven. In Christian times merged into Virgin Mary.

KILHWCH Same as Kulhwch, which see.

KILILI In Assyrian and Baby-

lonian mythology Ishtar in the aspect of a harlot. Queen of windows, evil spirit which brings woe to men. Analogue of Abtagigi.

KILIN (KIRIN, KYLIN) Chinese mythical auspicious animal, a unicorn; fabled to have appeared at the birth of Confucius.

KILKENNY CATS In Irish legend two cats which fought until nothing remained but their tails; probably a parable of a local destructive contest between Kilkenny and Irishtown. Thus to fight like Kilkenny cats is to fight to the point of mutual destruction.

KILLIAN Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning well tried.

KILROY A phantom figure of World War II, which led to the expression Kilroy was here.

KIMIDINS Hindu goblins who traveled in pairs and were hostile to mankind.

KI-MON In Japan, demon-gate; garden shrines which face north, the direction from which evil comes, to protect the home.

KIMPURUSHAS A class of Hindu spirits. Servants and followers of Kubera. They have human heads on horse bodies. Often identified with the kinnaras, also servitors of Kubera, who have horse heads on human bodies.

K'I-MU Chinese mystic bag containing the essences of life.

KINA Among Yahgan Indians of South America dance of masked men led by a shaman. They perform before women to remind them, with threats of a horrible fate, to be submissive to men. According to one myth, in former times, women, led by Moon, terrified men in the same manner. Sun discovered their secret, killed all women except small girls, and adopted the kina festival to insure male supremacy. Compare Kloketen.

KINCHIN-COVE An inexperienced young thief who robs children.

KINE-KINE-BORO In Indonesian tales an ogre who lassoed his victims with his plaited hair.

KINEUN In Menominee legend the Golden Eagle, chief of thunderbirds.

KING (1) Symbolized by a castle, crown, eagle, lion, orb, scepter, sword, throne; in Egypt, by a male sphinx. Early rulers, believed to have been descendants or reincarnations of divinities, were priest kings. A king's word was the law by divine right; he could do no wrong; his judgment was infallible and above the law; his promises were irrevocable. A dead king was looked upon as a celestial benefactor of the people. The word king is from Anglo-Saxon cyng (tribe); is allied to khan, and also may be a corruption of saint. In primitive ceremonies the king played the role of a god, as in Babylon, where he acted the part of Tammuz in the mysteries which contained a rite in which the king actually was sacrificed; in later times a surrogate was offered. See Fertility rites, Investiture of a king. For the five Buddhist kings of Tibet see Mahapancaraja. In Egyptian antiquity the king walked around the walls of a temple in a ceremony intended to keep the sun on its course and assist it in moving across the sky. In Japan the king or emperor is

Son of the sun. In Scriptures the word king does not always imply a high degree of power or great amount of land. Pre-Israelite kings were no doubt like the sheikhs of Arab tribes in modern times. The Israelites had no king before Saul, having first been governed by elders, as in Egypt; then by rulers appointed by God, as Moses and Joshua; then by judges, as Ehud, Gideon, and Samuel. When kings finally became the rulers, they were anointed by a prophet or high priest, who placed the crown upon the king's head and the scepter in his hand. Thus the Israelites had both a temporal and sacred leader comparable to the Dalai and Tashi Lamas of Tibet. (2) Card in the tarot deck typifying father, symbolizing spirit, essential self in man. The king of clubs represents the idea of spirit; of hearts, the pattern of spirit; of spades, the processes requisite to the manifestation of spirit; of diamonds, the actualized manifestation of spirit.

King Arthur. Dragon slayer, liberator of the enchanted, protector of women. He and his knights gathered around a round table, i.e. circle of the sun or perfection. See under Arthur for his legend.

King asleep. In various legends a king is said to be asleep, awaiting a call to rise and save his country from defeat. Among those who are prepared for a call are: Arthur, British king. Barbarossa of Germany (Frederick I, probably confused with Frederick II). Charlemagne, king of the Franks. Dobocz, Carpathian robber king. Don Sebastian of Portugal. Earl Gerald of Ireland. Fionn of Ireland. Meher of Armenia. Mucukunda, Hindu king. Olaf Tryggvesson of Norway. Robert Bruce of Scotland. Wenzel, king of Bohemia.

King Brown. King Bruin, a title of King Lud, a British sun deity alternately known as Immanuence.

King cup (buttercup). March 10 birthday flower symbolizing brilliancy. In the language of flowers: I wish I were rich.

King Fisher. Christ. Also see fisher king.

King George. A corruption of Saint George.

King Goldemar. German folklore house spirit. Although invisible, he could be felt and touched. He was talkative, fond of playing at dice and on the harp, and was a great revealer of secrets. In one tale a person who tried to find him was cut to pieces by an unseen hand. Probably a wind demon. Also known as King Vollmar.

King Horn. In early English and French romances, an exiled prince who during his travels abroad falls in love. After many hardships he wins his bride.

King Lear judgment. Short-sighted judgment. For the legend of King Lear, see under Lear.

King Log. In Aesop's Fables when the frogs asked for a king, Zeus gave them a log; when they objected that the log was too spiritless, Zeus replaced their king by King Stork, who devoured them. Thus one who rules in peace without making his power felt.

King Lud. British sun deity. Alternately known as King Brown or Bruin. London was known to the Welsh as Caerlud, i.e. seat of Lud.

King Noble (or Nobel). Lion in medieval satirical beast epic, Reynard the Fox. Typifies royalty. Compare Reynard.

King of Bath. Title of Beau Nash.

King of beasts. The lion.

King of beggars. Bampfylde Moore Carew, famous 18th century English adventurer and vagabond who joined a band of gypsies and was elected king.

King of birds. The eagle.

King of Cows. In China an ugly image frequently found at wayside shrines. Worshiped by cowherders for protection from evil spirits and disease.

King of Horses. Image frequently found at Chinese wayside shrines; worshiped by horse-breeders to protect horses from evil spirits. The image is an ugly monster with three eyes and four hands in which it bears weapons of war.

King of Ireland's Son. A legendary Irish character. A type of romantic youth invariably lured away to the lands of the immortals by fairy-women.

King of Kings. God or Christ. Also a title assumed by several Oriental rulers.

King of metals. Gold.

King of Misrule. Officer who, in the middle ages was attached to English aristocratic households. He presided over Christmas revels, and he and his attendants, grotesquely attired, provided with dragons, hobby-horses, and musicians, created a great din. At the end of the ceremonies the king suffered a mock death to the feigned grief or genuine delight of the populace. Also called Abbot of Unreason, Bishop of Fools, King of the Bean on Twelfth Night, Lord of Misrule, Master of Unreason. Direct descendant of the King of Saturnalia.

King of Saturnalia (King Saturn). In Roman antiquity king who impersonated the god of the sprouting seed. After five days of glory and dissipation he was slain in a fertility rite. See fertility god, King of the Wood.

King of Tenedos. Ancient Italian king who passed a law that anyone who committed adultery should be beheaded with an ax and did not spare his own son.

King of terrors. Death.

King of the Bean on Twelfth Night. See King of Saturnalia.

King of the forest. The oak

King of the jungle. The tiger.

King of the May. Medieval European vegetation spirit. In festivals in his honor the king is represented by a person who, like his attendants, is dressed in bark and decked with garlands of flowers. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the king is allowed a short start; then is pursued by the armed attendants. If overtaken, he suffers a mock decapitation, and the pretended corpse is borne on a bier to the next village. This ceremonial death is followed by a resuscitation. See fertility rites.

King of the Wood. In Roman antiquity priest-king of the grove of Diana at Nemi, where grew a sacred oak. Only a runaway slave was permitted to attempt to break off one of its golden boughs. Success entitled him to fight the incumbent in single combat; if he killed the reigning priest, the office of King of the Wood or Rex Nemorensis passed on to him, and he became the mate of Diana. His soul became embodied in the sacred oak, a form of Jupiter the oak god. He thus was an incarnation of the oak spirit, the king intended to be ritually slain after his reign like the King of Saturnalia. His death was necessary before he became decrepit to keep the full power of fertility preserved by passing it to a more vigorous king. If the priest held office too long, a husky slave was sent to slay him. The shrine of the goddess supposedly had been founded at Aricia on Lake Nemi in Sicily by Orestes who, with his sister Iphigenia, had fled from Tauri with the image of the Tauric Diana (Artemis). The first priest-king of the grove was Virbius. The bloody ritual of the Tauric Diana was modified, and a surrogate in the form of a slave was permitted. The flight of the slave typifies the flight of Orestes; his combat with the priest suggests the human sacrifices which once were offered to the Tauric Diana. See Golden bough, Nemi Wood.

King Pecheur. In Holy Grail romances a celebrated angler, uncle of Percivale and possessor of the Holy Grail and sacred lance.

King Petaud. One only nominally a king; one whose imaginary subjects ignore his authority. From the French phrase, King Petaud's court, meaning confusion, disorder.

King Sacripant. In Tassoni's poem, the Rape of the Bucket, a brave but boastful and boisterous man.

King's Castle (Kingly Castle). Another name for Revolving Castle. See Caer Sidi.

King's evil. Scrofula; from the belief which once prevailed that the disease could be cured by the royal touch.

Lame (or maimed) king. Holy kings acquired lameness either as a penalty for victory or in imitation of a dislocation suffered in a wrestling match. Anciently legs were forced widely apart causing a hip dislocation. Jacob, who wrestled all night with an angel, was so lamed. The gait may have been the result of injury to the phallus of the fertility king, so maimed after his mating with the queen; a rite of sympathetic magic, i.e. harvest crops must be cut, the earth made barren or pass through a winter season before regrowth in spring. Adonis was such a king. The priest of a holy king wore a heeled buskin, which gave him a lame gait, to protect his sacred heel from the serpent, i.e. when the heel of the sun (or moon) touches the earth-serpent the whole body is soon swallowed. Sometimes the lame king was connected with the mysteries of smithcraft, as Hephaestus, or he was ruler of a diseased kingdom to which drought or winter had come, the land's health being tied to the king's health, as that of the Fisher King in Grail legends. See Emasculation, Hobbling, Partridge.

Sacred king. Anciently the king was deified during his reign; he was believed to possess magical powers and the prosperity of his land was coupled with his strength. He frequently was not permitted to die a natural death; such a death might have brought the world to an end. His term of office usually expired with the harvest or death season. To maintain his post the sacred king had to observe certain taboos, he had to meet any challenger to his office, his body had to be unblemished, he had to be young and virile. In Egypt the sacred king (pharaoh), after a thirty year reign, was devoured at the Heb-Seb festival so that his spirit might enter his successor and the land and the people have prosperity. This gave way to a mock sacrifice, as in the Saturnalia, at which the king supposedly was reborn. Still later, animals were substituted to represent the sacred king or nature god. Mexican Indians treated a prisoner as a king for a time, giving him every comfort, luxury, and pleasure, before sacrificing him as the king's surrogate, indicating that riches and pleasure may turn to poverty and death. Compare El Bugat, Fertility rite,

Fisher king, Oak king.

Unblemished king. Typifies spring sun, the ruler of a flourishing kingdom. Compare Lame king above.

KINGFISHER Calm. Ancient Sicilians believed the kingfisher laid its eggs and incubated for fourteen days before the winter solstice on the surface of the sea, during which time Thetis kept the waters placid. Another name for the bird is halcyon, compounded of hals (sea) and kuo (to brood on). Some believe its dried body averts thunderbolts; if kept in a wardrobe, it preserves woolens from moths; if hung by a thread from a ceiling, it points with its bill to the direction of the wind. In China symbolic of beauty, also of gaudy raiment.

KINGSLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the king's lea.

KINGU (KINGUGU) In Babylongian mythology offspring and mate of Tiamat after the death of Apsu. Keeper of her books of fate and leader of her flocks (demons of wind and other destructive nature spirits). Marduk bound him in the underworld and took the tablets of fate; then he burned Kingu and used his blood for the creation of man. Compare Ymir, Zu.

KINHARIGAN Dusun (Borneo) creator god; maker of the world and of mankind. With his wife Munsumundok, he killed one of his children, cut it into pieces, which he planted in the earth. From these grew animals and plants to feed mankind. Compare Ymir.

KINICH-AHAU (KINISH-KAKIMO) Mexican deity; an aspect of Itzamna in the form of the red macaw. Name signified Lord of the Sun's Face or Lord Eye of the Day.

KINMONT, WILLIE A notorious 16th century Scottish marauder, whose full name was William Armstrong of Kinmont. His rescue from a prison in Carlisle became a ballad subject.

KINNARAS A class of Hindu spirits. Heavenly musicians, said to be the sons of Kasyapa and followers of Kubera. Also said to have sprung from the toe of Brahma. They had the heads of horses and bodies of men. Probably spirits of wind. Usually shown playing vina (lutes). Compare kimpurushas.

KINNUI The secular name of a Jew as distinguished from his synagogal name.

KINTARO (KINTOKI) In Japanese legend a child of nature, son of Yama-uba, the mountain woman. Sturdy and courageous, he fears nothing and plays with wild animals. A Japanese Siegfried.

KINTU In African Uganda mythology first man, mate of Nambi, the daughter of heaven.

KIOSK In Persia and Turkey an ornamental summer house or open pavilion. Imitated in other countries in gardens and parks, especially for use as a display booth or refreshment counter.

KIOUSA Among Indians of Florida and Virginia idol which kept watch over the dead. Also Oki.

KIOWA Literally, human being. The name of a North American Indian tribe.

KIRI Flower sacred to the mikado. Japanese symbol for December. The kirinomon (kirimon) is one of the two imperial crests. It consists of three flowers and three leaves of the paulownia or kiri. The other crest is the kikunomon (kikumon) consisting of an open crysanthemum flower.

KIRJATHHUZOTH Hebrew name meaning city of outplaces.

KIRJATHJEARIM Hebrew name meaning city of forests.

KIRK North English and Scottish for church; word akin to cherub. Compare kil.

Kirkgarth (kirkshot). Churchyard or graveyard.

KIRKE Sorceress. Same as Circe, which see.

KIRKRAPINE In Spenser's Faerie Queene lover of Abessa (Superstition) and robber of churches. Personification of the plundering of the Church by clergy. Kirkrapine is torn to pieces by the lion of Corceca (the Reformation).

KIRSTEN Feminine name from the Scandinavian; corresponds to the masculine Christian.

KIRTTIMUKHA In Hindu mythology lion-headed monster which survived self-destruction. It was produced by Siva when he was challenged by Jalandhara, and embodied the destructive power of the god. The ravenous monster, deprived of his legitimate prey, Rahu, fed on the flesh of his own body, starting with his feet until only his face remained. Siva then declared that henceforth the face would be known as Kirttimukha (Face of Glory) and would be worshiped as a symbol of protective wrath. The face was placed on temple lintels as a guardian. Probable source of the gargoyle.

KISANI Navaho underworld people with whom the descendants of the Atse Estsan and Atse Hastin intermarried and populated the earth.

KISH Early Mesopotamian urban community; flourished about 3,500 to 3,000 B.C. Supposedly first city founded after the flood. In Hebrew the name means bow.

KISHAR (KISSARE) In Babylonian mythology with her mate Anshar, second pair born to the chaos deities Apsu and Tiamat, or grandchildren of Apsu and Tiamat and children of Lachmu and Lachamu. A primeval female deity. With Anshar she represented the entire cosmos, the heavens, earth, and lower world, and by him begetter of Anu, male creative energy.

KISHIBOJIN (KISHIMOGIN) Japanese goddess of babies and children. Demon woman who devoured children; later protected them from disease. Derived from Hariti, Hindu she-devil, eater of children. Usually portrayed holding a child.

KISHION (KISHON) A river in Palestine; scene of the defeat of the Canaanites by Sisera. Name from the Hebrew meaning hard.

KISI Among Indians of southwest United States a shelter or temporary dwelling for the watchers of growing crops.

KISMET (KISMAT) From the Turkish, appointed fate or lot.

KISS Affection, allegiance, peace, salutation. An act of ad-

oration or prayer; anciently kisses were thrown to statues of deities or the feet of the statues were kissed. Gamblers kiss cards for luck. Dream significance: betrayal, deceit. In amorous correspondence symbolized by X; a hug is symbolized by O. Children who hurt themselves have the place kissed to make it well. In certain sections of the world kisses are classified according to the part of the body kissed and the use of arms, hands, tongue, etc. In folk legends a kiss brings forgetfulness, causes awakening, disenchants one bewitched, resuscitates, or transports into another world. By Chinese and Japanese looked upon as an erotic exercise. In early Christian church a pledge of charity and peace. The practice of kissing a corpse farewell was forbidden by medieval Jews inasmuch as the act was believed to cause death by contamination to the kisser. Kissing the Torah is a reverential act controlled by certain tabus; it must not be kissed by a man after he has kissed his wife or child, or after intercourse.

Kiss away. Lose through amorous dissipations; squander in pleasures.

Kiss hands. Be endowed with high office by the sovereign, whose hand or hands are kissed on the occasion of the presentation of the seals of office. Also an act of appreciation, humility, submission.

Kiss of Judas. Betrayal.

Kiss the book. Take an oath as by pressing the lips to the Bible.

Kiss the dust (or ground). Be conquered or killed; be defeated or humiliated. Bow in defeat or reverence.

Kiss the rod. Humble oneself before correction; submit to punishment.

KISSOS In Greek mythology, Dionysus as god of ivy.

KISSYBION In Greek antiquity a wine cup of ivy wood or cup adorned with ivy leaves. It probably had one handle.

KIT-CAT A convivial association founded in London in 1688. Named from Christopher Cat, proprietor of the house near Temple Bar, where the members, composed of Addison, Congreve, Steele, Walpole, and leading Whigs, ate mutton pies.

KITCHIE BOY A male Cinderella in Scottish ballad. He is a kitchen boy with whom the lord's daughter falls in love. Afraid of her advances, she outfits him with a ship. As its captain he marries her.

KITE (1) Bird of prey; flesh-eater. (2) A device symbolizing experiment, theory, venture. In colloquial usage, to go with great rapidity. A shrewd bargainer, a sharper who exchanges checks for the purpose of gaining time, or who obtains credit or money by using commercial paper of doubtful value.

Kite-flying. In China believed to lengthen human life. A kite-flying festival, called Chung Yang, is celebrated on the 9th day of the 9th moon. According to one legend this festival goes back more than 2,000 years, when Huan Ching, a pupil of the magician Fei-Ch'ang-fang was warned by the magician to take himself and his family into the mountains to escape a calamity which was about to overtake the district in which he lived. Huan Ching went into the mountains, wiled away the day flying kites, and escaped an overwhelming catastrophe.

Huan Ching compares with Noah.

Higher than Gilderoy's kite. Exceedingly high; an allusion to a notorious robber named Gilderoy who had been hanged in Edinburgh in 1636 on an unusually high gallows.

KITHLISH Hebrew name meaning separation.

KITIMIL AND MAGIGI In Pelew Islands mythology survivors of the deluge.

KITRON Hebrew name meaning little.

KITSHI MANITOU (GITCHE, GITCHY MONEDO, KITCHI MANITO) Literally, Great Good Spirit. Chippewa Supreme Being, creator of the world. Symbolized by the sun. In conflict with Mitshi-Manitou or Mudje-Monedo (Great Bad Spirit), who is symbolized by the serpent.

KITSUKI Shinto shrine of Susano-wo in Izumo, where all deities assemble in the tenth lunar month to arrange all marriages that are to occur during the coming year. See Kami-nashi-tsuki.

KITSUME Japanese bewitching fox which plays mischief on human beings and has the ability to change its shape to that of a mortal, plant, or other animal. Messenger of Inari-sama (Uka-no-kami), deity of rice. He sees that farmers pay due offerings to the shrine and protects the farms of the pious.

KITTEL A long coat worn by Polish Jews. The grave coat worn by married orthodox Jews in special ceremonies on Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur, and at burials.

KITTEN Childishness, playfulness.

KIUSHIU Japanese island famous for its pirates.

KIVA Sacred circular ceremonial room and lounging chamber of the Hopi Indians. Devoted to secret rites, it is built beneath Pueblo dwellings, and is entered through the roof.

KIYAMAT-TORA Finno Ugric prince or judge of death. Also called Tamek-vui, Tuoni. His assistant is Kiyamat-saus.

KIYOMORI In Japanese mythology usurper, warrior.

K. K. K. Monogram of the Ku Klux Klan.

KLABOTERMAN (KLABAUTERMANN) The kobold or spirit of the phantom ship Carmilhan. Also one of a class of helpful beings that dwelt in the wooden masts of ships. A sapling would be cut in order to pass a sickly child through it. If the child died, the soul remained in the tree which then was used in a ship mast, as the soul presumably became a klaboterman.

KLAFT Headdress worn by Isis. It supposedly endowed the wearer with divine wisdom and discernment. Compare horse-hair wigs.

KLAUS German masculine name meaning people's victory. Same as Nicholas (Nicolaus). Source of Santa Claus.

Peter Klaus. German legendary figure; prototype of Rip Van Winkle. Klaus, a goat-herd, follows a young man into a dell, where twelve silent men play skittles. Seeing a keg of wine, he drinks some, and is overpowered with sleep. When he a-

wakes and returns to his village, he is startled to discover twenty-years have passed.

KLEHANOAI Navaho moon-carrier; husband of Yolkai Estsan. His abode is in the east. Also called Bekotshidi.

KLEO In Greek mythology a woman who remained pregnant for five years until she came as a suppliant to Asclepius, the god of medicine. She lay down in his sacred chamber and slept. As soon as she left the sanctuary she gave birth to a son. When the baby was born he washed himself in the fountain and crept around his mother. Earth-mother of the sun. Compare Jingu.

KLEPHT Brigand, resistance worker, robber. Alluding to the Greek (Epirote) nationalists who, from the 16th century until independence was won, fought Turkish rule. They went into the mountains and lived as bandits, plundering the valleys. Their pyrrhic dance has become one of the open rounds danced in Europe. Those who were employed to guard the valleys against their attacks were called armatoles. Their name is from kleptes (thief) and klepto (steal).

KLIEG LIGHT Bright arc light used in the filming of motion pictures. Klieg eyes are eyes inflamed and tearing from excessive exposure to intense light.

KLIENG Warrior and transformer hero of the Borneo Dyaks. He was born from a knot in a tree, and his greatest exploit was the war he waged against the sky.

KLINGSOR (KLINGSHOR), NICOLAUS A 13th century minnesinger credited with the powers of magic. Wagner introduces him in Parsifal, where in revenge for being excluded from the knighthood of the Grail, he attempts to corrupt the knights by his art. After failing with Parsifal, he and his enchanted castle are destroyed.

KLINGSOR VON UNGERLAND Said to have lived in the 13th century and to have been the author of the Nibelungenlied. Like Homer believed to have been a legendary figure.

KLOKETEN Ona (South American) Indian initiation rite. Young boys are gathered in a hut where, for several months, they are exposed to many ordeals. At night, men, masked and painted, impersonate demons to frighten the youths and women. The secrets of the tribe are eventually revealed to the boys but are withheld from the women, who are kept in subjection. Compare kina.

KLONDIKE Gold fields, wealth; alluding to the mines in the Yukon Territory of Canada.

KLU-DBAN (LU-VANG) One of the five Tibetan Buddhist great kings. King of speech. Color, red; emblems, ankusa (elephant goad) and gada (mace); vahana, blue crocodile or blue mule. Also called gSun-gi-rgyal-po. See Mahapancaraja.

KLYTAIMNESTRA Same as Clytemnestra, which see.

K'MUKAMTCH Klamath Indian Old Man; creator who is tricky rather than edifying in character.

KNANINJA Mystic name of Australian totem ancestors living as spirits in the sky.

KNAVE Originally signified boy, subsequently servant, and finally applied to a rogue or trickster, one deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent. A card in the tarot deck, also called jack and page. See page. The word knave is cognate with Kneph.

KNECHT CLOBES German for Santa Claus. Knecht signifies knight, and Clobes, identical with Globes, yields Great-orb-of-God. Knecht Clobes equates with Oberon, fairy king.

Knecht Ruprecht. A hobgoblin who appears to children at Christmas, striking with a switch those who have been naughty and rewarding those who have been good with nuts he carries in a bag.

KNEES Anatomical denomination governed by Capricornus. Among primitive peoples, knees drawn up signifies circumcision or a boy about to pass through the initiation rite which will make him a full-fledged member of a tribe.

Kneeling. Conscience, humility, prayer, submission.

KNEIPE A social assemblage of German university students characterized by drinking bouts.

KNEPH (CNUPHIS, KNEPHIS, KNEPTH) Literally, breath, spirit, wind. Egyptian deity of primeval darkness. Probably an atmospheric deity. Kneph is cognate with knave and probably is the source of nave and navel. He is usually represented with the body of a man and the head of a ram. The colors black and blue are associated with him. In some portrayals he is blue with a girdle around his loins, a scepter in his hand, and a plume of feathers on his head. Also known as Khnemu, which see.

Knephaios. Darkness, inscrutability.

KNIFE Death, martyrdom, sacrifice, threat. Figuratively to strike a blow that will end in another's defeat or ruin; to ruin another by secret underhand methods, thus to knife in the back. Dream significance: danger, peril. Buddhist tantric symbol called churi. In China called tso tao; used in worship. In Christian tradition typifies flaying. Emblem of saints Bartholomew, Ebba, James the Great, and William of Norwich. In Eastern mythologies typifies a flame or fire. In Hebrew tradition an attribute of Abraham.

Knife accompanied by an ear. Saint Peter.

Knife, flint or stone. American Indians used in sacrifices made to prolong the lives of the gods. Symbol of birth and fecundity. In Aztec mythology, 1,600 earth gods sprang from the knife of Citlalinicue. Compare Cadmus.

Knife-pierced pot or wine-bag. Mexican Indian blood or life-giver.

KNIGHT (1) Chivalry. One of gentle birth bred to the profession of arms, especially in single combat in defense of a cause, ideal, or woman. Probably derived from the Roman Salii. In medieval legend one who questions the fisher king on the meaning of the Grail and the Lance. In some tales the mere questioning restores fertility to the king and to the land; in others, the knight must go through various ordeals. Probably a Christianized version of a soldier of light or a protector of fertility deities; also of the youth in primitive puberty rituals who passes through a series of ordeals. See Initia-

tion rites. Like knave, the original meaning of the word was boy, then servant. (2) Card in the tarot deck; typifies a bachelor. Symbol of focus of energies, of the personal sense in selfhood which constitutes the ego. The knight of clubs is the idea of personal energies; of hearts, the pattern of personal energies; of spades, the processes requisite for the manifestation of personal energies; of diamonds, the actualized manifestation of personal energies.

Carpet knight. A civilian knight; one who earned his honors at court, kneeling upon a carpet before his sovereign, rather than on the battlefield.

Knight errant. In medieval times a wandering knight in search of adventure.

Knight of La Mancha. Don Quixote. Also called Knight of the Lions and Knight of the Rueful Countenance.

Knight of Saint Crispin. A shoemaker.

Knight of the Ku Klux Klan. Member of a lawless, violent secret society organized in the United States. Its emblem is a burning cross, which constitutes a threat of death or violence.

Knight of the post. An offender who has experienced the pillory or whipping post. One prepared to bear false witness for a consideration; a sharper.

Knight of the Swan. A figure which appears in Germanic folklore. A swan, which turns into a knight and jumps ashore from a skiff. The knight marries, has children, and then, usually after seven years, disappears. The origin is explained in the story of a queen who bore seven children, each with a silver chain around its neck at birth. Through the enmity of the king's mother, the children are set adrift in a skiff and saved by a hermit. The grandmother pursues and attempts to slay them, but succeeds only in getting the necklaces of six, one, Helyas, being absent. With the necklaces gone, the children turn into swans, and Helyas guards them. Later five recover their necklaces and return to human form, but one remains a swan as his necklace had been melted to make a goblet. Typify clouds or mist. See Lohingren, Swan Maiden.

Knights of Labor. A secret society formed in the late 19th century in the United States for the protection of laboring men. Forerunner of American Federation of Labor.

Knights of the Golden Circle. A secret organization formed in the United States before the Civil War to overthrow the government.

Knights of the Rosy Cross. Rosicrucians.

Knights of the Round Table. Stars. The members of King Arthur's court who seek the Holy Grail. Their numbers vary; sometimes represented as twelve to typify the signs of the zodiac. The table is round to typify the sun. In an erroneous interpretation the table is said to be round in token of perfect equality, where no one seated has preference of place.

Knight who has never sinned. Spring sun which has not yet scorched earth.

KNOCK ON THE DOOR Death.

KNOT Agreement, endlessness, immortality, marriage; also difficulty, entanglement, worry. Emblem of love; to tie the knot is to get married. Likewise a charm with which an enchanter might render a bridegroom impotent, causing grooms to fear wearing anything requiring a knot. By primitive peoples used as a talisman to protect a tribe from

evil spirits. A symbol of seafarers. Dream significance: difficulties, embarrassment. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems or auspicious signs on the sole of Buddha's foot. Mystic diagram, symbol of endless cycle of rebirths. In China, called p'an-ch'ang; also known as sacred intestines. Symbol of destiny, talisman for good luck and longevity. Marriage emblem or lover's knot. However, knots must not be used at childbirth or at death to hinder the coming or going of the soul. In Hebrew tradition symbol of the tribe of Judah. Hindu emblem of Vishnu. Tibetan talisman for longevity and for averting the evil eye; protector of the blind.

Cut the knot. Overcome an obstacle by a bold stroke and in an unexpected manner. The allusion is to the way Alexander the Great severed the Gordian knot. See Gordius.

Gordian knot. Conundrum, perplexity. The inextricable. See Gordius.

Knotty club. Difficulties, pilgrimage, weariness.

Lover's knot. A double knot of ribbon with two bows and two ends; symbolic of fidelity and love.

Solomon's knot. Labyrinthine design of swastikas typifying inscrutability.

KNOWLEDGE Symbolized by the head of Apollo, Athena or Minerva, a lighted lamp, open book, orange-yellow color, salmon. By gnostics typified by a fish. In an Italian icon personified by a woman holding a flambeau in one hand while she points to an open book with the other. In Japanese mythology symbolized by the mirror of Amaterasu, the sun goddess.

KNOX Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the hill or knob.

KNUCKLE BONE In Greek antiquity a fertility charm.

KOBE-NO-KAMI Shinto god of the saucepan. Also called Okitsuhime.

KOBETSU In Japanese tradition imperial clans, families claiming descent from the sun-goddess Amaterasu. Divine clans, or families claiming descent from terrestrial or celestial deities other than the sun-goddess, are called Shinbetsu. Foreign clans, families represented by the mass of people, are called Bambetsu.

KOBO DAISHI Japanese Buddhist priest. He rewarded those who gave him hospitality by striking the ground with his pilgrim's staff and causing a fountain of water to spring up. The same power ascribed to Yoshi-iye.

KOBOLD German folklore earth spirit. Mischievous, it haunts houses and frequently renders valuable service to occupants. Also a spirit of caves and mines. It resembles the brownie and gnome, but is distinct from the salamander (fire-sprite), sylph (air-sprite), and undine (water sprite). Compare Klaboterman.

K'O-CHU In Chinese Buddhism habitable mountain, sacred region ruled over by Fa-na-p'o-ssu, one of the eighteen Lohan.

KO-DAMA Japanese echo god. Soul of trees which give back echoes.

KODOJEZA Esthonian god, ruler of the home. A corner of the garden was kept sacred to him, and a woman was permitted to enter it only once during her

life, which was immediately after her wedding ceremony.

KOEN Australian evil spirit. His wife, Mailkun or Tippakalleum, kidnaps adults in a net and spears children.

KOGI An aboriginal tribe of Columbian Indians. The boys are taught by priests that women are evil, but necessary because they supply food. They are initiated into sex life by a sixty-year old woman, and then sent out to seek wives. A man and a wife occupy separate conical houses and only by threatening not to work the fields and cook his food is she able to lure him into the fields at night to lie down with her. The men prefer to gather nightly in a big ceremonial house where they chew coca leaves that dispel sexual hunger.

KOHATH Literally, assembly. In Old Testament father of the Kohathites, who carried the furniture belonging to the tabernacle during wanderings in the wilderness.

KOHELETH Literally, preacher. Hebrew name applied to the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the name of Solomon in the book.

KOHIN Australian deity who dwells in the Milky Way (Kuling). Sender of lightning and thunder.

KOH-I-NOOR (KOH-I-NUR) Literally, mountain of light. The most famous diamond in the world. It supposedly was discovered 2,000 years ago, but its known history starts in 1304, when it was taken by force from the Rajah of Malwa by the Sultan Al-eddin. It passed from one ruler to another in the East, until Aurungzebe, a 17th century Mogul emperor, used it for the eye of a peacock in his famous peacock throne at Delhi. It was given the name Koh-i-noor by the Persian Nadir Shah in 1739. Runjit Singh, of the Punjab, received it as the fee for assisting Shah Sujah of Afghanistan in his fight to recover his throne. When the Punjab was annexed to the British Crown in 1849, it was placed by Queen Victoria among the British Crown Jewels, and she stipulated it was to descend to those who became royal consorts of English kings. At one time it was valued at one-half the daily expense of the world, thus anything of great value. It carries a tradition that disaster will come to the person who owns it. Compare diamond.

KOJIN (KOJIN-SAMA) In Japanese mythology originally a double deity, Prince-of-Inside and Princess-of-Inside. Deity of the kitchen or cooking range, his duty was to see that the kitchen was always full and food well cooked. He had three faces and four arms and was a terror to evil-doers. Old or worn dolls were dedicated to him; the enoki tree was sacred to him. See Androgynous deities, Kamado Harai.

KOKKO The entire group of Zuni anthropomorphic gods, headed by Koloowisi (Palulukon).

KOKUZO Literally, sky-womb. Japanese Buddhist deity. Union of compassion and wisdom, virtues as comprehensive and indestructible as the sky.

KOKYANWUQTI Pueblo Indian spider-woman. Sometimes called Mana (maid).

KOL (1) A primitive race retaining savage customs and religions inhabiting parts of Bengal.

(2) In Icelandic mythology father of Bjorn the Blue-toothed and Harek Ironhand. First owner of the marvelous sword Angervadil. A frost or storm giant.

KOLBOK In Tibetan Buddhism cushion symbolizing comfort and wealth.

KOLEDA Russian name for Christmas festival. Its ceremonies reveal traces of the worship of penates who were believed to exercise a profound influence on the household. A badnjak, log dressed in a new shirt or adorned with ribbons and flowers, is invited to join the diners as a symbol of the genius of the house or penate. The kutiya, the special dish served at the festival, is also served at funeral feasts and on All Soul's Day.

KOLNIDRE Opening words of a prayer recited by Jews on the eve of the Atonement fast.

KOLOOWISI Zuni plumed serpent with both celestial (rain) and subterranean (earth) powers. Supreme deity, god of lightning and fertility. Chief of the Kokko. Called Palulukon by the Hopi.

KO LUNG Chinese emperor deified as god of the soil and called T'u-ti Shen.

KOMBU In Japan sea-weed joy; sacred rope which brings happiness and joy.

KOMOKOA In legends of the Indians of western United States the Rich-One, protector of seals. He lives at the bottom of the sea, and the drowned go to him. Those who have penetrated his abode and return, pass on his crest to their descendants.

KOMOKU-TEN In Japanese Buddhism one of the four guardian kings; the wide-gazing guardian of the West. Identified with the Sanscrit Virupaksa.

KOMPIRA Japanese kami (god) of ships and voyages. Demon converted to Buddhism, he became a god of happiness and a patron of sailors. Identified with the Sanscrit Kubera.

KOMPOLOGY From the Greek meaning boastful speech or tale.

KONISTRA In Greek antiquity dancing place or orchestra of a Greek theatre; located below the auditorium and surrounded by it. So called from its floor of beaten earth and ashes.

KONKARA (KINKARA) In Japanese Buddhism boyish manifestation of Fudo representing sustaining virtue.

KONO-HANA-SAKUYA-HIME In Japanese mythology, Lady-Who-Makes-Trees-Bloom. Fairy of cherry and plum blossoms. Wife of Ninigi, her descendants were as short lived as cherry blossoms. Sister of Iha-naga-hime, Rock-long-Princess. Also called Sakuya-hime and Sengen Sama.

KONOSHIRO In Japan a small fish similar to the sardine. When a person is ill a funeral is held for the konoshiro. The fish is dressed in a white costume and placed in a coffin. A funeral feast is held by the friends of the patient, the fish is buried and thus dies in place of the one whose death is not desired.

KOOMKIE In India a female elephant trained to decoy wild male elephants.

KOORI Among Siberian Golde tribes a mystic bird which protects a shaman when he travels to the other world. Compare Bucu, kbubilgan.

KOOTAMOINEN (KUN) Finnish moon god.

KOPH Nineteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Equivalent to English k or q. Also qoph, which see.

KOPI A peasant or poor man of Uganda. The children of the Mtesa are called balangira (princes); below them are only the kopi.

KOPPA Letter of original Greek alphabet absorbed by kappa, but retaining its numerical value of ninety, which has not been given to any subsequently added letter. It corresponds to Hebrew qoph (koph) and English q; akin to the word copper (policeman).

KORADJI Medicine man, shaman, sorcerer of Australian aborigines.

KORAH Literally, baldness. In Old Testament a Levite, son of Izhar. Jealous of the authority and priestly dignity conferred by God upon his cousins Moses and Aaron, he conspired with Abiram and Dathan to overthrow them. The revolt was unsuccessful; his followers were destroyed by fire; Abiram, Dathan, and Korah were swallowed up by a miraculous opening of the earth. Korah typifies one who is ruined by his ambition and pride. He appears to have been a sun hero. Compare Amphiarius. His sons, said to be eleven in number, escaped his fate, and his descendants became celebrated as poets and singers in the time of David; to them are inscribed several Psalms.

KORAN Literally, reading. Mohammedan sacred book professing to be the revelations of Allah (God) to Mohammed. Its subject matter is of Hebrew and to a lesser extent of Christian origin. Fanatical devotion to the words of the Koran is called Koranolatry. The book is also known as Alcoran.

KORE (CORA) Literally, daughter or maid. Name under which Persephone was honored in Eleusinian mysteries.

KORE-TE-WHIWHIA Polynesian primeval deity, the void. Name signifies did-not-possess. Offspring of Ao-tu-roa, begetter of Kore-te-rawea. Compare Te Kore-whiwhia.

Kore-te-rawea. A primeval deity; name signifies not-pleased-with. Offspring of Kore-to-whiwhia. Compare Te Kore-rawea.

Kore-te-tamaua. A primeval deity. Name signifies without-parent. Offspring of Kore-te-rawea; begetter of Maku. Compare Te-Kore-tamaua.

KORI An individual belonging to a low Hindu caste.

KORIAK A member of a race residing in northeast Siberia. The men are noted for the high regard they have for women and children.

KORKA-MURT (KORKA-KUZO) Finno-Ugric house man; god living under the floor. When he shows himself he is forewarning death or misfortune, and he resembles the master of the house. Generally he is a useful spirit protecting the members of the household, but when annoyed, he

causes nightmares. Little children are never left alone in a house as, like the Muntsomurt, he has the power to substitute changlings for rightful infants. He is appeased by sacrifice, usually a black sheep. Identical with Domovoy.

KORMET In Norse mythology one of the rivers through which the dead pass in Helheim and through which Thor wades when he goes to the Lower Thingstead. Compare Kerlaug.

KORMOS Altaic evil spirit which accompanies a man through life. As Jajutsi writes down a man's good deeds, Kormos writes his evil deeds.

KOROTANGI A greenstone pigeon which the Maoris have carried about with them for unknown centuries on their wanderings. It used to be set up on a hill shrine and invoked as an oracle. The name yields Great-fire-hot-Sun, Ever-Existent.

KORRIGANS In Breton folklore nine fairies. They change shape and move as quickly as thought. Although their breath is deadly, they cure disease and heal wounds. They are spirits of the wind and portrayed as never more than two feet high, with long hair, which they are fond of combing. They wear only a white veil; their favorite haunt is beside a fountain, where they can be heard singing. At the sound of a bell or benediction they flee.

KORYBANTES (CORYBANTES) Phrygian male maenads attached to Cybele, the great earth-mother. Their dance was a wild orgiastic whirl, resembling that of modern dervishes, accompanied by an unrhythmic clash of weapons intended to drown out the cries of sacrificial victims. During the dance self-mutilation was practised as a rite to advance vegetation and to free those participating from eternal death by mystic union with the immortal earth-mother. Parallels the Kouretes.

KOSHCHEI Slavic evil spirit who devours beautiful women. Immortal, except for a secret weakness, he is killed when a hero throws a magic death-egg at him. He resembles Koshi, the Midgard snake, and the Minotaur. James Branch Cabell borrowed him, and in Jurgen, he gives the hero a year of youth because Jurgen speaks well of the Devil.

KOSHER A Hebrew word signifying that which is permitted or that which fulfills the requirements of the law; that which is clean, purified, as food. Also used to designate a market where kosher food is sold. Opposed to tref (trefa).

KOSHI Japanese eight-forked serpent (the tides) which devoured people. Slain by Susa-no-wo. Also called Uwabami and Yawata-no-orochi. Compare Koshchei, Minotaur.

KOSHIN (KOSHIN-SAMA) In Japanese mythology god of roads, protector of highways, star which guides travelers. Also name by which the three monkeys, See-No-Evil (Mizaru), Hear-No-Evil (Kikazaru), Speak-No-Evil (Iwazaru), are known.

KOSLA-KUGUZA AND KOSLA-KUVA Old Man and Old Woman of the forest of whom Finno-Ugrics ask protection when they send cattle into the forest in the spring. They also are appealed to when a person is lost in a

forest or is spending a night in one.

KOSTEY Slavic ogre who desired the Princess Sudolisa and cast a spell over her attendants, sending them to sleep. He was defeated by Junak, who rescued the princess from the palace in which she had locked herself. Demon of darkness or winter.

KOTAN-SHORAI (KYOTAN) Literally, inhospitality. In Japanese legend Kotan-Shorai, a wealthy man, seeing Susa-no-wo in rags and not recognizing him to be a god, refused to give him lodging during a storm. Because of this inhospitality, Susa-no-wo (Buto) cut Kotan in five pieces, which he offered as a sacrifice. Shorai means future. See Somin-Shorai.

KOTHLUWALAWA Mountain home of the Kokko, Zuni ancestral gods. Also the place where the dance-house of the gods is located. See Kotikili.

KOTIKILI Zuni society of men and women who may impersonate in masks the Kokko or entire group of anthropic gods. Only those who are members are admitted into Kothluwalawa (dance house of the gods) after death.

KOTOBUKI Japanese lute, symbolic of happiness and long life.

KOTOW (KO TAO) Chinese custom of kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead before a superior or as a token of worship, thus obsequiousness.

KOTYS Great mother goddess also known as Cotytto, which see.

KOUANTUN Chinese sacred mountain, navel of the earth.

KOUPAI Evil spirit of Peruvian Indians.

KOURETES (CURETES) In Greek mythology semi-divine youths associated with the goddess Rhea. To protect her infant son Zeus from destruction by his father Cronus, they danced their famous Sword Dance around the child, drowning out his cries by the clash of their weapons. The dance was an initiation dance designed to promote fertility rather than a warlike exercise. It resembled the sacrificial dance of the Korybantes, but was more restrained. Compare Maruts.

KOURTOROPHOS A name of Hera as goddess of suckling children.

KOWWITUMA AND WATSUSI In Zuni legend twin gods of war, the Sun and Foam.

KOYOROWEN Australian cannabilistic (storm) male monster. He dwells in mountain tops and can turn his feet in any direction so that his tracks cannot be traced. His cannibal wife Kuriwilban has an upright horn on each shoulder for piercing victims, but she does not kill women; that is done by Koyorowen. Also called Yaho.

KRA (KLA) Among Gold Coast tribes one of a class of vital spirits.

KRAKE In Volsung Saga nickname meaning crow and given to Aslog by her foster parents, who treated her as a menial.

KRAKEN (KRAAKEN) Fabulous sea monster in the Norwegian seas. Said to be a mile and a half in circumference and to cause a whirlpool when it dives. The word kraken is identical with

dragon.

KRAKUCCHANDA In Buddhism first Manusibuddha. Both hands are in dhyana mudra; his asana is dhyana. In Tibet called Khorba-hjigs or Kor-wa-ji.

KRAUT A German. From sauerkraut, a German dish.

KREES In the East a sword which in ceremonial dances is waved like a flame. It typifies the rays of the sun. See sword.

KREMLIN Citadel of a Russian town; when a proper name, the citadel of Moscow, which formerly contained the palace of the Czar.

KRIEMHILD (KRIMHILT) In the Nibelungenlied daughter of the king of Burgundy and Queen Uta. Sister of Gunther, later king of Burgundy, and of Germot and Diselher. She marries Siegfried. Commissioned by Gunther, Hagen murders Siegfried and robs Kriemhild of a large part of the Nibelung's treasure, which she had inherited from ner murdered husband. Gunther and Hagen bury the treasure in the Rhine. Kriemhild marries Etzel and by him has a son Ortlieb. She prevails upon Etzel to entertain her brothers and their knights. At the festival, with the portion of the fortune she has retained, she bribes Etzel's brother Bloedel to slay their guests. In the foray which follows, Hagen kills Ortlieb; Kriemhild kills Hagen; Kriemhild is slain by a knight. Thus Siegfried, the sun, who had obtained the treasure (fertility) from underworld spirits, is slain by Hagen (darkness or mist), one of the knights of Gunther (winter), who robs Kriemhild (gloaming or harvest) and, with Gunther returns the treasure to the underground. Kriemhild, married to Etzel (autumn) urges Bloedel (the blooming) to destroy the dark forces. In the Volsung Saga Kriemhild is known as Gudrun and, in Wagner's Nibelungenlied as Gutrune.

KRISA In Greek mythology shore to which Apollo guided Cretan mariners to safety and where they established a shrine which became the chief seat of Apollo worship. Krisa is akin to Christ, cross, krasa (Russian for beauty), and Krishna.

KRISHNA (KISTNA, KRISTNA, KRSNA) Literally, black. Hindu deity usually regarded as the eighth avatar of Vishnu. His physical character suggests fire, heaven, lightning, storm, sun. He was joyous and voluptuous; in epics, a hero invincible in love and war; although brave, also crafty.

King Kamsa of Mathura warned that the eighth child born to his virgin cousin Devaki and her husband Vasudeva would bring about his death had each of her first six children killed at birth. The seventh Balarama was saved by the goddess Bhavani, who removed him from Devaki's womb to that of Rohini, another wife of Vasudeva. Krishna was saved by Vasudeva, who carried the infant across the Jumna River, normally deep and dangerous, but which receded to his knees as he carried the child. He deposited the infant as well as Balarama in the land of cows (clouds) with the cowherd Nanda and his wife Yasoda and took in exchange their infant daughter. The tiny girl was slain by Kamsa, who, when he discovered he had been deceived, issued an order to destroy all male children. In contrast to the order given by Pharaoh, the order was ineffectual.

At an early age Krishna and Balarama displayed marvelous strength. They sported with the gopis (herdmaids), and the Rasa or Hallisa dances performed in honor of Krishna down to the present day celebrate their gambols. When they grew to manhood they put Kamsa to death and placed a new king on the throne. Krishna then established his capital at Dvaraka (City-of-gates), organized his own people, the Yadavas, and set out to destroy evil demons and impious kings. At the request of Indra, he visited Naraka Loka, the underworld to get the earrings (light) of Aditi, which had been stolen. By Rukmini he became the father of Pradyumna (love) and grandfather of Aniruddha (egotism). Satyabhama, one of his 16,100 wives (stars), requested him to bring back the Parijata tree. To obtain this, he had to battle Indra. After a fierce struggle Indra permitted him to have the tree. However, catastrophe overtook his people; his brother was slain, the Yadavas killed one another to the last man. Krishna outlived them all and finally perished when he was wounded in the heel by the stray arrow of a hunter.

Krishna was four-armed at birth, suggesting the four directions or winds. The color assigned to him usually was blue; his name means black, suggesting wisdom and eternity; the white of Balarama signifying time. In one legend relating to his birth, Kamsa, the demon-king, having ravaged the land, Brahma prayed to Vishnu to send relief; whereupon Vishnu plucked off two hairs, one white, Balarama, the other black, Krishna, and placed them in the womb of the virgin. In another interpretation, Balarama was torn from his mother in the form of a white hair, Krishna in the form of a black hair. This legend is explain by the fact that in early phases of the waxing moon (Devaki being a moon goddess), a thin arc of light, which may be likened to a white hair, appears to the right, and when the moon begins to wane, a thin rim of shadow appears, which may be likened to a single black hair. Kishna's struggle with Kamsa symbolizes the defeat of the old and the victory of the new spirit of vegetation. Like Vishnu, Krishna took three steps, i.e. his going down, his period of darkness, his rising again, and his name incorporates the syllable ish, meaning light.

In characteristic pose, Krishna stands playing his flute known as Call-of-the-Infinite, which bid the gopis (fertile rain clouds) follow him; a possible source of the Pied Piper of Hamelin legend. Frequently compared with Adonis, Balder, Christ, Heimdal, Heracles, Osiris. See Heel, Kalinak, Putana.

KRISKY Russian hag who torments children by night.

KRISS KRINGLE Santa Claus, Saint Nicholas; the good genius of Christmas. A corruption by the Pennsylvania Dutch of the High German Christkindlein, i.e. Christ child.

KRITA YUGA (KRTA) In Hinduism the perfect age, the first of the four ages of man. Period in which only one religion existed; all men were so saintly they were not required to perform religious ceremonies, work was not necessary, anything man needed was obtained by power of will, and they lived to be four hundred years of age. The universal soul was white. The names of the other ages are: Dwapara, Kali, Treta. See Yuga.

KRIYA SAKTI In Hinduism manifestation of space and time.

KRONOS Unending time; father who devours his children. See Cronus. Name from the same root as Karnu.

KRSANU In Hindu mythology archer who shot the eagle Gayatri, which carried the soma to earth.

KRSNIK (KARSNIK, KRESNIK) Slavic good genius who protects a family from the vlkodlak (vampire or werewolf).

KRUPSIS In Christology the doctrine that Christ, in his state of humiliation, continued to possess in a concealed manner the divine attributes of omnipotence.

KSETRASYA Hindu lord of the field.

KSHATRIYA (SHATRIYA) In Hinduism the warrior caste; one of the original four castes, the others being Brahman, Sudra, Vaisya.

KSHITI GARBHA Hindu patron of travelers and protector of children. Parallels the Japanese Jizo. Kshi (akishi) is a Sanscrit root meaning to rule.

KSITIGARBHA Buddhist Dhyanibodhisattva; earth womb. Emblems: cintamani, khakkhara. In Tibet called Sahi snin-po or Sai nying-po.

KU One of the three great creator gods of Hawaiian mythology. With the other two, Lono and Tane, he formed man of red clay and spittle, shaping him in the image of Tane and breathing into the form to give it life. Compare Taaroa.

KUALA (KUDO) Among Finno-Ugrics, sanctuary of family gods; a prayer house, a temple, hut in which blood offerings are made to the spirits of dead ancestors. In the kuala are kept the implements of the chase.

KUAN-DE Indo-Chinese Buddhist supreme architect of the universe; a dragon god.

KUANG CH'ENG-TZU In Taoism he controls evil spirits and gives victory in war. His abode is Yu Hsu Kung (capital of silence) on the K'ung-t'ung Mountain.

KUANG-HSIEH Chinese Buddhist sacred mountain; region ruled over by Yin-Chieh-t'o, one of the eighteen Lohan.

KUAN-TI (KUAN YU) Chinese historical general of third century, A.D., who was deified as the god of war or god to prevent war, and credited with acting as a medium and oracle, breaking evil spells, and slaying demons. Also worshiped as patron saint of professions and trades. His festival is May 13. Portrayed as a bearded man in armour carrying a sword. His avatar is awaited as the restorer of Chinese supremacy.

KUBAIKO Tatar heroine. When the head of her brother Komdei-Mirgan had been cut off by the monster Yebegen, Kubaiko visited the realm of Erlik-Khan to plead for it. She fulfilled tasks set by Erlik-Khan and was given the head together with the water of life and then permitted to return to earth. On the voyage through the underworld, she saw strange things; one being that of an old woman pouring milk from one vessel to another without ceasing, a punishment for having mixed

water with the milk she served on earth. Her story bears resemblance to those of Heracles, Orpheus, and Sisyphus.

KUBERA (KUVERA) A Brahman greedy for grain, he deserted his wife. She formed a connection with a Sudra, and to them was born a son named Duhsaha. He grew up to be a wicked youth and broke into the temple of Siva to plunder it. The wick of his lamp failed before he obtained a flame. He lit ten lamps, thus unconsciously honoring the god. A sleeper in the temple awoke and killed him. Because he had honored Siva, he was reborn an evil king named Sudurmukha. However he maintained lamps in Siva's temple and, when he finally was slain by foes, the judge of the dead decreed his piety wiped out his evil deeds, and he was reborn as Kubera, demon of darkness and king of gnomes who hid jewels and metals in the earth. He also was the great Golden King of Noijin (mountain deities), a fertility god. Eventually he became lord of the Yaksas in the North (realm of darkness), a deity of wealth. Probably a counterpart of the Greek Cabiri and an analogue of Pluto. In Buddhism he was adopted as the sole mild Dharmapala; also a Lokapala. Guardian of the law as well as god of wealth. His color is yellow, his emblems are: caitya (reliquary), dhvaja (banner), kalasa (vase), kolbok (cushion), nakula (mongoose), roaring lion, and vomiting cintamani (pearl); his vahana (steed) is a dragon or white horse. In Tibeta called Nam-tho-se-ser-chhen or rNam-t'os-sras-gsir-ch'en.

KUBLAI KHAN Grand Khan of the Mongols, grandson of Genghis Khan. He conquered China and founded the Yuen dynasty. A ruthless warrior who was humane toward those he conquered once peace was established.

KUDA Jewish demon of disease which attacks women in childbirth.

KUDAI Siberian name meaning god, applied to the seven sons who assist Over-god or god of heaven. They reside in a tent in the third storey of heaven called Suro. Before the tent is a golden tethering post (North Pole). Fate deities and watchmen of heaven, their duty is to control human life and the heavenly laws of nature. Also tutelary genii of horses. Probably refer to the five planets and the sun and moon. Their names vary according to the tribe. Parallel the Amesha Spentas, Pairekse, Puleh, Satta-Kuro-Dzusagai-Ai.

KUDAI-BAKSHY Yakut tutelary genius of blacksmiths. He dwells in the underworld, which becomes the afterworld abode of blacksmiths.

KUDAI-JAJUTSHI Altaic god of the fifth storey; a star god.

KUDARI RYU Japanese descending dragon. Compare Nobori Ryu.

KUD-AVA (JURT-AVA, KUD-AZERAVA) Finno-Ugric house mother or spirit.

KUDO-NO-KAMI Shinto god of the caldron. Also called Okitsuhiko.

KUDU A totem animal of the Barolong, a Bantu tribe.

KUEI (KWEI) (1) Chinese for tortoise. Emblematic of earth,

the four quarters of the universe, longevity, sagacity, self-protection, and time. Used in divination. See Kuei Shen. (2) In the Chinese zodiac: (A) the Imp, four stars, Delta, Eta, Gamma, Theta, in Cancer, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the sheep; element, metal. Unlucky period in which to build; appropriate time for burying the dead. (B) Astride, 16 stars, said to be like a person astride, in Andromeda and Pisces, in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the wolf; element, wood. An evil day for weddings.

KUEI LUNG Chinese mythical animal with one leg, which lives in the east. It shines like the sun and moon and has a voice like thunder. When it enters the water it causes storm and rain. Identified with the alligator.

KUEI SHEN In Chinese mythology the Black Tortoise or Somber Warrior, guardian of the North. As one of the Ssu Fang, the four benevolent creatures guarding the four cardinal points, third in rank. Presided over the destiny of the Chinese empire, consulted in divination.

KUEI-SING In Chinese mythology assistant to Wen Ch'ang, god of literature. Distributor of literary grades; god of the four stars of the chariot of Great Bear.

KUEN-LUEN (KUN-LUN) Chinese sacred mountain on whose slopes grew the peach trees of life of the terrestrial paradise presided over by Si Wang Mu.

KUEPH Khnemu, which see.

K'UE YU-CHEN T'IEN-TSUN In the Chinese San Ch'ing (trinity), the heavenly ruler to come. Name signifies dawn of jade of the golden gate. Compares with the Hebrew Messiah.

KUGE In Japan descendants of emperors and gods. Nobles, many of whom live in proud poverty, devoted to literature and the arts.

KUHU Hindu abstract goddess who, with Sinivali, presided over the new moon.

KUI In Maori mythology a blind ogress; a female cannibal. Probably an aspect of hurricanes or storms, or Kui may refer to ancient wars.

KUILA-MOKU Hawaiian deity of medicine. Prayers are offered to him by the kahunas (medicine men).

KUINYO Australian evil spirit; personification of death recognized by his unpleasant odor.

KUI-GYAL-PO (sKUI-RGYAL-PO) One of the Pancamaharaja or five great astrologers of Tibetan Buddhism. King of the body, who rides a white lion.

KU KLUX KLAN A secret society formed in southern United States after the Civil War as a move against carpet-baggers from the North. It also aimed at the suppression of the newly acquired powers of Negroes. It was suppressed in 1871, but was revived in 1915 as a lawless violent mob that expels, murders, warns, whips, and engages in other acts of terrorism against those it regards as enemies, maintaining that pure Americanism and white supremacy are its ideals. Its symbol of warning is a burning cross. The name is derived from the Greek cyclos (circle) and cor-

rupted to achieve an alliterative effect and the monogram K. K. K.

KUKNOS (KYKNOS) Same as Cycnus, which see.

KUKULCAN (COCOLCAN, GUCUMATZ) Yucatec culture hero who arrived from the West and succeeded Itzamna. He was a celibate rain and vegetation deity, introduced the rites of confession and writing, and was related to the formation of the calendar. Each day he appeared as chief of twenty men (the Mayan or Yucatec month constituted twenty days) each of which brought either good or bad luck, and sometimes Kukulcan brought agues and fevers. His form was that of a feathered-serpent. In one myth he and three brothers arrived from the four directions and ruled justly until one died; the other two became tyrannical and were put to death. Kukulcan alone remained and to atone for the acts of his brothers directed the minds of the people to the arts of peace and founded the city of Mayapan, where a circular temple with four doors was erected in his honor. Under his leadership harvests became abundant and days were peaceful and prosperous. This is a time myth. The brother who died probably represented summer; the tyrants probably were autumn and winter; whereas Kukulcan was the deity of spring which provided fertilizing rains, rebirths, and eventually harvests. His name is said to mean feathered-serpent, god of mighty speech, mighty serpent. As a bird deity appearing in auspicious times, he resembles the phoenix; he also has characteristics in common with Quetzalcoatl and Votan.

KUKUMATZ AND TOCHIPA In the Yuman legend twin sons of Earth and Sky who raised the heavens from the earth, set the cardinal points, defined land, and created mankind. Also called Hokomata and Tochopa. Kukumatz is identified with the Mexican culture hero Kukulcan.

KUKUNOCHI-NO-KAMI Shinto god of tree trunks, one of the divided spirits of Toyo-uke-bime (goddess of food). Compare Hamori, Kayanu-hime-no-kami.

KUKURI-HIME-NO-KAMI Japanese god of the underworld.

KUL Finno-Ugric evil being living in deep waters. He appears as a man, woman, or as a child. Sometimes identified as living under the earth and connected with the dead. Also called Vasa (water dweller) or Vodyanoy.

KULACHARYA (KAULA) In Japan the Kundini Yoga, a religious rite in which an even number of men and women participate. Although they must not be married, they refer to each other as husband and wife and meet on the night of the full moon to embrace the five principles (Panchattva), i.e. coition, fish, flesh, grain, wine.

KULAK Formerly in Russia a tightfisted person; a hardfisted merchant or village usurer. In Soviet Russia any person who employs hard labor and possesses machinery.

KULAKARAS In Jainism the first law givers of whom the first was Nabhi.

KULHWCH (KILHWCH) Hero of a Welsh tale, Kulhwch and Olwen. The victim of a stepmother's hatred. She had laid a curse upon Kulhwch that he should never

have a wife unless he could win Olwen, daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr (Hawthorn, Chief of Giants). Yspaddaden, who had received a prophecy that he would die when his daughter married, set Kulhwch to many tasks. In these Kulhwch was assisted by his cousin King Arthur and the deities Gwyn, Llwch, Mabon, Manawydan, Modron, and others, taken over from the Celtic Continental and Irish pantheon, as well as the steed Du and the whelp Drudwyn. He captured the supernatural boar Twrch Trwyth (Porcus Troit) to obtain the comb, razor, and scissors between its ears, which Yspaddaden desired; he killed giants; he sought caldrons of inspiration and wealth; he engaged in other adventures and quests. The poems belong to the Jason-Medusa type and the seeming impossibility of the tasks resemble those of the Argonauts and of Heracles. Twrch Trwyth resembles the Calydonian boar, a drought monster. Kulhwch wins Olwen by overcoming obstacles, not because of any difficulty in obtaining her consent and, like most women of medieval romances, she takes the place of gems and gold in a modern treasure-hunt story. Kulhwch typifies the sun or spring, Olwen vegetation, Yspaddaden is darkness or winter.

KULILU In Babylonian mythology the Fish-man; destructive spirit in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Aquarius. Compare Kusariqqu.

KUMARA Literally, the youthful. Epithet of the Hindu war-god Karttikeya.

KUMBHANDAS Buddhist and Hindu goblins; giant demons and gnomes. In Buddhism ruled by Virudhaka.

KUME-NO-SENNIN In Japanese mythology a fallen immortal. In succumbing to the allurement of a mortal woman, whom he married, he lost his supernatural power. Parallels Lucifer. See Divine-Mortal marriages.

KUMISS Fermented camel's or mare's milk, from which nomads of northern Asia distil an intoxicating drink.

KUMQUAT (CUMQUOT) In China symbolizes good fortune and immortality.

KUMUSH In Modoc Indian legend the man of the beautiful blue (sky), whose life was the sun's golden disk. He made ten dresses for his daughter: the first for a young girl, the second for puberty rites, the third to the ninth were festal and work garments, the tenth and most beautiful was a burial shroud. When she entered the sweat-house to dance (a puberty custom), she fell asleep and dreamed of death. On awakening, she demanded her shroud. Kumush would not let her go alone and accompanied her to the caverns of the dead. There they danced at night as spirits becoming skeletons by day. Life on earth died with them. After a while Kumush wearied of the way he was living and, with a basket of bones, he set out for the world above. He sowed the bones and mankind sprang up. The return of Kumush typifies the return of fertilizing sun in spring; his daughter personifies the summer. Their story resembles that of Cadmus, Orpheus, and Persephone.

KUN Hindu mother or earth goddess of plenty. Her name

compares with Chinese Kwanyin, Ethiopian Kaiwan, European queen, and Hebrew Chiun.

K'UN In Chinese Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams), used for purposes of divination, signifies earth or the terrestrial principle.

KUNDALINI Literally, curled up woman. Hindu serpent power.

KUNDRY In Wagner's Parsifal an enchantress who, at the instigation of Klingstor, tempts Amfortas into the sin that brings on his terrible wound. She is doomed to eternal laughter when she laughs at Christ on the cross. Parsifal frees her from the curse.

KUNG Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale which represents the emperor.

KUNHILD In Germanic legend fertility maid carried off by Laurin to his underground dwelling. Analogue of Persephone.

KUNIGUNDE In German legend a woman who treated her lovers with cruelty and scorn. In one tale she threw her glove to lions to test her lover's devotion.

KUNI-TOKO-TACHI (KUNI-NO-TOKO-TACHI-NO-KAMI) In Japanese mythology the one-who-stands-perpetually-over-the-world. Sky or space. Probably another name for Ame-no-ninaki-nushi. One of the Seven Divine Generations, deities born without parents. The sky represents the yo or male principle.

K'UN-LUN Chinese sacred mountain, realm of immortals and abode of Hsi Wang Mu, western queen. In its pure waters, the source of the Hoang Ho (Yellow River), the phoenix bathes.

KUNOPIS An epithet of Helen. The name is associated with light; a false etymology associates it with dog.

KUNTI In Hinduism wife of Surya and mother of the Pandavas.

KUO SHANG One of the nine legendary Chinese heroes; celebrated as a warrior who died for his country.

KUO TZU-I An 8th century A. D. Chinese warrior deified and worshiped as a god of happiness, longevity and wealth.

KUPAI Peruvian devil.

KURA In Mangaia mythology wife of Eneene. While she was gathering flowers she slipped and fell into the underworld, where she was held captive. Her husband, aided by his guardian deity, discovered her whereabouts and rescued her. A time myth resembling that of Persephone.

KURA-OKAMI Literally, valley-dweller. In Japanese mythology one of the two dragons of rain and snow. Compare Taka-okami.

KURDAITCHA Australian invisible spirits or sorcerers who hover around medicine men and cause the death of the ill.

KURIBU (KARIBU, KARUBU) In Sumerian mythology an aspect of Ea as protecting angel. Title signifying one who is benign or one who intercedes for. A word which appears in Hebrew mythology as kerub (cherub). Identical with the zodiacal Capricorn.

KURMA Literally, tortoise. In Hinduism the second avatar of Vishnu. In the shape of a tortoise he helped the gods and the asuras recover the amrita and other precious things lost during the deluge. He went to the bottom of the Milky Ocean, where his back served as the base and pivot for Mount Mandara. In the Satapatha Brahmana, one of the transformations of Prajapati, creator and progenitor. Compare Kasyapa, Matsya.

KUROZAEMON In Japanese legend retainer of Fukuro, the owl.

KURRIWILBAN Australian cannibal spirit, wife of Koyorowen.

KURU In Hinduism the northern quarter or Dwipa of the world, said to be located between the most northern range of snowy mountains and the polar sea. Also the most northern of the nine Varshas or regions of the world, the season of rain and snow. A prince of the lunar race is called Kuru. He is the ancestor of the Kauravas and the Pandavas who war with each other.

KURUKULLA Tibetan Buddhist goddess of wealth; closely connected with Kubera. With her help great wealth was obtained for the first Dalai Lama. She is the Red Tara, wife of Kamadeva, and probably identical with Rati, Hindu goddess of love. Emblems: asoka (red flower), capa (bow), nakula (mongoose), sara (arrow). Her asana is ardha-paryanka.

KURURUMANY Brazilian creator of all good. When he found man corrupt, he took away everlasting life and placed lizards, serpents, etc., among them.

KUSA Grass used for sprinkling nectar in Buddhist rites. See mayurapiccha.

KUSA KAP Torres Strait fabulous bird which brings a burning stick (fire) to mankind. Resembles the phoenix.

KUSANAGI In Japanese mythology the magic sword which Susa-no-wo extracted from the tail of Koshi, the eight-forked dragon, and from which Amaterasu created deities; hence a phallus, giver of fertility. Later the sword of Yamato-Takeru, warrior-hero. With it he hacked down the burning bushes in which he was ambushed, whence its name, which means Herb-Queller. Also called Ame-no-Murokumo-no-tsurugi, i.e. sword-of-black-clouded-heavens. Compares with Excalibur.

KUSARIQQU In Babylonian mythology the fish-man, destructive spirit in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Capricorn. Compare Kulilu.

KUSHAIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning bow of Jah.

KU SHEN Chinese spirits of the valley, who live in an abode of vacuity and silence, the great void out of which came heaven and earth.

KUSHI-NADA-HIME Japanese rice goddess; daughter of the earth-deity Ashi-nadzu-chi. She was rescued by Susa-no-wo as she was about to be offered to the eight-headed dragon Koshi to whom seven of her sisters had been sacrificed. The dragon demanded one each year. Susa-no-wo transformed her into a comb which he wore in his hair until he killed the dragon, but putting its heads to sleep with an intoxicating brew. After the killing of the dragon she became the wife of Susa-no-wo. Name signifies Princess-Comb-Ricefield. Paral-

lels Andromeda.

KUSINARA In Chinese Buddhism place where Buddha, with his face to the south, stood upon a stone and left his footprints to posterity. These imprints contain the Eight Auspicious Signs: canopy, conch-shell, endless knot, holy wheel, lotus, pair of fish, state umbrella, vase with cover.

KUSIUNEK Among the Eskimos, witchcraft. Mystic agency that causes death and sickness.

KUSKI-BANDA In Babylonian mythology aspect of Ea or Oannes as god of goldsmiths.

KUSOTO Finno-Ugric sacrifice grove where, during famine, periods of trouble, or war, the people under the direction of a priest or seer assemble for a great sacrifice feast to nature gods. The festivals, which sometimes last a week or two, are called Mer.

KUSTI Sacred and symbolic girdle of the Parsees. Composed of seventy-two threads to represent the chapters of the Yacna comprised in the Zend-Avesta.

KUTKU Among the Kamchadales, god of heaven. He brought earth down from the sky and placed it on the surface of the ocean. In another tale his wife bore a son moving on the cosmic ocean and out of the child's body, Kutku created earth.

KUTSA Vedic sage to whom Indra gave aid in his constant struggle with Susna, drought demon. Indra stopped the sun and tore off its wheel, which he gave to Kutsa for driving. In some passages, Kutsa is hostile to Indra.

KUWAI Japanese water weed. Amulet against conflagrations; symbolic of power and victory.

KU-YU Majove Indian name meaning shooting star. Culture hero deified. Brother of the goddess Cathena. His shape was that of a shark.

KUYUTA Mohammedan bull supporting the rock on which stands the angel who holds the earth steady. Kuyuta stands on Bahamut, fabulous whale or fish.

KUZIMU Bantu underground abode of the dead, where ghost mass movements cause earthquakes.

KUZU-NO-HA In Japanese legend female fox who fell in love with a human warrior and married him.

KVASER (KVASIR) In Norse mythology a being formed of the saliva of the Aesir (air or heavenly deities) and the Vanir (sea deities), which commemorated the treaty between them. He was slain by Fjalar and Galar, who mingled his blood with honey and composed the mead of the poets in the Odroerer kettle. For this reason, poetry is called Kvaser's blood, and Kvaser was said to be the one who was so wise, he could give the proper answer to any question. Kvaser's blood originally may have been intended to give immortal youth. Compare Bodn and Son.

KVELDRIDA Literally, night-rider. Norse sorcerer or witch.

KWA Same as Pa-Kwa, which see.

KWALJITSU In Japanese mythology a warrior monk.

KWAKIUTL Bargainer for position, trader among Indians of the Pacific northwest. The name is understood to mean beach at the north side of the river or, in native folk etymology, smoke of the world.

KWAMMANG-A African rainbow lord.

KWAN Siamese Buddhist evil spirit. Mystic spirit which hovers over the newly born until date fixed by astrologers, when the child is established as a full human being. While under the mystic presence the child is not safe from spiritual evil. In a benediction ceremony a tuft of the child's hair, which protects the kwan, is sheared off.

KWANNON Japanese Buddhist goddess of mercy. Personification of compassion. Prayer answerer. Name signifies yoni or yonus, mother goddess. Originally a male deity, accounted a manifestation of Avalokitesvara. Identical with Chinese Kwan-yin. See Androgynous deities. As Bato-Kwannon, horse-headed Kwannon, she has a fearful countenance, signifying Kwannon doing away with evil as the horse does away with food. If blue-headed, Bato-Kwannon stands for destruction of the sinful; if white-headed, represents purity. Her emblems are a fish and a willow. She sometimes is seated on a buffalo carrying an ax. As Juichimen-Kwannon, she has eleven faces (usually shown with twelve faces). As Senju-Kwannon, she has one thousand hands, each hand with an eye (star) on it and holding an object, thus Kwannon who beholds with a thousand earthly blessings.

KWAN-YIN (KUAN-YIN) Chinese goddess of infinite mercy and compassion; daughter of Chong-Wang, phallus king residing in the Southern Sea. Worshiped as protector of women and appealed to as giver of children, especially sons, and of wealth. Originally a male deity, she is the Chinese aspect of Avalokitesvara, the young disciple who sprang from the tears of Buddha. Portrayed with a thousand arms; she sometimes rides a mythical animal, the hou, which resembles the Buddhist lion, to symbolize her power over the forces of nature. Her emblems are the vase and the willow branch, with which she sprinkles the waters of life. Although of Buddhist origin, she is so beloved, her image is found in both Buddhist and Taoist temples. Analogue of the Japanese Kwannon; frequently compared with Virgin Mary. Name equivalent of Chiun (Kiun) of Hebrews and of Gwen and queen of Europeans.

KWASIND In Longfellow's Hiawatha the strongest man of all mortals; the Heracles of North American Indians. Only the blue cone of a fir tree was able to injure him. This secret was known to Little-folk, who were jealous of him. One day, finding him asleep in a boat, they pelted him with the cones until he died. Probably personifies the fertile sun. His vulnerability compares with that of Achilles, Balder, Bran.

KWAZOKU (KUAZOKU) A class of Japanese nobles including both the kuge (court nobles) and daimios.

KW'EN Chinese miraculous fish which lives in the pool of heaven.

KWISTGOED In Denmark a person who spends money freely and foolishly; a spendthrift.

KYANITE In the language of gems: Death preferred to parting.

KYBAI-KHOTUN Among the Yakuts, goddess of birth and fate. Spirit dwelling in the Zambu tree. By Ar-tojon, the heaven god, mother of Ar-soghotoch, the lonely or first man.

KYBELE Same as Cybele, which see.

KYFFHAUSER A peak in Thuringia in the Harz mountains. Supposedly the site of the legendary sleep of Frederick Barbarossa. Compare Berchtesgaden.

KYNDDELIG In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table who was as good a guide in a strange country as in his own. A light hero.

KYNEDYR WYLLT In Brythonic legend a huntsman more wild than the wildest beast on the mountains. A storm or wind spirit.

KYODE-JIELLE Russian-Lapland household spirit. Literally, the one who dwells in the tent. Compare Korka-murt, Kud-ava.

KYOHIME In Japanese legend a maiden who avenged herself by changing into a serpent and destroying her faithless lover.

KYRIE ELEISON In the Anglican, Eastern, and Western churches, the first words of a brief petition used in the services; also the musical setting for these words. From the Greek, meaning Lord have mercy (upon us).

KYSAN-TENGERE Altaic god of the ninth heaven. The corresponding god of the Mongols is Kisangan-Tengri, who is a god of war, procurer of victory, protector of the army.

L

L Twelfth of a class or series; eleventh if the letter J is not counted. Something, such as a building, having the shape of the letter. As understood by gnostics, God (El) or Power. Occult significance: it produces travel, especially small journeys; its period is for three years. Character traits: intuitive, prophetic dreamer, traveler, and given to self-sacrifice. It denotes beauty, social popularity and versatility. In divination, its numerical value is twelve or three. Physical weak spot: throat. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Libra or Uranus. Symbolic correspondence: violent death. Tarot correspondence: Hanged Man. Among Hebrew cabalists it dominates dreams, and the traits are: spirituality, sweet manners. In low form: passion for opposite sex, selfishness. In medieval symbology probably stood for Logos. In Roman numeral notation, 50; with a line drawn over it, 50,000. Parallels Anglo-Saxon lagu (lake), Celtic luis (rowan), Egyptian hieroglyph recumbent lioness, Greek lambda, Hebrew and Phoenician lamed (ox goad). Mayans represented L by a dot within a circle and by an acute angle; in Mexico, the hieroglyph of a beetle also signified the letter L. Compare Alphabet Affiliations.

LA (1) Word root meaning that which has existed forever. In Mayan sacred mysteries signifies Eternal Truth. As vowels are interchangeable, identical with El (God) also identified with the Semitic Ra, meaning Ancient of

Days or Time. (2) Syllable used to sound the 6th tone in singing any diatonic scale. According to mystics its quality is knowledge; its rank is things.

LAADAH Hebrew name meaning festival.

LA'A-MAOMAO Polynesian god of the winds.

LABAN Literally, glorious or white. In the Old Testament a rich herdsman of Mesopotamia. Son of Bethuel; father of Leah and Rachel; brother of Rebekah. He was a lover of wealth and demanding of those who served him. When his nephew Jacob asked for the hand of Rachel, he imposed seven years of service on the youth; when the requirements were fulfilled, he gave Leah to Jacob as a bride and demanded seven more years of service for Rachel; thus he was deceitful and tyrannical. Corresponds to an underworld deity controlling fertility.

LABARTU Assyrian female demon, daughter of Anu. She haunted marshes and mountains and afflicted or kidnaped children, who wore amulets for protection. Later the name labartu was applied to a class of supernatural beings, and a good labartu might protect a household, thus resembles a brownie, fairy, or kobold.

LABARUM Roman cavalry banner borne before Roman emperors. It consisted of a gilded spear topped by an eagle, was adorned with precious stones, and from its cross-staff hung a purple streamer with gold fringe. Constantine substituted a crown for the eagle and inscribed the banner with the Chi-Rho monogram to commemorate the miraculous vision of the cross in the sky which he saw on his march to Rome. The labarum has become an ecclesiastical banner carried in processions, thus, figuratively, a standard of conduct or a moral guide. Labarum resolves into la-bar-um, i.e. everlasting Father Sun.

LABASU A Semitic demon or ghoul.

LABBU (LABU) Accadian chaos dragon, despoiler of lands, enemy of the gods. Slain by Tishpak. Name meaning raging one; used to signify lion or serpent offspring of Tiamat.

LABE Sorceress queen of the Island of Enchantments of the Arabian Nights' story Beder. Like Circe, she possessed the power of changing men into animals.

LABEL In heraldry a charge or mark, which consists of a bar, usually with three pendants or points, placed across the shield in chief, and borne by the eldest son to distinguish his arms from those of his father. Removed on the death of the father.

LABHAR In Celtic mythology leech who healed the wounds of the Fenians after their battle with the Tuatha De Dannan.

LABISMINA In versions of the Cinderella legend a sea-serpent, godmother of Cinderella. Probably a corruption of L'Abysme, French superlative of Abyss.

LABOR In India typified by a golden hand. In the United States personified by a man with arms bare to the elbow. The word equates with Liber, Roman deity, giver of all good and riches.

Laborer. Dream significance: prosperity, wealth.

Labors of months. During the middle ages, the months were symbolized in art by labors. Some panels also assigned the Greek deity (variations appeared) and zodiacal house.

Month and Zodiacal House	Labor England	Labor France	Labor Germany	Labor Italy	Labor Spain	Greek Deity
January Aquarius	feasting	feasting, seated facing right, usually with round loaf and knife	feasting, hunting hares	feasting, warming	feasting	Hera with knobbed scepter or peacock
February Pisces	warming	warming	cutting wood	cutting wood, digging, pruning, warming	warming	Dionysus with scepter or Poseidon with two dolphins
March Aries	blowing horn, digging, pruning	pruning	digging, pruning	blowing horn, digging	pruning	Athena with owl, spear, or tipped staff
April Taurus	bearing flowers, knights taking vows	bearing flowers	bearing flowers, cultivating vines	bearing flowers, shearing sheep	bearing flowers, knights taking vows	Aphrodite with dove or Zeus with thunderbolt
May Gemini	hunting with falcon, riding	riding toward right, sometimes with sickle	hunting birds, making music	gathering fruit, riding	gathering fruit, riding	Aphrodite and Cupid with knobbed scepter or Apollo with tripod
June Cancer	weeding	mowing	mowing, plowing	mowing, reaping	mowing, reaping	Ares with helmet or Hermes with tortoise

Month and Zodiacal House	Labor England	Labor France	Labor Germany	Labor Italy	Labor Spain	Greek Deity
July Leo	mowing	reaping	mowing, reaping	threshing	threshing and storing grain	Artemis with quiver or Zeus with eagle
August Virgo	reaping	threshing	reaping	gathering grapes	repose	Apollo (no attribute) or Demeter with cist
September Libra	gathering grapes, threshing	treading grapes	treading grapes	treading grapes	treading grapes	Demeter (no attribute) or Hephaestus with helmet
October Scorpio	feeding hogs, filling casks	fattening hogs with acorns	sowing	feeding hogs, plowing, sowing	feeding hogs, filling casks	Ares with she-wolf or Hermes with caduceus
November Sagittarius	killing hogs	feeding oxen	killing oxen, threshing	killing hogs	killing hogs	Artemis with hounds or Hephaestus with knobbed scepter
December Capricorn	cutting wood, feasting	feasting, seated frontally	killing hogs	cutting wood, feasting	feasting	Hestia with lamp or Poseidon with trident

Labors of Heracles. In Greek mythology course of the fates or cycle of time. Inasmuch as they required supernatural ability and power, the phrase is applied figuratively to work demanding a giant's strength. See under zodiac Girdle for the labors.

LABRADORITE Gem symbolizing capricious love.

LABRAID LONGSECH Legendary Irish king. Brother of Fand, brother-husband of Liban. He is said to be the husband of Becuma of the Fair Skin, who also is known as the wife of Conn. An agircultural hero. In his battles against supernatural foes, he receives the aid of Cuchulainn and, in appreciation, gives the hero his sister Fand as a mistress. Called Labraid of the Quick Hand on Sword.

LABURNUM January 8 birthday flower symbolizing forsaken, pensive beauty.

LABYNETUS (LABYNETOS) Appellation of several Babylonian kings. No doubt a title rather than a proper name.

LABYRINTH A building or mass of buildings containing involved tortuous passageways; a maze, hence any involved or perplexing circumstance or problem. A realm of torture. Dream significance: mystery revealed. In mythology typifies the infernal regions; path followed by the dead in their progress to resurrection. The labyrinth at Crete is the realm of darkness or course through which Ariadne, dawn or moon, directs Theseus, the sun, during the night. In medieval churches the complicated or labyrinthine pathways were emblematic of the progress of Christ from Jerusalem to Calvary. The principal labyrinths of antiquity and legend are: Clusium, built by Lars Porsena, king of Etruria, for his tomb. Cretan conduit, which had 1,000 lanes or turnings. Cretan prison of the Minotaur. Egyptian, near Lake Moeris. It contained 3,000 apartments, half of which were underground. Lemnian, which had 150 columns adjusted so that a child was able to turn them. Samian, built by Theodorus in the 6th century B.C. Woodstock, built by Henry II to protect his mistress the Fair Rosamond from the queen.

LACE Luxury, wealth. Dream significance: frivolity.

LACEDAEMON In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Taygete, husband of Sparta. An agricultural or fertility king. A country of ancient Greece and its capital were named after him. Later the country was called Laconia and the capital was called Sparta. Laconia is the source of laconic (sparing of words), a characteristic attributed to the people.

LACERTA Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Lizard.

LACHESIS In Greek mythology the second of the three Moirai (Parcae) or Fates. She is the allotter, the one who determines the duration of life and spins its thread, and is portrayed as bearer of the rod or distaff with two masks at her feet, one comic, the other tragic, to indicate that to a divinity of fate the happiest and saddest events of earthly existence are alike indifferent and that she pursues her occupation regardless of human weal or woe. Her sisters are Clotho, Atropos.

LACHISH Hebrew name meaning height.

LACHMU (LACHE) In Babylonian mythology, with his mate Lachamu (Lachos), the first children of the chaos deities Apsu and Tiamat, and parents of Anshar and Kishar. They personified darkness as a reproducing and sustaining power.

LACHRYMA CHRISTI Literally, tear of Christ. A rich Neapolitan wine, once probably used for religious purposes.

LADA Name for Cinderella in a Slav version of the fairytale. She is portrayed as a princess with a gold star on her brow. The name is probably either a feminine or diminutive form of Ladon, the fertility serpent; it may be equated with Leda and Leto.

LADDER Aspiration, danger, divine realms, dreams, good fortune, knowledge, sanctity, underworld, virtues, wealth. Path of ascent to paradise or perfection; path of descent to the dark depths or degradation. A form worn as an amulet to ward off evil. Dream significance: (falling off) failure; (going down) doubtful success or ill luck; (going up) patience, success. According to Sigmund Freud, dreams of ladders, stairs, and steep inclines are symbolic of the sexual act. According to American Indians the human race climbed up from the underworld on a ladder or rope. In some Buddhist accounts Sakyamuni is said to have descended from Tushita heaven by a ladder brought to him by Indra. In Christianity one of the thirteen crucifixion symbols; used in descent from the cross. Emblems of saints Alexis, Perpetua, Romualdo. Egyptian symbol of surmounting difficulties in the material world; worn as a protective talisman. Small ladders were placed in Egyptian tombs. The Pyramids contained ladders or steps to provide dead kings with the stairs on which to reach the land of immortality. In Hebrew tradition the ladder in the dream of Jacob typifies the omnipresent providence of God, an assurance that a way always is open from earth to heaven and from heaven to earth. The rungs of the ladder supposedly were infinite, but the Essences reduced them to seven called Sephiroth (Sephira), with the names Beauty, Eternity, the Foundation, Glory, the Kingdom, Mercy, Strength. Freemasons adopted the latter and reduced the steps to three, Faith, Hope, and Charity. In Persian mysteries of Mithra the ladder has seven rungs or gates of metal of increasing purity, each protected by a planet, by which souls ascend or descend, thus the ladder symbolizes the passage of souls. The superstition that walking under a ladder brings bad luck goes back to this ancient belief, typifying the refusal to climb, one who dodges or ignores the true way to salvation. The seven rungs are: Lead - Saturn, first world. Quicksilver - Mercury, world of pre-existence. Copper - Venus, heaven. Tin - Jupiter, middle world. Iron - Mars, world of births. Silver - Moon, mansion of the blessed. Gold - Sun, mansion of truth.

Luminous ladder. Path or stars to heaven.

Scaling ladder. Heraldic meaning bravery, one fearless in attack.

LADO AND LADA Slavic sun god and goddess of spring; lover and mistress; bridegroom and bride; husband and wife. They personify, light, mirth, pleasure, and happiness. Lada later vener-

ated as the Virgin Mary.

LADON In Greek mythology the name of the ever-watchful dragon or serpent that, with three nymphs, guarded the Garden of the Hesperides. Dragon of fertility. Actaeon's dog was named Ladon. It also was the name of Daphne's father, a river god killed by Heracles, the sun hero. Ladon is the source of lad; the root of the name is found in la.

LADRONE ISLAND A name given to the Marianas by the Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magallan because the inhabitants had robbed him. Ladrone is from the Spanish meaning brigand, rascal, thief.

LADY CHAPEL Chapel dedicated to Virgin Mary; in large churches situated east of the altar.

LADY DAY March 25 observed to commemorate the day on which the angel told Virgin Mary she would be the mother of the Messiah. Also called Day of Annunciation. In the middle ages, feasts of Conception and Nativity were celebrated on the same day. Until 1752 in the English calendar the day marked the beginning of the civil year. In Greek antiquity March 25 was the day on which the miraculous conception of Hera, queen of heaven, was celebrated. In Rome Juno was honored similarly.

LADY FLOWER In Japan called ominameshi, which means depending on wind or little field. Symbolizes autumn, submissiveness, tenderness.

LADY-IN-THE-CHAIR Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Cassiopeia.

LADY MING Chinese hell goddess who gives the broth of oblivion preparatory to new birth.

LADY OF ALL MERCIES Virgin Mary.

LADY OF BABYLON The scarlet woman; applied to the papacy as a term of abuse from the description in Revelation. Also Lady of Rome.

LADY OF SHALOTT A Tennysonian heroine who dies through a magic curse, which falls in consequence of her looking on Lancelot as he rides toward Camelot. In Arthurian romances Elaine, lily maid of Astolat, suffers a fate substantially the same. Probably personifies the moon.

LADY OF T'AI-SHAN In Chinese mythology goddess of the whirlwind. Daughter of Tung Hai (Eastern Sea), wife of Hsi Hai (Western Sea).

LADY OF THE ABYSS Wisdom. In Babylonian cosmogony the Abyss or Depth was regarded as symbolic of Unfathomable Wisdom; she was the wife of the Supreme Creator. Likewise known as Voice of the Abyss.

LADY OF THE EMERALD A title of Chalchiutlicue (Aztec) and of Isis (Egyptian).

LADY OF THE LAKE In Arthurian romances a water nymph, bestower of the sword Excalibur upon King Arthur, hence a guardian spirit. In early English poems she is called Vivien, a sorceress and mistress of Merlin, and she lives in a palace in the middle of a lake. In Malory she is called Nimue and, under this name, she magically puts Merlin

away. In one version she steals the baby Lancelot and nurtures him for King Arthur's service, thus he is called Lancelot du Lac. She probably is a later aspect of the Cymric goddess Rhiannon, as the names Nimue and Vivien appear to be disguises of Rhiannon. She likewise seems to be associated with the three queens who aided King Arthur. Her arms are extended to form a cross. Her emblems are a censer, sword, and fish. James Branch Cabell introduces her in Jurgen as Anatis. In a poem by Scott, she is introduced as Ellen Douglas, a favorite of King James.

LADY OF THE ROCKS A title of Virgin Mary.

LADY OF TURQUOISE A title of Isis.

LADY POVERTY In Christian allegory a queen of virtue who converses with Saint Francis. She is the bestower of the blessings of sweetness on those who leave the Vale of Tears to climb the Mount of Light.

LADY'S DELIGHT February 26 birthday flower carrying the symbolism forget-me-not.

LADY'S MANTLE Flower symbolizing fashion.

LADY'S SLIPPER April 23 birthday flower symbolizing capricious beauty, fickleness. In the language of flowers: Win and wear me. In Korea typifies headache cure because of the medicine made from its bulb.

LADY'S TRESSES Flower symbolizing bewitching grace.

LAEGAIRE (LAEG) In Irish legend driver of Cuchulainn's chariot. Personification of the sun's rays. See Loegaire.

LAELAPS (LAILAPS) Literally, storm. In Greek mythology furious wind typified by the dog given by Artemis to Procris, who in turn gave it to Cephalus. While pursuing wild boar (drought), it was metamorphosed into a stone. It likewise was the name of one of Actaeon's fifty dogs.

LAERAD (LAERATH) Norse tree of life which overshadows Valhalla and upon which the goat Heidrun, which supplies milk to immortalized heroes, feeds.

LAERTES In the Odyssey king of Ithaca, father of Odysseus. Aged sun.

LAESTRYGONES In the Odyssey a race of fierce gigantic cannibals governed by Antiphates. Storm giants. The twelve ships of Odysseus sailed into their land, and they hurled huge rocks at the fleet, sinking eleven of the ships with all hands on board. Only the vessel under the command of Odysseus, sun hero, escaped.

LAET Among the Anglo-Saxons one who occupied the position between a freeman and a slave.

LAETI A class of barbarians who paid tribute to the Romans for land they cultivated within the Roman empire. From the Latin laetus, i.e. foreign bondsman.

LAFITTE, JEAN A French buccaneer in the Gulf of Mexico. Known as the pirate of the gulf. He offered his services to Andrew Jackson, in 1815 commanded a detachment at the Battle of New Orleans, and was pardoned by President Madison.

LAG Old Saxon word for law.

Cognate with Llew, probably derived from Lug.

LAGADO Capital of Balnibari in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. The land is ruled over by the king of Laputa and, at is celebrated academy, scholars spend their time in converting ice into gunpowder, extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, making pincushions from softened rocks.

LAGASH One of the great cities of the Sumerian empire; founded by the legendary queen Azag-Bau. Its chief deities appear to have been Bel, Ea, and Enlil. Site of the temple in which the deified Babylonian king Gimel Sin (about 2,500 B.C.) was worshiped.

LAGERSTROEMIA Shrub symbolizing eloquence.

LAGHLAGHGHI-GAR A designation of Nebo as illuminator.

LAHAD Hebrew name meaning dark-colored.

LAHAIROI Hebrew name meaning the living and seeing one.

LAHAR Sumerian goddess of sheep.

LAHMAN Hebrew name meaning place of light.

LAHMU AND LAHAMU In Babylonian mythology chaos serpents personifying calamity. In primeval cosmology preceded by Apsu and Tiamat, followed by Anshar and Kishar. Lahmu later identified as a name of Ea.

LAHU Fertility spirit of the city of Kengtung, Burma. Worshiped at a spring festival. Until recent times a human being's heart and lungs were offered to him. For the last century the votive offering has been a dog. The festival suggests phallic worship. Lahu was a dying god, which see.

LAICA Peruvian good fairy.

LA'I-LA'I Polynesian first woman, begotten by Po (Chaos). The mother of mankind by the King who opens the Heavens.

LAIMOS Pestilence. Greek abstract divinity of a state of the body.

LAIS A courtesan, alluding to the name of two Greek courtesans. One, reputed to have the most beautiful figure of her day, lived at Corinth about 420 B.C. The other, daughter of Timandra, lived about 340 B.C. She was a rival of Phryne, and the women of Thessaly, jealous of her beauty, pricked her to death with their bodkins.

LAISH Literally, lion. In Old Testament, name of a city in the north of the Promised Land, afterward called Dan.

LAIUS (LAIOS) In Greek mythology father of Oedipus, who unwittingly killed him. According to a prophecy he was destined to be slain by his son. The story of his death symbolizes the destruction of the old year or winter (darkness) by the new year or spring (sun), and compares with the death of Acrisius by Perseus and Balor by Lug.

LAJNAN In Micronesian mythology the primordial worm, a creator deity. Name meaning cliff or rock.

LAKA Hawaiian nature goddess, particularly giver of fertilizing rains. Feminine counterpart of

Rata, wind god.

LAKE (LAC, LOC) In primitive societies lakes usually have been held sacred givers of fertility, the realm from which the sun rises and into which it sinks, and lake names frequently perpetuate the memory of their original sanctity. The sacred lake of the Zuni Indians is said to be in the center of an empty desert. On the bottom of it the kachina, masked gods, are always dancing. See kachina.

Lake Avernus. An Italian lake which, because of its mephitic and sulphurous vapors, was thought by the Greeks and Romans to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Through it Odysseus and later Aeneas were said to have entered the lower world. Synonymous with hell.

Lake State. Nickname of Michigan.

LAKH A very great number or multitude expressed indefinitely. From the name of an Anglo-Indian sum of 100,000 rupees, formerly equivalent of $48,500. Also used to express 100,000 objects of any kind.

LAKI OI Bornean culture hero who invented fire by pulling a strip of rattan back and forth under a piece of wood.

LAKI TENENGAN Kayan (Borneo) chief deity who presides over the realm of spirits and assigns souls to their places in the afterworld.

LAKSANAS The thirty-two auspicious or superior marks of a Buddha.

LAKSHMI (LAKSMI) In Hinduism one of the consorts of Vishnu, and by him mother of Kama. In one version she was born at the churning of the ocean; in another, she was born from the lotus which sprang from the forehead of Vishnu. Goddess of beauty, good fortune, and wealth, and patroness of small children. As the spouse of Vishnu, she was his life-giving energy. Her emblem was the lotus. As one who sprang from the waters she was an analogue of Aphrodite. Other names by which she is known are Maha Lakshmi and Sri. In Siam called Phra Naret.

LALAGE Heroine of an ode by Horace. Name from the Greek meaning prattle.

LAMA A Tibetan monk, a superior one who guards Tibetans from dangers and evil spirits, and who aids them in obtaining the blessings of long life and wealth; an astrologer. From Bla-ma (Superior one). The priest ruler is called Dalai Lama or Grand Lama; the ecclesiastical potentate of the country is known as Tashi Lama. Dalai Lama is believed to be a reincarnation of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, and his position compares with that of Moses, lawgiver of Jehovah; whereas that of Tashi Lama may be compared with that of Aaron, spiritual representative of Jehovah.

Lama deity. Divine being who uses the lama as a medium of communication.

Lamaism. Tibetan religion, which is a fusion of Mahayana Buddhism and Pan, ancient sacrificial religion of Tibet.

LAMANITE According to the Book of Mormon, one of the descendants of Laman, a brother of Nephi. The descendants of Laman fell into sin and were cursed by God with a red skin.

LAMASTU (LAMSHTU, LAMME) Sumerian demoness, destroyer of children with plague; tormentor of women in childbirth. Probably originally a protective spirit portrayed as a winged cow (rain-giving cloud). Later one of a class of evil spirits called lamastu or lamassu. They were depicted as winged bulls or lions with human heads, which destroyed people but protected palaces. Their statues usually flanked the entrances of state buildings.

LAMAYIN On the Tibetan Buddhist Sipa Khorlo or Wheel of Life the realm of titanic demigods; also the name of the superbeings, who are a little more powerful than ordinary human beings. They are ambitious, discontented, warlike, and envious of the happiness of those in Lhayul, the celestial region. They are warriors in flight, as attested by broken weapons, which had been used against those of the Lhayul. The Jambustrishring (Tree of Knowledge) grows here, but the branches bearing fruit are in the Lhayul region for the beings there to enjoy.

LAMB Innocence, mercy, passiveness, peace, self-sacrifice, truth, weakness. One young and helpless; a term of endearment. A sacrificial animal. Dream significance: (carrying) satisfaction; (killing) serious menace; (mad) wealth and worries; (nearing) marriage. In Freemasonry, in encampments of Knights Templars, the Paschal surmounting a square. In heraldry gentleness and patience under suffering. In China attribute of Hou Chi. Symbol of filial piety because it kneels respectfully when taking its mother's milk. In Christian art Christ the Redeemer. An attribute of saints Agnes, Catharine, Genevieve, John the Baptist, and Regina. Symbolizes apostle, early Christian, follower of Christ, good child, pure thought. Compare Agnus Dei. In Dionysiac rites sacrificed each spring to placate the warder of the underworld gate when Dionysus reawakened and returned to earth. Typified the celestial ram or deliverer. In Hebrew tradition a lamb was understood to be either the young of sheep or the kid of a goat. It symbolized the Messiah, the Paschal, the Word. The sacrifices were an ordained and perpetual foreshadowing of spotless holiness. In Rome sacred to Juno.

As well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb. Formerly in England, sheep stealing was punishable by hanging; thus one committing an offense subject to punishment need not hesitate committing further offenses which will invoke no greater penalty.

Black lamb. Sinner.

Counting lamb. Insomnia.

Holy lamb. In the Eastern Church the large square of unleavened bread which stands upon the patten at mass. Others stand with it, but it alone is consecrated.

Kirke's lambs. Mounted British soldiers who helped suppress Monmouth's rebellion in 1685. Notorious for their cruelty.

Lamb and lion. Peace. Also with dove overhead.

Temper the wind to the shorn lamb. Give assistance to or show special consideration for the weak.

White lamb. Innocence and purity. Anciently offered in sacrifice to the Dioscuri.

LAMBDA Eleventh letter and seventh consonant of the Greek alphabet. Equivalent of English L (1). Its numerical value is thirty.

LAMBERT Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning land and bright; powerful in land.

LAMBSKIN APRON Worn by Freemasons. Symbolic of purity, sacrifice, simplicity.

LAMECH Literally, overthrower. (1) In the Old Testament a descendant of Cain. Father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-Cain. A culture hero noted for his skill in agriculture, the mechanical arts, and music. He was the first polygamist on record, his two wives being Adah and Zillah. Like Cain, he killed a man. The fragment relating the incident is interpreted to mean he killed the man accidentally or in self-defense, but was exposed to the vengeance of "the avenger of blood." (2) A son of Methuselah and father of Noah. He lived to an age of 777 years, and died only five years before the flood. Lamech corresponds to Lumha, a title of the Babylonian god Ea.

LAMED (LAMEDH) Twelfth letter of the Hebrew alphabet with a numerical value of thirty. Meaning ox goad. According to mystics it designates extended arm, that which is displayed or raised, the expansive power and movement as applied to action or occupation. Its planetary correspondence is Uranus; its symbolic correspondence is violent death; its tarot deck correspondence is Hanged Man; its zodiacal correspondence is Libra. Its color is green, its direction is northwest, signifying love of harmony, justice; its intelligence is that of the faithful, associated with teaching, urging, including capacity for self-direction and inward urge or drive. In white magic it is in correspondence with the Intelligences of third heaven, who preside in the sphere of the planet Saturn. Their lord is Schebtaiel, whose attribute is the Hidden God. See Alphabet Affiliations.

LAMENESS Mark of the sacred king. See under king. Also symbolic of beggary. Figuratively, to be lame is to be not smooth or sound, to be halting, ineffectual, as a lame excuse, a lame stanza. In Japan to meet a lame person is an unlucky omen for a traveler.

Lame duck. In United States politics an officeholder who has not been reelected and who fails to apply himself to his work during the remaining tenure of his term. Also anyone who is unable to meet his financial obligations, especially relating to stock exchange transactions, or play his part in the world.

LAMEROCK (LAMORACKE), SIR In Arthurian cycle a knight of the Round Table. Son of Pellinore, brother of Percival. He had an amour with the wife of King Lot who was his own aunt.

LAMFADA Epithet of the Celtic god Lug, meaning of the long hand.

LAMIA (LAMIAE) In Greek mythology a beautiful Libyan queen betrayed by Zeus. Robbed of her children by Hera, she became a demoness child-snatcher. A class of female Lamia developed who enervated, seduced, and sucked the blood of youths; hence an evil seductive woman, a sorceress. A Lamia had the face and breast of a beautiful woman and the body of a serpent. Probably originally orgiastic priestesses of the Libyan snake goddess Lamia, who had been adopted by the Greeks. In Aristophanes's time, they were emissaries of Hecate. In the

middle ages a witch was called a lamia. Lamia resembles Gallu (Gello) and Lamme.

LAMINAK Basque dwarf underground folk. They despise churchbells; sometimes they enter a house to change a fairy child for a human one. Usually they bring good luck with them. All have the name Guillen (William). Resemble the gnomes and kobolds.

LAMMAS Festival on August 1 commemorating the imprisonment of the Apostle Peter. In Celtic tradition a first fruit festival or loaf-mass (wheat-mass), which the early English church misconstrued as lamb-mass and associated with Saint Peter's chains. When observed as a pagan harvest festival, Lug's funeral feast (Lug's mass or wake) was celebrated. Compare fertility rite, mourning festival. It was one of the quarter days for paying rent, and on it witches celebrated their Sabbaths, the others being Candlemas, Beltane (May Day), Hallowmas.

Lammas flood. A wet season which supposedly recurs each year in England about August 1.

Lammas land. Cultivated land thrown open after the harvest in England to common pasturage until sowing time.

Lammas wheat. Winter wheat sown at Lammas-tide.

LAMME (LABASI, LAMASHTU, LAMMEA) Sumerian female vampire who slew children, ate human flesh and drank the blood of young men. Portrayed as a lion-headed demoness holding a double-headed serpent in each hand. A dog sucks at her right breast, a pig at her left. She evolved into seven she-devils who bound men, caused fever, murdered maidens, and snatched children at birth. Analogue of Gallu and Lamia.

LAMMIKIN (LAMBKIN) In Scottish ballads a murderer whose house was the scene of his bloody crimes. He has become the bogey-man of the nursery. Resembles Bluebeard.

LAMONT Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning lawyer.

LAMP (DARK) Death, despair. Dream significance: duped.

LAMP (LIGHTED) Deity presence, enlightenment, eternity, guidance, hope, life, piety, protection, purity, reverence, sanctuary, truth, vigilance, vision, wisdom. Active religious life; a flame or lighted lamp appears in a holy place in practically all religions. In connection with mourning rites, symbolic of the soul which, when placed before the image or tomb of the deceased, helps recreate the spirit. The funeral lamp or torch lights the way, protects against the demons of darkness as light cripples the power of evil, purifies and relieves the gloominess of the underworld as well as facilitates the visits which the friendly dead make to kinsman still alive. In antiquity lanterns or torches were carried at night in the cities, the streets of which were not lighted. Dream significance: clear business. Emblem of Nusku, Assyrian god of fire. Buddhist ritual object called dipa; kept lighted as a symbol of everlasting fire. The custom of carrying lanterns was observed by Celts on Halloween. In China and Japan a Feast of Lanterns is celebrated on the 15th of the first month to honor the year's first full moon (lamp of the heavens). Christian illuminator of the Holy Spirit; emblem of Saint Nilus. Attribute of the Greek goddess Hestia (Roman Vesta). Hebrews of antiquity kept the lamp (or flame) burning all through the night. This custom, which still prevails in certain parts of the East, was regarded as essential to comfort and health, and signified perpetuity and prosperity. The Jewish feast of Channukah is a dedication of lights.

Aladdin's lamp. Source of good fortune and wealth.

Diogenes' lamp. Search for an honest man.

Lampad. Seven lampads, flames or torches, symbolizing the seven spirits of God, are said, in Revelations, to burn before the throne. Probably typify the five planets, sun, and moon.

Lampadedromy. In Greek antiquity torch race in honor of Artemis, Athena, Hephaestus, Pan, or Prometheus, in which the contestant who arrived first at the goal with his torch still burning won the prize.

Seven lamps of architecture. The seven guiding principles of architecture as given by John Ruskin, i.e. beauty, life, memory, obedience, power, sacrifice, truth.

Smell of the lamp. Be bookish or scholarly; show signs of careful preparation. The allusion is to the burning of the midnight oil.

LAMPETIA (LAMPETIE) Literally, brightness. In Greek mythology one of the Heliades, daughters of Helios and Clymene; though some call the Heliades daughters of Helios and the nymph Neaera. Sister of Phaethon. With Phaethusa, she fed the cattle (clouds) of Helios.

LAMPETUS In Greek mythology one of the two horses of Eos. Typifies dawn light.

LAMPREY Parasite.

Lamprey and viper entwined. Adultery.

LAMUS In Greek mythology son of Poseidon. A king of the Laestrygones, ocean storm demons.

LAMYROI In Greek mythology devourers, ghosts. Analogue of Roman Lemures.

LANCE Chivalry, creation, fertility, knighthood, phallus, scepter, truth, universal axis, wand; also killing, war. Expresses the faculty of distinguishing right from wrong and the sagacity, strength, and vivacity of this faculty. In heraldry devotion to honor, martial readiness. Anciently a suit in the tarot deck; displaced by diamond. See spear. An attribute of Bellona and other deities of war. In Christian art, one of the thirteen crucifixion symbols. Emblem of saints Hippoytus, Longinus, and Thomas the Apostle. In Japanese mythology, implement of Izanagi.

Broken lance. In Christianity emblem of Saint George who, when his lance broke, slew the dragon with his sword. In Holy Grail legends a broken relic, which, if fully restored by the Questor (Knight), or if properly queried by the Quester, will bring back fertility to the Fisher King, which in turn will bring back fertility to the waste land. A broken phallus.

LANCELOT (LANCE, LANCILOTTO, LAUNCE, LAUNCELOT) (1) Masculine name from the Latin through the Germanic, meaning the land, servant, warrior. (2) In the Arthurian cycle the bravest and most famous of the knights of the Round Table. Son of King Ban of Brittany, he is stolen in

infancy by Vivien, the Lady of the Lake. With him she plunges into the water and thereafter he is known as Lancelot du Lac. Sir Lancelot goes in search of the Grail and twice catches sight of it, but he lacks the virtue to fully succeed in the quest. A model of bravery and chivalry, he is an adulterous lover. Guinevere, wife of Arthur, his friend and king, is abducted by Meliagrance. She is rescued by Lancelot, who falls in love with her. Elaine, Lily Maid of Astolat, dies for love of Lancelot, another Elaine through magic takes the form of Guinevere, and by her Lancelot unwittingly becomes the father of Sir Galahad. Lancelot's passion for the queen leads to events that result in the war that breaks up the Round Table. Arthur is killed, Guinevere enters a convent, and the repentent Lancelot becomes a monk. Thus, Lancelot, the sun, rises from water and rescues the dawn or spring maid, wife of the fertility spirit (Arthur) from the underworld lord (Meliagrance). He is the wanderer across the sky, faithless to the moon (Maid of Astolat), and by the phase of the moon which appears in the dawn, father of another sun (Galahad). In one poem he is Lancelot Knight of the Cart because, when he first appears, lacking a horse, he rides for a while on a cart used to transport criminals. A sword bridge at the entrance to the abode of Meliagrance and a perilous bed equipped with knives are among his trials. Much of the material appears to be derived from the legend of Pluto and Proserpina.

LAND Concrete physical manifestation.

Bad lands. Desolate regions.

First Lady of the Land. Wife of the President of the United States.

Forbidden Land. Tibet, inasmuch as it excludes strangers.

From John o'Groat's to Land's End. From one extremity of Great Britain to another; John o'Groat's being the northeastern tip of Scotland; Land's End being the southwestern point of England.

Jack's land. In medieval England anybody's land, unapportioned land, unclaimed or debatable land. Also no man's land.

Land flowing with milk and honey. A land of plenty and prosperity, milk suggesting pasturage and honey suggesting gardens. From a biblical description of Canaan.

Land of Beulah. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a land of peace and quiet where pilgrims tarry until they are summoned to cross the Stream of Death and enter Celestial City. Symbolic of a Christian's peace of mind.

Land of bondage. Egypt. So called by the Israelites from the oppression they suffered there.

Land of Cakes. Scotland. The allusion is to the widespread consumption of oatmeal cakes.

Land of Cockaigne. Land of ease, luxury, and sensual pleasure; lotus land of poetry. From a poem popular in the 14th century. Also London and its suburbs, residence of the cockneys.

Land of Life. In Celtic mythology, land of immortality, fairyland. In Celtic, Tir-na-mBeo.

Land of Midnight Sun. Norway and Sweden. Far north.

Land of Nod. Dreamland, sleep. In Genesis, land of the east of Eden in which Cain wandered after he fled from the presence of the Lord.

Land of Promise. Canaan, so called because it was promised to the Israelites by God; hence any country or situation which offers one the expectation of a better

way of life.

Land of steady habits. Connecticut, in allusion to its rigid laws.

Land of the Rising Sun. Japan.

Land of the Rose. England.

Land of the Shamrock. Ireland.

Land of the Thistle. Scotland.

Land of the Yellow Spring. Chinese netherworld.

Land of Youth. Celtic paradise in which Ossian lived with Manannan's daughter, Niamh of the Golden Hair for 300 years. In Celtic Tir-na-nOg.

Land shark. A boarding-house keeper in a seaport town who preys on seaman. Also a land grabber, an unprincipled speculator in real estate.

Live on the fat of the land. Have every luxury at one's call; possess the best the land affords.

LANDRY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning rich in land, land ruler.

LANDSKNECHT Literally, land servant. In Germanic countries a mercenary foot soldier of the 15th through the 17th centuries. Although loyal to their leaders, they fought for booty, never for ideals or principles. In France, lansquenet.

LANDVAETTIR One of a class of Scandinavian spirits who guard the land. When they leave a locality the soil fails to produce and other troubles follow.

LANDVIDE (LANDVITHI) In Norse mythology the impenetrable, indestructible forest-abode of Vidar.

LANGLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the long lea.

LANG-PO-TOP-GYE Buddhist Great Fortune banner, showing elephants, garudas, peacocks, vajras, and other symbols and sacred texts.

LANGSUYAR Malayan flying demoness; a storm and wind genius. A woman who has died in childbirth and returns as a shrieking ghost flinging her arms about and opening and shutting her hands. See bead chain.

LANO OF SIENA A notorious spendthrift mentioned in Dante's Inferno.

LANTANA Symbolic of rigour. In the language of flowers: I am inflexible.

LANTERN Knowledge, search for that which is lost, search for truth, signal, spiritual light. Emblem of Halloween. See lamp for further symbolism. In China and Japan signifies festivity. A feast of Lanterns is celebrated on the 15th of the first month to honor the first full moon of the year. In one legend, the daughter of a famous mandarin (probably a moon goddess) fell into a lake. A search with lanterns was conducted, she was found, and a festival was established to commemorate the event. In Christianity attribute of Saints Gudula and Hugh of Grenoble. In Japan a white lantern at graves and a colored one at house gates lights the way for the coming of the ancestral dead on their visits to the world of the living.

Lantern Land. In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel, a land inhabited by the Lanternois, literary charlatans, ridiculous pedants, and prelates.

LAN TS'AI-HO In Chinese mythology one of the Pa Kung (Eight Immortals). Usually represented as a youth, sometimes as a wo-

man. His robe is blue and he has one foot in a shoe and one foot bare. Also portrayed wandering through streets begging and waving a wand; more often shown playing cymbals or a flute and carrying a basket of flowers, his emblem, as he is bestower of delusive pleasures and patron of florists.

LAN TSAO In China a fragrant grass which gives off its perfume to everything with which it comes in contact, thus the influence of a good man can be felt even after one leaves him.

LANVAL A Brythonic knight who fell in love with a fairy and rode off with her on a horse to Avalon, a paradise where death does not exist. Story parallels that of Connla. See divine-human marriages.

LAN-YEIN AND A-MONG Brother and sister who descended from the skies and became the ancestors of the Karens of Burma. They were given a magic drum by Sek-ya, lord of supernatural weapons, which, when beaten, drove enemies away.

LAOCOON In Virgil's Aeneid a son of Priam and priest of Apollo. He warned his fellow Trojans against the colossal wooden horse left by the Greeks on the plains outside the wall of the city. The fall of Troy had been decreed by the gods and, in consequence of his eloquence, as he and his sons were about to offer a sacrifice to Apollo, two enormous serpents rose from the sea and strangled the three. The Trojans interpreted their fate as punishment. The wooden horse, they decided, was consecrated, admitted it to their city, and were destroyed.

LAODAMAS In Greek mythology: (1) Son of Alcinous whose challenge to a wrestling match was declined by Odysseus. (2) Son of Eteocles. King and commander of the Thebans in the attack by the Epigoni. Killed by Alcmaeon. A prince of darkness or winter.

LAODAMIA In Greek mythology: (1) Daughter of Acastus, wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek killed in the siege of Troy. She besought the gods to let her speak to him and was granted three hours. Hermes led him from the underworld and, when the time came for her husband to return, she accompanied him. A time myth. (2) Daughter of Bellerophon; by Zeus the mother of Sarpedon. When Isandros and Hippolochos contended for the Lycian throne, it was decided the throne should go to the man able to shoot a ring from the breast of a child without hurting him. Laodamia offered Sarpedon for the contest. Source of the William Tell story.

LAODICE In Greek legend daughter of Priam and Hecuba; wife of Telephus. In the Iliad, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. By the tragic poets called Electra, which see.

LAODICEAN One who is indifferent or lukewarm to religion, in allusion to a statement in Revelation; hence, indecision, without definite character. A threatening indecisive day is a Laodicean day.

LAOMEDON In Greek mythology king of Troy, father of Priam. His chief sin was ingratitude. During a period in which Apollo and Poseidon were condemned to temporary servitude on earth, they built the Walls of

Troy. When the work was finished, Laomedon treacherously refused to give them the covenanted rewards. Apollo sent a pestilence on the city; Poseidon sent a sea monster to which Laomedon was instructed to sacrifice his daughter Hesione. Laomedon called upon Heracles, promising him the immortal steeds that had been a gift of Zeus, but once Hesions was rescued, Laomedon cheated Heracles by giving him mortal horses. For his failure to keep his pledge, Heracles carried off Hesione, slew all the sons of Laomedon with the exception of Priam, and destroyed the city.

LAON Hero of Shelley's Revolt of Islam; a champion of political and religious liberty.

LAO TZE (LAOTSE, LAO TZU) Chinese sage, founder of Taoism, deified as Shen Pao, sovereign of the highest heaven. Third of the San Ch'ing, the Three Pure Ones, or Taoist trinity, the other two being Tao Chun and Yu Huang. Sometimes represented as Cheou-lao, god of longevity.

LAPAGERIA In the language of flowers: There is no unalloyed good.

LAPIS LAZULI December birthstone, zodiacal sign Capricorn, house of the goat. Symbol of ability, cheerfulness, nobility, truth. Valued as bringer of happiness, love, and prosperity. Held to protect the wearer from malign influences and, if placed against the skin, to draw out evil which is dissipated in the air. It supposedly developed fearlessness in timid children, dispelled melancholia in elders, and fortified their fidelity to friends and principles. The sapphire of the Greeks, Hebrews, and Romans. From lapis, Latin for stone, and lazuli, Arabic for heaven. In Asia believed to be the essence of gold. In China one of the Seven Precious Things. Water into which it is dipped is used in cases of fever and inflamed eyes. Christian emblem of chastity worn in episcopal rings. Sacred to Virgin Mary. In Egyptian antiquity Osiris was referred to as God of Lapis Lazuli and Turquoise. Engraved with an eye and a heart held to protect wearer from demonic influences. In Hebrew tradition stone on which the laws supposedly were written. Symbol of success in which the blue of the heavens and the gold of the sun were captured. In ancient Rome sacred to Venus and protector of lovers and married couples.

False lapis lazuli. Jealousy.

LAPITHAE In Greek mythology a wild Thessalian people who invited the Centaurs to the marriage-feast of their king to Hippodamia. Inflamed with wine, the Centaurs endeavored to kidnap the bride and other maidens, but were defeated. A fertility or time myth.

LAPSI Among early Christians, apostates.

LAPUTA The flying island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. It is inhabited by philosophers and scientific quacks who devote themselves to mathematics, music, and impractical schemes. They are so absorbed in their speculations, they employ attendants called flappers, to flap them on the ears or mouth with an inflated bladder to bring them from the realm of high thought down to mundane affairs. Laputa resembles Rabelais' Lantern Land.

LAPWING Artfulness, deceit. In Celtic mythology animal of

Bran, underworld ruler. Its poetic meaning as understood by the Bards was disguise the secret; whereas that of the dog was guard the secret, and that of the white roebuck was hide the secret. According to a Christian legend a handmaid of Virgin Mary purloined one of her mistress's dresses, for which reason she was turned into a lapwing and condemned forever to cry: "Tyvit! Tyvit!" (I stole it! I stole it!). In the Koran the lapwing is respected as a prophetic bird and is mentioned as the repository of King Solomon's secrets. The lapwing of Balkis is one of the ten animals of the Moslem heaven.

LAR (LARS) Title in Etruria meaning lord. Commonly prefixed to a name. See Lares.

LARCH October 26 birthday flower. Symbol of audacity, boldness, impregnability, independence, stability.

LARENTALIA Rôman festival held December 23, in which offerings were made at the shrine of Acca Larentia, great earth goddess, foster mother of Romulus and Remus, mother of the Lares, and benefactress of the Romans.

LARES Etruscan tutelary gods adopted by the Romans. Spirits of virtuous ancestors or heroes exalted to the rank of protectors. In some accounts descendants of Acca Larentia. They hover beneficently over their old homes guarding the family to which they belong from danger and evil influences. The Lar Familiaris, Lar of the family, was believed to be contained in an object, such as a statue, which was venerated, a portion of each meal being laid before it. Before starting out on a journey, the master of a house saluted his Lar; on his return, he offered thanksgiving to it and crowned it with flowers. The dog was sacred to them. Figuratively, something highly prized in a family is called a lar. Lares fall into various categories: Lares compitales - Guardians of crossroads or separate sections of the city. Lares permarini- Guardians of travelers. Lares Praestites - Guardians of the city or commonwealth. Lares rurales - Guardians of the country. Also called Lares publici. Lares vicorum (viales) - Guardians of streets. Compare Lemures, Manes, Penates.

LARIAT Capture, death, law, mob rule, slaughter. In Sanscrit called pasa, and with it Buddhists and Hindus capture non-believers. In the United States signifies cowboys, herds.

LARK Cheerfulness, recklessness, song. Dream significance: (caught) loss of money: (flying) coming wealth; (singing) pleasant news. In Christian tradition typifies humility in priesthood.

LARKSPUR Levity, lightness.
Pink larkspur. Fickleness.
Purple larkspur. Haughtiness.

LARVAE (LARVA) Roman maleficent ghost of the dead. One of a class known as Larve, which also are called Lemures.

LASE Tibetan benignant spirit.

LASSO See lariat.

LAST THINGS Death, heaven, hell, judgment.
Last Assize. Last Judgment.
Last buried. In Brittany and Ireland the person last buried in a churchyard does not have any

repose, but must guard the others. At Kilmurry the last buried is compelled to carry water to moisten the lips of souls in purgatory.
Last day of the year. In Japan demon-ousting day. The house is given a thorough cleaning and sweeping to disperse all demons and evil spirits.
Last Judgment. The last trial by God, when mankind receives the final award or sentence. Also known as Judgment Day.

LASYA (1) One of the Eight Mothers in Buddhism. Peaceful in aspect. She is white, has two or four arms, and holds a mirror. Usually arhaparyankasana (dancing). Tibetan name, sGeg-mo-ma. (2) In India female dance which, with the Thandava (masculine dance), brings fame, happiness, knowledge, and prosperity, and makes one enlightened, generous, and steady, as well as wards off covetousness, jealousy, and misery. It supposedly was taught by Parvati, mountain goddess, to Usha through whom it passed on to the people.

LATAH (LATA) A religious hysteria known among Southeastern Asiatics. It is characterized by a continued utterance of unintelligible sounds, mental aberrations, nervous muscular movements, sexual delusions, and an uncontrollable tendency to imitate others. Primarily a condition among females.

LATAWIEC Polish spirit which sometimes assumes the form of a man, sometimes that of a woman. Latawiec beguiles travelers and causes them to lose their way. When he wishes to gratify his lust, he visits witches in the form of a fiery flying serpent.

LATHAM Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the storehouse.

LATHROP Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the village storehouse.

LATINUS In Roman mythology grandson of Saturn, son of Faunus. Culture hero and eponymous ancestor of the Latini, ancient inhabitants of Latium. He at first opposes the landing of Aeneas, but subsequently forms an alliance with him and gives his daughter Lavinia to him in marriage.

LATITUDINARIAN One who departs in views from the strict standards of religious orthodoxy; hence, one not attached to any firm belief or opinion. From a group of English churchmen, in the time of Charles II, who tried to inculcate a more liberal spirit into the English church in an effort to reunite dissenters.

LATMUS (LATMOS) In Greek mythology mountain where Endymion pastured his flocks and fell asleep. Selene, falling in love with his beauty, came down and kissed him. Latmus is the land of forgetfulness, the dark or night land.

LATONA Roman moon goddess. By Jupiter mother of Apollo and Diana. Personification of darkness, identical with the Greek Leto, which see.
Latona's children. Apollo and Diana, the sun and the moon. At dawn and at sunset at the vernal equinox, the sun and the moon are exactly balanced for an instant on opposite sides of the horizon.

LATRINA GODS In Japan the gods who first taught men how to

fertilize the fields.

LATURA Nias (Indonesia) lord of the dead; brother of Lowalangi, who ruled the sky.

LAUDANUM Probably the philosopher's stone of alchemists.

LAUFEY Literally, leafy isle. In Norse mythology a giantess. In a 13th century poem, she is the wife of the peasant Farbauti and mother of Lopter (Loki). She is so thin, she is called Nal, i.e. needle (fir) tree.

LAUGHTER Disdain, enigma, fatefulness, good humor, irony, joy, malice, mystery, scorn, trickery, triumph. Dream significance: coming sorrow.

LAUMA In Motu (New Guinea) belief, the soul or spirit which separates from a man at death and goes on to lead an independent existence.

LAUNCELOT See Lancelot.

LAUNFAL, SIR In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table and King Arthur's steward. His lady-love Tryamour supplied him with a never-failing purse and told him that she would appear to him whenever he retired to a private room. Queen Gwennere (Guinevere) fell in love with him and, when he told her she was unworthy to kiss the feet of his lady-love, she accused him of insulting her. King Arthur thereupon imprisoned him with the threat of death at the stake unless he produced Tryamour. Tryamour appeared in his cell and Launfal was freed. With his mistress, he retired to the Isle of Orelon (Avalon) and never was seen again. The love of Launfal and Tryamour is that of a divine and a mortal; their retirement to Orelon is to a paradise. The incident with Queen Gwennere resembles that of Joseph and Potiphar's wife. See Divine-human marriages. In a later poem Sir Launfal, in a dream, goes in search of the Holy Grail. He meets a leper to whom he tosses a gold coin and discovers the leper is Christ.

LAURA (LAURETTA, LAURETTE, LAURINDA, LOLLY, LORETTA, LORINDA) Feminine name corresponding to masculine Laurence (Lawrence), from the Latin signifying laurel. The name Laura has been made immortal in poetry. It was the name of the woman who inspired Petrarch, generally believed to have been Laure de Noves of Avignon, who died of the plague in 1348, the wife of Huges de Sede and the mother of eleven children. In emulation of Petrarch numerous poets have addressed their works to Laura.

LAUREL November 17 birthday flower. Symbolic of achievement, courage, elegance, eminence (hence laureate), immortality, incorruptible love, purity, renown, reward, victory; also perfidy, treachery. Dream significance: contentment, marriage, success; (being crowned with) vanity; (picking) triumph. Resolves into la-ur-el, i.e. everlasting fire god. Christian symbol of chastity, eternity, heavenly bliss, triumph. Once hung in churches as an emblem of hospitality or sign of welcome to elves and fairies at Christmas. Virgin saints were crowned with laurel. In Greek antiquity called daphne, and revered as effective against evil and disease. The green laurel of Apollo was believed to have the ability to confer knowledge. Berry-bearing twigs of it were wound around the forehead of victorious heroes and poets,

thus the source of baccalaureate (berried laurel).

Laurel in flower. Perfidy.
Ground laurel. Perseverance.
Mountain laurel. November 16 birthday flower symbolizing ambition, glory. Emblem of the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

LAURESTINE November 15 birthday flower symbolizing a token. In the language of flowers: I die if neglected.

LAURIN In German folk legend a dwarf king who receives power and strength from his possessions, a magic cap, girdle, and ring. He leads Dietrich von Bern and his friends into hills made brighter than the sun by gems. He lures women and then deserts them. He carries Kunhild, the summer or fertility maid, to his underground dwelling as queen. She is rescued by her brother Dietlieb, Dietrich von Bern, and other knights, but returns to Laurin. Thus verdure, abducted by the king of darkness, is rescued by the knights of sun and spring, but again returns to her lover, who is the possessor of great wealth in his underworld abode. Laurin's magic possessions are providers of fertility and strength.

LAUTU Feather headdress of Peruvian Indians. Worn as a sign of royalty.

LAVA Faithfulness.

LAVAINE, SIR In Arthurian romance a knight who accompanies Sir Lancelot. Brother of Elaine, lily maid of Astolat. He is described as brave and true.

LAVENDER (1) January 9 birthday flower symbolizing acknowledgment, assiduity, distrust. (2) The color and scent carry the following personality traits: dilettante, expert in social ways, grandiosity, lack of meticulousness, self-centeredness, showiness. See purple.

LAVER Vessel made of brass mirrors contributed by Hebrew women. It held water for the use of priests of Solomon's temple. The lavers symbolized clouds, the great celestial reservoirs.

LAVERNA Roman goddess who presided over thieves.

LAVERNE (LAVERNA) Feminine name, variant of Verna.

LA VEVE DAME In Grail legends wife of the Fisher King.

LAVINIA In Virgil's Aeneid daughter of Latinus. She was betrothed to Turnus, king of Rutuli, but when Aeneas landed in Italy, Latinus made an alliance with the Trojan hero and promised him his daughter in marriage. Turnus challenged Aeneas to settle the issue by single combat. In the duel Turnus was killed; Lavinia became the wife of Aeneas and, by him, ancestress of Romulus and Remus, legendary founders of Rome. This is a time myth, in which Aeneas, the light hero, defeated Turnus, lord of darkness. Lavinia, whose name represents the feminine form of Latium, personified earth's fertility.

LAW Symbolized by a black robe, book, bridle, court room, hedge or enclosure, mallet, prison, wig, yoke. Personified by a young woman draped, carrying books and a short rod, or by the goddesses Dice or Themis. In Buddhism called dharma, and in the East the law or rule of the universe is symbolized by an eight-spoked wheel. In China the

jewel of the law is a disc bound with cords or ribbons. Roman jurisprudence was symbolized by the fasces. The word law is related to low, a burial mound. In Ireland and Scotland a barrow (burial mound) is called law.

Broken law tablets. Injustice.

Lawyer. Dream significance: lawsuit, poverty.

LAWRENCE (LARRY, LAURENCE, LAURIE, LAWRIE) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning crowned with laurel.

LAZARUS Literally, God will help. In New Testament brother of Martha and Mary, uncle of Jesus. After he had been dead four days, Jesus raised him from the grave by saying, "Lazarus come forth." Thus one who dies twice. As one risen from the realm of the dead, resembles Persephone. Also the name given by Jesus to the afflicted beggar in the parable of the rich man and the poor man.

Lazar. A beggar, leper, a poor man infected with a loathesome disease. From Lazarus.

Lazaret (lazaretto). A hospital for contagious diseases; a pest-house; a prison hospital.

Lazzarone. In Naples, Italy, a homeless person who lives by begging and odd jobs. Named from the hospital of Saint Lazarus, the lazzaroni place of refuge.

LEAD Firmness, ignorance, stubbornness, torture. Cloaks of lead were put on malefactors by Frederick II of Sicily as a form of torture. Used in destructive charms with curses wirtten on them. In Asia metal used against demons and sorcerers; in Europe witches, wizards, and such were invulnerable to lead bullets, only silver was able to kill them. Among medieval alchemists metal of Saturn, presiding over death. Among Hebrews of antiquity symbolized preservation of records, and leaden tablets were used in recording events.

Leads of Venice. Cells in the attic of the Doges' palace in Venice, where political prisoners once were confined. Destroyed in 1797.

LEAF Blossoming and withering, life and death, nudity, loss of innocence, shame. A medicinal charm in poultices. Talisman against evil, especially the Canadian maple and Irish shamrock. Basis of the playing card spade design. Word identical with life and love. In China one of the Eight Ordinary Symbols. In Japan the front of the leaf is classified as masculine, the back as feminine.

Budding leaf. Birth, youth.

Green leaf. Nobility, sound judgment.

Leafless tree. Barrenness, sterility, winter.

Leaf skeleton. Beautiful in death.

Leaf withered (faded or dead). January 10 birthday flower. Symbol of depraved manners, sorrow, ruin, weak judgment. In the language of flowers: My love is ended. If in a room where a baby is christened, supposedly will cause the baby to fade away. Dream significance: serious illness.

LEAGUE In an Italian icon personified by two women in helmets embracing each other. Each holds a spear; on one is a crow, on the other a heron. Foxes are at their feet.

LEAH Literally, weary. In Old Testament elder daughter of Laban, first wife of Jacob, less beloved than her sister Rachel, the victim of the deceit her father

imposed on Jacob. She was the mother of seven children, among whom were Reuben, Jacob's first born, and Judah, ancestor of the leading tribe among the Jews and of the royal line which included David and Jesus. She is a personification of the active life, whereas Rachel is a personification of the contemplative life.

LEANDER Literally, lion-man or courageous one. In Greek mythology lover of Hero. See Hero and Leander, ill-fated lovers.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

LEANNESS Poverty, remorse, want.

LEANTIO A cuckold. From the clerk in Thomas Middleton's play, a Game of Chess. He is married to a vain Venetian noblewoman, Bianca, who is seduced by the Duke of Florence.

LEAPING Ecstasy, exultation, release, wild excitement; in primitive societies, extreme grief.

Leap candle. A fecundity dance performed in Europe by young girls. A candlestick is set in the center of a room and they dance back and forth over it. An act of suggestive magic comparable to the use of the lingam in India.

Leap dance. In many parts of Europe, formerly performed to make crops grow high or protect the flocks. See kampos tanc. Leap dances over bonfires or embers were performed, especially on Walpurgis night, to dispel witches. The fire consumed the effigy of a witch. Leaps, accompanied by songs, were made also to ensure plentiful harvests, to procure a happy marriage within a year, or as a means of guarding against colic.

LEAR (LEIR) A victim of flattery, one with short-sighted judgment. In a tragedy by Shakespeare, king of Britain, son of Bladud. When eighty years of age he decides to relinquish the reins of government and divide his kingdom among his three daughters in proportion to their public declaration of love for him. He disinherits his youngest daughter, Cordelia, wife of the king of France, who speaks truthfully to him, and is made insane by the ingratitude of his two elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, between whom he divides the kingdom when they, with obvious insincerity, profess love for him. He is the mortal form of the Irish sea-god Ler and the Welsh sea-god Llyr; Cordelia is the mortal form of Creudylad.

LEARNING In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman sitting with her arms open as if she would embrace something. She holds a scepter topped by a sun. An open book is on her lap. Rain drops fall from the sky.

LEATHER Material which supposedly scares demons away. Figuratively, lack of sympathy, stupidity, thrashing; also power of resistance, as he has a hide of leather. A soldier is so called by sailors because they once wore leather stocks.

Leather medal. An imaginary award for inferiority or stupidity; used satirically.

LEAVEN Fermented or sour dough, which Hebrews of antiquity kept from one baking to another, in order to lighten or raise new dough. It was forbidden during the seven days of Passover, in memory of the trials suffered in

the wilderness, when they were obliged to eat unleavened bread. Their houses were cleaned from it before the feast began. God forbade either leaven or honey to be offered to him in his temple. Leaven, because of its pervading and transforming effects, is a term applied to anything that by exerting a silent but strong influence works a general change, as the leaven of perfidy.

LEBANON Literally, white. In Babylonian mythology forest of cedars, forest of death; abode of Humbaba.

LEBBAEUS A name of the apostle Jude; from the Greek meaning praise.

LEBERMEER In medieval German legend world of the dead; gathering place of ghosts, sorcerers, and witches.

LECANOMANCY Divination by the inspection of a bowl of water.

LECH Literally, flat stone. The crowning stone of a cromlech or similar sacred stone structure.

LECHERY Portrayed by a goat.

LEDA In Greek mythology daughter of Thestius, king of Aetolia, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta. Zeus, assuming the form of a swan, deceived her and, as a result of this amour, she produced two eggs; from one emerged Castor and Clytemnestra, from the other came Pollux and Helen. Her name, denoting the oblivion of night, equates with Lada, Latmos, Lethe, and Leto.

LEDING In Norse mythology the first chain which bound the Fenrir wolf and from which he broke free. Thus the expression, "I must get free from Leding." See Dromi, Gleipner.

LEE Masculine name, equivalent of the family name Lea, from the Celtic, meaning gentle being.

LEECH That which holds fast to whatever it attaches itself, a drinker of blood; thus one who absorbs or filches the wealth of others, one who gets all he can out of another. Formerly a common name for physician.

LEEK February 9 birthday flower symbolizing liveliness. National emblem of Wales; probably from the custom in which farmers contributed leek to the common repast which commemorated reciprocal assistance in ploughing.

LEES Dregs, hence the grosser part of anything. To drink to exhaustion. In Hebrew tradition to suffer God's wrath without mitigation or end.

Settle upon the lees. To become satisfied with attainment or state of affairs; cease to aspire. Wines that stand a long time on the sediment acquire a superior color and flavor; Hebrew symbol of superior blessings, also the luxuriousness that comes to nations that have long settled in carnal security.

LEFT The inferior or unlucky side, symbolizing age, decay, weakness. Dances to the moon for the purpose of causing damage or death are made counterclockwise or to the left. Thus the left-handed fire wheel or swastika adopted by the Nazis is a destructive or unlucky emblem. In augury birds seen on the left hand portend ill luck. In heraldry the sinister side. In cabalistic thought the feminine side, the side of severity; as it is the side

in which the heart is located, understanding. See crown.

LEG Conveyor, energy, expedition, motion, stability, strength, support, victory. Ray of the sun. See triskelion. Dream significance: (aching) cares, sorrow; (cut off) sad news; (long) magnanimity; (muscular) audacity, firmness; (short and fat) cruelty, bad temper; (soft) impotence; (thin) timidity, weakness; (twisted or deformed) evilness, sordidness; (wooden) support lost. Occult significance: if unusually developed, corresponds to a desire for frequent change, love of excitement, stirring emotions. Zodiacal significance: anatomical denomination governed by Aquarius.

The meanings of gestures involving the leg or legs are: Footless - crime; in middle ages, the foot of a criminal was cut off. Knees drawn up - circumcision or a boy about to pass through the initiation rite which would make him a full-fledged member of a tribe. Starting left foot first - Attacks against drought demons and evil. In Greek antiquity to start with the left foot was regarded as unlucky. In Java the rice spirit is offended if one enters a rice store left foot first. Starting right foot first - a Moslem enters a house or mosque right foot first to show he enters in peace. See asanas, foot signs, gestures.

Legs crossed right over left. Customary posture in art of the middle ages of crusader, king, knight, knight templar, nobleman. Prayer by a dead man, as the position of Christ's legs on Calvary.

Leg stump. Aztec symbol of Mictlantecutli and of the North (North Pole or Polar Star).

Short legs. Typifies a sun or moon deity. Sometimes these deities are described as legless, but are said, when they sit, to have a noble presence. Gareth, Odysseus, and Shortshanks are heroes so described.

LEGER Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning people's spear.

LEGREE, SIMON Exemplification of brutality. From the cold-blooded villain in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, who is brutalized by slave-trading.

LEHI Literally, jaw-bone. A place in Judah where Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass and where, in answer to his prayer, a fountain sprang up to quench his thirst. He called the spring En-hakkore (fountain of him who prayed). Among Jews, Lehi represents a place where God answers the cry of his people.

LEHUA Tree symbolizing Hawaii.

LEI Garland symbolizing Hawaii.

LEIBETHRIADES In Greek mythology cave of the nymphs.

LEIB-OLMAI Lapp forest spirit. Alder-man honored that he might give luck in hunting. Protector of bears.

LEIFNER'S FLAMES In Norse mythology drink given to Hadding by Odin. It gave Hadding courage and strength beyond that of all other men.

LEIGH Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning wayside beauty. Also a variant of Lee.

LEI-KUNG Chinese thunder god. A hideous, beaked, blue-bodied, winged, half-human figure. Fa-

ther of a large family of little thunderers. His wife is Tienmu (Lightning).

LEILA Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning dark as night.

LEILAH In Persian legend typifies feminine beauty, chastity, and fervent affection. Her love for Mejnoun compares with that of the bride for the bridegroom in The Song of Solomon or that of Psyche for Cupid.

LEIMONIADES (LIMONIADES) In Greek mythology nymphs of flowers and meadows.

LEIPTER In Norse mythology holy river by which men swore.

LELEX In Greek mythology first man and first king of Laconia. An autochthonous man; ancestor of Hyacinthus. In some accounts legendary Egyptian ancestor of the Leleges, an ancient race which once inhabited the islands of the Aegean Sea.

LEMMINIKAINEN In the Finnish epic Kalevala son of Ilmater, brother of Ilmarinen and Wainamoinen. He is a wanderer and, while on his adventures, his body is hacked up. His mother rescues the pieces from the dark river Tuonela and, with Ilmarinen's magic rake and her own magic song, she induces a bee to bring from Jumala the honey salve that restores him to life. Personification of rays on water. Compare Absyrtus.

LEMNISCATE The figure eight; emblem of God.

LEMNOS Island of women warriors. In Greek mythology an island inhabited entirely by women except for one man. In a fit of jealousy the women had killed all the male population of the island with the exception of the aged father of their queen Hypsipyle and, as a result, had to become warriors to defend the island. Jason and his men rested on the island. An afterworld or realm into which the sun journeyed. See Hypsipyle.

LEMON January 11 birthday flower. Symbolic of discretion, pleasant thoughts, zest. Sometimes depicted as the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. A gullible person, one from whom anything is readily obtained, is called a lemon, in allusion to squeezing the juice from the fruit. An unpleasant or worthless person or thing is said to be a lemon; to be cheated is to be handed a lemon. A Buddhist non-tantric symbol called jambhara. In Christian art an attribute of Virgin Mary.

Lemon blossom. January 12 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity.

LEMPO Finnish love-deity. Identical with Hiisi, the devil, suggesting love frenzy. His female counterpart is Sukkamielli.

LEMUEL (LEM) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning created by God, devoted to God. In the Old Testament an author of Proverbs, which some suppose is an enigmatical name for Solomon.

LEMURES Roman spirits of those who died in sin, who had met a violent death, or whose friends had not paid proper funeral observances. They haunted previous abodes, appearing at night in hideous forms, alarming former relatives and friends and, on occasions, inflicting injuries to the living. To expel or propitiate them a festival called the Lemuralia or Lemuria was celebrated on the 9th to the 13th of May, when temples were closed. Probably the origin of ghosts and haunted houses. In singular form, Lemur. Also called Larve. Compare Lamyroi, Lares, Manes, Penates.

LEMURIA A lost land. A hypothetical continent thought by some to have existed long ago, now supposedly covered by the Indian Ocean. So called because it was believed to be the home of primates known as lemurs. Anciently believed to have been the home of the third root race of humanity, whose descendants became the Negro peoples; thus a birthplace of man. Compare Atlantis, Mu.

LENA Feminine name, diminutive of Helen.

LENAEA Athenean festival held at the winter solstice at which the death and rebirth of the harvest infant Dionysus was dramatized. Lenaea means festival of wild women, and in early presentations nine female representatives of Hera as moon goddess tore the child to pieces and ate him. Later a yearling kid was used as surrogate. In a Stone Age Lenaea cave painting a young exhausted Dyonysus with huge genitals is surrounded by a crescent composed of nine women. The ages of the women increase clockwise, their faces representing phases of the moon. Dionysus is naked except for a pair of close-fitting boots, probably to protect the sacred heel. See under heel. On the back of a fleeing fawn the soul of the doomed Dionysus in the form of an imp escapes. The ceremonies were accompanied by dithyrams and choruses, from which sprang tragedy.

LENGTH Denotes fullness, quality, statistics, thought. Compare breadth.

LENNIE In John Steinbeck's Of Mice and Men, a half-wit of great size possessing extraordinary strength. He is fond of small, soft things; because of his strength, he kills what he attempts to caress.

LENORE (1) Feminine name, same as Helen. (2) Heroine of Burger's ballad. Her dead lover carries her away on horseback and their nuptials are celebrated among specters in the graveyard.

LENT Annual spring season of fasting and penitence in preparation for Easter. Begins on Ash Wednesday and includes the forty weekdays following. In Roman Catholic Church known popularly as Clean Lent because of the preceding confession and absolution. In middle ages a period from Martinmass (November 11) to Christmas and known as Saint Martin's Lent. The word is from Old English meaning spring.

LEO (LEON, LIONEL) (1) Masculine name from the Greek through the Latin signifying lion. Like Pius, a conventional name assumed by popes. (2) The lion, fifth sign of the zodiac. The sun enters about July 23. In early astronomical era, sign in which the sun appeared at the summer solstice, therefore symbolizes destructive heat. Its color is dark-yellow, its element is fire; it is dry, hot, masculine; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by the sun. Subjects born under this sign have a fair mind, firm will, unbending dignity, steadfast in love, and attain a position of honor and trust. It is the sign of spiritual beginnings

in man and governs the heart. Its tarot significance is the Hierophant. Its sign typifies the sun, ruler of the sign, followed by a tail, phallic principles of reproduction or vital forces. According to legend it is the lion of the Nemean forest; in the middle ages it was said to be one of the lions to which Daniel had been thrown. Sign of the tribe of Judah. Corresponds to the Chinese zodiacal horse and the Peruvian puma in the act of leaping on a victim. (3) A constellation in the Northern Sky, formerly in the sign of Leo, now in the sign of Virgo. Also called Lion.

LEODOGRANCE OF CAMILIARD In Arthurian legend father of Guinevere. He once received from Uther Pendragon the famous Round Table around which 150 knights were able to sit. When Arthur became the husband of Guinevere, Leodogrance gave him the table and 100 knights (stars) as a wedding gift. Probably a later form of Bran, the fertility lord.

LEOFRIC (1) Name from the Teutonic, meaning beloved rule. (2) Eleventh century Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry. He prevented civil war in England by mediation. His wife was Godiva.

LEOFWINE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning beloved friend.

LEO MINOR Constellation in the Northern Sky between the Great Bear and Leo also known as Lesser Lion.

LEON (LEO) Masculine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning lion. Feminine form is Leonie.

LEONARD (LEN) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning lion-strong.

LEONESSE Same as Lyonnesse, which see.

LEONIDAS (1) Masculine name from the Greek, signifying lion-bold. (2) Spartan hero who resisted the Persians at Thermopylae with only three hundred men.

LEONORA (ELEANOR, LENORE, LEONARDO, LEONORE, NARDA, NORA) Feminine name, Italian form of Eleanor, from the Greek meaning light.

LEONTES Iranian men celebrantes at the Mithras orgies at which a bull was sacrificed and eaten raw. Name meaning lions. Compare Hyaenae.

LEOPARD Bravery, night, swiftness, triumph. Also carnivorousness, ferocity, fraud, lust, one who strikes an unexpected blow, sin, stealth. Because of its eye-like spots, the Supreme Deity or Watcher. In some mythologies a devouring beast from whom the hero emerges regenerated, thus resurrection. Said to allure beasts, cattle, and men with the sweetness of its breath. In heraldry a hardy and valiant warrior who has engaged in hazardous enterprises. Early heralds confounded the lion with the leopard and the names merely designated the attitude of the beast. When rampant, he was a lion or leopard-lionne; in any other attitude, he was a leoparde or a lion-leoparde. Its name is formed from leo (lion) + pard (panther). In Africa totem of several tribes; messenger of witches, and the butt of smaller animals which by cunning outwit him. In China called pao. Represents Chi and is one of the four animals of power. Typifies martial ferocity. In Christianity typifies Antichrist, sin. In representations of the Adoration of the Magi, indicates the incarnation of Christ was necessary for redemption from sin. In Greece sacred to Dionysus. In the Old Testament symbolic of changeableness, cruelty, deceit, fleetness.

Four-winged leopard. The four winds. Typifies Alexander the Great.

Leopard blood. Bushmen drink it believing it gives courage and strength.

Leopard crouching. Jealousy. In Egyptian art an aspect of Osiris, the great watcher.

Leopard and goat. Steeds which draw the car of Dionysus, signifying destroyer accompanied by generator.

Leopard heart. Eaten by Bushmen to obtain courage and strength.

LEOPOLD Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning people-bold, people's champion.

LEPER (LAZAR) In Old Testament judgment from God, moral corruption, uncleanliness. In New Testament beggary.

LEPIDOLITE In the language of gems: I live in the present.

LEPREA Greek goddess of lepers.

LEPRECHAUN (LEPRACHAUN, LEPRECAWN, LEPRECHAWN, LEPRICAUNE, LUBRICAN) Irish dwarf or fairy who supposedly knows the secret of wealth, which he must reveal if captured, although his purse never contains more than a single shilling at a time. The cluricaune, Irish fairy shoemaker who always is seen working on a single shoe, sometimes is called leprechaun. Corresponds to German kobold and Scandinavian elf or troll.

LEPUS Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Hare, an animal which the great hunter Orion delighted to chase.

LER (LIR) Irish god of the sea, one of the Tuatha De Danann. By his first wife, Aebh, he had four children, Fionguala, a daughter, and three sons, Aed and the twins Conn and Fiachra. When his wife died, he married her sister Aeife. The jealous stepmother-aunt turned his children into swans. Ler was also the father of Manannan and the grandfather of Sinann. He is the equivalent of the Brythonic Llyr and the Greek Poseidon, and is said to have been one of the sources of Shakespeare's King Lear. The story of Ler and his wives resembles that of Athamas and his wives Nephele and Ino in Greek mythology.

LERNAEAN HYDRA In Greek mythology a nine-headed drought dragon hiding in the swamps of Lerna in Argolis; killed by Heracles as one of his twelve labors.

LEROY Masculine name from Old French, meaning the king.

LESBOS In Greek mythology great grandson of Aeolus. Eponymous ancesters and king of the people of the island of Lesbos, now known as Mitylene. Birthplace of the poets Alcaeus, Arion, Sappho, Terpander, and others of the so-called amatory school.

Lesbianism. A term applied to the sexual desire of women for women. The term now carries the meaning debauchery. Also called sapphism; an allusion to

Sappho.

Lesbian kiss. A sensual kiss.

Lesbian rule. A rule used by ancient Greek masons. It was made of lead so as to bend in and around the curves of molding; hence, figuratively, a complaisant, flexible, or pliant principle of conduct.

LESCHE Literally, speak. Greek public meeting place for talk; generally a sheltered colonnade. Also a place in which beggars and travelers might pass the night. At Delphi the lesche was adorned with celebrated paintings.

LESHALOM (LESHOLOM) Yiddish toast meaning to your welfare or peace.

LESIY (LESHY, LESIYE, LESOVIK) Russian spirit; master of the forest. In fields he is no taller than grass; in forests he is as tall as the trees. A personification of the wind. Identical with Miehts-hozjin.

LESLIE Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning a lessee. Feminine form is Lesley.

LESNI ZENKA Slavic sylvan spirit whose love is dangerous to mortals. Corresponds to Meschamaat.

LESSER CHARIOT Babylonian name for Little Bear.

LESSER DOG Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Canis Minor. Variously described as Actaeon's hound; the dog loved by Diana; the faithful dog of Icarius.

LESSER LION Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Leo Minor.

LESTER Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning lustrous; also a variant of the English place name Leicester.

LETHE Literally, Oblivion. In Greek mythology: (1) Daughter of Eris (Strife). (2) One of the five rivers of Hades. Souls drank from it before passing into Elysium that they might forget all earthly sorrows. Opposed to Mnemosyne, the stream of memory. (3) A river in the Divine Forest in Purgatorio is supernaturally replenished by two fountains; the one which obliterates the memory of sin, Dante calls Lethe; the other he calls Eunoe.

Lethean dew. Dreamy forgetfulness.

LETITIA (LETTY) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning gladness, happiness.

LETO In Greek mythology personification of darkness. Daughter of the Titans Coeus and Phoebe. According to Hesiod the wife of Zeus before Hera. In later legend the mistress of Zeus, by him mother of Apollo and Artemis. Hera sent the serpent Python to torment her. To escape Hera's cruelty Leto, pregnant with her twin children of light, wandered in solitude and in dark places seeking a refuge, where she might be delivered. All lands rejected her until she reached Delos, which was a mere rock borne about by the waves, and which permitted her to stay only after she had promised that, with the birth of Apollo, its barren ground would become fertile and that worshipers from all parts of the world would honor the coming sun deity and bring fame and inexhaustible treasures to Delos. Zeus, in appreciation, fixed the bottom of the island to the sea, so

that it was no longer tossed about. In one version, Zeus transformed Leto into a quail (migratory bird of resurrection) that she might elude the vigilance of Hera until she reached the island of Delos. After the birth of her children, she was forced once more to flee and left them in the care of Themis. Thus darkness (Leto) flees when the lights of the sun (Apollo) and the moon (Artemis) appear. She probably originally was a fertility and birth goddess; her wandering, symbolic of her advancing or retarding birth at will. Compare Io, Jingu. A title of Hera, Kourotrophos (rearer of youth), is sometimes applied to her. Her name signifying oblivion is akin to Lada, Latmos, Leda, Lethe. The Romans call her Latona.

Leto's children. Apollo and Artemis, the sun and moon. At dawn and at sunset at the vernal equinox, they are exactly balanced for an instant on opposite sides of the horizon.

LETTER Communication, news. Also betrayal, death. See letter of death. Dream significance: (anonymous) worries; (illegible) crooked business; (received) news coming; (sent) neglect of friendship; (torn) break. Anciently letters were in scroll form and were wrapped in an envelope, sometimes sealed in a bag of costly materials. To send an open letter expressed contempt.

Letter of death. Letter which contains the bearer's death warrant. Such betrayal letters were carried by Bellerophon, Mutalammis, Tarafah, and Uriah. The letter of Bellerophon instead of bringing about his death made him famous. This motif appears in a changed version in Hamlet. It brings death not to Hamlet, as intended, but to the bearers, Guildenstern and Rosencrantz. Ambition, desire, and jealousy are the most frequent causes of the betrayal letter. Compare offensive breath.

LETTUCE March 20 birthday flower, symbolic of cold-heartedness, temperance. Hebrew symbol of the coming spring, suggesting the perpetual renewal of life and ever sustaining hope of human redemption. Characteristic side dish of feasts, especially that of the Passover. Compare parsley.

LETUSHIM Hebrew name meaning oppressed.

LE-TWIN MINGALA Ploughing festival at Mandalay. Bamboo trellis works are erected during the feast, as these are believed to be efficacious against evil spirits. Compare Feast of Tabernacles.

LEUCADIA (LEUCAS) Literally, white. Island in the Ionian Sea with white chalk hills. Noted for its temple of Apollo, built on a promontory from which criminals were cast. Sappho is said to have leaped from this cliff because of her love for Phaon.

LEUCIPPUS In Greek mythology son of Oenomaus. He loved Daphne and in order to win her disguised himself as a maiden. He was discovered by Apollo and slain by the companions of Daphne. Like that of Achilles, his disguise probably indicates androgyny. See Androgynous deities.

LEUCOSIA A name meaning whiteness; one of the three sirens of Greek mythology; hence a dangerously alluring woman.

LEUCOTHEA (LEUCOTHEE, LEUCOTHOE, LEUKOTHEA) Literally, white-goddess. In Greek mythology: (1) the name of Ino after she became a sea-goddess, in which form she rescued Odysseus when his raft was torn apart by the waves. (2) Daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, the Eastern land. She was dishonored by Helios, and Orchamus buried her alive. Unable to restore her to life Helios sprinkled her grave with heavenly nectar and frankincense sprang from the spot. A sea nymph, her myth typifies the action of sun on water.

LEVANA Literally, to raise. Roman goddess who watched over new-born infants after the father had raised them from the ground.

LEVANDER Masculine name from Old French, meaning from the East or Levant, hence rising sun.

LEVANT AND PONENT WINDS East and west wind; levant, the east wind, is from the Latin lavare (to raise) and denotes sunrise; ponent, the west wind, is from ponere (to set) and denotes sunset.

LEVARCHAM Celtic prophetess. She was so swift she traversed Ireland in a day. Her feet, shins, and knees were reversed in her body, implying strength and swiftness. A wind spirit.

LEVEL One of the six jewels of Freemasonry. It represents the west, and is the instrument which serves as a reminder that man travels upon the level of time by which he is borne to the other world. Symbolic of equality. In Encampments of Knights Templars, surmounted by a cock, silver jewel of Captain General. In Royal Arch chapters, surmounted by a crown and suspended in equilateral triangle, gold jewel of King. In Royal and Select Councils, with trowel enclosed within an equialteral triangle, silver jewel of the Illustrious Hiram of Tyre. In Symbolic Lodges, gold or silver jewel of Senior Warden.

LEVI Literally, adhesion, joining. (1) In Old Testament third son of Jacob by his wife Leah. Father of three sons and of Jochebed, the mother of Moses. Because he shared in the treacherous massacre of the Shechemites, Jacob foretold evil to his posterity, and the tribe of Levi was scattered all over Israel, having no share in the distribution of Canaan. When Levi and his sons repented Moses was charged by God to bless them, and the tribe of Levi was chosen to serve the priesthood and the temple. All first fruits, tithes, as well as parts of all sacrificial animals belonged to the tribe of Levi. Thus the name signifies joined to an altar. With the tribe of Simeon, ruler of the house of Gemini and symbolized by a sword and water pitcher. See Hebrew tribes. (2) In New Testament, a name for Matthew.

Levi, Isaac. In Reade's It Is Never Too Late to Mend, a kindly wise Jew.

Levite. (1) Generally understood to be a priest of the Levi family or tribe. Levites actually were those employed in lower services in the temple as distinguished from priests, who were of the race of Levi by Aaron. In the wilderness the Levites conveyed the tabernacle from place to place, each of three families having a separate portion. After the building of the temple they became guardians of the gates and the sacred vessels, arranged the

singing and instrumental music, and prepared the show-bread and other offerings. (2) A hypocrite, in allusion to the conduct of the Levite in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

LEVIATHAN The giant aquatic animal in Scriptures. It returns each year to be killed anew, thus a spirit of a seasonal or vegetation myth. Originally male and female, dual with Behemoth, land monster. It is the great fish that bears the foundation of the earth, and, at the end of the world, the Messiah will catch it and divide it with Behemoth among the faithful as food. It remains unidentified, perhaps a huge crocodile or serpent. The name is applied to anything colossal, as a ship of unusual size, a whale, or to an enormous undertaking. The name means to cleave and to bend, whence the twisting or coiling of a serpent. Analogue of the Persian Khara.

LEVIR The ancient custom of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother. Required by Mosaic law when the first marriage had produced no male issue. Later the custom of chalitza (see) was introduced, and the levirate became the exception. A form of this tradition is still practiced among a number of peoples, including the Hindus.

LEWIS Masculine name; Anglicization of Louis. Akin to the Gaelic Llew, meaning light.

LEZA (REZA, REZHA) High god of Bantu tribes. Among the Anyanja a lightning or rain god; as creator deity called Lubumba. In Luyi legend first man.

LEZGINKA Caucasian wooing dance. Performed as a wild saber dance by a man alone or as a leaping whirling dance by a man around a passive woman.

LHA-K'A (KU-T'EM-BA) Tibetan sorcerer consulted for relief of pain.

LHA-MO-KAR-PO Tibetan Buddhist Glorious Goddess. In her train are the five Long-Life Goddesses and the twelve Jewel Goddesses. A defender deity, destroyer of non-believers, sender of diseases, and usually shown in fierce aspect. Only female deity among the defenders of the faith or Dharmapala. Also a manifestation of time, symbolized by the goddess of the four seasons emerging from her hair. In mild aspect called Ma-cig-dpal-Lho-mo. Sanscrit name is Shri-devi.

LHASA (LASSA) Literally, seat of the gods. The forbidden city; sacred city of Lamaist Buddhists; capital of Tibet.

LHAYUL Celestial region on the Tibetan Buddhist Sipa Khorlo or Wheel of Life. Realm of contentment and happiness in the cycle of rebirths. Being on the way to Buddhahood, they possess knowledge concerning everlasting beauty, freedom from suffering, and longevity. If they fail to live meritoriously, ignorance gains the upper hand, they become confused, their beauty fades, they grow repulsive and are reborn in lower regions where they are miserable. The scene depicts Indra's palace, godly warriors, and branches of the Jambustri-shring, as here the fruits of the tree which has roots in Lamayin are enjoyed.

LI In Chinese mythology abstract right, cosmic law or order, divine intelligence. Equivalent to Huang Tien (Imperial Heaven),

Shang Ti (Supreme Ruler), or Tien (Heaven). In the Pa Kua (Eight Diagrams) signifies fire.

LIA FAIL (FAL STONE) Irish stone of destiny. Stone which Jacob had supposedly used for a pillow. It was brought to Ireland from Palestine by the Milesians or Gaels and is still on Tara. As the Tara Stone it is the original coronation stone of Irish kings, and roars under every king who would conquer Ireland. In some accounts identified as the stone brought to Scotland where, as the Stone of Scone, it became the venerated stone on which Scotch kings were crowned.

LIAO Literally, a furnace. Chinese altar on which sacrifices were made to Shang-ti (Supreme Ruler).

LIAR Liars fall into different categories. The artistic liar lies cheerfully for the fun and satisfaction of invention. He may relate a lucky or wonderful fishing excursion or hunt, or he may have news that comes from a mysterious stranger, sent by a long lost friend; a means of shifting the burden of proof. He may report wondrous experiences in distant lands; travel making him immune to verification. The boastful liar is one who has pride in what he enjoys, the life prolonging climate of his home, the marvels of its soil and weather, the size of its buildings, flowers and fruits. This form is related to the Old World story motif of the great cabbage and the caldron that held it. The entertaining liar has stories of freaks, frightening critters, insect invasions. There is the prankster, and the liar who would teach the young the verities, whose tales usually involve a monster or mechanical contraption, as the buckskin harness in Bunyan's Rawhide Railroad. Liar clubs and contests are known over the world. Yarn spinners gather in barber shops, bunkhouses, crossroad stores, courthouses, post offices, taverns, etc., all symbolized by an actual or mythological liar's bench, akin to the proverbial cracker barrel.

Black lie. Malicious falsehood intended to harm another or profit oneself.

Father of lies. Satan.

White lie. Conventional lie uttered in the interests of courtesy, or to save the feelings of another.

LIAT MACA In Irish mythology the Gray of Macha, Cuchulainn's wonderful gray horse. It rose out of the Gray Loch of Sliab Fuait. With the Dub Sanglainn (Black Sanglain) given to Cuchulainn by Macha or possibly Morrigu, Cuchulainn tamed them both. Liat Maca got his death wound defending the hero in his last fight, and both horses went back to their respective lakes after his death. Day and night symbolism, in which the day sank with the sun.

LIBAN Irish goddess who sometimes appeared in the form of a bird. Sister of Fand; sister and wife of Labraid. Probably a wind spirit.

LIBBY Feminine name, diminutive of Elizabeth.

LIBER Ancient Italian god of fructification. Originally Jupiter Liber, designating the productive powers of Jupiter. When the two names were separated, Liber was identified with Bacchus and appointed protector of the vine. His wife was Libera, identified as Demeter or Kore. Their festival, the Liberalia, celebrated March 17, was to honor the first fruits of the vintage. Liber equates with labor; is Latin for free, whence liberty.

LIBERALITY In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a white veil with a square forehead on which an eagle is perched. She holds two cornucopias, one upside down from which jewels and precious items fall, the other filled with flowers and fruits.

LIBERTY Symbolized by bird, eagle, Liberty Bell, Phrygian cap, red. Personified by a youth wearing a Phrygian cap and accompanied by an eagle.

LIBITINA Ancient Italian goddess of earth. Later she presided over funerals. At one time identified with Venus, as Romans believed that the power of love extended even to realms of the dead, but later identified with Proserpine. Her temple contained all the requisites for a funeral, which were available for hire or purchase.

LIBRA (1) The Balance or Scales, seventh sign of the zodiac. The sun enters about September 23. Gate to the third of the Astrological Ages, period of slaying, typified by the chrysalis. Day and night weighed at this time would be found equal. Its color is yellow-green; its element is air; it is hot, moist, masculine; its quality is fortunati; it is ruled by the planet Venus. Subjects born under this sign are amorous, humane, intellectual, pleasure loving and also love lawsuits. It is the period of consciousness, in which the relation of self with not-self or outer world is contracted, and it governs the reins. Its sign typifies equilibrium. Its tarot significance is the Chariot. Also called Jugum, or the yoke of Balance. In early Chinese zodiacs called the Dragon. In Egypt pictured as two feathers. In Hindu mythology represented by an arrow touching an eye. (2) A constellation formerly in this sign but now in this sign of Scorpio.

LIBU Babylonian deity of ague.

LIBYA Ancient Greek earth or mother goddess. Daughter of Epaphus and Memphis. By Poseidon, mother of the twins Agenor and Belus. North Africa is called Libya after her. The Greeks applied the name to Africa in general.

LICHAS In Greek mythology attendant of Heracles who carried the poisoned tunic from Deianira. As punishment he was thrown into the sea. Probably a personification of cloud.

LICHEN Plant symbolizing dejection, refusal, solitude.

LI CH'UN Chinese movable feast marking the beginning of spring; corresponds to Easter.

LICINIA A Roman vestal virgin condemned for incest.

LICORICE, WILD In the language of flowers: I declare against you.

LIEBFRAUENMILCH Literally, Milk of our Lady, the Virgin Mary. Name of a Rhine wine probably once used for religious purposes.

LIEKKIO Literally, flaming one. Among the Finns the spirit of a child who had been killed. The liekkios rule over grass, roots, and trees, and are homeless,

restless forest spirits which have been denied the opportunity of resting in a grave. They appear as elf lights or jack-o-lanterns. Compare apparas, patshak.

LIF In Norse mythology the golden-haired female survivor, who with her husband Lifthrasir created the new human race after Ragnarok. Lif and Lifthrasir survive the mighty frost at the Doom of the Gods by hiding in Hoddmimir's wood, where they also survive the destructive fires of Surt. Thus they survive winter and summer. Lif was created from an alder log; Lifthrasir from an ash log; their names mean Life and Desiring Life. Their reign was one of a golden age. Compare Embla.

LIFE (1) One of the gnostic Aeons. (2) Symbolized by an acorn, ankh, crux ansata, Demeter, goat, Greek cross, green color, lingam, swastika, tai-kih, tau cross, yoni. In Freemasonry human life is typified by the mosaic pavement of the lodge.

Game of life. Typified by a chess board.

Life and death. Typified by interlacings, spiral.

Life token. Widespread in African, Asiatic, and European belief is an animal, object, plant, etc., which in some way manifests that the person with whom it is associated is in danger or is dead. A brilliant gem or ring grows dull, a fruit changes color or rots, a garment turns black, a pot boils over, a shrub withers or dies, a stick or stone breaks, a sword or knife rusts or sweats blood, when its affinity is in peril. Thus the life of the hero or heroine is coexistent with the life token. In Brittany the fisherman's wife puts a candle at the altar; if it burns well, all goes well with him; if it flickers, he is in trouble; if it goes out, he is drowned. This is employed by families of aviators. Meleager's life was bound to a burning brand. Panj Phul was never without her necklace because it contained the core of her life. In Ireland the token is called comsaogal (contemporaneous life). In Northern Nigeria a house snake is said to be born simultaneously with every human being.

Shortness of life. Represented by an hour glass.

Tree of life. See under tree.

Womb of life. Typified by a fig.

LIFTHRASIR (LIFTHRASER) Literally, he who holds fast to life. With his wife Lif (see) he was concealed in Mimer's Hill, and together they survived Ragnarok. They were nourished by morning dew and from them came those who peopled the renewed earth. Compare Ask, Noah, Yima.

LIGEA (LIGEIA) A name meaning sweet-voiced or shrill. One of the sirens of Greek mythology, hence a dangerously alluring woman.

LIGHT (1) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. (2) Beneficence, cheerfulness, life, glory, knowledge, past, prosperity, purity, revelation, sanctity, spiritual joy, summer, wisdom. It is effective against vampire spells, and in mythology typifies the masculine, good, or positive principle. Symbolized by candle, cross, diamond, flame, fleur-de-lys, lamp, lantern, radiating lines, star, sun, Urim. In Buddhism the upward path. In Christian tradition belief, charity, grace. The Bible is light bringer and Christ is called light of the world. In Maori mythology typifies Atea or

Rangi, the primal father.

Altar lights. Celestial or heavenly lights.

Five rays of light. School of Pythagoras. Five bosses or knobs, symbolizing lights, are found on Celtic crosses.

Green light. Safety, pass.

Key of Light. According to gnostics the letter E.

Light-darkness myths. A folklore motif in which the sun, impregnator of the world, portrayed as a blond hero, is pitted against a brunette hero, bulls, dragons, serpents, or monsters which represent night or the dark days of winter.

Light hero. Among all races of the world the light hero has blond hair, blue eyes, and a gleaming face. He is abandoned at birth (exposed), cared for by wild beasts, grows miraculously, wears impenetrable mail (clouds), has weapons (rays) which never miss their mark, possesses dogs, herds, or other animals (air currents, brilliant lights), and travels in a horse-drawn (breeze-drawn) chariot or ship (sun vessel). He sacrifices comfort and ease to undertake difficult tasks for one meaner than himself in the interest of his native land (fertile aspect). This bright start is clouded by a change which shows him capricious, indolent, insane, malignant, sullen (scorching aspect). He loves maidens as radiant as himself (dawn, gloaming, moon, sparkling dew), and either forsakes or slays them and wanders off. When the hero is absent from the fight his companions or countrymen (agricultural kings, rays, etc.) are powerless. He usually is invulnerable except for one weakness, most often a spot on the body, which dooms him to an early death at the hands of night or the dark days of winter assisted by the earth or sea serpent. His death is preceded by glorious victory (sunburst at sunset or glorious autumnal colors). He is reborn. Thus he visits the underworld and returns (sets and rises).

Lighthouse. Danger, warning. Dream significance: good advice, protection.

Red light. Danger, warning.

White light. Safety, a signal, warning.

LIGHTNING Electricity, fecundation, glimpse of truth, inspiration, nutrition, phallus, swiftness, unlimited power. Also danger, destructive force, vengeance, wrath. Bringer of madness. Form of Hermes, Mercury, Nebo, and other divine messengers. Weapon of Baal, Enlil, Jove, Jupiter, Merodach, Zeus. As a deity weapon symbolized by an ax, branch, hammer, pitchfork, sword, trident, zig-zag line. These emblems also represent thunder. Dream significance: (to the left) family discord; (to the right) happy omen. In heraldry celerity, force. Among Altaic Tatars arrow of a mighty hero whose bow is the rainbow. Central American Indians' begetter of sickness (cough, rheumatism, etc.), destroyer. In China the dragon's tongue, fire of heaven. Because of its red color, it is believed to contain brilliance, heat, moisture, substance, and to possess curative qualities. In Chinese Buddhism Lightning God flashes so Thunder God may take accurate aim and kill the wicked. In Greek and other European mythologies lightning is the arrow capable of opening a mountain side (cloud mass) and displaying for an instant a wondrous display of gems and gold.

Lightning flash through clouds. Mythology.

LIGOAPUP In Micronesian my-

thology daughter of Luk. First woman, ancestress of the human race. Resembles Embla, Eve.

LIGOBUND Micronesian creation goddess. Fruits and plants grew at her mere command.

LI HUN In Chinese mythology one of the nine celebrated legendary heroes. Worshiped on account of his perseverance in correct observation of ceremony even at the cost of his life.

LIKHO Slavic evil one-eyed goddess. Personification of extreme malevolence.

LIKNON In Greek antiquity basket-shaped winnowing-fan used as a cradle and harvest receptacle. Symbolic of beneficence, fruitfulness, purification, rebirth. Emblem of Demeter and Dionysus. Carried at marriages as a fertility charm and as a symbol of spiritual grace.

Liknites. Epithet applied to Dionysus as an infant, i.e. child in the liknon or harvest basket. At Delphi he was worshiped as a resurrected child under this name.

Liknophoria. Ceremony of carrying the liknon. A fertility and purification rite; part of the Eleusinian ritual.

LIL Sumerian deity. Husband-son of Aruru, a virgin-goddess, signifying that he was the feeble or dying one, the yearly sacrificed and resurrected deity. After emasculation he was imprisoned in Arallu, from which he was restored to the world by magic ritual. In some texts his mother is named Ninhursag and his sister-wife Egime. An aspect of Enlil; also called Nesu. Lil is related to lilu, meaning decrepit, feeble; later signifying man. Analogue of Tammuz.

LILAC Emblem of the state of New Hampshire.

Field lilac. Forsaken, humility.

Purple lilac. July 25 birthday flower, symbolizing fastidiousness, first love. In the language of flowers: Do you still love me?

White lilac. July 24 birthday flower, symbolizing modesty, purity, youthful innocence.

LILIAN (LILLIAN, LILY) Feminine name, probably a diminutive of Elizabeth; also alludes to the lily flower.

LILINAU In American Indian legend a woman courted by a phantom; she followed his green plume through the forest and was seen no more. Thus the summer maid of fertility disappears with the green leaves. Longfellow mentions her in Evangeline.

LILITH (LILIS) Literally, night monster or screech owl. Old Testament nocturnal specter, spirit of the air, who assumed the form of a beautiful woman in order to beguile and destroy. She haunted desolate places in stormy weather and was especially dangerous to children and pregnant women. In Talmudic lore she was the wife of Adam before Eve. Rather than submit to him she left Paradise for the regions of the air. In Rabbinical literature of the middle ages she is described as a hairy spirit who roams about at night seducing men and slaying children, especially the newly born. In one legend, by Adam, she is the mother of all sheddim (demons). Her children, called lilim, are described as ass-haunched. In the cabala she is the archfiend of the Gamaliel. In Arabic legend her husband is the Devil, and she is the mother of the jinn. Occultists connect her with Nahema, and

she is the bride (prepuce) of Samael, the serpent. Superstitious Jews put in rooms occupied by their wives four coins engraved with the names of Adam and Eve and the phrase, "Avaunt thee, Lilith." A beautiful but cruel woman is called Lilith. She is identical with the Sumerian Lilithu and, in owl form, the counterpart of Athena, Annis, and Blodeuwedd.

LILITHU (LILITU, LILLI) Babylonian and Sumerican demoness who enticed men in their sleep. A nocturnal specter of the wind, the counterpart of the male Lilu, she passed into Hebrew mythology as Lilith. Also known as Ardat Lili, which means belonging to night.

LILIUM Flower emblem of Virgin Mary, lily of the Annunciation.

LILLIPUT In Swift's Gulliver's Travels a fictitious kingdom inhabited by a race of pygmies six inches tall, to whom Lemuel Gulliver seemed a giant. Satirizes the life and manners of England under George I.

LILU (LILA, LILLU) Babylonian wind demon. A lascivious night specter, he caused death, disease, and pestilence, and attacked women in their sleep. He evolved from the Sumerian Lil, and was a counterpart of the female Lilithu.

LILY (1) Feminine name, diminutive of Lilian, also signifies the flower. (2) Bashfulness, beauty, celestial beatitude, chastity, divine nuptials, eternal love, grace, heavenly bliss, queenliness, showiness, sinlessness. Heraldic emblem of purity. In China symbolizes short-lived beauty which fades at night. Believed to be favorable in childbirth and worn by women in the hope that a son may be born. As an antidote for sorrow called, 'forget-grief herb.' In Christian art takes precedence over all flowers. Easter flower and flower of the age of the spirit to come, when men will live in the plentitude of love. Typifies annunciation, good works, innocence, the joyful mysteries of the rosary. Attribute of Christ and of Virgin Mary, and of saints Anthony of Padua, Catherine of Siena, Clara, Isabella, Kenelm, Nicholas of Tolentino, and Othilia. The staff of Saint Joseph blossomed with lilies to indicate that his wife Mary was a virgin. Emblem of Upper Egypt. Badge of the city of Florence, which is called the city of lilies. Emblem of France (fleur-de-lys). In Greek mythology formed the couch of Zeus and Hera. In Hebrew tradition attribute of the archangel Gabriel; emblem of the tribe of Judah. Symbolic of trust in God. The lily sprang from the repentant tears of Eve as she went forth from Eden. The lotus may have been the flower called lily in the Old Testament. In cabalism symbolizes resurrection.

Cala lily. February 28 birthday flower symbolic of purity.

Day lily. Coquetry.

Field lily. November 13 birthday flower signifying humility.

Imperial lily. January 13 birthday flower signifying majesty.

Lily and dove. Western symbol for annunciation. Corresponds to the lotus and white swan of the East.

Lily-of-the-valley. September 7 birthday flower symbolic of humility, purity, return of happiness, sweetness. Herald of spring. An attribute of Virgin Mary typifying the advent of Christ. A name variant of Virgin Mary

taken from the Song of Solomon where it is an epithet of Shulamite, the bride. Emblem of Israel. In Korea typifies temple bells.

Lily, persimmon, and orange. In China carries the message: Bringing the wishes of great luck in everything.

Pink lily. In Korea resurrection flower.

Purple lily. In Christian tradition chastity, humble souls.

Red lily. Christian symbol of divine love.

Reed, lily, and oak leaf. In Christian and Japanese tradition, man's weakness (reed), transformed through resurrection (lily) into strength (oak leaf).

Sego lily. Emblem of the state of Utah.

Tiger lily. Pride, wealth.

Water lily. May 23 birthday flower, symbolic of eloquence, purity rising out of mire. Same as lotus.

White lily. Heavenly bliss, integrity, majesty, purity, sweetness, virginity. Dedicated to Hera and to Virgin Mary.

Yellow (gold) lily. November 14 birthday flower, signifying coquetry, falsehood, playful beauty. In Christian art divine light.

LIMB Celestial deity or a ray of light. In Chinese mythology the four limbs and five extremities of P'an Ku become the four quarters of the globe and the five sacred mountains.

Limb, fore or arm. Indicator. According to the mystics if undeveloped, denotes weakness in intellectual performance; if well developed, denotes strength in intellectual performance.

Limb, hind or leg. Conveyor. According to the mystics, if unusually developed, corresponds to a desire for frequent change, love of excitement, stirring emotions.

Limbless body. In Indonesian cosmogonic tales born from chaos egg in the primordial sea. By will alone it becomes the parent of a man and a woman who in turn become the ancestors of the human race.

LIMBO (LIMBUS) Literally, border, edge, fringe. In Roman Catholic theology the indefinite region which borders on Heaven or Hell according to the class of souls there detained. By extension a real or imaginary place to which persons or things are relegated when cast aside, forgotten, or out-of-date.

Limbo of Fathers. Limbo near Heaven where the patriarchs and prophets, pre-Christian saints, reside until Judgment Day. Some hold this is the Hell into which Christ descended after He gave up the ghost on the cross. In Latin called Limbus Patrum. Shakespeare uses for prison.

Limbo of Fools. A fool's paradise, a state of contentment that rests on a fanciful foundation. In Christian belief idiots are not responsible for their deeds and therefore are not to be punished in Purgatory. In Latin, Limbus Fatuorum.

Limbo of Infants. Resting place of the departed souls of unbaptized children. In Latin, Limbus Puerorum.

Limbo of the Moon. Ariosto in Orlando Furioso says that in the Moon are stored counsel disregarded, court services, death bed alms, desires that lead nowhere, flattery, precious time misspent in play, promises of men in high places, vain efforts, vanity of titles, vows never met.

LIME Conjugal love, fidelity. In Japan called bodaiju and revered by diabetics, as it is believed to have the power to cure the disease.

Lime tree = female
Oak " = male
(Frazier II, p. 366)

LIMNIADES Greek nymphs of lakes and marshes.

LIMONIADES Greek meadow nymphs. Resemble the naiades. In art usually portrayed as dancing hand in hand in a circle.

LIMOS Greek personification of Famine. Descendant of Eris.

LIN Chinese unicorn. The spiritual beast. Said to be twelve feet in height and of five colors (colors of the four directions and center of the universe). Its horn is an emblem of light (goodness). It appears when a sage is born. It is the Messiah to come, a revealer of divine and supernatural mysteries and a great lover of mankind.

LINCHEN November 12 birthday flower, symbol of sadness.

LINCOLN Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the pool.

Abraham Lincoln. One who rose from poverty, life in a log cabin, to become the sixteenth president of the United States, one who with little schooling became a noted lecturer and wit. Great emancipator.

Lincoln's Inn. See Inns of Court.

LINDA Feminine name, diminutive for names ending in 'inda,' as Belinda.

LINDABRIDES A courtesan, a loose woman, from the heroine of The Mirror of Knighthood, one of the Spanish romances in the library of Don Quixote.

LINDEN February 7 birthday flower. Symbolic of conjugal love, gentleness, hospitality, modesty, pliancy, sweetness. Inasmuch as it separates into several stems at the ground, symbolic of a capacity for several simultaneous lines of thought. The Greek dryades or wood nymphs were wedded to the linden tree. In Roman antiquity garlands were tied with a bark of linden and worn at feasts to prevent intoxication.

LINE Division, infinity.

Cross-hatched line. In Japan signifies harmonious or rhythmic relations between persons.

Curved line. Beauty, creation, formation. A double curve bending in two directions suggests a forward, restless drive. In India a form of ankusa (elephant goad). Emblem of Iccha-sakti pregnant with desire for manifestation. Movement which leads from the pure transcendent being to the embodiment in matter.

Dancette line. In heraldry a deeply indented line symbolic of fire or fortress parapet.

Dot over a line. American Indian hieroglyph for above.

Dot under a line. American hieroglyph for below.

Embattled line. In heraldry embattlement, fire, fortress, town.

Engrailed line. In heraldry denotes earth, land.

Indented line. In heraldry a serrated border line, toothed like a saw; denotes fire.

Invected line. In heraldry denotes earth, land.

Mound on a line. American Indian hieroglyph for death.

Parallel lines. Harmony.

Quivering line. Fire

Ragulee (raguly) line. In heraldry difficulties encountered.

Spiral curve. Infinity.

Straight line. Infinity. In China the yang; strength. In India represents Jnana-sakti, direct perception of pure consciousness.

Straight line, broken. In

China, the yin (female principle) produced when the yang (male principle) moved. Weakness.

Two lines on either side of a point within a circle. In Freemasonry represents Moses and Solomon or Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist.

Two semi-circles below a line, joined to it. American Indian hieroglyph meaning welcome.

Wavy line. Hieroglyph of several nations for water or the waves of the sea. Sometimes it terminated in the head of a snake. Also typifies pure effluence from the everlasting light. Among Christians of the middle ages it symbolized the regenerative sacrament, representing spiritual cleansing and rebirth. See barry wave of six.

Wavy line and eyes. Weeping.

LINEN Purity, virtuous women; whereas silk stands for loose women. Dream significance: (changed) a visit; (clean) legacy; (soiled) death, illness; (washed) difficulty, disorder; (white) happiness, marriage; (worn out) ruin.

LING See Ssu ling.

LINGAM (LINGA) Sanscrit deity emblem. The active regenerating power in nature, the sun; the male principle, stem of life. In Buddhism symbolic triangle containing mantras; used in horoscope divination; also in services against evil spirits. Worshiped in India as the herm was in ancient Greece. Village girls, anxious for husbands, rubbed themselves against the emblem entreating the deity to make them fruitful mothers. Among Arabs and Hebrews of antiquity member on which oaths were sworn. Parallels Chinese Yang, English phallus, Japanese yo.

Lingam-yoni (lingyoni). Male and female principles; union of positive and negative forces. Parallels the caduceus of ancient Greece and Rome and the crux ansata of Egypt.

LING-KUAN (WANG) Chinese porter and doorkeeper of the celestial palace of the Jade Emperor. He slays the guilty.

LING PAO (TAO CHUN) Second of the Chinese Taoist trinity (San Ch'ing), the others being Shen Pao (Lao Tzu) and T'ien Pao (Yu Huang). Sovereign of the superior heaven. Warrior of the Shang dynasty deified. He is said to control the Yang and the Yin. Represented as wearing a richly brocaded red garment and riding a lin.

LINK Bondage, marriage, unity. The influence which binds minds of similar taste into kinship, that which hitches earth and heaven; the mystic tie, spirit. See chain.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY A coarse cloth emblematic of that which is ill-assorted, malice, nonsense.

LINUS (LINOS) In Greek mythology son of Apollo and the Argive princess Psamathe. Exposed by his mother, who feared her father, he was found and raised by a herdsman who tended lambs, but the king's dogs located him and tore him to pieces. Angered by his son's death, Apollo sent the monster Poine (Punishment) to tear children from the wombs of women of Argos. When the people killed the monster Apollo sent a plague. The Arnis, festival of lambs at which dogs were clain at the time of the constellation

Sirius, was held in his honor, signifying the tender beauty of spring destroyed by summer. In another legend he is the son of Apollo and Calliope, and personifies the dirge-like sound of the wind. He becomes the music teacher of Heracles who, when Linus corrects him with blows, kills his teacher. In a third account Amphimarus and Urania are his parents. He presumed to enter into a musical contest with Apollo, and for his temerity the god destroyed him. The Linus song, which honored him, was a lamentation which probably was sung at the harvest to express regret for the passing of summer.

LI'OA A Solomon Islands ghost of a deceased chief of the reigning house or of a warrior. A ghost of power. The ghost of an ordinary person is called akalo. Both are called upon for success and for aid to the sick. These ghosts, when incarnate in gropers, sharks, or swordfish, are known as pa'ewa.

LION (LEO) (1) Fifth sign of the zodiac. A constellation in the Northern Sky. See Leo. (2) King of beasts, symbolic of action, agility, authority, beastliness, divine strength, ferocity, fever, fire, haughtiness, light of the sun, majesty, mind, nobility, power, pride, reason, righteousness, spirit of life, strength of soul, stealth, summer, superhuman and subhuman (divine and animal) forces, sun's heat, triumph, valor, vigilance. On talismans a symbol of health. Dream significance: powerful adversary. In heraldry deathless courage, a soldier's emblem. In the occult sciences stands for calmness, firmness, generosity, greatness, prudence. In art a conventional solar face because of its flaming eyes, the remarkable size of its head, and the tawny, yellow mane, which are like rays. The lion is a form of Aker, Atalanta and Hippomenes, and an attribute of Artemis of Ephesus, Cybele, Hecate, Ops, Rhea, thus typifies the earth's fertility. A face half goat, half lion, represents Pan, Mon, or Tum. Its double nature typifies love and destruction, good and evil, mild benevolence and violent preying. Figuratively a lion is a man of conspicuous courage. Any object, person or sight much sought by society or the general public, thus the famous, powerful, and rich sought by the lion-hunter, a use said to be derived from the lions which formerly adorned the Tower of London.

In African lore, like the elephant, the butt of smaller animals, which by cunning outwit him. The Babylonian and Sumerian chaos demons Ugallu and Uridimmu were lions. The steed or throne of the earth goddess was a lion, whereas that of the rain and thunder god was a bull, and that of the sun god was a horse. Later, as steed of Nergal, god of the scorching sun, the lion became a symbol of war. In Buddhism called simha. Mount of Avalokitesvara, Maitreya, Manjusri, Simhanada, Vairocana. In China called shih, it is one of the four animals symbolic of power. Revered as the dog of Fo, guardian of temple gates, and protector of crops. Early Christian symbol of the Devil, later symbolized contemplation, a hermit, solitude. Emblem of Christ, inasmuch as (1) the lion covers its tracks by means of its tail, and Jesus covered his heavenly tracks when he came to earth; (2) it presumably sleeps with its eyes open, and Jesus is ever-seeing; (3) the young supposedly born in a state of stupor come to life af-

ter three days by the breath of its sire, and Jesus rose from the dead in the same period. An emblem of Saint Mark because he represented the dignity and power of Christ, and of saints Adrian, Euphemia, Ignatius, Jerome, Joel, Prisca, William the Lion. At the feet of crusaders or martyrs signifies that they died for their magnanimity. In Egyptian antiquity an emblem of Sef (Yesterday) and Tuau (Today). The south wind sometimes portrayed as a four-headed lion, usually winged. Emblem of England, shown as golden passant gardant on a field of gules. Ancient Greek water symbol which appeared on fountains. Heracles wore the skin of the Nemean lion, and the personification of terror was arrayed in a lionskin. One of its Hebrew names is ari, also meaning fire, Ariel being fire or lion of God; another of its names is iblia signifying heart, soul, or lbe, signifying flame, heart. Emblem of the tribe of Judah symbolizing sovereignty. Its head represents care and vigilance; its hinder parts represent strength. In Japanese art companion of the peony. With the sun the national emblem of Persia, indicating that power abides in the sun. In Rome the male represented majesty, the female protection. When an emblem of Scotland, crimson rampant on a field of or.

Aged lion. Emblem of Saint Jerome typifying gratitude. According to tradition the saint removed a thorn from the paw of the beast.

Ass in a lion's skin. A coward who pretends to be brave. The allusion is to the fable of the ass who dons a lion's skin, but is recognized when he brays.

Hawk-headed lion. Power and might of the sun.

Lion-dog. The Pekingese. In China sign of energy and valor.

Lioness. Maternity, sexual desire. An aspect of the Sphinx.

Lion-headed eagle. Spring god of fertility and war.

Lion head and shoulders. Force, vigilance.

Lion head with sun disc and asp. Emblem of Tefnut, Egyptian goddess of rain.

Lion heart. Giver of courage and strength; eaten by primitive tribes.

Lion in the path. A danger or fancied danger ahead.

Lion and lamb together. Peace. Also with dove above.

Lion laughing. Principle of good. In Chinese legend a royal princess curled the long mane of her pet lion and then led him to a lake where he saw his reflection in the water and on beholding his beauty he burst into laughter.

Lion of Judah. The lion of the tribe of Judah signifies Jesus Christ, who had spring from the tribe, and as such it is a symbol of the Logos, Mind, Reason, the Word.

Lion of Saint Mark. A winged lion sejant holding an open book of the Gospels of Saint Mark. Emblem of the city of Venice.

Lion position. On the right side facing south, presumably the position of a lion in sleep; position given to Buddha in death.

Lion pulpit supports. Guardianship.

Lion raging. Principle of evil. Overcome by Mithras.

Lion recumbent. Egyptian hieroglyph for letter L.

Lion roaring. In Buddhism mount of Kubera, Simhanadamanjusri, Simhanadavolokitesvara, Tara.

Lion's blood. Giver of courage and strength; drunk by primitive tribes.

Lion's den. Otherworld, place of danger. See Daniel.

Lion seated. Courage.

Lion skin. Courage, strength of mind. Emblem of Heracles.

Lion's mouth. Otherworld, place of danger. Same as lion's den.

Lion's paw grip. In Freemasonry the grip which supposedly raised to life the spirit in man, long buried in material existence. It entitled the builder or mason to become a master mason. In Egyptian Mysteries the priest who offered the lion's paw grip wore the mask of the lion.

Lion's share. All or most. In allusion to the lion in Aesop's Fable who, while hunting with three other beasts, in the division of the spoils claimed all four quarters.

Lion supporting a column. In Christian art Satan or animal nature subjugated to the service of the church.

Lion throne. Buddhist sacred throne called Simhasana, seat of Maitreya.

Pair of lions. Protection, watchfulness; guardians of doorways, gates, temples, trees of life or sacred trees. In ancient Egypt guardians of the gates of morning and evening, strength and intellect. In Japan, dogs of Foo, placed east and west to symbolize yo and in.

Winged lion. On Babylonian steles a form of the chaos or storm monster. Sometimes with the head of an eagle. Compare Mushussu, scorpion-man. In Christian art Saint Mark and an emblem of the city of Venice.

Winged lion belching flames. In Sumerian art steed of the sun god who battles the chaos or storm monsters.

LIONEL Masculine name from Old French, meaning a young lion.

LI PO (LI TAI-PEH, LI T'AI-PO) One of the greatest of Chinese poets. He lived in the 8th century A.D. and led a dissipated life at court and in exile. He was nicknamed Banished Angel and roamed the roads as one of the eight hard-drinking boon companions, the Eight Immortals of the Wine Cup. In legend he drowned when, from a boat, he tried to embrace the moon reflected in the water.

LIPS Desire for knowledge, word of God. In art typifies the wind, especially the southwest wind. Dream significance: frankness, security.

The six uses of the lips in the Hindu Lasya and Thandava dances are: 1- Kampana - trembling lips. Depicts anger, cold, fear, victory. 2- Samdasta - biting the lips. Depicts rage. 3- Samudgaka - round lips. Depicts thinking. 4- Vikaratana - drooping lips. Depicts envy, uneasiness. 5- Viniguhana - folding in lips. Depicts difficulty. 6- Visarga - protruding lips. Depicts charm, irrelevance, kissing.

Curled lips. Sneer.

Firm lips. Energy.

Fleshy lips. Passion, sensuality.

Thick lips. Voluptuousness, vulgarity.

Thin lips. Cruelty, peevishness.

Tight lips. Coolness, order.

LIQUIDAMBAR Affability. The name of this tree is derived from its amber-like sap, used in the manufacture of medicine and perfume.

LIR See Ler.

LISA (1) Diminutive of Elizabeth. (2) Male aspect of the Dahomean androgynous deity Mawa-Lisa. In native belief Lisa is

identified with the sun; Mawa is identified with the moon. In missionary writings Lisa is equated with Jesus Christ. See Androgynous deities.

LITAE (LITAI) Prayers, abstract Greek divinity of social institutions.

LI T'IEH-KUAI One of the eight Chinese Immortals (Pa Kung). From the sage Lao Tzu Li, an ascetic and magician, he learned the vanity of all earthly things. While he was on a visit to Lao Tzu in heaven, his disciple cremated his body. Left without an abode, he entered the body of a lame beggar, who had just died, and accepted it as his astral body. To support himself in this form, he used an iron staff and thus came to be called Li T'ieh-kuai or Li of the Iron Crutch. He aided the needy and poor, especially in matters of health. From his bottle-gourd clouds of vapor rise, denoting his power to free his spirit from his body. Sometimes he stands on a crab or beside a deer.

LITTLE Little bear. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Ursa Minor, which see.

Little Birar Rose. English name for Sleeping Beauty, folk form of Brynhild.

Little Endians. One who disputes over trifles. From the members of the political party in Lilliput in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, who maintained that eggs should be broken at the little end; opposed to Big Endians. The Big Endians represented the Catholics, the Little Endians the Protestants.

Little Fox. A constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Fox with the Goose and as Vulpecula.

Little gentleman in velvet. Nickname of the mole which was a favorite in toasts during the reign of Queen Anne. A mole supposedly raised a hill against which the horse of William III stumbled, causing the death of the king.

Little Gude. Scottish for the Devil.

Little Horse. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Equuleus and as Lesser Horse.

Little John. One of Robin Hood's lieutenants, noted for his skill with the bow. Traveled at his leader's right, thus western rays, evening or winter sun, or evening breeze. Also known as Jenkin.

Little Lord Fauntleroy. Effeminacy; a spoiled boy. From the beautiful seven year old boy who appears as the hero of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel of the same name. Also the type of clothes worn by the boy.

Little Nell. In Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop a child who retains her purity of character although among those who are foul and filled with vice.

Little Orphant Annie. Heroine of a dialect poem by James Whitcomb Riley. Orphant Annie relates hair-raising stories about goblins and eventually is carried off by one. She inspired a comic strip known as Little Orphan Annie.

Little Pedlington. An imaginary village in John Poole's story of the same name. A place of cant and humbug.

Little people. Diminutive spirits of the fields, forests, rivers, and wild, including the dwarf, fairy, gnome, goblin, kobold, leprechaun, and others which, in origin, are animistic. They are tricky, sometimes malevolent, most often helpful to mankind if approached at night. They are amoral and unreliable and like to kidnap human babies, but react well to kindness.

Little Red Ridinghood. Fairy tale heroine. She is a little girl in a red cloak who, on her way to visit her sick grandmother, meets a wolf. He learns her destination, runs before her, devours her grandmother and, when Red Ridinghood, mistaking him for her grandmother, climbs into bed next to him, he devours her. In the German version a hunter kills the wolf, slits it open, and restores Red Ridinghood and her grandmother to life. This nursery tale echoes the mythological story of Helge 3, which see.

Little Vehicle. In Buddhism the Hinayana.

LITTUR (LIT, LITER, LITR) In Norse mythology a dwarf who at the funeral of Balder ran before Thor who kicked him onto the funeral pyre.

LITUUS A twisted wand used by augurs for purposes of divination. Something like a bishop's crosier. In art frequently depicted in the form of a spiral.

LITYERSES In Greek mythology son of Midas. He challenged wayfarers to reaping contests. On achieving victory he scourged them and cut off their heads, which he bound into his grain-sheaves. He was finally defeated by Heracles, who threw his body into a river. The scourging is an allusion to the primitive practice of whipping laggard mowers to insure successful reaping on the following day. The disposal of the body of the prince in a river seems to be a fanciful portrayal of a magic rite to produce dew.

LIU In Chinese zodiac the Willow; eight stars, Delta, Epsilon, Eta, Omega, Rho, Sigma, Theta, and Zeta, in Hydra, southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the muntjak; element earth. Lucky period for herds and flocks.

LIU-HAI In Chinese mythology immortal harbinger of wealth. Portrayed as a boy swinging a string of gold cash over his head with a large three-footed money-distributing toad biting into the string.

LIU PEI Chinese god of basket-makers and straw-shoe-sellers.

LIU TSUNG In Chinese mythology the Six Honored Ones, spirits of heaven, earth, and the four directions, the sun, moon, stars, air, rivers, and sea. Masters of rain and wind; arbiters of cosmic space and fate.

LIVE-EVERLASTING August 26 birthday flower, symbolic of continued happiness.

LIVE OAK Liberty.

LIVER Among primitive peoples believed to be the seat of courage, desire, intelligence, love, soul; also of the natural virtues. Animal liver was eaten in the belief that the god of which the animal was the living representative was being eaten. The liver and heart of a slain enemy were eaten by victors to acquire the strength of the foe and prevent him from rising from the dead. Dissected for purposes of divination. See lungs.

LIVERWORT January 29 birthday flower, symbolic of confidence, constancy.

LIVING BUDDHA Dalai Lama, Grand Lama. God-king of Tibet; chief pontiff and government ruler of Tibet.

LIVINGSTON Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from Leif's place.

LIVING WATERS Fairytale name for source of water capable of miraculous healing. A Fountain or Stream of Life.

LIWA One of a class of water-dwelling evil spirits of Honduras and Nicaraguan Indians.

LIZARD (1) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Lacerta. (2) Good will, health, military art, piety, regeneration, security, spring. Talisman against weak eyesight. The lizard supposedly conceives through the ear and brings forth its young through the mouth, hence generation of the word, i.e. Logos or Divine Wisdom. Dream significance: distrust. Attribute of Athena, Minerva, Virgin Mary. Emblem of the state of Alabama. In African mythology the embodiment of departed souls. In Christian tradition illuminating influence of the gospel, alluding to the belief that in old age it loses its sight, creeps into a crevice of a wall looking toward the East, and has its sight restored by the sun. In Egyptian antiquity symbolized fecundity, devouring heat. Compare crocodile. In Japanese legend revengeful spirit with supernatural powers. In Mazdaism animal created by Angra Mainyu to destroy the Gaokerena. Worshiped by the Slavs.

Lizard drawing car. Hermes, Mercury.

LJOD In Norse mythology daughter of the frost giant Hrimnir. Angerboda in her form as maid-servant to Freyja. The East Wind. When Rerir prayed for a child, Freyja sent Ljod in the form of a crow to earth with an apple, which made Rerir's wife fertile. Rerir died before the child, which his wife carried for seven years, was born. The child was Volsung. In time Volsung married Ljod and they became the parents of Sigmund and Signy.

LJOSALFAHEIM One of the nine worlds of Norse mythology; home of the ljosalfar.

LJOSALFAR Norse light elves. Fairer than the sun, they inhabited light places and the sky. Compare Alfar.

LLACHEU In Brythonic legend son of Arthur. One of the three men to whom the nature of every object was known. The other two were Gwalchmai and Riwallawn Walth Banhadlen. Llacheu was murdered by Kay. May have personified dew.

LLAGDIGUA Among Paraguaian Indians tree which the dead climb to reach heaven.

LLAMA Beast of burden typifying sure-footedness, trustworthiness.

LLAN Circle for Druidic worship.

LLEU Masculine Gaelic name meaning light. Usually said to be a form of Llew and Lugh.

LLEVELYS In British mythology son of Beli; brother and adviser to Ludd, which see. King of France, a man of great counsel and wisdom. Legendary kings are understood to be agricultural or earth deities.

LLEW Masculine Gaelic name meaning lion, also light. Generally interpreted as identical with Lleu. Some scholars hold

Lleu does not imply lion as Llew does.

LLEWELLYN (1) Welsh masculine name meaning lightning. (2) Thirteenth century leader of North Wales. Prince who was crowned king after his death. After his defeat by the English, his head was brought to London, exhibited on Tower Hill, and crowned with an ivy wreath in mock allusion to the Welsh prophecy he should be crowned there.

LLEW (LLEU) LLAW GYFFES Literally, Lion with the Steady Hand. Cymric solar deity; also a corn divinity. Son of Gwydion and Arianrhod, twin of Dylan. Nephew of Govannan, the smith. Arianrhod aspired to be the foot-holder of Math, but carrying the twins, she failed to pass the test of virginity required. For this reason she resented her twin sons and dropped Dylan into the sea, where he became a water god. Gwydion saved Llew, whose growth from infancy, like that of all sun deities, was marvelous. Arianrhod placed the curse of namelessness on her son. Gwydion tricked her into calling him Llew Llaw. Infuriated, she placed other curses on him, saying he should never bear arms until she gave them to him, and he must never marry a woman of the people of the earth. Again Gwydion tricked her, and she gave her son arms. Then Gwydion and Math made him a wife out of the blossoms of broom, meadow sweet, and oak, called Blodeuwedd. Although a great beauty Blodeuwedd was without a soul, and she wormed out of her husband the secret of his vulnerability. He could be injured only when he stood on one foot on a caldron (earth) and one on a buck (fertility) with his hair tied to an oak branch (sky). Thus the sun could be injured only as he was about to set. Blodeuwedd revealed the proper moment to her lover Gronw Pebyr, lord of darkness, and he hurled his spear into Llew Llaw's groin. Llew Llaw did not fall and touch the ground with his sacred heel because his hair was tied to a sacred oak. After receiving his wound he transformed into an eagle, in which form Gwydion located him. Gwydion healed the poisoned injury and magically restored Llew to his own shape. Llew then returned to his home, where he in turn killed Gronw. Dylan is sometimes understood to be another form of Llew Llaw, and the transformations of Llew began at the Winter Solstice. His seasonal names and shapes are: Dylan, fish shape, spring season. Llew Llaw, lion shape, summer season, starting at the Vernal Equinox. Name withheld, transitional form, autumnal season, starting at the Summer Solstice. Nant y Llew, eagle shape, winter season, starting at the Autumnal Equinox. Llew is the counterpart of the Irish sun god Lug (Lugh). Gyffes, a form of gyves (fetters), probably originally meant long, alluding to the long rays of the sun.

LLEWYD (LLWYD) In Brythonic legend friend and avenger of Gwawl. He casts a charm over Dyfed, causes it to become a desert, and by magic spirits away Pryderi and Rhiannon, the son and wife of Pwyll, to punish Pwyll for tricking Gwawl. Llewyd is a power of light.

LLOYD (FLOYD) Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning gray.

LLUDD (LUDD, NODENS, NUDD) Brythonic sky god and mighty warrior. Son of Beli, husband of

Gwyar, father of Gwyn. Mortalized as Lud, king of Britain, he rebuilt the walls of Caer Ludd (Ludd's Fort) or London. He was giver of food and drink, and was worshiped on high places. A triad represents Lludd as one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being Greit and Mabon. In early myths he is said to be the father of Creudylad; later myths make her the daughter of Llyr. In Morte d'Arthur he appears as Lot, king of Orkney. Ludd is portrayed as a youthful deity, haloed like the sun and driving a four-horsed chariot (chariot of the four directions). Spirits, typifying the winds, fly along with him. His power over the sea is symbolized by attendant spirits of the sea. His epithet Llaw Ereint, meaning hand of silver, identifies him with the Irish god Nuada, and he is said to be identical with Emrys and Myrddin. As a conqueror of dragons hostile to man and fertility he is an analogue of Indra and Mithras.

LLWCH LLAWWYNNAWC Welsh counterpart of the Irish Lug (Lugh). Prominent among the warriors of Arthur. Name meaning white hand.

LLYR (LLYR MARINI) Brythonic sea god. The tribe of Llyr, symbolizing the sea, darkness, and death, was in constant conflict with the tribes of Don and Lludd, symbolizing the sky, light, and life. His wives were Penardun, by whom he had a son Manawydden, who ruled the underworld, and Iweridd (Ireland) by whom he was the father of a son Bran and a daughter Branwen. He also was the father of Evnissyen and Nissyen. A triad represents him as one of the three notable prisoners of Britain, the other two being Gweir and Mabon. In late myths he is said to be the father of Creudylad, who, in earlier myths is said to be the daughter of Lludd. He becomes the King Leir of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and the King Lear of Shakespeare; Creudylad appears in later literature as Cordelia. The chief seat of his worship is still called Leicester (Llyr-cestre or Caer Llyr). He is the Brythonic equivalent of the Gaelic Ler.

LO In Chinese mythology with Ho a sacred river.

LOA In mythology of Marshall Islands creator deity who created by mere command, thus resembling Jehovah and Ligobund.

LOADSTONE See lodestone.

LOAF In Oriental rites corresponds to the wafer in Occidental rites. Represents wounds inflicted on the divine victim. Originally a fertility emblem.

LOBELIA Flower symbolizing arrogance, malevolence.

LOBOLA In Zulu tradition bride-wealth, such as cattle, goods, or anything that may comprise the dowry of a bride.

LOBSANGMA In Tibetan Buddhism one of the five Long Life Sisters which accompanied Sridevi. Her emblems are a bowl of jewels and a mongoose; her vahana is a tiger.

LOBSTER Bigotry, chaos. A contemptuous term of reproach, a clumsy or stupid person. Identified with the crab, Cancer of the Zodiac. In Japan called ebi, signifies longevity.

LOCANA (BUDDHALOCANA) Buddhist Dhyanibuddhasakti; sakti

of Aksobhya. Her asana is lalita; her color is blue; her emblems the kapala (skull cup) and vajra (thunderbolt); her mudras are varada and vitarka.

LOCHIA An epithet of Artemis when she aided women in childbirth.

LO CHIN CHA Siamese swing festival; a harvest feast. In the ceremony, four Nak dancers are hoisted on a swing from which they are expected to catch in their mouths money bags suspended from a bar. The prosperity of the year depends upon rapid success in obtaining the money bags. Going high on the swing is a form of sympathetic magic, and the ascent is intended to help the sun as a provider of fertility.

LOCHINVAR A bold, impulsive lover. From Scott's poem Marmion, in which a young Highlander snatches his ladylove away from her spiritless bridegroom.

LOCHLANN In Irish legendary history a mythical country under the sea, whose men were the most common antagonists of the Fenians or of the Tuatha de Danann. The Lochlannach, men of Lochlann, were the giant Fomors, ruled by Tethra. They sometimes are identified as Vikings which through several centuries descended on the shores of Ireland.

LOCH RIACH In Irish legend a lake or well formed to quell a fierce battle between fairy folk. White sheep cast into it every seventh year at the proper hour turn crimson.

LOCKET Talisman worn as a protection against disease. See bulla.

LOCKIT Inhumanly brutal jailer in Gay's Beggar's Opera. He relieves his prisoners of fetters in proportion to the fees they pay him, ranging from one to ten guineas.

LOCRINE Same as Logris.

LOCUST (INSECT) Destruction, divine chastisement, famine. In early Near Eastern mythologies an emblem of the moon-goddess representing destruction, later an emblem of the sun-god. According to the Old Testament one of the plagues of Egypt was a swarm of locusts, which also typified invading armies.

LOCUST (TREE) Affection beyond the grave, elegance, vicissitude. Believed to possess the power of shutting out danger or evil.

LOCUSTA One who murders those she is engaged to nurse. From a professional poisoner who was executed in Rome about 54 A.D.

LODDFAFNIR In Norse mythology one to whom Odin gave magic.

LODER (LODUR, LOTHER) Literally, Fire-bringer. In Norse mythology brother of Odin and Hoener, and with them he composed the trinity which made the world from Ymir's body, ruled heaven and earth, and formed the first man, Ask, and the first woman, Embla. He was the giver of blood and a ruddy complexion to the first human pair. Loder typifies vital heat and was a name of Loki before he became devilish. His is also called Vili and sometimes identified with Mundilfare.

LODESTAR Literally, waystar. Any guiding star, especial-

ly the pole-star. Anything that strongly attracts or influences.

LODESTONE Attraction, love, magnetism. Sacred stone instinct with divinity. Emblem of the sun. Revealer of the quarters (as when on a compass). Magnet with which Chinese, Egyptian and other celestial deities pursued black magic or evil gods (evil gods associated with non-magnetic iron). Stone of Gypsy horoscopes because of its erotic virtues. Stone of smugglers because it supposedly contains the power to cause dust to rise which conceals them from pursuing police.

LODGE In Masonic tradition a microcosm or picture of the universe. A word akin to logic, hence reason, wisdom.

LOEGAIRE (LAEG, LAEGAIRE BAUDAC) In the second cycle of Irish legend a Red Branch of Ulster hero. Personification of the sun's rays, he was the charioteer of Cuchulainn, the sun hero. One of the three great heroes of Ulster, he contended with the other two, Conall Cearnac and Cuchulainn, for the champion's portion of Bricriu's feast; thus he sometimes was companion, sometimes rival of Cuchulainn who won the contest. He visited Mag Mell, land of everlasting life, to discover if a visit there would be safe for Cuchulainn, and returned to report the wonders of the divine land and the beauty of the goddess Fand. Cuchulainn on his advice became the lover of the goddess. Upon receiving an appeal from the divine Fiachna for aid he and fifty warriors plunged into a lake to join Fiachna on the field of Mag Mell. They won the release of Fiachna's wife, who had been abducted, and as a reward Loegaire was given Sun Tear, Fiachna's daughter as a wife. Wives were also given to the fifty warriors. Loegaire remained in the divine land for a year and, becoming homesick, Fiachna gave him a horse on which to visit his former home on earth. However, Loegaire did not dismount for on the visit he realized how much more he preferred life on the field of Mag Mell. See Foot. In another legend he had been killed by Cuchulainn's spear, which had been hurled by Lugaid. Loegaire signifies Leary the triumphant. His legend is a fertility or seasonal myth; Mag Mell is the land where verdure lives on after frost covers the earth. As the rays of the sun he is not as great a champion as the sun itself.

LOEGRIA (LOGRES) Name of England as given by Geoffrey of Monmouth. From Locrine, son of the mythical king Brut or Brutus.

LOFN In Norse mythology goddess attendant of Frigg. She possessed the power to remove for those who invoked her aid every obstacle to the marriage of true lovers. From her name is derived the word love (lof).

LOG Icelandic for law; a word cognate with Llew and Lug.

LOGAN Rocking stone or tilting rock; stone altar consulted by the bards as a giver of battle oracles. A celebrated logan still stands near Treen in Cornwall.

LOGE (LOGI) Finnish fire giant or god of the flame. Son of Fornjot. Identified with Loki.

LOGEION Name given by Philo to the twelve precious stones set in the breastplate of the Jewish

high priest. They were arranged in four rows to indicate the four seasons and symbolized, "That Reason which holds together and regulates the universe." Josephus called them Essene, which resolves into One Essence or One Light.

LOG, KING See King Log.

LOGOS Divine Creative Word. Symbolized by the lizard, which see. In Christian tradition Son of God; Christ, both in his preexistent and in his incarnate condition. Early Christians identified Logos with Attis, whom they regarded identical with Christ. In gnosticism a being intermediate between God and the world, one of the sons of God; the understanding which emanates from Nous. The cock typifies vigilance and the serpent intelligence which emanate from Logos. See Abraxas. In Greek mythology the abstract deity Fable, descendant of Eris. Platonic conception of reason as a manifestation of the Divine Being. According to Plutarch, the rational principle that governs and develops the universe; that which orders all things.

LOGRIS (LOCRIS) Legendary hero-king after whom Loegria (England) was named. Eldest son of Brut (Brutus); father of Sabrina. Also called Locrin or Locrine. Probably an agricultural deity.

LOHAN In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen worthies or supernatural guardians of Sakyamuni's system of religion and its adherents, lay and clerical. Sixteen are of Hindu origin, two have been added by the Chinese. A lohan supposedly has the power to raise the dead, become invisible, change whatever he touches into gold, and effect other wonderful transmutations. Each is stationed in a different part of the world and has a retinue of 500 or more arhats or subordinates. The lohan are seen in fixed attitudes, each with his own badge or symbol, and it is said when the Messiah returns they will collect all the relics of Sakyamuni (Buddha), and build a splendid pagoda over them, after which they will vanish in a fiery cataleptic trance in Nirvana, free of all memories. The lohan parallels the arhat of Sanscrit Buddhism, the Christian saint, and resembles the Roman genius.

LOHENGRIN In German legend the Knight of the Swan. Son of Parsifal (Percival). A knight of the Holy Grail, he was sent by King Arthur to champion the cause of Elsa, princess of Barbant, accused of murdering her brother, who had disappeared. He arrived at Antwerp in a boat drawn by a swan and vindicated the lady. On condition that she would never ask his name or lineage he became her husband. She was prevailed upon to break her promise on her wedding night. By his vows to the Grail he was obliged to disclose his identity if asked, but at the same time to disappear, and the swan boat returned for him. Before leaving his bride he restored her brother Gottfried, who by the sorceress Ortrude had been transformed into the swan of the boat. This appears to have been an independent tale linked to Arthurian romances. The motif of the broken promise resembles that in the story of Eros and Psyche. See Eros. It also is linked to name magic. As in most divine-human marriages that of Lohengrin and Elsa had an early separation. Lohengrin was the sun carried by mist or a cloud (swan).

LO-HU-LO In Chinese Buddhism Buddha's son. One of the eighteen lohan, he was assigned to Pryangu-dvipa, a land of chestnuts and herbs. He is to die and be reborn many times. Portrayed with a large dome-shaped head, heavy eyebrows, and a hooked nose. Also known as Rahula.

LOI HSAO MONG Burmese and Indo-Chinese sacred mountain; dwelling place of the gods. Analogue of Meru, Olympus.

LOIN The physical or generative powers.

LOIS Feminine name from the Greek, meaning desirable.

LOKA Literally, a world. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the three regions or divisions of the universe. See Bardo Thodol. The Hindus speak of three Lokas, heaven, earth, and hell, and in a fuller description mention fourteen, seven rising from earth and seven descending from it, one above the other.

LOKAPALAS Buddhist and Hindu world-guardians. In Buddhism the Four Great Kings who dwell around Mount Meru, where they guard the entrance to Sukhavati, Buddhist paradise, and the four cardinal points, are: Dhrtarastra, lord of the Gandharvas in the east; Vaisravana, lord of the Yaksas in the north; Virudhaka, lord of the Kumbhandas in the south; Virupaksa, lord of the Nagas in the west. They wear warrior's garments, boots, coats of mail, and a headdress or crown. In Tibet called Jig-rten-skyon. The four Hindu regents of the quarters are: Agni, north; Indra, east; Varuna, west; Yama, south. In one version, Kubera is substituted for Agni in the north. Ravana claims that he, himself, is the fifth world guardian, in the center.

LOKI (LODER, LOKE, LOKKJU, LOPTER, LOPTI) In Norse mythology brother of Odin and Hoener. With them he composed the trinity which made the world from Ymir's body, ruled heaven and earth, and formed the first man, Ask, and the first woman, Embla. His gifts to the first human pair were desires, longings, passions. Originally, he was a fire-demon, later a storm or lightning god. Handsome and beguiling, he was cunning, fickle, foul-mouthed, jealous, a mischief-maker, slanderous, and a thief. By Angerboda he was the father of the Fenrir wolf; Hel, queen of the dead; the Midgard serpent. By Sigyn his son was Narfi. He was an instrument of destruction among gods and men, and his evil ways led the gods into troubles, from which he extricated them by cunning, thus, though destructive, he also exercised his powers to set things right. For eight winters he had a female form, gave birth to a sea-serpent, and milked a cow. This legend signifies subterranean fire produced vegetation. The eight winters represented the eight months of frost in the north, during which warmth retreats into the earth and works in secret. See Androgynous deities. The cows he milked were warm springs. He also transformed himself into a bird, flea, fly, giantess, mare, milk-maid, salmon, seal, to work his cunning. Except for Freyja, he was the only Asa god able to assume bird guise, and he assumed it by stealing the feathers of Freyja.

By directing the hand of the blind Hoder, who held the mistletoe dart, he became the slayer of Balder. He further angered the

gods with evil speech, and to escape them transformed himself into a salmon and plunged into the Fraanangerforce. He was caught behind the waterfall and bound to a rock with the bowels of his son Narfi, which turned into iron. Skade, hating him because he had caused the death of her father Thjasse, placed a snake over his head which dropped venom on him. Sigyn, remaining faithful, held a goblet over him to catch the poison. When the cup was full she emptied it and, during those moments, Loki, writhing under the burning poison, shook his bonds and caused earthquakes. At Ragnarok he freed himself, and he and Heimdal battled until both were dead. He is known as Asa-Loki as distinguished from Utgard-Loki. The same evil principle was manifested in both, but Asa-Loki was seductive and handsome, whereas Utgard-Loki was hideous. One tortured on a rock, Loki resembles Prometheus; a celestial deity who invented mischief and destruction, he resembles Lucifer and Mephistopheles. His slaying of Balder is analogous to that of Cain slaying Abel and Set slaying Horus. His name means allure, fire, or to close.

LOLA (LOLITA) Feminine name; Spanish diminutive of Carlotta (Charlotte) and Dolores.

LOLJERSKOR In Teutonic mythology, grove or lund folk; invisible spirits of the forests and groves. Also called lundjungfrur.

LOMBARD A banker, financiers collectively, a pawn-broker. The name meaning long-beard is derived from Longobardi, a Teutonic race of people who migrated in the 6th century to what is now Italy. Their kingdom was called Lombardy. They are the first known bankers. In the middle ages they set up quarters for business in London, and Lombard Street is named after them. The most celebrated of them was the Medici family, from whose coat of arms the insignia of three golden balls has been derived. The Lombards exercised a monopoly in pawn-broking until the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Lombard fever. Laziness. The habit of pawning anything rather than settling down to work.

Staking Lombard Street against a Chinese orange. Long odds. Staking the great center of banking and mercantile transactions or the Bank of England against something of small value.

L'OMBRE Italian name for The Man; a game of divination or fortune telling.

LONDON-PRIDE July 27 birthday flower symbolizing frivolity.

LONE STAR STATE Texas, from the single star in its coat of arms.

LONG-DO Indo-Chinese guardian spirit of Thanh-long, sacred City of the Dragon.

LONGEVITY Symbolized by agate, cedar, evergreens, turtle. In China symbolized by bats, Jui-scepter, peach, peh-knot, stream of rice wine, tortoise. In Japan by bamboo, crane, deer, gourd, kotobuki, lobster, peach, pine needles, pine tree, stork, tortoise with tail of weeds.

LONGINUS (LONGIUS) Traditional name of the Roman soldier who smote Jesus with his lance at the crucifixion. In Arthurian legend the lance is brought by Joseph of Arimathea to Listenise

when he visits King Pellam. Sir Balim, the savage, in want of a weapon, seizes the lance and wounds King Pellam, and three whole countries are destroyed by the one stroke, i.e. winter attacks them.

LONG JOHN SILVER Pirate.

LONG LIFE Typified in an Italian icon by an old woman holding a crow and laying her hand on the head of a stag with large antlers.

LONG LIFE SISTER In Tibetan Buddhism the five Long Life Sisters who accompanied Sridevi are: Dinsangma, Dosangma, Lobsangma, Tashitsheringma, Thinggishalsangma.

LONG MEG Old English giantess; demon of disease and plague. Famous as a thrower of boulders and other gigantic missiles. Mother of the giant Long Tom. As Moms Meg, she gave her name to big guns.

LONO In Hawaiian mythology one of the three great creator gods. With Kane and Ku, he formed man of red earth and spittle, shaping him in the likeness of Kane (Tane) and breathing into the form to give it life. Compare Taaroa.

LOOKING GLASS See mirror.

Looking tabu. A widespread motif in folk literature. Looking at an object or person causes its loss or subjects the looker to punishment. Actaeon and Semele looked on deities and perished. The Blue Beard story has a forbidden chamber. Hiko-hohodemi lost his wife for looking upon her as she gave birth to their son. Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back at destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Orpheus looked back at Eurydice and lost her forever to Hades. Pandora loosed evil on the world when she looked into a box. Psyche broke a prohibition and lost her husband Eros (Cupid). Tiresias examined two snakes copulating and was striken blind. Tom of Coventry was blinded after he peeped at the naked Lady Godiva. The tabu usually is related to seasonal myths, darkness (winter) being prohibited from seeing light (summer) or vice versa.

LOOM (1) Feminine industry, mystery of life, span of life, textile manufacture. Insignia of Chih Nu, Clotho, Neith, Orihime, Penelope, Saint Gudula. (2) Among Siberians the wandering soul of a dead shaman, which appears in a dream or during hysteria to a descendant to indicate that he has inherited the gifts to become the new shaman.

LOPON (sLOB-DPON) Literally, teacher. Tibetan name for Padmasambhava, Buddhist monk, who was invited to Tibet by King Thi-srong-de-tsan to organize a Buddhist sect.

LOPTER (LOPT, LOPTR) Literally, airy-one or lightning. In Norse mythology a name of Loki. Under this name he is said to have given man the fire of the veins, the passions, and the senses. His brothers are Byleist and Helblindi. In a 13th century version he is the son of Farbauti and Laufey, peasants, and becomes Odin's serving man.

LOQUACITY In an Italian icon typified by a gaping young woman in a gown decorated with crickets and tongues. A swallow is on her head and a magpie in her hand. A duck is at her feet. The swallow indicates that too much talk disturbs the mind.

LORBRULGRUD In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the capital of Brobdingnag, a country of giants. The word is said to mean humorously, "Pride of the Universe."

LORD (1) Supreme Being, Jehovah. Also applied to Jesus Christ. (2) A title of respect applied to a political or religious superior, a nobleman, a proprietor. Humorously, a husband, as formerly a husband was the master of his wife.

Lord de Ros. Cheater at cards.

Lord Emperor. God.

Lord Jim. Hero of a novel of the same name by Joseph Conrad. He spends the greater part of his life trying to atone for an act of cowardice in which hundreds of natives on a ship were left to drown. He returns to live a useful life among natives and finally is executed by them for an act he did not commit.

Lord of Fire. Lord of the Underworld; Satan.

Lord of Misrule. In the middle ages the master of revels attached to English aristocratic and royal households. He presided over the Christmas festivities, reigning from All-hallow eve to Candlemas day. The position is directly derived from that of King of Saturnalia (see) and traces back to an exceedingly ancient custom. At the Babylonian feast of the Goddess Dorcetha, masters were under the domain of their servants, one of which was set over the rest, royally clothed, and called Gogan (Great Prince).

Lord of Sesennu. A title of Thoth.

Lord Uye-Minu. In Japanese legend the fearless, jealous eagle. Name signifies Never-Looking-Upward. See Fukuro.

LORELEI (LURLEI) German water nymph. She sits on a rock in the Rhine combing her long golden hair. Fishermen and sailors enticed by her wild song are led to destruction. A siren. A huge rock on the right of the Rhine in Hesse Nassan, noted for its echo, is called Lorelei.

LORENZO Masculine name, variant of Lawrence.

LORNA Feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning love lost.

LOST ARTICLE A motif which appears frequently in folk literature. In the Japanese legend of Hiko-hohodemi the article is a fish hook; it frequently is a spear or other implement typifying fertility. Sometimes it is carried away by a deity in the form of an animal at whom it has been thrown because he has been robbing herds or destroying a garden. The search leads to the underworld, where it is found, and involves a divine-human marriage. Thus it usually is connected with a seasonal myth.

Loss of the little finger (or little toe). In folktales the loss usually is suffered by an ogre's daughter. The hero finds it and thus wins permission to marry the girl. The little finger is the ear finger, the divinatory finger, as anciently used by seers to stop the ear as an aid to inspiration.

LOSY Mongol evil giant snake whose home is in the ocean under the earth. He tried to kill men and animals by squirting up poison. At the request of the sky god the hero Otshirvani engaged the sea-monster in battle. The hero was about to be overcome when he changed himself into a Garide bird, in which form he killed Losy. Thus the hero of light overcame the demon of dark-

ness. Compares with the Midgard snake.

LOT (LOTH) (1) In Arthurian legend king of Orkney (Norway), husband of Margawse, father of Agrawain, Gaheris, Gareth, and Gawain. He led the twelve rebellious knights subdued by Arthur. His wife was the mistress of her nephew Lamerock, a situation analogous to that of Arthur and Modred. He is said to be the mortalized Lludd, degenerated into a spirit of darkness. (2) In Old Testament nephew of Abraham. A migrant shepherd, a wanderer in search of green pastures, he followed his uncle into Canaan. When it became necessary for the two to part, because their shepherds were constantly quarreling, Abraham gave Lot the choice of lands for grazing; Lot chose the richer land and on it met with disaster. His ungodly neighbors marauded his flocks, in the city of Sodon his property was burned, his son-in-laws were destroyed, and his wife, disobeying instructions not to look back as they left the city, looked back regretfully at the wealth they were leaving behind, and was turned into a pillar of salt. Thus the richest land is not always the most fruitful. His sojourn in Sodom represents the soul of a pious man beset by the seductions of the flesh.

LOTAN Hebrew name meaning covering.

LOTHAR Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning famous warrior.

LOTHARIO In Rowe's drama, The Fair Penitent, a debauchee, a gallant, a seducer of women, hence a gay Lothario.

LOTIS In Greek mythology daughter of Poseidon. She was pursued by Priapus. To escape him, she was changed into a lotus tree. Her story is analogous with that of Daphne. See Lotus tree.

LOTOPHAGI Literally, lotus-eaters. In Homeric legend a people on the north coast of Africa visited by Odysseus. They supposedly ate the lotus-tree, which caused them to live in careless ease and forgetfulness. The name subsequently has been applied to a North African people.

LOT SAP SAGO A typical Yankee, such as Brother Jonathan.

LOTTERY Dream significance: bad luck.

LOTUS Androgyneity, concord, creation, dreaminess, exaltation, fecundity, forgetfulness, immortality, life, light, peace, prosperity, purity, resurrection, the self-created and self-existent, silence, steadfastness, sun. The five petals typify birth, initiation, marriage, rest from labor, death. A conjunction of the male and female, it symbolizes the union of opposing forces as well as internal conflict. A flower which follows the course of the sun, it stands for the highest and purest of spiritual conceptions. In several religions bloom from which the sun god emerged, or which served the sun as an ark with which to traverse the underworld on its nightly voyage from west to east. It is the basis of rosettes found in architectural designs. In the East used as a good luck amulet. In the West, November 9 birthday flower, and in the language of flowers: Our love is estranged. Compare foam. In Buddhist art adopted from the Hindus, it takes precedence over all flowers, is Buddha's throne,

is one of the Eight Precious Emblems, and symbolic of a non-tantric (mild) manifestation of Buddhist deities. Inasmuch as the seed pods, open flowers, and buds are found at the same time, it denotes the three stages of existence, past, present, and future. Although it grows out of mud, it is not defiled; neither its flower nor its leaf is made wet by the water on which it rests; thus it exemplifies spirit rising above worldliness or adverse surroundings, and suggests the future possibilities of the human soul. When the open flower rests on the water facing the sun it stands for meditation and Nirvana, the ultimate repose of the soul. It is cognate with the wheel of life, the petals representing the spokes, the whole typifying the perpetual cycle of births and deaths. Its animal counterpart is the swan. In Sanscrit called padma. In China called ho-hua or lien-hua. Emblem of Ho-Hsien-Ku and of the summer season. Symbolic of continuity, enlightenment, female beauty, harmony in marriage, progeny. Frequently shown with ribbons which represent the sacred rays emanating from the sun (blossom). In Christian art dedicated to Virgin Mary; superseded by the lily. In Egyptian mythology flower from which Horus, the new-born sun, rose as it was expanding its leaves on the breast of the primeval deep; thus fire and water interacted and created the world. Throne of Isis, Nepthys, Osiris. Flower of royalty, emblem of Upper Egypt, whereas the papyrus was the emblem of Lower Egypt. In Greek mythology sacred couch of Hera (Juno), boat of Heracles; obnoxious to Aphrodite (Venus). In Hinduism Brahma sprang from the lotus rising from the navel of Vishnu. In Hindu cosmogony the world is likened to a lotus floating in the center of a shallow vessel which rests on the back of an elephant which in turn stands on the back of a tortoise, symbolizing renascence. The many petaled spread denotes spacial expanse and, since its movements correspond with the dawn, it is connected with the sun. As it is on water it is the primary metaphysical symbol of potentiality and universal supply. In Japan flower of death and truth. A flower of the dead, it is not used as a decoration at festive gatherings. In flower arrangements past time is represented by a partly decayed or worm-eaten leaf or by a wide open leaf and seeds; present time is represented by a handsome open leaf, called mirror-leaf, or by a half open leaf and the flower; future time is represented by a curled leaf not fully open or by a closed leaf and a bud. In Korea called Daughter of the Sun or the Flower that Speaks. In Tibet "Om mani padme hum" (Om, the jewel is in the lotus, amen) is a mystic formula used as a charm, as a prayer in certain rites, and as a pledge of salvation. The lotus signifies the universal being of the worshiper; the jewel, the individual being.

Blue lotus. In Sanscrit called utpala and symbolizes celestial and earthly love; that which produces and that which is produced.

Lotus blossom. Yoni. Numerous and happy descendants.

Lotus bud. Lingam. Love.

Lotus-eater. One who is languorous and forgetful of friends or home; one who leads a life of dreamy, indolent ease, indifferent to the busy world. See Lotophagi.

Lotus and flame. In Buddhism union of fire and water. Form in which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself on Mount Sumeru.

In Mazdaism emblem of the tree of life.

Lotus and jewel. A conjunction of the divine pair in the East as the egg and dart are in Greek art.

Lotus leaf. Recantation. In China a lotus or palm leaf and scroll or roundbox represent the twin genii or mirth and harmony.

Lotus opening or rising. Sexual act.

Lotus seed pod. In China called lien peng, symbolic of fruitfulness, offspring.

Lotus shrub. In Europe and the West, November 10 birthday plant symbolic of mere display.

Lotus stalk. In Egyptian art insignia of a female deity.

Lotus stalk breaking seed pod. In Buddhism eternal essence of material life.

Lotus tree. In Europe and the West, November 11 birthday plant symbolic of affection beyond the grave. In Greek antiquity typified vigor and youth. According to legend Dryope of Oechalia one day plucked a lotus flower for the amusement of her infant son. Blood fell from the stem, as the tree was really the nymph Lotis, who had been transformed into a lotus tree to save her from the pursuit of Priapus. Terrified, Dryope tried to flee, but her feet were rooted to the ground. The gods to punish her for injuring a sacred plant turned her into a lotus tree alongside Lotis. In Mohammedanism a lotus tree stands in the seventh heaven on the right hand of God's throne.

Lotus and white swan. Eastern symbol for annunciation comparable to the lily and dove of the West.

Red lotus. Emblem of India.

LOU In the Chinese zodiac the Mound, three stars, Alpha, Beta, and Gamma, in the shape of an isosceles triangle in the head of Ares in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by a dog; element, metal. Lucky period for building.

LOUHI Crafty hostess of Lapland who drives hard bargains with the wooers of her daughters, fertility goddesses. She is the sorceress mistress of Pohjola, lord of Northland, and she commands fog and wind and sends diseases and wild beasts. Once she captured the sun and the moon and hid them until she was captured by Vainamoinen. Louhi personifies the forces of darkness and winter.

LOUIS (LEW, LEWIS, LOU) Masculine name from the Germanic through the French, meaning famous and fight, famous warrior. As akin to Llew, it also means light and lion. Feminine form is Louisa (Lou, Louise, Lui, Lulu).

LOUISIANA Embelem: magnolia; motto: Union, Justice, and Confidence; nicknames: Creole, Pelican.

LOUP-GAROU French werewolf. In legend one who transforms himself into a wolf at night and runs about the countryside devouring animals and people. In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel, a leader of the giants. Pantagruel picks him up by the ankles and uses him like a quarter-staff.

LOUQUO Carib first man who came down from the sky. Other men were born from his body, and after his death he ascended into the heavens. Compare Ymir.

LOUSE Filth, obscenity, parasite, pestilence. Contemptible, foul, mean, vulgar. It is derived from a Teutonic word meaning to set free, also to permit to perish.

In one version of the Cinderella story, Cinderella's mantle was made of louse skins to typify humility. According to the Old Testament the third plague of Egypt was one of lice. The priests shaved and washed their bodies every third day to avoid carrying the vermin into the temples.

LOVE Symbolized by crimson color, dove, heart, heart pierced by arrow, lodestone, red color, rose. Personified by cherubim, Cupid, Eros. According to the Greeks love (Eros) issued from the egg of night floating on Chaos. In former times magicians and sorcerers became famous for their love philters. The superstitious still drink special preparations or eat certain foods, such as oysters, in the belief they excite love. The word is akin to alive, ivy, leaf.

Dead love. Typified by Cupid quenching a torch.

Deep love. Symbolized by an amethyst or ruby.

Divine love. Symbolized by crimson color, dianthus, flaming heart.

Illicit love. Symbolized by aconite.

Love charms. A common charm in various parts of the world is the melting of the image of a loved one; as the image melts coldness supposedly melts into love. Throwing an article of a loved one's clothing into a fire is said to cause an absent lover to burn with desire. Anciently in Denmark lovers pledged fidelity by each lover sprinkling blood into the footprint of the other. In an old Slavic tradition the earth of a sweetheart's footprint was dug up and a marigold planted in it. The marigold flourished until the love of one of the sweetheart's faded. Gems, rings, and other jewels are worn or used to reveal unfaithfulness on the part of a lover as well as to bring good fortune in love.

Love chase. The right to the hand of a princess was sometimes determined by a chase. In Greek mythology the Hippomenes-Atalanta and Pelops-Hippodameia contests were love chases. Among the Kirghiz the maiden was placed on a horse and armed with a whip; she had the right to use the whip on her pursuers as well as on her horse, but she was awarded to the man who caught her. In ancient Prussia candidates raced on horseback to a king; the winner was awarded nobility as well as a bride.

Love dance. In innumerable parts of the world the marriageable of either sex devote the season of love to dancing, sometimes one sex dances, sometimes the other, sometimes both together, in a valiant effort to display the beauty and grace, energy and force, endurance and skill that underlie the courtship. In the Fiji Islands the dance is carried on in a seated position and connected with a sacred drink called ava. In Java and Madagascar the dance is carried out with the arms and hands exclusively. In Tunisia the dance is one of the hair; all night long until they fall exhausted, marriageable girls move their heads to the rhythm of a song, maintaining their hair in perpetual balance and sway.

Love gage. Glove, knot of ribbon.

Love-in-a-mist. September 13 birthday flower symbolizing embarrassment, perplexity. Also called fennel-flower or love-in-a-puzzle.

Love-lies-bleeding. March 31 birthday flower symbolic of desertion. In the language of flowers: Hopeless but not heartless.

Love of one's country. In an Italian icon represented by a vigorous young warrior standing upright between flame and smoke on which he looks with a resolute countenance. He carries one crown of grass and one of oak in each hand and, although on the side of a precipice, he tramples without faltering on spears and swords.

Love of truth. Purple.

Love of virtue. In an Italian icon personified by a naked winged youth with four garlands of laurel, one on his head, the others in his hands, because virtue surpasses all other loves.

Love orgies. Among ancient tribes held silently in dark caves by oak-priests and priestesses. No one knew who lay with whom nor who was the father of any child born. A boy thus born was raised to be king and was said to be of virgin mother, his unknown father presumed to be a god. Vestal Virgins were believed to engage in these practices at the summer and winter solstice until the 6th century B.C., when King Tarquin introduced burial alive as a punishment for any Vestal who broke the rule of perpetual virginity because he wished to prevent the breeding of claimants to the throne. See Silvia.

Love reconciled. In an Italian icon represented by a young woman wearing a large sapphire at her neck. She holds a cup with one hand and two cupids with the other.

Love tamed. In an Italian icon typified by a sitting cupid. His flambeau is burnt out; he tramples on his bow and arrows; in his right hand he holds an hour glass, and in his left, a dying dabchick. These last two items indicate that time and poverty are the most capable of extinguishing love.

Loving cup. A cup with several handles, designed to be passed around a circle of friends that all might drink to the love or memory of one absent. Also a parting cup.

Married love. Typified by Hymen.

Platonic love. Symbolized by acacia.

Sacred and profane. Typified by Aphrodite Urania and Aphrodite Pandemos; a maid enthroned wearing a richly ornamented robe of sumptuous weave; a woman wearing a profusion of jewels.

LOVELACE (1) Masculine name from Old English, meaning a love token. (2) The protagonist in Richardson's novel Clarissa Harlowe. He is an unscrupulous but polished libertine. Gay, handsome, and rich, his sole ambition is to seduce young women.

LOVELL (LOWELL) Masculine name from the French meaning wolf; also diminutive of love.

LOVER Card in the tarot deck illustrated by a young man between two women (virtue and vice) standing at the crossing of two roads, thus he hesitates between good and evil. He typifies personal magnetism, the disposing intelligence, and is the instrument of the gods of love. Attainment: union of opposite but complimentary modes of existence. Power and potency: receptivity of the senses for caressing, human love. In divination corresponds to the number seven and the Hebrew letter zayin. Denotes: affection; attraction; beauty; beneficent, gratifying vibrations as well as disturbing, maliferous, and painful vibrations; charity; conjugal faith; friendship; harmony of inner and outer life. When the card is in reverse: failure, foolish designs, frustrated marriage.

Divine and mortal lovers. See under divine-human marriages.

Ill-fated lovers. This theme appears frequently in seasonal and fertility myths, where a lover, such as a sun-hero, is separated from or unwittingly slays his sweetheart, the dawn or summer maid. In later legends ambition, feuds, jealousy, or war, destroy or separate the lovers. Some famous unhappy lovers of fiction and history are: Abelard and Heloise (French), Abradatus and Panthea (Persian), Baile and Ailinn (Irish), Haemon and Antigone (Greek), Leander and Hero (Greek), Romeo and Juliet (English), Tristan and Isolde (Brythonic), Troilus and Cressida (English).

Lovers. An early symbol for Gemini.

Mother-son lovers. This theme in mythology invariably typifies fertility and resurrection as in the Adonis, Attis, Bata, Tammuz stories. The son-lover is slain by the mother-wife, who mourns him, and then brings him back to life.

Lovers turned to swine. This motif is a modification of the slaying of the lover by the sated goddess (or god), frequently a mother (or father), and probably originated in the myth of Ishtar, who slew her lovers when she was sated with them. A fertility theme.

LOW In Britain, a barrow, a burial mound. A corruption of El Hu; akin to law.

LOW HEELS AND HIGH HEELS In Swift's Gulliver's Travels two factions in Lilliput. The High Heels were opposed to the emperor, who wore low heels. Swift satirized the pretension of the High-Church and Low-Church parties.

LOYALTY Symbolized by blue, purple, violet colors, and by a sword. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a thin garment. In one hand she holds a lighted lantern; in the other a patched mask. Her face is toward the lantern, which represents light or sincerity, and is away from the mask, which represents deceit or falsehood. The thin garment indicates that she reveals herself.

LOZENGE In heraldry a diamond-shaped figure on a bearing or shield indicating constancy, honesty, noble birth. Also appears on the escutcheon of an unmarried woman or a widow. The word is from the Latin losenge, meaning flattery, and is related to laus, meaning praise, and lausa meaning gravestone. In China called fang sheng and symbolizes victory. In Chinese Buddhism an obsolete musical instrument and a metal mirror, two of the Eight Glorious Things, are symbolized by a lozenge.

LU Chinese character for riches.

LUA (LUA MATER, LUA SATURNI) Literally, calamity, plague, war. Ancient Italian goddess to whom arms taken in battle were dedicated before they were destroyed. Probably to forestall a like calamity or to avoid possible punishment.

LUAGNI In Celtic mythology founder of the Luagni clan. Aided by the Morna clan and the Uirgreann, he battled the Baoisgne, the clan of Cumhal, father of Fionn, to determine the leadership of the Fianna (light deities), and lost.

LUBBERLAND A ridiculous or mocking name for a Utopia; a land of idleness. Identical with

Cockaigne.

LUBIN Masculine name from Old High German, meaning beloved friend.

LUBUMBA The Bantu god Leza as creator.

LUCERNE Herb symbolizing life.

LUCHORPAIN In Irish legend, sea dwarfs.

LUCHTA (LUCHTAINE, LUCHTINE) Irish celestial carpenter who supplied the javelin shafts (light rays) and shields (clouds) which the Tuatha De Danann required for the battle of Mag Tured. With these weapons the Fomors were defeated. He was aided in making them by Credne and Goibniu. See hazel.

LUCIA (LUCILLA, LUCILLE, LUCINA, LUCINDA, LUCY) Feminine name corresponding to the masculine Lucius, from the Latin meaning light, born at daybreak.

LUCIAN (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning belonging to, or spring from, Lucius. (2) The protagonist of The Golden Ass by Apuleius. Lucian metamorphosed into an ass typifies the follies and vices of his age.

LUCIFER (1) Literally, light-bearer. Latin name of the morning-star. Under the mistaken impression that the passage in Isaiah, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning," had reference to Satan instead of to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, church fathers applied the name to the prince of darkness, who since has been called Lucifer. Thus a son who desires to occupy the throne of his father, a proud and rebellious archangel; the inventor of pride. Deity of fire, fallen angel. Twin brother of Michael, later his opponent. As the morning star, identified with Heosphorus, Phosphorus, Venus, as one tossed from heaven, he resembles Hephaestus, Jaik-Khan, Kara-Khan, Susa-no-wo.

Luciferians. Fallen angels.

Proud as Lucifer. Haughty, overbearing. In this expression Lucifer usually refers to Nebuchadnezzar.

LUCIFERA In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of pride, luxury, and worldliness. Her splendid palace is built on sand.

LUCIFUGE In the cabala arch-demon.

LUCINA Roman goddess presiding over childbirth; invoked by midwives, who sometimes are called Lucina. Her name is used poetically for the moon. She is an aspect of Diana and sometimes erroneously identified with Juno. Her Greek counterpart is Ilithyia.

LUCIUS (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning light, born at daybreak. (2) Legendary king of Britain. Said to be the first Christian king, the date of his death is given as 192.

LUCK In an Italian icon personified by a woman in varicolored gown carrying a cord, gold crown, purse. Word originally meant decoy, entice, entreat, rather than blind chance, which is root of chancery. Cognate (lux) light.

Good luck. Symbolized by amulets, carnelian, dexter side, four-leaf clover, horse shoe, elephant, coin, swastika. In art Fortuna balances Cupid on wheel; dove, jewels, sword in foreground. In Japan by Fujiyama.

Ill luck. Symbols: broken dish raven, sinister side, white elephant, wild bird indoors. In art Cupid fallen from Fortuna's wheel, her back toward him. In foreground crow, fool's bauble, thistle, withered leaves.

Luck of Edenhall. Venetian 10th century goblet owned by the Musgrave family of Eden Hall, Cumberland. Said to have come from fairies and to have assured family's wealth until broken. Thus a vessel of plenty.

Lucky diagram. Tibetan talisman for longevity.

LUCRETIA (LUCRECE, LUCREZIA) In Roman legend the wife of Collatinus. Violated by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius, she killed herself. Her death resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy, the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the establishment of the republic under consuls. Proverbially, she is the ideal housekeeper and an example of immaculate chastity. Cinderella is sometimes called Lucrezia.

LUCULLUS False friend; from the deceitful friend of Timon of Athens.

Lucullian feast. A luxurious feast. From Lucinius Lucullus, Roman consul and epicure noted for his banquets.

LUCY Feminine name derived from the same radical as Lucifer (light-bringer) and Luna (moon). It means shining child or born at daybreak, and is akin to light (lux). Jutland name for Cinderella.

LUD (1) Legendary king of Britain; founder of London. He supposedly was buried in what is still known as Ludgate. English judges are addressed as M' Lud; thus Lud may have been a generic term of judge. Lud O is a lamentation. Root of Ludgan, Ludwig, Lydney, and of ludicrousness as celebrated on April 1. Alternative title of Lord Hu. Mortal form of Lludd, which see. (2) Finno-Ugric sacred grove or forest where the spirits of ancient heroes are worshiped. Each family group has its own lud. Women and children are not permitted to enter a sacred grove, and any animal that wanders into it is protected from the hunter. Sometimes used as the title for the ancestor or hero worshiped and to whom black animals are sacrificed. When desiring a sacrifice, the spirit appears in dreams dressed as a Tartar. Compare kuala.

General Lud. Name given to the leader of the Luddites, an organization composed of distressed and riotous artisans and laborers, who, early in the 19th century, went into the manufacturing districts of England smashing machinery in the belief it caused the unemployment they suffered. Ned Lud, from whom General Lud was derived, is said to have been an idiot.

Ludgate Hill. Site of the temple of Lludd, Brythonic sky deity.

LUDI APOLLINARES Games held in Roman antiquity in honor of Apollo.

LUDI MAXIMI Great games of ancient Rome; festival in honor of Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, the three divinities worshiped in the capitol.

LUDKI Serbian dwarfs. Elfin in character, they are especially fond of dancing and singing, and are endowed with the art of prophecy. Word meaning little people. By the Hungarians called Lutky, and by the Poles called Krasnoludi.

LUETE-MUOR Among the Lapps a sacrifice tree; a tree cut down and smeared with the blood of a sacrifice animal as an offering to the god being asked for assistance.

LUFU (LIRUFU) Basumbwa (African) god of death. Men who die herd his cattle for him.

LUG (LUGH) In Celtic mythology grandson of Balor and of Diancecht; son of Cian and Ethne; nephew of Gavida, the celestial smith; brother of Dagda and Ogma. Deity of light, the sky or sun. After the fall of the war god Balor, Lug became the chief of the Celtic pantheon, revered by continental Celts as well as by the Irish. He was the first to use the horse in warfare thus the inventor of horsemanship. His horse Enbarr, a gift from Manannan, was as fleet as the spring wind. He had a hound named Failinis, and a boat (cloud) which knew his thoughts and traveled accordingly without direction. He was the owner of a magic spear (lightning), which flashed fire, roared aloud in battle, thirsted for blood, and had once belonged to Pisear, king of Persia; three apples from the garden of Hesperides, which fulfilled any wish; the pig-skin (holder of winds) taken from King Tuis of Greece, which turned water into wine; all demanded by him of Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba (wind deities) for having killed Cian (a lesser solar deity, probably gloaming). Other of his possessions were a breastplate which no weapon could pierce and a corselet which preserved him from wounds. He was raised to be a great champion by his foster-father, the sea-god Manannan (the sun rises from the sea). When the Tuatha De Danann were oppressed by the Fomors, he appeared at the palace of Nuada to offer his services. He was accompanied by his army composed of a fairy cavalcade from the Land of Promise and by sons of Manannan. However, he was admitted only because he recited his many accomplishments: brazier, carpenter, cup-bearer, hero, leech, magician, poet, smith; also harper (lord of the winds), who played three strains, laughter strain, sleep strain, wail strain. He then demonstrated his strength by hurling a flagstone which normally required eighty heads of oxen to move. Because of his great strength, he was acknowledged the deliverer of the Tuatha De Danann, and became their leader in the slaughter of the Fomors (deities of darkness) at the Battle of Mag Tured. Fulfilling a prophecy, he killed his grandfather with a sling stone. The stone went into Balor's eye, passed through his head, and killed twenty-seven men behind him. This story exemplifies the New Year or Spring slaying the Old Year or Winter, or a round stone (sun) killing the evil-eyed (night) and parallels the myths of Hermes Argeiphontes as slayer of Argus and Perseus as slayer of Acrisius. As an inventor Lug parallels Mercury. His counterparts in Welsh literature are Llew Llaw and Llwch Llawwynnawc. In a late legend Lug is described as a supernatural horseman who appears before King Conn at his palace claiming to be the son who has risen from the dead to foretell the names of the rulers of Tara. At the end of his prophecy he disappears. His countenance was likened to the glories of the setting sun; his splendor so brilliant, no one could look at him. He is known as: Lug Ioldanach - Light, master of all arts. Lug Lamhfhada (Lamfada) - Light the long-handed, the far-shooter. Lug Lonnbemnech - Light of the many blows. Lug Samildanach - Light of many gifts. His death on the first Sunday in August, typifying the death of the summer or fertile sun, was celebrated with a festival called Lugnasad or Lug's Mass (Lammas). Stonehenge probably was a seat of his worship. Lug is akin to Ilu, lag, Llew, log, Loki, luck, Lugus, Luke, lux, and is the root of slug. He gave his name to fourteen towns called Lugdunum. Cuchulainn, hero of the second cycle of Irish legends, is said to be an incarnation of Lug.

Lug's chain. The Milky Way, chain by which Lug raised men to heaven, and the rod-sling with which he shot the stone into Balor's eye. An auspicious sign and accounts for the expression, "Extraordinary chain of good luck." Sometimes identified as the rainbow. Equated with Bifrost, Jacob's ladder, stem of Jesse, Watling Street.

Lug's Mass. See Lugnasad.

LUGAID In the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend son of Curoi and Blathnat. Warrior of Queen Medb; slayer of the sun-hero Cuchulainn, whose death was avenged by Conall. Also called Lugaid Lamfada, Lugaid the Long-handed, and Mac na Tri Con, i.e. Son of Three Dogs, because it was believed that Blathnat also had loved Cuchulainn and Conall. Thus when Lugaid killed Cuchulainn, he killed one of his reputed fathers, and when Conall avenged Cuchulainn's death, Lugaid was killed by one of his reputed fathers. Probably not the same as Lugaid Red-Stripes who also was the son of three fathers. May personify gloaming.

LUGAID RED STRIPES In Irish legend son of Clothru by her three brothers, Bres, Lothar, and Nar, who were known as the Three Finns, or White Ones, of Emuin. Red circles on his neck and belly marked off the parts of his body begotten by each father. Because of his birth, Lugaid the Red was called Mac na Tri Con, i.e. Son of Three Dogs, but he probably is not the same hero as Lugaid, son of Blathnat. See Three Finns of Emuin.

LUGALBANDA In Sumerian mythology son of Enlil, or perhaps a deified king, also identified with Ninurta. Aided by the wine goddess Ninkasi, he conquered the dragon Zu. In other texts, Gilgamesh battles Zu. Thus the storm god Zu was not killed; he was merely defeated from time to time.

LUGAL-IDA In Babylonian mythology, Ea as river king.

LUGAL-ZAGGISI In ancient Sumer a patesi (priest-king) of the city of Umma, who sacked and burned the flourishing city of Lagash. A vengeful destroyer.

LUGDUNENSIS (LUGUDUNUM) Ancient name of Lyonesse (now known as Brittany and Normandy), which was a country divided into four equal parts like a Saint George cross, the parts being called Lugdunensis Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta. The name Lyonesse also was that of a legendary land, a paradise such as Atlantis, which has disappeared, and supposedly was located in the British Isles, with an alternate name of Logris. Lugdunensis is derived from Lug, Logris was the name of a mythical British king.

LUGGNAGG In Swift's Gulliver's

Travels an island on which people never die. Swift illustrates the evil of such a destiny unless it is accompanied by eternal youth. The inhabitants are called Struldbrugs.

LUGH See Lug.

LUGNASAD (LUGNASSAD) Literally, Lug's mass. Celtic festival held about August 1, old calendar (August 12, new calendar). Supposedly instituted by Lug, the sun-deity himself, to commemorate his death. Lugnasad was its Irish name; the Manx called it Lla Lluanys, and the Welsh Gwyl Awst (August Feast). It indicated that the turning point of the sun's course had been reached. Its pagan significance merged into the Christian feast of Saint John. Later called Lammas, which see.

LUGUS Gaelic sun-deity. Name identical with the Greek Logos, Divine Word or Reason, and akin to Lug and Lugdunensis.

LUH-KA In ancient Sumer the cleansing of the mouth, ceremony for purification.

LUIPA In Buddhism one of the better known Mahasiddhas (eighty-four Great Sorcerers). He is shown seated, has long hair, and a knot on the front of his head. He holds a kapala (skull cup), and has the meditation rope around him. A robe is thrown over his left shoulder; his right shoulder is bare.

LUKA-KANE Hawaiian god of the hula and varied sports.

LUKE (LUCAS) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning light. (2) Christian apostle likened to a calf. See under Saints. (3) In Massinger's comedy The City Madam the hypocritical hero. He is a man who, with the sudden acquisition of wealth, reveals his meanness and other evil qualities.

LUKELANG (LUK) Caroline Islands primordial deity, creator of heaven and earth. The highest deity, he desired man to remain immortal, but he was opposed by his son Olofat, who gave man disease and death. Father of Ligoapup, ancestress of the human race. Compare Obagat.

LULAB (LULABA, LULAV) Green palm branch carried at the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles (Sukkot). A token of fruition and triumph. Usually carried in the right hand, the etrog being carried in the left. As an instrument of ritual or worship it differs from sacred objects in other religions in that it is not something to which homage must be paid, but is something to use.

LUMAWIG Principal deity of the Igorot, a tribe of the Philippine Islands. Great sky spirit. A creator, he formed a pair of reeds and then commanded them to marry. They became ancestors of the human race. He is invoked for crops and health and success generally.

LUMBINI Sacred grove where Buddha was born.

LUMIMU-UT Indonesian female deity born of the sweat of a rock. Advised by the crane, also born of the rock, where to find soil, she obtained two handfuls with which she covered the stone, planted seeds of plants and trees, and thus created the earth. She climbed a mountain which she had created, was made fruitful by the west wind, and bore a son, whose wife she became. By her son she became the mother of many gods. See rock.

LUMPENPROLETARIAT Literally from the German, proletariat of scamps. In the Communist Manifesto used to designate the social scum, those of the lowest level of the old society, who would rather act as the bribed tools of capitalists than join the workers' world.

LUMPKIN, TONY In Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer an idle, mischievous, sly bumpkin, who is fond of low company, but gives himself the airs of a young squire.

LUNA Roman goddess of the moon and of the months; patroness of races. Poetically, the moon personified. In alchemy, its color is silver; in heraldry, its color is argent (silver or white), as in the blazonry of princes. Corresponds to the Greek Selene; identified with Diana.

Lunatic. One influenced by Luna, the moon, which is believed to have a mysterious and occult influence over the destinies of mankind, and causes especially the disease of madness.

LUNG Chinese great dragon. It possessed the power of transformation; in the spring with his correlative, the sun, he ascended to heaven; in the autumn, he descended to hibernate on earth. A beneficent spirit associated with the sky god Tien. The great spirit of light, lung has become a generic term for dragon. See dragon.

LUNGS According to occultists, the breast and lungs are influenced by the zodiacal house of Cancer, and no surgery should be performed on these parts of the body during this period before a diviner has been consulted to determine when the position of the moon in the house is auspicious. The Bantus say that the color of the first human beings were determined by the distribution of the meat of the first ox slaughtered. Those who ate the lungs and blood became parents of the Nana, a red-skinned tribe; whereas those who ate the liver became the parents of the Hereros, black-skinned people. In China the lungs are counted one of the five viscera. They are the seat of righteousness and correspond to the element metal.

LUNG-TA In Buddhism, the Airy-horse, which carried the cintamani (flaming pearl). A deity of non-human form. Also the name of the good luck flag, about four inches by six inches in size, on which is the Airy-horse carrying the cintamani and sacred texts.

LUNG-WANG Chinese dragon king. Master of rain. His hosts of scaly monsters are able to rise to the skies, dive below the water, shrink or extend themselves, and assume human shape. He and his followers ascend from deep water to become clouds that issue rain.

LUNYU Legendary bird in Confucian literature.

LUONNOTAR (LUOJATAR) Finnish name meaning nature; the three goddesses or norns of birth. They sometimes are called Synnytar, meaning birth. A name applied to Virgin Mary who, as the goddess of birth, is described as having a thousand breasts, her prototype being the Ephesian Artemis, and her sweet milk being a cure for sickness.

LUOT-HOZJIK Lapp female

forest spirit looking after reindeer. She cannot, however, protect reindeer from the hunter. Her home is among lichen trees. Identical with Pots-hozjik.

LUPERCUS A very ancient Italian rustic deity; god of fertility identified with Faunus. The name means one who wards off the wolves. Resembles Pan.

Lupercalia. Roman festival celebrated on February 15 to honor Lupercus. As a conculsion to their rites, the Luperci (priests of Lupercus), clad in goatskins, ran about Palatine Hill striking those they encountered, particularly women, with goatskin thongs. This was believed to insure fertility and easy delivery.

LUPINE November 8 birthday flower, symbolic of voraciousness.

Lupine, rosy. Fancifulness.
Lupine, white. Always happy.

LUPUS Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Wolf.

LUST In an Italian icon personified by a handsome woman with coarse black hair plaited about her temples. She has sparkling wanton eyes, her nose turns upward, she leans on her elbow, and holds a scorpion. A he-goat climbs on her legs. Grapes are beside her.

LUSTRAL BATH From earliest times a method of purification and expiation, frequently attended by sacrifices. Kings take a lustral bath at coronation. Also typifies death, and a familiar incident in mythological stories is the murder of the sacred king or sun hero in his bath. Agamemnon went to his death in this manner, symbolizing the setting of the sun in the sea.

LUTE Instrument for divine praise. A Buddhist non-tantric symbol called vina. In China called ch'in. Symbolizes matrimonial harmony and suppression of lust. One of the four signs of a scholar. In France and Spain of the middle ages emblem of the troubadour.

LUTHER (LOOT, LOTHAIR) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning famous warrior.

LU TUNG-PIN (LU TSU, LU YEN) In Chinese legend one of the Eight Immortals (Pa Kung). A magistrate and sage, he learned the secrets of Taoism from Chun-li Ch'uan and attained immortality at the age of fifty. He was tempted ten times and, as he resisted each time, the fire dragon gave him a magic sword with which he rid the earth of evil monsters for four hundred years. In his search for an unselfish person, he found only one old woman, and threw rice in her well. Her water turned to wine, the sale of which made her wealthy. He is the patron saint of barbers and worshiped by the sick. In art he is shown with his magic sword on his back and a fly whisk of horsehair in his hand.

LUX CROSS Light.

LUXURY Typified by gems, a panther, silk, velvet, wolfhound. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with her hair curled. She is partially naked, sits on a crocodile, and pets a partridge. Her nakedness indicates luxury squanders.

LUZ (LUEZ) Hebrew word meaning bending or light. Rabbinical writers gave the name to a bone that was supposed to be

indestructible; perhaps the sacrum. In rabbinical legend it was the nucleus or seed of the resurrection of man's body. The original name of Beth-el was Luz, thus City of Light.

LYADA Slavic god of war identified with Ares (Mars).

LYBICA One of the Roman Sibyls.

LYCAEUS (LYKAIOS) Mountain sacred to the worship of Pan and Zeus. Name signifies realm of light. In modern times called Tetragi.

LYCAON (LYKAON) In Greek mythology king of Arcadia. Son of Pelasgus, husband of Nonacris, the nine-fold goddess, father of Callisto, and many sons (sometimes said to be twenty, sometimes fifty), known as the Lycaonids. Disguised as a poor man, Zeus sought their hospitality. When human flesh was set before the god, he indignantly punished the impious offenders by changing them into wolves. In another version, when Zeus appeared in Arcadia, Lycaon doubted his divinity and, to test it, placed a dish containing human flesh, that of his own son Nyctimus or his grandson Arcas, before the god. The angry god upset the table, turned Lycaon into a wolf, and with a flash of lightning killed all the sons with the exception of Nyctimus, who was restored to health by the intervention of Gaea, the earth-mother (typifying resurrection). Callisto was changed into the constellation Great Bear, whence it is also called Lycaonis Arctos. In a third account Zeus in his wrath caused the deluge which devastated the earth, permitting only Deucalion and Pyrrh to be saved. According to some Lycaon was the local oak or lightning god, later identified with Zeus. The Greek words for wolf and light are similar in sound and closely allied in origin, thus the sons of Lycaon were easily transformed from lights to wolves. The name probably originally denoted brightness or splendor. Historically, the clan of Lycaon may have practiced cannibalism; it being a wolf-clan, Lycaon the wolf-king (or werewolf). He is described as the first man to bring civilization to Arcadia, and thus resembles Cadmus. As the number nine appears to have been sacred to him, he probably reigned for nine years, at the end of which time, the choice of a new king was settled at a cannibalistic feast. Compare Tantalus.

LYCEUS A surname of Apollo, meaning light or splendor.

LYCHNIS Herb symbolizing religious enthusiasm.

Meadow Lychnis. Wit.
Scarlet lychnis. Sun-beamed eyes.

LYCIA (LYKIA) In Greek mythology the region of sunlit clouds. The white, shining land, and, like Delos, said to be the land where Apollo was born. A district in southwest Asia Minor was called Lycia and sometimes is confused with the legendary land.

LYCOMEDES In Greek mythology king of Scyros. When the reigns of power were seized from the aged Theseus, he sought refuge on the islands of Scyros, where Lycomedes feigned to receive him as a friend and led him to the summit of a high rock, from which he pushed the exiled king over the cliff. Lycomedes was the guardian of Achilles. Thetis, mother of Achilles, did

not want her son to go to war. Disguising him as a girl, she entrusted him to the care of Lycomedes, who placed the youth in the quarters of his daughters, where he seduced Deidama. Probably personifies gloaming.

LYCURGUS (1) Masculine name from the Greek interpreted to mean light bringer and wolf hunter. The Greek words for light and wolf are similar in sound and closely allied in origin. (2) Semimythical Spartan lawgiver. Worshiped as a deity after his death. See Delphi. (3) King of Thrace who disapproved of Dionysian revels and drove the nymphs of Nysa, attendants of Dionysus, from the sacred mountain. Distraught, Dionysus cast himself into the sea, where he was received in the arms of the ocean nymph Thetis. Because of his sacrilegious conduct, Dionysus punished Lycurgus with the loss of his reason, and in a fit of madness, Lycurgus killed his son Dryas, whom he mistook for a vine. After killing his son, he mutilated the body, and the land withheld fruits. An oracle advised the people this state of affairs would prevail until they brought about the death of Lycurgus, whereupon he was seized and torn apart by horses. This is a fertility or seasonal legend to which that of the fisher king (see) appears to be related.

LYCUS In Greek mythology usurper of Thebes. Son of Hyrieus. He held his neice Antiope (dawn) a prisoner, and he exposed her twin sons Amphion and Zethus on Mount Cithaeron. Years later the twins, discovering their identity, came to rescue their mother who was about to be put to death by Lycus (light). Thus light destroys the dawn, and in time is destroyed.

LYDIA (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning uncertain. Also a place name. (2) A woman of Thyatira, residing in Macedonia, who was not a Jewess by birth, but who became a proselyte to Judaism. She was famous as a dealer in purple cloths.

Lydian mode. One of the four principal modes of music in Greek antiquity. A minor scale appropriate to soft pathos. The other three modes are Dorian, Myxolydian, Phrygian.

LYESHY Slavic malicious quarrelsome spirit haunting forests. He appears in different shapes, but mostly in that of a devil with horns and goat's feet that have finger claws. He abducts beautiful women, but protects all forest beasts and birds, especially the bear. His female counterpart is Lisunki.

LYFIR Literally, the shining-one. In Norse mythology Heimdal in human disguise, sent by Odin to protect Hadding in battle.

LYGIA In Quo Vadis by Sienkiewicz a beautiful Christian who undergoes many trials for her faith.

LYLE Masculine name from a family name equivalent of the noun isle.

LYMAN (LYME) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning purity.

LYMPHAE (LYMPHA) Latin nature goddess, typifying the fructifying and healing powers of water. Resembles a Greek nymph.

LYNCEUS A Greek masculine name meaning lynx. In Greek

mythology, the name of two heroes: (1) King of Argos. Of the fifty sons of Aegyptus, he was the only one whose life was spared by his bride Hypermnestra. See Danaides. (2) With his twin brother Idas, one of the Argonauts. Pilot of the ship, he was noted for his keen sight, which penetrated the earth and was able to see objects a distance of nine miles away. He was slain by Pollux, suggesting he was the light slain by darkness.

LYNGE (LYNGI) In the Volsung Saga son of Hunding. Suitor of Hjordis, he became enraged at her marriage to Sigmund and attacked and slew all the Volsungs. Hjordis escaped and bore Sigmund's son Sigurd, who, when he was grown, slew Lynge. This is a time or seasonal myth, in which the forces of light and growth battle those of darkness and decay.

LYNN Masculine name from a family and a place name.

LYNN FEIC In Irish mythology salmon which fed on the hazelnuts of wisdom and which provided Finn mac Coul with all knowledge.

LYNX (1) Acute vision, domination, ferocity, furtiveness, intense individualism, surliness, suspicious vigilance. One who is capable of inflicting pain when will is opposed; whose external appearance is beautiful and deceiving; who is fierce but not courageous; who hides in secreted haunts and rarely shows itself; who makes long leaps with accurate aim; who loves to rule but resists being ruled; and who rules with fierceness and malevolence. In Greek mythology one of the steeds of Bacchus or Dionysus. (2) Minor constellation in the Northern Sky. This group is said to be so inconspicuous only a lynx-eyed person is able to discern it.

LYONNESSE (LEONES, LEONNAIS, LEONNOYS, LIONES, LYONNOYS) A lost land. Mythical region where Sir Tristram was born and where the battle between Arthur and Sir Modred was fought. Like Atlantis it has disappeared into the sea. Alternately known as Logris and Lugdunensis.

LYONORS (LIONES) Heroine of Arthurian legend who is held captive in Castle Perilous and rescued by Gareth. See Gareth.

LYRA Constellation in the Northern Sky representing the lyre of Hermes or the harp of Orpheus. In Japan, Ori-hime the Weaver Princess.

LYRE Concert, song. Used for purposes of divination. Instrument used by the White Lady on a White Horse (Wisdom) in Mother Goose rhymes. In mythology instrument of the wind; when in divine hands it is able to move stones by its song alone. Dream significance: hope. In heraldry typifies contemplation. Source of the term lyrical. Attribute of Amphion, Apollo, Erato, Hermes, Orpheus, Terpsichore.

LYTHRAD Flower symbolizing pretension.

LYULF Teutonic masculine name meaning savage wolf.

M

M Thirteen of a class or series; twelfth if the letter J is not counted. As understood by gnostics, when angular, twin mountain

peaks, thus the goal of ascent; when cursive, undulations of a serpent or waves of the sea, thus fertility. Occult significance: it produces change, dangerous if more than one in a name; its period is for four years. Character traits; affection, faithfulness, one who makes frequent changes and therefore enjoys many experiences, sociability, standing firmly on two feet, strength of character. It denotes cumulative and concentrative powers, thus the ability to study, an orderly mind. In divination, its numerical value is thirteen or four. Physical weak spot; blood. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Saturn. Symbolic correspondence: transformation. Tarot correspondence: Death. In logic, the middle term of a syllogism. Stands for mare, the sea; the Great Mother; Maat, goddess of truth, when in association with scales; Mithra, when in association with a bull or sun. In Christian tradition typifies the millennium, the thousand years of the kingdom of Christ, based on Revelation; thus, by extension, any period of beneficial government or happiness. Placed on gems as a talisman. Symbolists sometimes constructed the letter from two esses placed back to back to indicate Sanctus Spiritus. In Old English law branded on the thumb of one convicted of manslaughter and given the benefit of clergy. Among Hebrew cabalists its usual meaning is woman (mother), and the character traits are: conjugal faithfulness, friendship, learning with ease. In low form: brings about one's own undoing. In Roman notation 1,000; with a line drawn over it, 1,000,000. Parallels Celtic muin (vine); Egyptian hieroglyph owl (called ma and meaning country, universe, the idea of earth or Great Mother); Greek mu; Hebrew and Phoenician mem (the waters). Compare Alphabet Affiliations, Aum.

MA (1) Word root meaning mater, mother. In the East, a respectful appellation for a woman; in English, a child's abbreviation of mama (mother). (2) A shortening of the Sumerian Ama, and in ancient Babylon, the self-created virgin mother goddess with a fatherless son. In one form, half woman and half serpent, with a babe suckling her breast. Also the Great Mother of Cappadocia in Asia Minor. Her temple, with its periodic festivals, sacred prostitutes and temple attendants, was of great renown in the ancient world. As an earth and fertility goddess her characteristics are similar to those of Anu, Aphrodite, Astarte, Bau, Cailleach, Cybele, Isis, Neheb-Kau, Nephthys, Nintu, Uazit. (3) In India a name of Parvati.

MAA Egyptian sense deity; personification of sight.

MAACAH Hebrew name meaning depression.

MAADAIH Hebrew name meaning Jah is ornament.

MAA-EMAE (MAAN-EMO) Finnish earth-mother, consort of Ukka.

MAAHISET In Finno-Ugric belief small anthropomorphic beings living under the earth. They cause skin diseases to those who sit on their abode. Offerings are made to them at ant hills. Also called alva, alv-myror, maa-alused.

MAAI Hebrew name meaning Jah is compassionate.

MAALEHACRABBIM Hebrew name meaning ascent of Akrabbim. Akrabbim, meaning scorpion, was the name of a pass in ancient Palestine.

MAANE Literally, moon. In Norse mythology son of the giant Mundifare; brother of the girl Sol. Placed in the heavens to guide the moon in its course and to regulate its waxing and waning.

MAANEGARM (MANAGARME) Literally, moon swallower. In Norse mythology wolf offspring of Loki and a giantess in Ironwood. He devours the moon and feeds on the blood of dying men. A myth of eclipse. Also known as Hati.

MAARATH Hebrew name meaning bare place.

MAASAI Hebrew name meaning work of Jah.

MAASEWE AND UYUUYEWE Twin warriors of Sia Indian mythology. Sons of Sun and a virgin. They visited their father, and he armed them to slay monsters inhabiting the earth. Probably rays.

MAAT (MAET, MAHT, MAUT) Egyptian goddess of justice and truth. Daughter of Ra. Personification of original and celestial reason, she determined divine harmony, justice, law and order. Great mother who led departed souls to Osiris for judgment, standing by while the weighing of the heart took place and sharing in the decision. Her emblems are five rays and the feather which, in judgment scenes, appears on the scales balanced against a heart. Female counterpart of Thoth: the principle which governed the good kings of ancient Egypt. Her name is the root of magistrate, major, mare, mayor and cognate with moot.

MAAU (MAU) Cat form of Atet, Egyptian mother goddess.

MAAZIAH Hebrew name meaning strength of Jah.

MAB (MADB, MAEVE) In English folklore queen of fairies. In later legend the honor is given to Titanis. In Shakespeare a midwife to men's fancies, i.e. she delivers men's brains of dreams. In Welsh mab means baby or child. Probably derived from Medb.

MA-BANDA-ANNA In Babylonian mythology Shamash as the boat of the sky.

MABEL (ANABEL, MAB) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning lovable.

MABON Welsh sun god. Son of Urien and Modron. Brother of Owain, which may be another name for Mabon. He was one of the three notable prisoners of Britain. The chase of the boar Twrch Trwyth could not take place without him, but he was confined in prison (suggesting an underground confinement of the sun). Arthur, to obtain his aid in overcoming the boar (famine or winter), attacked the stronghold and released him. In a Gaulish inscription called Maponos, who is equated with Apollo. Mabon signifies youth; Maponos signifies divine or great youth. He is an analogue of the Cymric Llew Llew Gyffes.

MABOYA (MAPOIA) Carib Indian Great Snake. Tutelary of snakes and sender of hurricanes.

MAC (MACK) Masculine name, abstracted from Irish or Scotch family names, written as M', Mac, or Mc, and meaning son.

MACABRE Dance of death. See Dance Macabre.

MACAIRE, ROBERT Conventional villain of French dramas. An audacious brigand, a bold and shameless rogue.

MACARENA Arab princess, whose name has been given to the statue of the Virgin of Seville (Macarena Virgin). The statue carved in the 7th century is elaborately dressed and wears gems valued at almost five million dollars lent by a Sevillian brotherhood which celebrates her as its divine saint.

MACARONI A coxcomb, a fop. From the Macaroni Club, an organization formed in London about 1760 by a set of flashy men who had a reputation for drinking, dueling, gambling, who were insolent and vicious and who introduced the Italian dish macaroni to the English table. A colonial regiment raised in Maryland during the War of Independence was called the Macaronies because of its showy uniform. This may explain the allusion in the song Yankee Doodle:

Yankee Doodle went to town
A-riding on a pony
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.

MACAULAY'S SCHOOLBOY An imaginary schoolboy. Thomas Babington Macaulay used the term, "Every schoolboy knows" so often to refute and put to shame his opponents, the boy became proverbial.

Macaulay's New Zealander. An imaginary man from "down under" described by Macaulay as visiting London in the distant future when it is a ruined city.

MACAW Yucatec symbol of the sun.

MACBETH (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning son of life. (2) Eleventh century king of Scotland who, as the hero of a Shakespearean tragedy, desires to be good, but also desires the fruits of evil. His inner conflict, which often caused him to vacillate and had made him appear weak, is actually an indication of his awareness of possible consequences and, when he is finally forced to face death, he does so with dignity. The Macbeth story contains several mythological themes, including that of the fatal child (Fleance, son of Banquo), prophecy fulfilled, unnatural birth (that of Macduff).

Lady Macbeth. Unlike her vacillating husband, she is devoid of apology for her desires; as a rationalist, she does not probe into possible consequences. Her ambitions lead her to prompt her husband to commit murder but, when this in turn leads to more and more murders and an insecure position, she becomes insane and dies from fear and remorse.

MACCABEES Rebels; fighters for a religious ideal. A family of Jewish patriots. When Antiochus Epiphanes endeavored to abolish the Jewish religion and substitute that of a Greek cult, the priest Mattathias and his five sons, Eleazar (surnamed Avaran), Jonathan (Apphus), John (Gaddis), Judas (Maccabeus), Simon (Thassi), rose in revolt. As he was the most heroic, the surname of Judas was applied to all who took part in the insurrection.

MACCEBA In the Old Testament

consecrated stones. A mark of high places. Jacob set one up.

MAC CECHT (MAC CEACHT) Literally, Son of the Plough. Legendary Irish agricultural hero. Brother of MacCool; husband of Eriu. Slayer of the son of the Morrigu, who had three hearts with the shapes of serpents through them. If MacCecht had not slain him, the serpents (drought) would have grown and destroyed all other animals. When the heart was burned the ashes were cast into a stream, whereupon its rapids stopped and all creatures in it died.

MAC COOL (MAC COLL, MAC CUILL) Literally Son of the Hazel. Brother of MacCecht and of MacGreine. The three brothers celebrated a triple marriage with the triple goddess of Ireland, Banbha, Eriu and Fotla; Banbha usually given as the name of Mac Cool's wife. The three brothers, as kings of Ireland, fought the three sons of Miled; Mac Cecht fought Eremon, Mac Cool fought Eber, Mac Greine fought Amergin. The Milesians won and Mac Cool and his brothers retreated from the surface of the earth. This a time myth, in which Mac Cool and his brothers, fertility deities, retreated underground when defeated by the deities of darkness and winter.

MAC CUMHAL, FUIN The same as Finn Mac Coul, which see.

MAC DATHO In Irish legend owner of a dog which encircled Leinster in a day. Coveted by Ailill, husband of Medb, and by Conchobar, Mac Datho promised it to both, and then invited them to a feast, knowing they would battle for the dog. Mac Datho and his dog typify fertility over which the opposing forces of winter and summer battle, neither being a conclusive winner.

MAC DOWELL, GERTY In James Joyce's Ulysses a lame girl. Her exhibitionism on the beach excites Leopold Bloom to sexual desire. She corresponds to Nausicaa in Homer's Odyssey.

MAC DUFF In Shakespeare's Macbeth, thane of Fife. He avenges the murder of his wife and sons by killing Macbeth, whom witches had promised none born of a woman should kill. Macduff had been taken unnaturally from the abdomen of his mother. In mythology children of sorrow and children brought into the world by abdominal section develop into heroes.

MACE Authority, royalty. Probably had its origin in the strong man's club. Parallels the baton, scepter, wand. A Buddhist tantric symbol called gada; weapon used by deities against infidels. In China called chuan chang. Symbolic of power. In Iran typifies the thunderbolt.

MACEDONIAN CRY An appeal from a strange and helpless people. From the words Paul heard in his dream, "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

MAC GREINE Literally, son of the sun. Fertility hero in Irish mythology. Husband of Eriu. Brother of Mac Cecht and of Mac Cool. See Mac Cool.

MACHA Literally, raven. Irish war goddess. A Tuatha De Danann. With Babd and Morrigan, she produced fogs, a rain of fire and streams of blood in the Tuatha De Danann war against the Firbolgs. Heads cut off by the victors in a battle were called

Macha's acorn crop. She was killed by Balor. Personification of storms.

MACHAI Greek abstract deity of battle. Descendant of Eris.

MACHAON In Greek mythology son of Asclepius, brother of Hygeia, Panacea, and Podalirius. Hero and physician at the siege of Troy; fatally wounded by Paris.

MACHBANAI Hebrew name meaning thick.

MACHBENAH Hebrew name meaning lump.

MACHCHAEL Same as Marocael, which see.

MACHEATH, CAPTAIN In Gay's Beggar's Opera a highwayman. He is a dissolute and gay ruffian who is betrayed by eight women at a drinking bout, but he dies courageously and promises to remain faithful to his wife Polly "in the future."

MACHI Japanese streets where commoners live as distinct from yashiki, where the estates of daimyos are located.

MACHIAVELLI One who has an aptitude for intrigue, cunning, unscrupulous politics. From Niccolo Machiavelli who, in his treatise Il Principe (The Prince), explains unscrupulous principles.

MACHI-PAL LHA-MO (MAC-IG-dPAL) Tibetan Buddhist goddess; chief of the five Long-Life Sisters. See Sridevi.

MACHNADEBAI Hebrew name meaning gift of the noble.

MACHPELAH Literally, winding. Hebrew oracular cave cut from rock. Sepulchre of Abraham. Caleb went into the cave to consult the shade of Abraham. The cave is named after the man who sold it to Abraham as a burial place.

MAC LEOD Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning bold leader.

MAC LUGACH Literally, son of the terrible hand. In Irish mythology a Fenian warrior.

MAC MOINEANTA In Celtic mythology, after the flight of Manannan to Scotland, king of Irish fairies. Later deposed by Finvarra (Fionnbharr).

MAC NA TRI CON Same as Lugaid Red Stripes, which see.

MAC OG Literally, son of the young or young god. Same as Angus, which see.

MACREONS Island in Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel. The name is from the Greek and means long-lived. Pantagruel and his fleet are tossed about in a terrible storm at sea, but contrive to land on the island, which is given its name because no one on it is put to death for his religious opinions. The island has many ruins, which are believed to symbolize decayed Popery and ancient superstitions. The storm is believed to symbolize the persecutions of the Reformers.

MACROCOSM The great world, the cosmos composed of four elements and four qualities. See universe. The universe exterior to man as opposed to microcosm, man, the little world.

MACROPROSOPUS Name from the Greek, meaning great face. In the cabala a name of Kether,

the Supreme Crown, the first Sephira, Father of all. The Vast Countenance, the manifestation of the Divine Being after His term of concealment in eternity. See Microprosopus, Sephira.

MACUILXOCHITL Aztec god of five blossoms. Deity of music and dancing.

MACUSI A member of a wild tribe of Carib Indians of British Guiana. Noted for their poisoned arrows.

MACY Masculine name from Old English, meaning mace bearer.

MADA Hindu fearful demon of drought created by Chyavana, which see.

MADAI Hebrew masculine name meaning middle.

MADALI WI-HSA-KYUNG Indo-Chinese and Burmese powerful nat or spirit.

MADDER September 8 birthday flower symbolizing backbiting, calumny, talkativeness.

MADDERAKKA Lapp goddess of birth. Mother of three daughters, Juksakka, Sarakka, and Uksakka, with whom she lived in the earth. She created the body of the infant and rendered women fruitful and, with her daughters, helped women in childbirth. Name meaning old woman and corresponding to the Finnish word mantere, meaning earth. Counterpart of Swedish Jordegumma.

MADDOCK Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the beneficent.

MADELEINE Feminine name; French form of Magdalene.

MADHAVI Hindu earth goddess.

MADHI (MEDHI) Mohammedan Messiah. Also a title of Mohammed and his immediate successors.

MADHU A Hindu danava (demon) which sprang from the ear of Vishnu. With Kaitabha, it stole Vedas from Brahma and entered the sea. Vishnu, assuming the form of a horse's head, rescued the Vedas and slew the danavas.

MADHUPAMANJARI One of the names used by the heroine of the Hindu Cinderella story, A Heifer of the Dawn. Name meaning a cluster of blossoms for the honey drinkers.

MADHYAMAKA (MADHYAMIKA) Literally, middle way. Buddhist school founded in Tibet by Tsong-kha-pa. It is the Yellow Cap sect headed by the Dalai Lama or king-priest and also is known as Ge-lug-pa or Nying-ma-pa.

MADNESS An epithet frequently given to sun deities. It applies to the hot, scorching sun, and serves as an apology for the brutal behavior of heroes usually portrayed as beneficent or courageous. Thus Cuchulainn and Heracles, when they were burning midday or midsummer suns were afflicted with madness and killed their offspring, the morning or spring suns. One who opposes his contemporaries also is called crazy or mad. Christ was so called, and Dionysus was called crazy when he wandered about the world teaching its inhabitants the arts of cultivation of the vine, and other elements of civilization. In Japan madness peculiar to women is symbolized by a fan attached to a long bamboo stem carried in the hand.

Mad as a hatter. Properly,

mad as an adder or atter; atter from the Anglo-Saxon meaning poison. Thus mad in the sense of being hurtful. A well-known expression further popularized by Lewis Carroll in Alice in Wonderland.

Mad as a March hare. Erratic, freakish, in allusion to the actions of the hare in March, its breeding season.

Midsummer madness. Madness caused by rabies, which is supposed to be especially prevalent about midsummer.

MADOC (MADOG AB OWAIN GWYNEDD) A legendary Welsh prince who supposedly sailed westward and discovered America in the 12th century. Paragon of a hero in a poem by Southey.

MADONNA The Virgin Mary, or a picture or statue of her, usually with the infant Christ. By extension, a virgin or virtuous woman. From the Italian, meaning my lady.

MADUMBA Creator deity, fashioner of the universe of the Pomo Indians of California. Sky deity and younger brother of Coyote, the trickster who created human beings and stole sun (fire) for them.

MADWORT Flower symbolizing tranquility.

MAELCEN In the third cycle of Irish legend, druid who, in revenge for an attempt by Cormac to put down druidism in Ireland, sent an evil spirit to place a salmon-bone crossways in the king's throat and so caused his death.

MAELDUIN (MAELDUNE, MAILDUN) Gaelic hero who went on a quest for his father's murderers and met with strange adventures. He and his companions arrived at an island where seventeen girls were preparing to bathe. A warrior appeared who, on bathing, proved to be the queen. She gave a splendid feast and invited each man to take whichever girl he desired, reserving herself for Maelduin. In the morning she begged them all to remain, promising them everlasting youth, excessive love and perpetual feasting without toil. They remained for three months and, when they were about to leave, she snared them back for another three months. As they were about to escape, she threw a rope to draw their ship back, but as she pulled it toward her, one of the men cut off her hand. This legend exemplifies the desire of goddesses for the love of mortal men. The island, which resembles Lemnos, was an underworld paradise, into which Maelduin, the sun, wandered. Compare with Jason and Odysseus.

MAELSTROM A famous current or whirlpool off the coast of Norway, fabled to suck in and swallow ships, whales, etc. By extension, any resistless or overpowering force, influence or movement.

MAENAD Greek bacchante; female attendant of Bacchus or Dionysus. One of the host of sanctified women who, in ecstatic exaltation bordering on madness, girdled with snakes and hissing like snakes, tore living animals and devoured the flesh and engaged in sexual and wine-drinking orgies during the Dionysia, a fertility festival. They carried the thyrsus, emblem of the god of the vine and the satyrs. Orpheus, after his second loss of Eurydice, crossed the path of some Thracian maenads. When he refused to join their wild rites

they tore him to pieces; thus logic suffered at the hands of emotion. Usually understood to be spirits of fertilizing storms. By extension, any woman beside herself with excitement or frenzy. Also known as Bacchae, bassarides.

MAENAWR PENARDD Celtic fertility deity and magician. Legendary king of Arvon. Only his carrion-eating sow was able to remain free of his magic rod. The sow was Cerridwen, the goddess, in disguise.

MAENWYN Literally, sacred stone. A native name in Wales for Saint Patrick, said to be the son of Mawon. In Welsh maen, mayon, myin, all mean stone, and local modifications vary into the monosyllabic man or men.

MAERA In Greek mythology dog of Icarius. Placed in the heavens as the star Procyon, which rises shortly before the Dog Star.

MAEVE See Medb.

MAFIA Secret Sicilian society, originally political, which executed vengeance on anyone who injured any of its members. It degenerated into an organization of blackmailers, murderers and outlaws, and its members emigrated to various parts of the world. Thus those who are hostile to the law.

MAFUIKE Polynesian Old Woman who was the owner of the underworld and goddess of fire. An ancestress of Maui. When he asked her for fire she gave him one of her fingers, which Maui quenched in a stream. He kept demanding more fire until she gave him all her fingers and toes, and then in anger set the world ablaze. Rain, snow, and sleet came to the aid of Maui and saved the world. A seasonal myth. In some versions Maui threw germs of fire into the trees and that is why fire can now be brought forth by friction of wood. In some accounts the fire god is male and destroyed by Maui, who later miraculously restores life to the god.

MAGAR (MA, MAGULA-ANNA) Title of Sin, Sumerian moon god, as the great boat of heaven.

MAGATAMA In Japanese Buddhism and Shintoism a gem made of a pear-shaped piece of agate, crystal, jasper, shell or similar stone, used in religious worship. A white stone symbolizes the yang; a black one the yin.

MAGA-TSUMI Wicked Japanese demons or spirits, whose chief is Oh-maga-tsumi. Attendants of Susa-no-wo as storm god.

MAGDALENE (MADELEINE, MAGDA, MAGDALEN, MAGDALENA, MAUD, MAUN) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning of Magdala, a town by Galilee. In the Bible a prostitute who repented and became a devoted disciple of Jesus is called Mary Magdalene or simply Magdalene.

MAGEN DAVID (DAWID) Literally, David's shield. Symbol of Judaism. Mystic device formed by two equilateral triangles implying divine protection. Used as a talisman to ward off danger or evil. See hexagram.

MAGI Among ancient Persians the learned or priestly caste. Astrologers, augurs, keepers of sacred things, philosophers, sages, and tutors of kings among the Medes. Zoroastrian priests, they lived on a vegetable diet,

and in all respects were much like the Brahmins and Druids. In the Bible the Magi are the three Oriental sages, the wise men from the East who came to worship the infant Jesus, namely: Balthazar, Gaspar, Melchior. Greek and Roman writers described them as veiling dissolute habits under a cloak of austerity, and they lost their high repute as a caste to become known as strolling enchanters, fortune tellers, jugglers and wizards. Source of the word magic. See Three Wise Men.

MAGIA Italian evil-eye. Word meaning magic enchantment.

MAGIC The science of primitive man, the means by which he believed he controlled the forces of nature or obtained the assistance of supernatural beings. Divination, enchantment, incantation, necromancy, sorcery, thaumaturgy, witchcraft. Sir James George Frazer classifies sorcery as positive magic and taboo as negative magic. Symbols of magic are: amulet, bat, black cat, boot, broomstick, caldron steaming, circle, cone, crescent moon, square, star, talisman, triangle, tulip, wishing hat or lamp, witch, and zodiacal signs. Magic stands for accomplishment, achievement, acquisition. It is also practiced to prove or disprove a claim of chastity. Various types are: Black - Evocation of demons for maleficent purposes. Demonistic - Operating with the aid of supernatural beings. Matriarchal - Women who assault men, especially men who wander into their domain, sexually or in a murderous way, are performing magic in connection with the fertility rite of rebirth. Agave, Circe, Dryope, Maenads exemplify this type of magic. Mutilation - Practiced by fertility kings. See under mutilation. Natural - Working through the hidden powers of nature as by hypnotism and mind reading. Necromancy - Evocation of the souls of the dead. Patriarchal - The male magician, capable of shape-changes, pursues a female and gains her maidenhead. Connected with fertility magic, pursuers of this type are Apollo, Poseidon, Zeus. Religious - Regulated by the cult and the priesthood; accomplished by meditation and purification. Sacred prostitution - Practiced in sacred caves or at temples by both men and women in the services of a deity. A form of evocation and sympathetic magic to assure the people good crops and herds. See love orgies; prostitution, sacred. White - Evocation of angels and spirits of the elements. Also the aid of evil spirits who will make a compact with the Devil is invoked. Some occult scientists profess to produce supernatural results by the aid of the gifts or powers peculiar to the human soul.

Magic caldron. Typifies earth, which, when supplied with sun and water, provides an inexhaustible supply of food, gems, metals and other treasures.

Magic carpet. Carpet which appears worthless, but which transports anyone who sits on it wherever he wishes to go. A conventional prop of Eastern stories, and sometimes is called Prince Houssain's carpet because of the popular incident in the Arabian Nights. Symbolizes a cloud.

Magic chain or ring. Fertility. See Andvari.

Magic Flight. A motif worldwide in folk literature. Fugitives from a cannibal, giant monster, ogre, witch or evil moon, toss behind them magic objects which transform into death-dealing or

time-consuming obstacles. Insects or objects will answer the ogre's call for the fugitive and thus misdirect the pursuer. A comb thrown behind becomes a forest; a mirror or drop of oil or water becomes a sea; a stone or bit of earth becomes a mountain; a thorn becomes a fire to help the fugitive. Sometimes obstacles are tossed by the pursuer in front of the fleeing hero, making escape difficult. In some tales the hero or pursuer or both transform into an animal or bird or other form, as in the Cerridwen and Gwion Bach story. Still another type of magic flight is that in which a treasure is thrown back, tempts the ogre, and delays the pursuit, as in the Atalanta type tale. The flight usually represents one season pursuing another or darkness pursuing light.

Magic food and drink. In Celtic lore holly berries promote longevity, renew life, and are the source of supernatural knowledge; the salmon provides divine wisdom. See Finn Mac Coul, Fraoch. In China the divine fungus and sacred peach are fruits of immortality, a food of genii, and a symbol of all that is bright and good. The Greek gods were nourished by ambrosia and nectar. In India the gods were provided with soma; in Persia with homa. Apples, broth, figs, grapes and pomegranates are mentioned as divinely provided. In Norse mythology Fenja and Menja grind out fertility. Magical food is a theme that appears in almost all literatures of the world, and almost every religion has a Tree of Life.

Magic hammer or ax. Implement of lightning and thunder gods, such as of Thor and Zeus.

Magic ship. Vessel in which the sun makes his nightly journey through the realm of darkness. It has various forms, including that of an ark, cup, and lotus.

Magic steed or vehicle. Enchanted animal or vehicle which carries its rider in an unbroken career of victory during his lifetime. Defeat and death come when the sun reaches its zenith; thus they belong to light heroes or aspects of the sun. Dubsainglend; the Golden Fleece; Pegasus, the horse of Bellerophon; the wings of Icarus were such vehicles.

Magic sword. Sword which never misses its mark, i.e. lightning; rays of the sun or moon. Some famous swords of folk literature are the Durandal, Excalibur, Gai Bolga, Gram, Morglay, and the sword which Theseus left with a pair of sandals for his son.

MAGICIAN Card in tarot deck illustrated by a man with black hair (ignorance) wearing a white crown (knowledge). His emblem is a serpent with its tail in its mouth, sign of eternal life. He is a manifestation of the Emperor before his union with the High Priestess, a union which transforms her into the Empress. He typifies superconsciousness as master of subconsciousness, and is an enquirer into the wishes of the gods. Power and potency: concentration, divine motivation in man, will. Attainment: a fertile and productive garden. In divination corresponds to the number two and the Hebrew letter beth. Denotes: constructive power, craft, occult power and wisdom, skill, subtlety; also pain, snare of enemies. When card is in reverse: disgrace, mental disorders. Also known as Bagattel, Bagatoo, Juggler, Magus, and Pagat.

MAGINOT LINE A series of forts built in France which sup-

posedly was an impregnable defense against German invasion and, when World War II commenced, the French settled behind it to fight an easy defensive war. Their attitude became known as the Maginot mentality. Neither the line nor the point of view proved adequate for modern warfare, and France was overrun by the Germans. Compare Great Wall of China.

MAGLIABECCHI A bookworm; one with a phenomenal memory. From the 17th century scholar Antonio Magliabecchi, who never forgot what he once had read and was able to turn at once to the exact page of any reference.

MAG MEL (MAG MELL) Literally, Pleasant Plain. Gaelic Elysium; land of everlasting life, where the inhabitants enjoyed continual feasting and pleasure without toil. It was ruled by Labraid and visited by Cuchulainn.

MAG MOR Literally, Great Plain. In Irish legend a marvelous land of the gods, where music was heard constantly. Its people were graceful and nothing was called "mine" or "thine." Its ale was more intoxicating than that of Ireland, and conception was without sin. Although its people were invisible, they were able to see, and never grew old.

MAGNA CHARTA Literally, the Great Charter. The charter which the English barons forced on King John at Runnymede on June 15, 1215; the foundation of personal liberty in England. By extension, any constitution safeguarding civil rights and personal liberty.

MAGNA MATER Literally, Great Mother. The Phrygian goddess Cybele, whose worship was carried into Greece and Rome. The mother of a god, she emasculates him, at the same time regarding him as the object of her love. She typifies fertile earth or nature, and in Roman art is usually shown seated on a throne drawn by lions. She wears the mural crown, which identifies her as a goddess of war, a protector of cities or fortifications. She parallels Astarte, Aphrodite, Ishtar, Isis, Mary, Venus. See Cybele.

MAGNANIMITY In an Italian icon personified by a robust young man with a lofty aspect. He holds the tongue of a lion.

MAGNET Attraction, love. Good luck charm. Sacred metal charged with divinity. Also called lodestone, which see for further symbolism.

MAGNI (MAGNE) Literally, might. In Norse mythology son of Thor and Jarnsaxa. Personification of the warm breeze. When only three nights old he removed the frost-giant Hrungir's foot from Thor's neck and saved his father's life. With his brother Modi, he shared possession of Thor's magic hammer after Ragnarok.

MAGNIFICENCE Typified by gems, orchid, peacock, silk, spirals, velvet, wolfhound.

MAGNOLIA July 26 birthday flower, symbolizing beauty, lofty soul, ornamentation, refinement, sensuousness. In the langue of flowers: You are a lover of nature. Emblem of Louisiana and of Mississippi. In China called mu-lan. Flower of May, welcomer of spring. Known as the secretly-smiling flower; emblematic of feminine beauty and sweetness.

Swamp magnolia. Perseverance.

MAGNUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning great.

MAGOG (1) In British tradition Gog and Magog, brothers, were the quarrelsome last survivors of a race of giants. They were forced to serve as porters at the gates of an old palace on the site of the Guildhall. See under Gog and Magog. (2) Hebrew name which was applied to an unknown tribe or tribes beyond the Caucasus. Symbolic of enemies of the Kingdom of God. See Gog and Magog. (3) In Irish mythology granddaughter of Noah, daughter of Japheth. She and her followers set out to settle Ireland. A moon goddess. Also known as Cessair, which see. In Genesis a son of Japheth is called Magog.

MAGOMBE Uganda (Africa) realm of the dead.

MAGPIE Garrulity, mischievousness, noisiness. An oracular bird. A bishop; so called from his black and white robes. Dream significance: bad omen. Chinese bird of good omen, bringer of joy. Love bird; magpies build the bridge on which Ch'ien Niu meets Chih Nu each year. In Europe of the middle ages its chatter in a tree indicated the visit of a stranger. In Greek antiquity a bird of Bacchus. In Iran enemy of the locust, which it destroys.

Four magpies. Chinese emblem of the four great delights: many-colored wedding-night candles; rain after drought; success in imperial examinations; unexpected meeting with an old friend.

MAG SLECHT Literally, plain of adoration. Celtic plain on which human sacrifices were made to Cromm Cruaich. Also the plain on which Tigernmas disappeared.

MAG-TURED (MAG TUIREADH) In Irish mythology the two battles fought on the plain of Moytura. The first was fought by the Tuatha De Danann against the Firbolgs, the other against the Fomors. When the Tuatha De Danann deities of light arrived on a May 1, they burned their boats, thus insuring that they would not flee from Ireland. They demanded the kingship from the Firbolgs, deities of darkness, who instead engaged them in battle. They were aided by Badb, Macha and Morrigan, war goddesses, who spread druidically-formed fog and caused a rain of fire and streams of blood to fall on the Firbolgs, until by counter spells the Firbolgs were able to clear the air. Each army sent out a warrior to parley. The envoy of the Firbolgs admired the slender sharp-pointed spear (shaft of light) of his adversary and the envoy of the Tuatha De Danann admired the thick rounded lance (night sky) of the Firbolgs, and they recommended that peace be declared and the country divided between the two peoples; thus light and darkness would equally share the land. King Eochaid of the Firbolgs would not agree to the peace terms. In the battle that followed he was killed, and the hand of Nuada, King of the Tuatha De Danann, was severed. When peace finally was declared, the Firbolgs accepted one-fifth of Ireland and settled in Connaught; thus the deities of light received the greater share. Having begun their battle on May 1 the deities of light naturally won.

Nuada, being maimed, was forced to abdicate, and the kingship was given to Bres. The Tuatha De Danann hoped he would win the goodwill of the Fomors,

deities of darkness and the sea, and bring peace to the land. Instead Bres levied taxes and set the sky deities to perform menial tasks. Bres was forced to abdicate. He called upon the Fomors for an army and waged war to take Ireland away from the Tuatha De Danann and put it under the sea. Thus the second battle between deities of light and darkness was fought and again victory went to the Tuatha De Danann. These mythological battles mirror the warfare of the Gaels in which single combat figured largely.

MAGUA A bold, cruel Indian. From Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.

MAGUS (1) Talisman containing the beginnings and ends of the five verses of Genesis and representations of the creation of the world. It supposedly frees a man from all mischief, if he firmly believes in God, and brings him good fortune. (2) In a Slav fairytale the magic horse with a golden mane of Prince Slugobyl, thus a sun steed.

MAH (1) In Persian mythology fish which holds up the universe. A popular expression is, "From Mah to Mahi," meaning from the fish to the moon. The name means great. (2) Ancient Semitic great earth mother, virgin queen of the gods. Creator of man from clay, increaser and protector of animal life. She usually is portrayed holding an infant. Identical with Belit-ili, Gula, Innini, Ishtar. Other names by which she is known are: Ninhursag, queen of earth mountain; Ninmah, mighty queen; Ninsikilla, pure queen, virgin-wife of her son Nesu; Nintur, queen of the womb; Nunusesmea, queen who allots the fates.

MAH ABAD Literally, Great City (or People). In Persian mythology Mah Abad and his wife were the only two persons left on earth after the great cycle. Azer Abad, the last of their dynasty, left the earth because all flesh was corrupt. A period of anarchy followed him.

MAHA-BEN-ACH Ancient Eastern sun deity. Name means great son of light.

MAHABHARATA An account of rivalry. One of the two chief epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. It deals with the war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. Among its heroes are Rishyacringa and Yudhishthira. One of the well known episodes of the work is the story of Nala and Damayanta. With the Puranas and the Vedas, it is ascribed to the mytical author Vyasa. The name signifies great descendant of a king or tribe named Bharata.

MAHADEVA Literally, great god. In Hinduism a title applied to Agni, Brahma, Surya, Vayu and other deities, but used especially when referring to Siva, the destroyer. Devi, the great goddess, is called Mahadevi. The Title is usually applied to Durga or Purvati, wife of Siva.

MAHAGIRI Indo-Chinese nat, household or nature spirit. Mate of Shwe Na Be, he invariably is worshiped with her, with his sister Shwe Myet-hna, or with his niece Shin Ne Mi. In his honor the coconut is hung on the porch of every house. He is the deified form of a blacksmith named Nga Tin De who, with his sister who had become queen, was burned to death by the king. His festival is celebrated with dancing and plays. Formerly

animals were sacrificed to him and offerings of alcoholic liquor were made to him. Also called Magari, Magaye, Maung Tin De.

MAHAITIAC Hidatsa (Siouan) name meaning Big-spring. One of two birds who were transformed into men. Their supernatural powers made them heroes of the tribe. The other bird-man was Tsakakaitiac.

MAHAKALA Literally, the great kala. Hindu god of death and of the underworld (realm of wealth). Later a god of war and fortune. Identified with the Japanese Daikoku. In Buddhism a title applied to two deities: Dharmapala Kalamahakala, the black protector, patron of tents and science; Dharmapala Sitamahakala, the white protector, patron of science, also a Brahmin. In some manifestations worshiped as a wealth god.

MAHAKALPA From the Sanscrit meaning the great kalpa; the unit of which past and future time is said to be computed by Hindu gods.

MAHALAH Hebrew name meaning tenderness.

MAHALALEEL Hebrew name meaning God is splendor.

MAHALATH Hebrew name meaning mild. Title of Psalms 53 and 88; conjectured to refer to the tune or the instrument used in chanting these psalms or to the spiritual malady which they lament.

MAHAMANTRANUSARINI In Buddhism one of the Pancaraksa, a Five-Spell goddess, Great Lady of mysteries. Invoked against disease. Her color is blue; her emblems, the pasa (noose) and vajra (thunderbolt); her location is east; her mudra is varada.

MAHAMAYA Buddhist Yidam or tutelary deity. Color, blue; emblem, kapala (skull cup); ornaments, Bodhisattva.

MAHAMAYURI In Buddhism the Great Peacock Lady, feminine Bodhisattva, one of the Pancaraksa or Five-Spell goddesses. Invoked against snake bite. Her color is green or yellow; her emblems are kalasa (amrita vase), khadga (sword), mayurapiccha (peacock feather), ratna (jewel), sara (arrow); her location is north; her mudra is varada.

MAHAMUDRA Tibetan Buddhist school founded by Mila-repa. Adherents are known as the Kargyupas (semi-reformed).

MAHANAIM Hebrew name meaning two camps or two hosts. Place where a host of angels met the host of Jacob. David took refuge there during Absalom's rebellion.

MAHANEHDAN Hebrew name meaning camp of Dan.

MAHAPANCARAJA The Five Great Kings of Tibetan Buddhism. Astrologers and magicians, protectors of monasteries and state oracles. They are: Bi-har, king of deeds; Chos-skyon, king of magic; dGra-lha, king of the body; Klu-dban, king of speech; Thok-chho, king of accomplishments. Shown with broadbrimmed hats and flowing garments. Compare Pancamaharaja.

MAHAPRALAYA In Hindu belief total destruction of all things at the end of a kalpa (a day and a night of Brahma or 4,320,000,000

years), when the seven Lokas (worlds) and their inhabitants, arhats, gods and Brahma himself, are reabsorbed in the primeval chaos.

MAHAPRATISARA In Buddhism one of the Pancaraksa or Five-Spell goddesses. Invoked in spells against dangers, illness, and sins. Her color is yellow, her emblem is a cakra (wheel) at breast, her location is south.

MAHAPURUSA The Great Male whose marks appear on Buddha. A term also applied to Narayana, a form of Vishnu.

MAHARAI Hebrew name meaning hasty.

MAHARAJA (MAHARAJAH) Literally, Great King. Title applied to the high priest of Buddhism in Tibet. The costume and colors of his rank are yellow robe and red leather slippers. When mounted on his sacred elephant and cutting branches from trees with his jeweled sword symbolizes conquest over the forces of evil (Kali). The title is given to Hindu princes and to some native rulers.

MAHARSHIS Vedic holy sages or rishis.

MAHASAHASRAPRAMARDANI One of the Buddhist Pancaraksa or Five-Spell goddesses. Invoked against earthquakes, evil spirits, and storms. Great lady of the void; her location is center. Her color is white, her emblems are the khadga (sword) and pasa (noose), and her mudra is varada.

MAHASIDDHAS The eighty-four great sorcerers of Buddhism. Usually shown on thang-kas (banners). Sometimes clad as monks, sometimes as yogis, often nude with meditation strap. Frequently shown flying and doing other supernatural feats. The best known are: Luipa, Naropa, Saraha, Tailopa.

MAHASITAVATI In Buddhism one of the Pancaraksa or Five-Spell goddesses. The Great Lady of cool grove, invoked in spells against ferocious beasts, poisonous insects, and plants. Her color is red; her emblem, pustaka (book), her location, west.

MAHASTHAMAPRATA (MAHASTHAMA) A Buddhist Dhyani-bodhisattva; he who has attained great strength. One of the two chief Bodhisattvas to occupy thrones in the heaven of Amitabha. With Avalokitesvara, he aids those who invoke Amitabha's name to obtain salvation. His emblems are khadga (sword) and sara (arrow).

MAHASUKKA In Buddhism eternal bliss. Nirvana, which see.

MAHAT In Hinduism the great-one or primal intelligence; first production of nature; first product of Pradhana.

MAHATH Hebrew name meaning dissolution.

MAHATMA Literally, great-souled one. In esoteric Buddhism and by Theosophists an adept of the highest order, one who has reached perfection intellectually, physically and spiritually. As his knowledge is perfect he produces effects which appear miraculous. One who has retired from the world and, by means of long ascetic discipline, has subdued the passions; he is able to perform startling feats and suffer

the most terrible tortures.

MAHAVIRA (1) In Hinduism caldron of strength. See gharma. (2) In Jainism the last of the Tirthakara. He descended from his divine abode in the form of a lion and became an embryo in the womb of Devananda, wife of the Brahman Rsabhadatta. Indra, dissatisfied to have Mahavira born of a poor Brahmanical family, exchanged the embryo in the womb of Devananda with one in the womb of Trisala, wife of the Ksatriya Siddhartha. Gods in great number attended the birth and nativity rites, and the prosperity of the house increased so the baby was called Vardhamana (He that increases). At the age of thirty he gave himself over to a prolonged life of asceticism and religious teaching. The gods descended at his death as at his birth, and in the shape of a heap of ashes, a great comet appeared. His birth parallels that of Krishna; his life bears a resemblance to that of Christ.

MAHAYANA The Great Vehicle of Buddhism; the salvation for the masses. Doctrine of northern Buddhists after the schism which took place about 100 A.D., based on Nagarjuna's teachings. Buddha was deified as the Supreme Being and worshiped with other divinities, especially the Bodhisattvas who refused to enter Nirvana until all suffering humanity is saved. The Little Vehicle is called Hinayana, which see. Also see Tantric, Yoga.

MAHAYUGA From the Sanscrit meaning Great Yuga. See Yuga.

MAHDI Literally, God-directed. Mohammedan Messiah; the last of the Imams. The Moslems believe he will reign in the last days and convert the world to Islam. The Sunnis believe that he is still to appear. The Shiahs believe that the Mahdi has lived already; certain of them say that he is in hiding and will reappear. Many have claimed to be the Mahdi, among them Mohammed Ahmed, (1843-1885), who raised an insurrection in Egypt in 1883.

MAHER-SHALAL-HASH-BAZ From the Hebrew, meaning make haste to the prey or fall upon the spoils. Isaiah gave the name to one of his sons for a prophetic intimation of the speedy victory of the Assyrians over Israel and Syria. In Freemasonry signifies readiness for action.

MAHISHA (MAHESHASURA, MAHISHASURA) In Hinduism Buffalo-headed monster of evil killed by Durga in her battle with the Asuras. In the Mahabharata monster killed by Skanda. In other accounts said to have been slain by Bhavani. The modern form of Mahisha is Bhainsasura, who lives in the fields and tramples corn unless he is appeased by the offering of a pig or is worshiped when the rice is ripening. Also the name of the harvest festival, at which there is much rejoicing, held in his honor in October.

MAHOL Hebrew name meaning dancer.

MAHOMET See Mohammed.

MAHO-PENETA Iroquoian Great-Spirit. Akin to the Greek Pan and the Welsh Mawr-Pen-Aethir.

MAHORA-NUI-A-TEA Polynesian primeval goddess. Name signifying great spreading light. Spouse of Maku and, by him, mother of Rangi. In New Zealand mythology called Mahora-nui-a-rangi.

MAHOUND (MAHOUN) Name of contempt for Mohammed, particularly in romances of the crusaders. The name implies an evil spirit, a pagan god or idol, a monster, Satan.

MAHR Germanic nightmare demon. Its form varied, sometimes an animal, a dwarf, a giant, or a human. Usually the soul of a person which had left its body; a specter from the realm of the dead.

MAHRKUSHA Literally, destroyer or devastator. Iranian demon who will destroy mankind by frost and snow. Later confused with Malqos, meaning autumnal rain.

MAHT Same as Maat, which see.

MAHU Scottish devil; demon who instigates theft. In Shakespeare's King Lear a fiend. Derived from Mahound.

MAHUIKA (MAFUIKE) Polynesian underworld goddess of earthquakes or fire. Mother of Pere (Pele).

MAIA Originally a Greek mountain nymph; later identified as one of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. She was the most beautiful of the Pleiades and, by Zeus, mother of Hermes. Her name means grandmother or increaser. She was a great mother goddess paralleling the Hindu Maya. The Romans identified her with an old Italian goddess of spring called Maia Majesta. Her festival was celebrated on May 1, and the month is named after her.

MAIDEN Dawn, gentleness, grace, innocence, promise, spring, virginity.

Maidenhair fern. March 22 birthday flower. Symbolic of discretion, secrecy. Dedicated to Pluto (Dis, Hades).

Maiden of the White Mule. In Grail legend maiden who meets Percival after he has been overtaken by a storm in a forest. She tells him the mysterious light he beheld proceeded from the Grail, but refuses to tell him what the Grail may be.

Maid Marian. A corrupt form of Mad Morion, a character in May Day games, morris dances, and other ancient sports. So called from the helmet (morion) worn. Generally the character was a boy dressed in girl's clothing; thus an impudent, masculine, or unchaste woman. The name became attached to the May queen and, in morris dances, coupled with Friar Tuck. Since Tudor times the greenwood sweetheart of Robin Hood. She dressed as a page and shared his fortunes. In all characterizations she appears to be a fertility mother or symbol. In early rites she may have represented a bi-sexual deity. See Androgynous deities.

Maid of Kent. Joan Bocher, executed in 1550 for her views as to Christ's nativity, thus a religious martyr.

Maid of Orleans. Joan of Arc, which see.

Maid of Saragossa. Augustina Zaragoza, famous for her heroism during the siege of Saragossa, Spain, by the French in 1808 and 1809.

MAIDERE Tatar god adopted from the Buddhist Maitreya. Sent by Ulgen, over-god, to convert mankind and teach man to fear God. Erlik resisted him, and the Devil, coming to Erlik's assistance, attacked Maidere with a sword. Maidere's blood took fire, and in the world conflagration which followed Erlick and all

wicked people were destroyed.

MAIDHYOI-MAONGHA Cousin of Zoroaster, for ten years his only disciple.

MAIL Chivalry, conflict, crusade, war.

Mailed fist. Aggressiveness, military might, threat of war.

MAIMAKTES In Greek mythology he who rages and thirsts for blood. Another face of Zeus Meilichios the gentle. Zeus of the stormy sky.

MAIMED KING See Lame king under king.

MAINE Emblem: pine cone and tassel; motto: Dirigo (I direct); nicknames: Lumber, Old Dirigo, Pine Tree.

MAIN STREET Typical name of the principal thoroughfare in a small town; thus the typical people of such a town.

MAIRA In Greek mythology dog of Icarius.

MAIRA-MONAN Creator-transformer culture hero of the South American Tupinamba Indians. Beneficent originator of agriculture, giver of laws.

MAIRE (MAIRIN) Irish for Mary; used to designate the Virgin Mary.

MAISO Stone woman; first human being of the Paressi tribe of the Matto Grosso Indians of Brazil. Darukavaitere, the stone man, was her first son.

MAITREYA The loving one; fourth or coming Buddha. The fifth mortal or coming Manusibuddha. He will manifest himself 5,000 years after Gautama's death. Also worshiped as a Dhyanibodhisattva. His asana is bhadra or dhyana; his color is yellow; his emblems are caitya, cakra, campa, kalasa, padma, stupa, his mudra is dharmacakra; his vahanas are a lion or a lion throne, a white elephant. In China he is called Pou-T'ai; in Japan, Miroku (Hotei); in Tibet, Byamspa or Chem-pa. By Tartars adopted as Maidere.

MAIZE American Indian symbol of fertility, staff of life. In Peru called saramama (i.e. fire-Ramama) and worshiped as a symbol of sustenance. Compare potato.

MAJOI (MAJAW) SHINGRA PUM Burmese sacred mountain; site of the home of the first ancestor. Parallels Garden of Eden.

MAJOK Among the Dinkas of Africa sacred ox which heads the herd of cattle. Its horns have been trained so that one points fore and one aft. The custom has been borrowed from the ancient Egyptians, an idea which the Latins preserved in the worship of Janus, and the majok probably carries the same symbolism of east and west, light and darkness, morning and night, summer and winter. Maj of majok is akin to mage, ok to ox, thus wise ox.

MAKARA From the Sanscrit meaning sea-monster. Steed of Varuna, the water-god. Wonder-dragon, half fish, half goat. Compare Ea. Represents Carpicorn in the Hindu zodiac. In Buddhism the lion, as steed or throne, and a makara-headed goddess typifies peace.

MAKARAVAKTRA A Buddhist dakini or feminine deity of the air capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her.

Lion-headed goddess, acolyte of Sridevi. Her asana is standing; her color is green; her emblems are kapala, karttrka, khatvanga. In Tibet called Chu-srin-mo. Compare Dakinis.

MAKEBATE Plant also known as Jacob's ladder. Typifies ascent to heaven. Parallels the beanstalk.

MAKH (MAH) Assyrian-Babylonian virgin goddess of fecundity and procreation. Spouse of Marduk. Name under which Belit-itani was worshiped at Nintud.

MAKHA Vedic demon of darkness overcome by Bhrigus.

MAKSAMERI Esthonian world of the dead; gathering place for sorcerers, witches, etc. In medieval German legend called Lebermeer.

MA-KU In Chinese mythology favorite companion and handmaid of Hsi Wang Mu.

MAKU Literally, damp. Polynesian primeval deity. Husband of Mahora-nui-a-tea, father of Rangi. In New Zealand a male existence without shape, formed in Whai-tua (Space) with the female shapeless existence, Mahora-nui-a-rangi (Great Spreading Light). They became the parents of Rangipotiki (Heavens).

MAKUTU Maori cannibal giant who consumed the hero Wahieroa. An aspect of storm. Rata, Wahieroa's posthumous son, after a long and perilous journey, found the giant's cave and, promising him warm food, threw red hot coals in the giant's mouth, and then killed him. A tale comparable to that of Odysseus and Polyphemus.

MALA (1) One of the Eight Mothers in Buddhism. Peaceful in aspect. Her color is yellow, she has two or four arms, and holds a rosary. Usually shown arhaparyankasana (dancing). In Tibet called hPhren-ba-ma. (2) Buddhist rosary, made of beads, bones, seeds. A skull rosary is used in demon worship. Emblem of Avalokitesvara, Prajnaparamita, and the Yellow Tara.

MALACHI The last of the minor prophets of the Old Testament. Little is known of him; his name is said to be a general term meaning angel of the lord or messenger, a prophet, rather than a proper name. He was the prophet of the Restoration and foretold the coming of Elijah. In art he is shown holding a scroll with an angel near him.

MALACHITE Stone with strong talismanic potency; provider of health, prosperity, and success in love. In Egyptian antiquity engraved to represent the sun, which as the source of light dispelled the evil machinations of demons and sorcerers. In Russia tied to cribs as a charm against the evil eye.

MALAGIGI In Carolingian legend one of Charlemagne's paladins. He was brought up by the fairy Orianda and became a famous enchanter. Italian form of the French Maugis.

MALAGROWTHER, SIR MUNGO In Scott's Fortunes of Nigel, a discontented old courtier, made bitter by infirmities and misfortune he tries to make everyone about him ill-tempered.

MALAK-BEL Ancient Semitic sun god; messenger of Bel. Worshiped in the city of Palmyrene. Comparable to El and Rakkab.

MALALEEL Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning shining of God.

MALA LITH Literally, grey eyebrows. Wind hag in the Irish epic Fingal. Also a corn spirit. She appears to be identical with Black Annis and Cailleach.

MALAMBRUNO In Cervantes' Don Quixote giant who enchants Antonomasia and her husband. Don Quixote breaks the enchantment by mounting the wooden horse Clavigo.

MALAPROP, MRS. In Sheridan's The Rivals, a woman who uses words inappropriately; thus one noted for grotesquely humorous blunders. The name is taken from the French mal a propos, i.e. inappropriate, out of place, unsuitable; the character is borrowed from Mrs. Winifred Jenkins in Smollett's Humphry Clinker.

MALBECCO In Spenser's Faerie Queene a miserly old man, personification of self-inflicted torments. When his young wife Helenore sets fire to their house and elopes with Sir Paridel, Malbecco casts himself from a rock and his ghost is metamorphosed into jealousy.

MALCA Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning the worker.

MALCANDROS (MALCANDER) Semitic god El as god of the underworld. Also Malk-addir (Malk, the mighty).

MALCHAM Hebrew name meaning their king.

MALCHEDIEL Hebrew name meaning God's counsel-king.

MALCHIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is king.

MALCHIEL Hebrew name meaning God is king.

MALCHUS Hebrew name meaning counselor. In the New Testament the servant of the high priest. His ear was cut off by Peter and miraculously restored by Christ, thus manifesting His divinity.

MALCOLM Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning kingly.

MALE Identified as the active principle in nature; impregnator of the egg of life. The originating, active, positive, upright principles. First human form in Hebrew, Hindu, Iranian and other cosmogonies. Symbolized by anything that is fiery, long, straight, or upright, and by animals that are prolific or strong. Various symbols are: Aaron's rod, ankh, arrow, bull, column, crozier, crux ansata, cylinder, dart, fig leaf or tree, fire, firestone, flint, forefinger, goat, hare, herma, horse, ivy, Jesse's rod, lightning flash, mandrake, oak, obelisk, palm, phallus, pillar, pinnacle, pine cone or tree, plough, point within a circle, pyramid, ram, red color, rock, rod, sign post, sky, spade, spear, staff, sun, sword, Taekeih (China), thumb, tower, tri-form leaf, wild goose. Typified by the lingam (Sanscrit), penis (Latin), phallus (Greek), yang (Chinese), yo (Japanese). Personified by giants, heroes, and creator or fertility deities, such as: Amun-Ra, Ares, Bacchus, Baal-Peor, Bel, Cronus, Cuchulainn, Dionysus, Faunus, Finn mac Coul, Gwydion, Iao, Izanagi, Jehovah, Jupiter, Krishna, Mars, Neptune, Odin, Osiris, Pan, Poseidon, Priapus, Quetzalcoatl, Saturn, satyrs, Sigurd, Tezcatlipoca, Triton, Uranus,

Zeus. See man.

Male-female. In China yang-yin; in India lingam-yoni (ling-yoni), in Japan yo-in; in Tibet yab-yum; all representing father-mother, husband-wife, or active and inactive or positive and negative principles in nature.

Male figure. Typifies science.

MALEBOLGE The eighth circle of Dante's Inferno. The name is from the Italian meaning evil trenches, and is so called on account of the ten rock-circled rings or evil chasms each with its separate kind of fraud. By extension any cesspool of filth or iniquity.

MALECASTA In Spenser's Faerie Queene mistress of Castle Joyous. Personification of lust.

MALEGER In Spenser's Faerie Queene typifies debased passions.

MALENGIN In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of guile.

MALICE Represented by a goblin or monkey. In an Italian icon personified by an ugly old woman. Instead of hair, she has a thick covering of snakes. She wears a yellow garment decorated with spiders and holds a knife and a purse. A peacock stands on one side of her, a raging bear on the other.

MALKIEL Hebrew name meaning God is my king.

MALKOSH Iranian deity who caused devastation by rain.

MALKUTH In the cabala tenth Sephira. The indwelling glory, the throne of justice. Malkuth is the fire which rises or issues from Yesod, the organ of generation. Name signifies kingdom.

MALLET Miracle worker, possessor of the power of magic. Corresponds to gavel, hammer, wand. In Japanese mythology attribute of Daikoku.

Mallet and chisel. Sculptor.

MALLOW Flower symbolizing beneficence, mildness. In China called kuei hua; emblem of September. In the East a food for the poor.

Syrian mallow. Consumed by love.

Ventian mallow. Delicate beauty.

MALLUCH Hebrew name meaning counselor.

MALONE Masculine name from the Greek through the Celtic, meaning the dark.

MALSUM In Abnaki (Algonquin) legend evil (non-productive) and stupid brother of Gluskap. A marten or wolf deity. See Gluskap.

MALTESE CROSS Eight pointed cross in token of the Knights of Malta. Its design refers to the cardinal directions. According to mystics it typifies the design of the Great Pyramid and is symbolic of divine or heavenly illumination.

MALUS The mast of the constellation the Ship in the Southern Sky.

MALVIN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning chief and from the Teutonic, meaning work friend. Feminine form, Malvina, which also is said to mean smooth snow.

MAMA (MAMI) Sumerian great goddess, mother-womb (earth). After the flood Ea commanded the great gods to destroy a lesser god

that Mama might mingle clay with the slain god's blood and make a man, thus giving the created being both divine and mortal elements or an immortal soul in a temporary body. Compare P'an Ku, Ymir. Mama was adopted by the Chaldeans and worshiped as the Lady of the Gods, creatrix of all things. In some accounts mentioned as the mother-wife of Shulpae, the name of Marduk as the planet Jupiter. Identical with Ama, Mah, Ninhursag.

MAMA ALLPA Peruvian mother-earth or harvest goddess. Her image has many breasts.

MAMA COCHA Peruvian primeval ocean-mother. Oldest of the goddesses. Worshiped by fishermen.

MAMA CORA Peruvian maize goddess. Daughter of Pirua. Name equating with care, core, coeur, Kore, Mother Carey.

MAMAKI In Buddhism sakti of the Dhyanibuddha Ratnasambhava; thus a Dhyanibuddhasaktis. Her asana is lalita; her color, yellow; her emblems are kapala, karttrka, mayurapichha, ratna; her mudras, varanda and vitarka. She holds a stem of flowers supporting three mayurapiccha at shoulder level.

MAMAMOUCHI A Turkish title invented by Moliere in his comedy Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme and conferred as a mock honor.

MAMA OGLLO (OELLA) Peruvian first woman. Sister-wife of Manco Capac. With him, she sprang from the Sun and the Moon. She and her husband descended from heaven to found a colony at the spot where they could sink into the ground the wedge given to them by their parents. They founded Cuzco and became the founders of the Inca royal line. She invented spinning, which she taught to women. The pair resemble Izanagi and Izanami.

MAMA QUILLA Peruvian moon goddess.

MAMBRINO Legendary Moorish king whose golden helmet rendered the wearer invisible. In medieval romances it was sought by knights. In Cervantes' Don Quixote the hero believes that the brass basin, which the barber when caught in a rain storm claps on his head, is the enchanted helmet of Mambrino.

MAMELUKE One of a body of Circassian slaves sold by Genghis Khan to the sultan of Egypt as a standing army. In 1254 the mamelukes placed one of their members as ruler of Egypt, and they continued to have a voice in the government until 1811, when they were annihilated by wholesale massacre. The term is applied figuratively to an aggressive champion of the pope, as the Jesuits are called the pope's mamelukes.

MAMIT (MAMITUM) Sumerian curse demoness. Goddess of destiny.

MAMMON Syrian god of riches and worldliness. In Hebraic-Christian tradition god of unrighteousness. Ben Johnson in the Alchemist gives the name Sir Epicure Mammon to a worldly sensualist. In Milton's Paradise Lost Mammon is one of the fallen angels, and in Spenser's Faerie Queene the incarnation of the evils of wealth and miserliness. The word mammon is used to indicate avarice.

MAMMOTH Among Northeastern Siberians believed standing in the cosmic ocean holding up the world. When it moves it causes earthquakes.

MA-MO One of the eight classes of indigenous Tibetan gods; black-she-devils; disease mistresses who often are spouses of malignant demons.

MAMONA Same as Attabeira.

MAMPES In Menek Kaien (Malay peninsula) folklore guardian of Balan Bacham, the bridge of the dead, which spans the sea to Belet, the afterworld. Flowers grow on both sides of the bridge. Mampes conducts only good souls across it. Resembles Al Sirat, Gjolbridge, Pul Chinavad.

MAMRE Hebrew name meaning firmness. The cave of Machpelah, in which Abraham was buried, was adjacent to the town of Mamre, which was named after an Amorite prince who aided Abraham in the rescue of Lot from the burning Sodom.

MAMURIUS VETURIUS Roman celestial smith who executed the copies of the ancilia, the shield of Mars. A representative of the old year. Also portrayed as a shepherd god. His female counterpart was Anna Perenna. March 14 was the date of his celebration.

MAMZER In Jewish antiquity child of a union forbidden by Mosaic law.

MAMZRAUMANA Pueblo earth goddess. Identical with Tuwapontumsi.

MAN (1) Name of a gnostic Aeon. (2) Typifies the active principle in nature. Brain, fecundator, human race, knowledge, majesty, mystery, strength, sun, unity, wisdom. Symbolized by the color red, whatever is fiery, long, pointed, straight, or upright, as an arrow, dart, column, rod, shaft, spear, sword. In the West, personified by Adam. In Freemasonry an educated, purified, and restrained man is symbolized by a perfect or polished ashlar; a naked, ignorant, vicious man is symbolized by a rough ashlar. According to occultists, self-consciousness as opposed to woman, subconsciousness, and to the child, regenerated personality. A just man is typified by a cypress, a prosperous man by a green tree, a righteous man by a palm tree. Word akin to Min, Pan. See male. In early mythologies man typified order. Woman, chaos, without man's help, created the world; then out of nowhere man appeared, took control, and established order; thus out of chaos comes order. In Ainu tradition man represents cleanliness; because he is clean, his business is to make offerings to the gods. In Buddhism a mount of Yama, who stands on a man, a bull, or a woman. Christian emblem of Saint Matthew inasmuch as he represented the human side of Christ. See Evangelists. In Egyptian antiquity a man was carved on funeral urns to guard the stomach and large intestines. See Horus's four sons. In Hebraic-Christian tradition image of God. Woman came after man and caused him to be driven from Paradise, but he retained nobility and loftiness of soul. In Hinduism, spark of the Oversoul or vital fire known as Brahm.

Brass man. Manual worker. In Greek mythology Talus, creature fashioned by Hephaestus to guard Crete. He traversed the island twice a year; coming upon

any strange wayfarer, he made himself hot and embraced the stranger to death. Typifies the sun's scorching heat.

Black man. Satan.

Deformed man. In many cultures typifies an evil man; one who carries defeat in his body for all to see.

Eating a man. See cannibalism.

Man betrayed. A mythological motif is the betrayal of the sun hero by an earth, gloaming, or moon goddess in the interest of night or winter. Heroes so betrayed were Gilgamesh, Llew Llaw, Samson.

Man disguised. See man passing as a woman.

Man ferrying another across a stream. In Buddhism self-consciousness. See Sipa Khorlo.

Man Friday. A faithful and useful servant. From the savage in Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.

Man in an iron mask. Man of mystery. From the French state prisoner buried in 1703 under the name of Marchiali, whose identity never has been conclusively established. In modern fiction criminals are sometimes so portrayed.

Man in the moon. See Face in the moon.

Man of Belial. An evil man. The word Belial means wicked or worthless; the ungodly are called children or sons of Belial.

Man of blood. Any man of violence.

Man of blood and iron. Otto Prince von Bismarck; "blood" because of his policies; "iron" because of his will.

Man of gold. A man of wealth. According to Plato a guardian.

Man of iron. One with an indomitable will. According to Plato a manual worker.

Man of silver. According to Plato a soldier.

Man of Sorrows. The Messiah. Applied to Christ.

Man of wax. A model man, a fashion plate.

Man on horseback. The solar horseman; god of the sun crossing the sky. In some religions typifies death. Also symbolizes a man of authority or power, a conqueror, military dictator, unexpected leader. The appellation was given to General Ernest Boulanger, who rose to rank unexpectedly, and who frequently appeared on the streets of Paris mounted on a horse.

Man passing as a woman. A mythological theme suggesting that the young sun is under female tutelage until old enough to bear arms. In some tales the hero does not merely disguise himself as a woman but actually becomes a woman for a period of time. The belief that the sun was under female tutelage during certain stages is apparent in the Celtic stories. Cuchulainn goes to Scathach to learn the warrior craft and Gwydion tricks Arianrhod into giving their son arms. Greek heroes such as Achilles, Dionysus, Heracles, and others lived for a time disguised as girls in women's quarters of a palace and plied the distaff.

Man plucking fruit. In Buddhism indulgence or sensual enthrallment. See Sipa Khorlo.

Man and prostrate horse. In Buddhism mounts of Beg-tse, who stands on them.

Man scalped. In Pawnee tradition a man slain in battle and scalped is believed to become a ghost or magic being. Such men dwell in caves or haunt the wilds for shame keeps them from returning to their own people.

Man seated. Zeus, alluding to his immutable essence.

Man sexually assaulted. See Sexual assault.

Man's eye pierced with an arrow. In Buddhism mental and physical pain. See Sipa Khorlo.

Man with club (or sword). God, healer, savior. He appears in Christianity as a warrior saint.

Man working at forge. Celestial artisan, forger of the universe, master workman. Goibniu, Hephaestus, Ptah, Regin, Vulcan.

Old man. Old year, death, final conqueror, winter.

White man. An aspect of the sun or supreme deity. In almost all parts of the world deities of lights are conceived as white or with blond hair and blue eyes.

Winged man. Angel, Saint Matthew.

MANA (MANIA) Roman goddess about whom little is known. Probably a queen of the Manes, gentle and kind spirits of the dead.

MANABHOZHO (MANIBOZHO, MINABOZHO) In Algonquin mythology grandson of Nokomis, earth mother; son of West Wind. Elder brother or twin of Chibiabos. Sun god. Incarnation of vital energy, creator and restorer of earth, giver of animal food, elder brother or lord of beasts and birds. A healing divinity, he instituted the Midewiwin, sacred medicine feast. He was a warrior and a master of guile, thus a beneficent trickster. Among the Chippewas, he was the servant of Dzhe Manito, the good spirit. Originally worshiped in the form of a serpent, later as the Great Hare. He probably owes his important place in Algonquin legend to his prolific reproductive powers, his usefulness as a food, his speed. His ability to change his coat with the seasons enhanced his reputation as a magician. Although a benefactor of mankind, he was vain and sometimes stupid. Prototype of Michabo, Nanaboojoo, Nenaboj, Wabasso.

Manabozho and Chibiabos. Brothers in conflict; typifying prey and carnivore. Manabozho was author of life; Chibiabos, lord of the ghost world. Usually represented as hare, coyote, or rabbit and lynx, marten, or wolf, or as duck and buzzard, according to the section of the country. Among the Abnaki and Micmacs called Gluscap and Malsum; among the Menominee, Manabush (fire) and Wolf; among the Montagnais and Potawatomi called Messou and Lynx. Identical with the Iroquoian twins Yoskeha (Ioskeha) and Tawiscara.

MANABUSH Menominee analogue of Manabozho.

MANA-GARME See Maanegarm.

MANAH Arabic angelic goddess. Probably a giver of fertility. Her idol, the oldest known to the Arabs, was an unhewn stone. It was destroyed by Mohammed's orders.

MANALA Finno-Ugric underground world or world of the dead. Also called Tuonela. Compare Maksameri, Radien-aimo, Rutaimo, Yabmeaimo.

MANALAN-RAKKI Finno-Ugric underground hound which barks furiously. Resembles Cerebus.

MANAMA Chief deity of the Bagobo tribes of the Philippine Islands.

MANANNAN (MANANNAN MAC LIR) In Irish mythology a Tuatha De Danann deity. Son of Lir, mate of Fand and of Uchtdelbh. Father of Mongan and Niamh. Sea

god and lord of Tir na nOg, land of eternal youth (realm of the dead). Lug, the sun deity, was given to his care (the sun sinks into the sea); he trained his foster son in athletic feats and gave him a breastplate, which no weapon could pierce; a corselet, which preserved the wearer from wounds; the horse Enbarr, fleet as the spring wind; and a sword, the wound of which no one could survive. His wife Fand deserted him for the sun hero Cuchulainn. To win the love of Fiachna's wife, by whom he became the father of Mongan, he assumed the form of Fiachna; a legend which echoes that of Zeus and Alcmene. To peasants he gave good crops. He was the special guardian of Irishmen in foreign parts or at sea. Sailors invoked him as God of Headlands. His paradise consisted of thrice fifty islands, but his favorite haunts were the Isle of Man, to which he gave his name (he probably originated as a local god of the island), and the Isle of Arran, where he had a palace called Emhain of the Apple Trees. He endowed other gods with a mantle which made them invisible (thus the sun, moon, light and land are hidden by the sea). At his banquets, he fed deities from his pigs, which, like the boar Saehrimnir in Norse mythology, renewed themselves as soon as they were eaten (typifying the evolution of the seasons). Those who ate his pigs (fertility) never grew old. He gave the Tuatha De Danann immortality with Goibniu's brew. Capable of shape changes he frequently assumed the form of a bird. He had three legs and made great speed by using them in the manner of the spokes of a wheel. His possessions included a bag made of a crane's skin, in which he carried the treasure of the sea (eloquence of sea folk); a boat called Wave-sweeper, which propelled and guided itself; a cup which broke in pieces if three lies were told and reunited when three truths were uttered; a horse named Splendid Mane, swifter than the wind; and many famous weapons (waves), which never failed to slay. The apple and the hazel were sacred to him. When Christianity reached Ireland, he fled to Scotland. In a 16th century story he was portrayed as a serving man in the home of a noble. His music was such as men never had heard before; he bewitched people to slumber; was a conjurer, producing from his magic bag a boy, dog, hog, and lady, who climbed a silken thread which he tossed up to a cloud. He healed miraculously, took off a man's head, put it on again, and went from place to place, suddenly disappearing from each. His prototype in Welsh mythology is Manawyddan.

MANASSA Hindu snake goddess, sister of the serpent king Sesha. From the Sanscrit manas, meaning mind, origin of thought, the ego or individualizing principle sometimes called the rational or human soul.

MANASSEH Literally, causing forgetfulness. In Old Testament older son of Joseph. His descendants constituted one of the twelve tribes of Israel. Its sacred animal was the unicorn; its colors black, red, white; its gem amethyst or agate; its plant palm tree or vine. It ruled the zodiacal house Libra. Manasseh was also the name of a cruel tyrant of Judah until taken a prisoner by the Assyrians. When restored to his throne he devoted himself to undoing his former evils and, after a reign of fifty-five years, longer than that of

any other king of Judah, he died in peace.

MANAT (MANATUM) Nabataean goddess of fate and death. Mother goddess who fixed the destinies of mankind, cities, and nations. Represented by rectangular stones. In plural form Manawatu. Identical with Meni.

MANAWYDDAN Brythonic sea god, lord of the realm of the dead. Son of Llyr and Penardun; brother of Bran. Master of magic and useful crafts. After the battle with the sun deity Matholwych he was one of the seven to escape. In the war Bran was killed. Manawyddan lamented that the death of Bran left him landless, and Pryderi, son of Pwyll, gave him land in Dyfed (Annwfn), and he became ruler of Caer Sidi. Pryderi also gave him his mother Rhiannon as a wife. The land was cursed by Llewyd, a friend of Gwawl, to avenge an insult to Gwawl by Pwyll. Manawyddan instructed Pryderi and broke the curse. The land became fruitful, and Manawyddan became warder of the marvelous caldron of inspiration, which in later legend became famous as the Holy Grail. This is a fertility or time myth, in which Manawyddan, as lord of the underworld, is custodian of its wealth. Manawyddan probably was derived from the Irish god Manannan.

MANCHINEEL Tree symbolizing falsehood, hypocrisy.

MANCO CAPAC Inca god of the north. With Mama Ogllo, he was an offspring of the Sun and Moon, and with her descended from heaven to found a colony at the spot where they could sink the wedge their parents had given them into the ground. They founded Cuzco and became the progenitors of the Inca royal line. He became the planet Pirua (Jupiter), from which Peru derived its name. Probably identical with Ayar Manco. Resembles Izanagi.

MANDALA Buddhist magic circle used in invoking deities. In the center Buddha is portrayed within a lotus. The outer section is divided into four equal parts to represent air, earth, fire, water, and typifies the elements of circular motion. A ritual altar object is a rice mandala, symbolic offering of the universe. It is made of rice to represent all the continents of the Buddhist universe and is offered daily. Compares with the Christian wafer.

MANDARA Hindu sacred mountain. Used as a churning stick by Kasyapa when trying to obtain the ambrosia of the Milky Ocean. The mountain slipped into the underworld and, to remedy the disaster, Vishnu, in the form of a turtle, lifted it on his back.

MANDARANGAN In the mythology of the Bagobo people of the Philippines, evil being who, with his wife Darago, lives in sulphur fumes of a volcano. Together they control the fortunes of warriors and must be appeased by human sacrifice once a year.

MANDARAVA In Buddhism incarnation of a Dakini. She accompanies Padmasambhava on his wanderings, in human form, with a cat's head, or in other shapes.

MANDARIN A Chinese official; a title applied indiscriminately by strangers to one of the nine higher classes which had been entitled to wear a button (jewel)

on his hat. The word was first used by Portuguese colonists at Macao and is from the Malay mantri, counsellor, which is related to the Sanscrit mantra, counsel (man, to think). The jewels of the nine ranks were: 1, ruby; 2, coral (red opaque); 3, sapphire, 4, lapis lazuli (blue opaque); 5, crystal; 6, opalescent shell (white opaque); 7, burnished gold (yellow brilliant); 8, wrought gold (yellow opaque); 9, wrought silver. The whole body of mandarins were appointed for: 1, imperial birth; 2, long service; 3, illustrious deeds; 4, knowledge; 5, ability; 6, zeal; 7, nobility; 8, aristocratic birth. The word is frequently applied to over-pompous officials.

Mandarin duck. Conjugal fidelity.

MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN One who relates an exaggerated story. From the Travels related by Sir John.

MANDISHIRE In Siberian mythology he controls the ropes by which the three great fish who support the earth are tied to the pillars of heaven. He thus can raise or lower the earth. The shifting of the fish causes earthquakes. In central Asian mythology a creator god who changes himself into a turtle to support the earth he has made on the surface of the cosmic ocean. Adopted from Manjusri. Compare Mandara, Manzashiri.

MANDORLA Almond-shaped deity frame. Frequently given to Christ in pictures of the Last Judgment and to the Virgin Mary in representations of the Assumption. In the catacombs symbolic of perfect blessedness.

MANDRABUL'S OFFERING From gold to nothing. When Mandrabul found a goldmine in Samos, he offered Juno a golden ram; the next year he gave her one of silver; then one of brass. The fourth year, he gave her nothing.

MANDRAKE (MANDRAGORA) November 6 birthday flower. Symbolic of delirium, invulnerability, the male principle, rarity, umbilical cord. In the language of flowers: An uncommon thing; also I wound to soothe. Images carved from a mandrake were revered as good luck charms. Alchemists believed it was a lucky plant. It was thought to be an aphrodisiac, as well as pain destroyer and, in the middle ages, because of its medicinal qualities, was called witches' flower. Because of its narcotic properties a sleepy man is said to have eaten mandrake. The roots resemble the lower part of a man's body, its fruit, called love-apple, is said to provoke venery. Small doses supposedly make one vain of his beauty, a large dose makes one an idiot. The root is fabled to weep when pulled up and, anyone hearing the cry, dies. To satisfy the tree's desire for blood a dog formerly was tied to the bark and chased as the roots were about to come up, causing the dog to choke to death. Virgin Mary is likened to the healing mandrake root. Jews of antiquity believed it had the power of rendering barren women fruitful.

MANE Symbolic of wisdom. Akin to Sanscrit manas (mind).

MANEKO NOKO Japanese good-luck charm. The beckoning cat image used by shopkeepers to lure customers into their shops.

MANEROS Egyptian god of agriculture.

MANES Roman spirits of the dead, especially of dead ancestors and friends. Revered as beneficent and protecting ghosts to whom food and drink were offered. The mane is applied to the infernal region and to the punishments there inflicted. See Lares, Lemures.

MANFRED Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning man of peace.

MANGER In Christian tradition ignorance from which wisdom rises. Compare lotus. In Egyptian antiquity the Theban type bullpen or manger for herds of cattle was the hieroglyph for the city of Thebes and symbol of Amon-Ra, light god. Hebrew symbol of revelation.

MANI (1) Brazilian deity of food and medicine. (2) In Norse mythology son of Mundilfore, brother of Sol. Driver of the moon. He raised the two children, Hyuki and Bil, from the earth as they came from the well Byrgir, where they had obtained the magic song mead, and they became his companions on his moon journey. (3) Magic jewel of the Hindus; the jewel in the cobra's head obtained at the churning of the ocean. Amulet against all evils. Identified as the thunderbolt which Indra used against Vritra. Adopted by the Buddhists as the wish-granting or flaming pearl. Also a name of the mantra or six syllable prayer, "om, mani, padme, hum." So called from its most prominent word. In China symbolic of the trinity, Buddha, his word, and the priesthood. Used in making rosaries. Emblem of benefaction and wealth. Also called chintamani, cintamani. See Mantra.

Mani chho-khor. Tibetan Buddhist prayer wheel.

MANIA (MANIAE) (1) From man, to think, or from the Sanscrit manas, mind. (2) Greek abstract deity of a state of the body. (3) Etruscan underworld goddess, consort of Mantus. Also Mana.

MANIBOZHO Algonquin Great Hare or Rabbit. The common ancestor. Same as Manabhozho.

MANICHAEISM Religious concept of Persian teacher Manichaeus, the principal feature being a dualistic theology which represented a conflict between light (good) and darkness (evil) and included belief in the inherent sinfulness of matter. Devil coeternal with God.

MANIPLE In Anglican and Roman Catholic churches band of silk worn on the left arm. It alludes to the rope which bound Christ as he was led to Calvary. Symbolic of good works, penitence, and vigilance.

MA NISHTANA Literally, Wherefore is this night different: The first words of the four questions asked at the opening of the Jewish Seder service. The whole Seder (Passover dinner) service is intended as an answer to these questions. The replies explain the origin and significance of the Passover.

MANITO (MANIDO, MANITOU) Among Algonquin Indians an indweller, owner or power of a person or thing; spirit which dominates a force of nature. The full meaning of the word includes magic, medicine, mystery, power, spirit. When a manito relates to a good supernatural power, it is called Gitche-Manito; when to an evil, it is called Matche-Manito.

The good spirit is symbolized by an egg; the evil by a serpent. An amulet or fetish is also a manito, as is a tutelary spirit whose aid is sought in times of distress. Resembles inua, oki, orenda, otgon, wakanda.

MANJI Japanese pearl of flood. The pearl of ebb is called Kanji, and together they symbolize divine authority and life force. The jewels were the possessions of Hiko-hohodemi. The Manji, sometimes known as the Japanese swastika, is a word identical with Monji, personification of transcendental wisdom.

MANJUSRI In Buddhism a Bodhisattva of miraculous birth. Born out of a lotus without father or mother; a tortoise sprang from his face. God of learning and wisdom, he is a benevolent deity associated with good fortune and happiness. Name meaning enchanter, pleasing splendor. Probably the most ancient of his numerous names is Manjughosa, which means pleasant voice. Widely worshiped as a Dhyani-bodhisattva of a group of eight, he is better known in China and Tibet than in India, and grouped with Avalokita and Vajradhara in a triad. His sakti is Sarasvati, who is also the wife of Brahma. In his fierce form known as Yamantaka or Yamari (foe of Yama), celebrating his conquest over the death demon, who was depopulating the earth. His manifestations are four: 1) Dharmacakramanjusri, the soft-voiced lord of speech; 2) Siddhaikaviramanjughosa, white one with soft voice; 3) Simhanadamanjusri, lion-voiced charming splendor; 4) Tiksnamanjusri, charming splendor. He cleaves a sword and sits on a lion surrounded by clouds of ignorance. Sometimes he has a feminine appearance, explained by the fact that gods can change their sex. See Androgynous deities. His emblems are padma, prajnaparamita, pustaka, simhasana. In China called Wen-shu; in Japan, Monju; in Tibet, hJamdpal or Jam-pol or rNam-snan-mnon-byan. Siberian tribes adopted him as Mandishire.

MANKIND Created out of clay, stones, trees, or brought up from rivers, seas, or the underworld by the gods as a creature necessary for their happiness and to bring about the redemption of fallen gods by sacrifice. In some mythologies the descendant of a deity and a mortal, whose birth remains unexplained. Usually created pure and faultless and by degrees falls into an unworthy condition, to which the metals are ascribed. In the golden age, men were pure; in the silver age less pure; then followed the bronze age; when finally debased, the iron or present age came into being. According to medieval medical thought, like the universe (macrocosm), man (microcosm) was composed of four elements: air, earth, fire, water; four qualities: heat, cold, moistness, dryness; four temperaments: cholera, melancholy, phlegmatism, sanguineness. A predominance of one of the four temperaments was caused by a predominance of one of his four vital fluids; thus excessive cholera was caused by excessive yellow bile; melancholy, black bile; phlegmatism, phlegm; sanguineness, blood. Man's physical make-up was said to have a sympathetic relationship to the celestial spheres; the outermost belt of the zodiac governing his external anatomy; the inner circle of planets dominating his vicera. The moon, the closest to the center of the anthropocentric scheme and governing ter-

restrial fluids, such as tides, supposedly caused the decrease or increase of the humoral fluids in man.

MAN-LA A name of Bhaisajyaguru, the medicine Buddha. His eight special ritual objects are: bezoar, curdled milk, fruit, herbs, mercury, mirror, red lead, shell. His emblems are: kalasa, myrobalan, patra.

MANNA (MAN) Food from heaven; hence spiritual nourishment. The miraculous food supplied by God to the Israelites during their journey through the wilderness. Called angels' food, corn of heaven, true bread, it sprang every morning from the dew. It came in small round seeds, like pearls, was honey-sweet, and had to be gathered before melted by the rays of the sun. Thus life, sustenance, immortality; also honeyed words. Cognate Haoma, Soma. Interpreters believe the name is derived from the question repeated over and over by the Israelites when they first saw it, "Manhu" (What is it?).

MANNAHEIM (MANAHEIM) In Norse mythology earth, the home of man. Located between Muspelheim and Niflheim. Also called Midgard (Midgaard).

MANNEKIN-PIS The small bronze statue of a urinating Eros, which fills a fountain in the center of Brussels.

MANNUS In Norse mythology a name of the wolf-eyed hero Halfdan. Roman references represent him as the first man, who with his father Tuisco issued from the earth. Sons of Mannus, Hermanones, Ingvaeones, and Istaevones, are mentioned as progenitors of tribes. Name related to Manu.

MANOA A fabulous land of unbounded wealth. Fifteenth century adventurers searched for it between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, and many died. Its ruler, El Dorado, was said to be powdered daily with gold dust. The fable of El Dorado probably arose from an Indian ceremony. The name of the king was finally given to the legendary empire. See El Dorado.

MANOAH Hebrew name meaning rest. In Old Testament name of Samson's father.

MANON LESCAUT Heroine of a novel by the Abbe Prevost. She typifies one who prefers luxury to faithful love, and the Chevalier des Grieux, who is fatally intoxicated by her, follows her into a dissolute life.

MANTALINI A husband supported by a wife. The exquisite husband of Madame Mantalini, originally Muntle, in Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby.

MANTELLETTA In Roman Catholic Church sleeveless garment worn by bishops and other church dignitaries to signify limited jurisdiction or authority. When worn by cardinals and prelates of the papal court, made of red silk, except in penitential seasons, when the color is violet.

MANTICORE (MANTICHORA) Monster with the head of a man with a mustache and a triple row of shark's teeth. The body, that of a lion, had great power and speed; its poisonous tail was that of a serpent, the spikes of which could be thrown great distances with fearful accuracy. Its voice was a blend of trumpets and panpipes, and it preferred

humans to any other food. Probably a storm demon. Ctesias, a physician of ancient Greece, claimed to have seen the monster and described it as blood-red in color. It appeared on heraldic bearings of warriors. The word is from the Persian mardkhora meaning man-eater.

MANTIS An insect widely revered in Africa. Some tribes believe it brings good luck when it creeps on a person, and will not permit it to be killed. Among the Baronga believed to be a form of an ancestral spirit. The Thonga people consider it an emissary of the ancestor-gods. Used by the Zulus for divination. In Japan a symbol of courage. Called praying mantis from the manner in which it holds its fore legs while waiting for its insect prey.

MANTLE When enveloping a deity symbolizes the eternal, infinite, self-contained, unrevealed. It usually typifies a cloud, vapour, wind. In the East the mantle with which the officiating priest invests a king is called the womb, and the ceremony is regarded as one of rebirth.

Mantle of Elijah. Cloak thrown by Elijah over the shoulders of Elisha to indicate that he was invested with the prophet's office in Elijah's stead. Thus a prophet's cloak, any heritage of privilege or responsibility.

Mantle of fidelity. In an old ballad in Percy's Reliques a garment which does not become an unfaithful wife. When Guinevere tries it on it changes from green to red and from red to black and appears to be rent into shreds. Sir Kay's lady has as little success. Only Sir Cradock's wife is able to wear it. This theme, common in old tales, was used by Spenser in the incident of Florimel's girdle.

MANTO Daughter of Tiresias of Thebes. Probably a moon goddess. After the fall of the city, being homeless, she went from place to place, and ended her long wanderings on the spot where Mantua, Virgil's birthplace, was afterwards built.

MANTRA Six syllable Buddhist prayer or formula, "Om, mani, padme, hum," signifying the jewel (of creation) is in the lotus. Used in yoga system to express the union of the two parts, spirit and matter, male and female, or the conjunction of the divine pair. See Mani.

Mantrayana. Buddhist spell vehicle.

MANTUS Etruscan underworld deity, mate of Mania.

MANU Literally, man, thinker. In Hinduism one of a series of fourteen progenitors of the human race and authors of human wisdom. Each is to rule for a Manvantara (4,320,000 years or a Mahayuga), which is to be wiped out by a deluge. The present, Manu Vaivasvata, is the seventh. He is the reputed author of the code known as the Laws of Manu, which tells the story of the creation of the world and the state of the soul after death as well as all that pertains to caste, religious duties, etc. Manu is fabled to have sprung from the self-existing god Brahma or to have been the son of Vivasvant, and the brother of Yama. One day as he washed his hands, a small fish, an avatar of Vishnu, was in the water. At its request, he spared its life in return for a promise to be saved by the fish in the deluge, fated

to come. When the fish grew to a great size, Manu put it in the ocean, and it instructed Manu to build a ship. When the flood came the fish towed the ship until it rested on Mount Himalaya. When the waters subsided Manu went down from the heights with Ila (personification of sacrifice) and renewed the human race. He was the originator of the cult of Agni (fire) and of soma (ambrosial wine), and to him soma was brought by a bird. Thus he was first man, first law giver, inventor of the sacrifice, and survivor of a deluge. Parallels Deucalion, Mena, Minos, Noah. See Manvantara.

MANUAI Admiralty Islands first man, who is himself a creator. He cuts down a tree with an ax and commands the trunk, which he has shaped, to become a woman. When the image comes to life, he takes her as his wife.

MANUSHCITHRA (MINUCIHR) Iranian hero descendant and successor of Thraetaoma. A great culture hero and shah, during his reign he built canals. Sama, the grandfather of Rustam, was his most prominent vassal, and aided him in his conquests. In Pahlavi literature his name signifies born on Mount Manush. It also is interpreted to mean offspring of Manu. Sacred kings usually are construed to be fertility deities.

MANUSIBUDDHA A mortal Buddha, manifestation of a Dhyani-bodhisattva. They are five and for a short time live on earth in Nirmanakaya, the ascetic and mortal body, to teach the doctrine. Buddhas of compassion who, to assist suffering humanity, refuse the heaven life in order to return to incarnation more quickly. They are bare-headed, wear monastic garments without ornaments, and generally have long-lobed ears, the urna, and usnisa. They are: 1) Krakucchanda, 2) Kanakamuni, 3) Kasyapa, 4) Sakyamuni, 5) Maitreya (future Buddha).

MANVANTARA In Hinduism a Manu period consisting of 72 divine Yugas, each ruled over by a Manu. The present is the seventh Manventara and ruled over by Manu Vaivasvata. It is the outbreaking of the creative principle, the period of cosmic life which lies between two pralayas (4,320,000 years). See Manu, Yuga.

MANY-BREASTED GODDESS Cosmic milk provider. The Ephesian Artemis was such a goddess.

MANYU Literally, wrath. Vedic abstract god. He is of irresistible might and self-existent. He glows like fire, slays Vritra, grants victory to Indra, bestows wealth, protects his worshipers, and slays his foes.

MAN-ZAI (BAN-ZAI) Japanese dance of long life. Name means ten thousand years. Ancient dance in which a dancer-singer and a drummer call at all homes wishing everyone a life of ten thousand years, good health and good fortune. A New Year's (Shin-yen) performance.

MANZAN GORMO Buriat mother goddess. Her milk was so plentious it overflowed and formed the Milky Way. Compare Hera, Khotun.

MANZASHIRI According to the Kalmucks the world was formed from the body of Manzashiri, earth from his body, fire from the warmth of his interior organs,

grass from his hair, iron from his bones, the seven planets from his teeth, the stars from his back, the sun and moon from his eyes, trees from his blood vessels, water from his blood. He was adopted from the Buddhist Manjusri. Compare Pan-ku, Purusa, Ymir.

MANZET Egyptian bark of dawn; ship of Ra. Compare Mesenktet.

MAO In the Chinese zodiac seven stars in the Pleiades, the western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the cock; element, sun. A period of success in government.

MAON A Hebrew place name meaning habitation. Radically ma-on, which yields one-mother; moon.

MAP Exploration, geography, travel. Dream significance: long journey.

MAPLE March 13 birthday flower, symbolic of conjugal love, earthly happiness, reserve, retirement. Its bright autumnal colors typify past happiness. Because it fades early, it suggests transitoriness. The word is akin to maypole, and formerly was spelled mapul or maypol. In Japan called Momiji; also dokugeso or poison-dispelling plant, because of the idea that it absorbs all infection from the air.

Maple leaf. Emblem of Canada. In Japan symbolizes jilted.

Maple tree and deer. In Japan autumn. The crimson of the maple leaf is associated with the melancholy whining of the deer; also with the bright moon of autumn. If a torii is in the background of a picture, the animal is the deer of Nara.

Red or yellow maple leaf. Autumn, the waning year.

MAPONOS A Gaulish sun-god. In Wales called Mabon; a follower of Arthur.

MARA (1) Buddhist spirit of evil, assailer or temper of Sakyamuni. Demon who, with his daughters, carnal desire, sexual pleasure, and thirst, as temptresses, sought to divert Buddha's attention. On the Hill of the Vulture Cavern, in the form of a vulture, he sought to interrupt the meditation of Ananda, disciple of Buddha. Also known as Kama, Namuci; identical with the Hindu Mrtyu. Resembles Satan and the tempter of Saint Anthony. (2) Virgin Mary. (3) In Old Testament the well of bitter waters (spirit), which were miraculously sweetened when Moses tossed the branch of a tree into the spring. Also Marah, meaning bitterness. (4) Scandinavian hag of nightmare, which tried to smother sleepers. (5) Serbian name of Cinderella, suggesting the phosphoric flashing of the surface of the sea.

MARABOUT Mohammedan hermit or recluse; a holy man or saint. Also the desert hut of a religious recluse, or his tomb.

MARAKAYIKAS (MA) Japanese goblins.

MARAKI-HAU Half human, half monster of ancient Maori carvings.

MARANATHA Derived from two Syriac words meaning the Lord cometh, it has been commonly understood to mean the Lord will come and execute the curse of condemning those who do not love him; at the same time the opposite is implied, that is, the Lord will come to reward those who love him. The Jews have taken

it as a form of anathematizing.

MARARISVAN Literally, he that grows in his mother. Hindu lightning-god, thundercloud. Messenger of Vivasvant. Bringer of fire to men. Resembles Prometheus.

MARATHON BULL In Greek mythology bull (scorching sun or drought), which ravaged crops and men. Killed by Theseus (fertile sun).

MARAWA Melanesian spider, creator of life and death; enemy of Qat. When Marawa saw Qat create men and women, he did likewise, and then buried his creations for seven days. When he dug up the bodies they were lifeless and decomposed, this being the origin of death among men.

MARBLE Authority, cold beauty, death, deity, inflexibility, power, worship. Figuratively, one who is unmoved. Typifies government buildings, mausoleums, palaces, temples. Dream significance: unfeeling friend.

MARCH (MARHAUS) In Brythonic legend son of Meirchion. A deformed deity with animal features; god of the underworld; opponent of King Arthur, Sir Gawain, and other sun deities. Arthur desired his swine (fertility held under ground during the winter months). Although Arthur resorted to deceit and even attempted theft, he was unsuccessful. In later romances March appears as the cowardly and treacherous King Mark, husband of Iseult and uncle of Tristan. Equates with Math and Morc; also with Hades and Pluto.

MARCH In ancient zodiacs, the sun entered Aries, the first month of the year, on a date corresponding approximately to March 21 of modern calendars. Name derived from the Roman god of war, Mars. The wind-rejoicing month. Its birthstone is the aquamarine or bloodstone; its color is red; its zodiac sign the Ram. In China its emblems are the tree peony and dragon. In the Occident generally personified by a man digging in a vineyard.

Ides of March. March 15. Fatal day. From the warning received by Julius Caesar from a soothsayer that the day would be one of disaster and fatal to him. Caesar was assassinated as predicted.

Mad as a March hare. Erratic, freakish. From the actions of the hare in the breeding season.

March fifteenth and twenty-seventh. Roman feast days in honor of Attis and Cybele.

March fourteenth. Day on which the Roman deity Mamurius Veturius was honored. A man dressed in skins, supposedly representing the celestial smith who also was the god of the old year, was led through the streets and beaten by the Salii, who then thrust him out of the city.

March mad. Greatly excited, rash. The allusion is to the type of weather of the season.

March twenty-fifth. Lady Day; day for worship of Virgin Mary, the Queen of Heaven. In Rome the miraculous conception of the Blessed Virgin Juno (Hera in Greek mythology) was celebrated.

MARCIA Feminine name from a Roman family name; also feminine form of Mars.

MARCO POLO Adventurer, traveler. One who spends years in the service of a foreign monarch. Relating to the Venetian who became a member of the

diplomatic staff of Kublai Khan.

MARCUS (MARCELLUS, MARK) Masculine name from the Latin, probably from the Roman god Mars. Feminine form Marcella.

MARDI GRAS The last day of the Lent carnival celebrated in Paris, Rome, etc. with great merrymaking and revelry. Shrove Tuesday. Formerly in Paris a fat ox was paraded through the streets, crowned with a fillet, and accompanied by mock priests and a band playing on tin instruments in imitation of a Roman sacrificial procession. Also known as Big Tuesday, Fat Tuesday, Festive Tuesday. In the United States, New Orleans is famed for its Mardi Gras carnival, which includes a month of festivities.

MARDOLL (MARDAL, MOERTHOLL) An aspect of Freyja. Name means shining over the sea, and suggests the Norse sun goddess sinking into the sea, the golden shimmer on the water appearing like gold.

Mardoll's tears. Gold.

MARDUK (BEL MARDUK, BELOS, MERODACH) Originally a local city of Babylon god of the spring sun associated with compassion and healing. When Hammurabi came into power and organized the city states of Accad and Sumer, Marduk became the supreme god of the Assyrian and Babylonian pantheons, and was invested with prerogatives as well as the name of Bel (Lord). He was accounted the mortal (the sun dies daily) son of Ea (sea) and Damkina (sky). In one version his birth was marvelous; he was created in Apsu of Ea. From his infancy he was the wisest of the wise, and Damkina caused him to be nourished at the breasts of several goddesses. The wife of Marduk was Zerpanitum.

The Marduk epic has been preserved in seven tablets, corresponding to the six days of creation and the day of rest as given in the Bible. They are: 1- Creation from the vast slimy waste of primordial gods headed by Apsu, Tiamat, and Mummu. The destruction of Apsu and Mummu by Ea. 2- Tiamat creates eleven monsters that spit out poison (darkness, drought, winter) to attack the gods Anu, Bel, and Ea, who ask Marduk to undertake the task of slaying Tiamat. Marduk agrees to do so if granted immortality. 3- Anu, Bel, and Ea hold a feast and select Marduk to lead the forces against Tiamat. 4- Marduk is made immortal. He seizes the tablets of fate from Kingu. From the body of Tiamat he creates heaven and earth and the sea. 5- Marduk places the eleven monsters in heaven along with his own star Sirius (or Jupiter), chief light of the firmament, to make the twelve mansions of the zodiac. 6- Gods pay homage to Marduk with a hymn of praise and ask for someone to pay them honor, so Marduk brings Kingu before Ea, who slays Kingu and makes a man from his blood. 7- Marduk absorbs fifty-one names and assumes the form of each of the deities.

Marduk was lord of many existences. He invented the calendar; he was mediator between gods and men; he was the avenging sun, which descended into the realms of darkness, thus a resurrected god; he was thunder and sky, the creator which fashioned the Euphrates and Tigris as well as plant life; he was the wind which gave the air of life, and he molded seven destructive winds with which he attacked Tiamat. He changed his form with

that of Ishtar; in January and February, she was Iku (Capella, the she-goat); in May and June, he was Iku (see Androgynous deities); each month he was a different star. He was two-headed, four-eyed and four-eared, with fire blazing from his mouth, suggesting he was the sky of morning and evening which extended into the four directions with the blazing sun. He pastured the gods like sheep. His name resolved from amar-ud, youth of the sun, and passed into Accadian as Amaruduku, whence Amaraduk, then Marduk. In an ancient pantheon he was called Asar, meaning unknown, then Asaru, bestower of husbandry. In the Old Testament, Bel (Lord) frequently meant Marduk. He also was known as Tutu, He who set the universe in order and created all things anew. The spring sun, his great festival was begun at the Spring equinox. It was a resurrection or New Year feast and the ceremonies were based largely on episodes of the epic of creation. His attributes are: a cedar cone, dog; the dragon Tiamat; eagle or falcon perched on a forked pole; goat; lance on a throne; lightning trident and thunderstone; lion; spade, tablets of fate; two thrones with tiaras resting on them and another on which lies an unknown scaled monster. Prototype of Heracles, Mithras, Tammuz, Zeus. Marduk probably meant bold; odach of Merodach also appears in Odakon, the name of a Philistine sun-deity. Merodach is undoubtedly the source of Meriadek, name of the patron saint of Brittany.

MARE A word for the sea; suggesting its glittering light. Used as a name or source for the name of the great mother or virgin goddess: Maia, Mari, Maria, Mary, Miriam, Myrrha. The mare (female horse) form was given to fertility goddesses or earth mothers: Demeter, Epona, Isis. Earth, like the mare, carries food and people. The hag or hobgoblin, especially the one producing nightmares; the nightmare itself.

Go on Shank's mare. Walk; go afoot.

Gray mare. A wife who rules her husband; from the proverb which states the gray mare is a better horse.

Mare's nest. An imaginary discovery that brings ridicule on the claimant.

MAREMMA A wild and swampy region, especially one noted for maleria. From the marshy unhealthy region near the seashore in Tuscany mentioned by Dante in the Inferno.

MARGARET (GRETA, GRETCHEN, MADGE, MAE, MAG, MAGGIE, MAISIE, MAMIE, MARGARITA, MARGARITE, MARGOT, MARGUERITE, MAY, MEG, PEG, PEGGY, RITA) Feminine name from the Greek through the Latin, meaning pearl.

MARGUERITE Flower symbolizing innocence. Sun emblem. See gorsedd.

MARI Ancient goddess who ruled at Amari in Minoan Crete and at Mari on the Euphrates, and for whom the Egyptians called the island of Cyprus Ay-mari. Name meaning fruitful mother; from ma (mother) and rim(to bear), and related to Marian, Marienna, Miriam, which are derived from Ama or Anna, thus in turn related to such names as Ariadne, Arianrhod, Athena.

MARIA (MARIE) Feminine name; Italian and Spanish form of

Mary. In some localities a designation of Cinderella.

Black Maria. A patrol wagon. In the early days of the motion picture industry, the name given to the first revolving stage.

Maria Wainscot. A name variant of Cinderella. Also Maria Wood. Wood is symbolic of healing.

MARIA-KWANNON Japanese combination of Mary and Kwannon.

MARIAMMA (MARAMMA, MARI MATA) A goddess worshiped near Madras. A malignant-disease bringer, she personifies cholera, smallpox, and other fatal diseases. Feared more than loved, her worship consists of propitiatory sacrifices. She is of recent origin and is said to be named after Virgin Mary.

MARIANNE (MARIAN, MARIANA, MARIANNA, MARIENNA, RENA) Feminine name; Mary plus Anna, meaning fruitful mother. The name is given to the personification of the French Republic on coins, etc.

MARICI (MARICHI) Buddhist feminine Bodhisattva. Emanation of Vairocana. Goddess of dawn. Her name signifies she who radiates light or she with the rays of light. Her color is red, white, or yellow; her emblems are the asoka (red flower), capa (bow), pasa (noose), surya (sun). In Tibet called O-zer-chem-ma or Thod-zer-c'an-ma.

MARIE ANTOINETTE A beautiful, extravagant, frivolous, naive woman with much personal charm. From the queen of France, executed during the French Revolution.

MARIETTA In some localities a designation of Cinderella.

MARIGOLD January 15 birthday flower. Symbolic of cares, cruelty in love, grief, pain. A sun emblem; emblem of Virgin Mary. In heraldry typifies devotion, piety.

African or French marigold. Avarice, jealousy, vulgar-mindedness.

MA-RIKO-RIKO In Maori mythology the first woman. She was created by Arohi-rohi (Mirage) from the Sun's warmth and also of Echo. Name signifies glimmer.

MARINA In Elizabethan drama the daughter of Pericles, born at sea and believed murdered by those in whose charge she was left. When a grown woman, she is miraculously restored to her father. Thus one who returns to life transfigured and transformed. The name is from the Latin, signifying from the sea.

MARINER'S COMPASS Constellation in the Southern Sky, also known as Nautical Box and Pyxis.

MARINE SERVICE In the United States symbolized by an anchor crossed by two service rifles.

MARION Masculine and feminine name; equivalent of Mary.

MARISHITEN Japanese Buddhist god of war; inspector of the four worlds (North-South-East-West). Protector of those faithful to the teachings of Buddha.

MARITCHI In Chinese Buddhism mother-of-the-bushel. She dwells in the stars that form the Dipper in Ursa Major, and is worshiped by sailors. Represented with eight arms, which hold various weapons and religious insignia.

MARIUCELLA In some localities a designation of Cinderella, interpreted to be a derivative of the glittering light of the sea.

MARJATTA In the Kalevala virgin mother of the child who supplants Vainamoinen. She conceived by eating a cranberry which called out to her to eat it, "before the slug comes." When the hour of birth came she was turned out of doors and sought refuge in a stable, where the child was born. Marja is a Finnish word for berry. The legend combines elements of the Cybele-Attis and Mary-Christ tales.

MARJORAM June 1 birthday flower symbolizing blushes.

MARJORIE (MARGE, MARGERY) Feminine name; variant of Margaret.

MARK (MARCUS) (1) In the New Testament one of the four apostles. Evangelist who converted Egyptians to Christianity. Likened to a lion. See evangelists. (2) In Arthurian romances the cowardly and treacherous king of Cornwall (in some versions king of the whole of Britain). Husband of Iseult-the-Fair and uncle of Tristan. He supposedly had horse's ears and often is called the Brythonic Midas. Derived from March, son of Meirchion, an underworld god of earlier legend. See Iseult.

MARKA Hindu demon.

MARK OF THE BEAST Originally, the brand 666 of a pagan. Used metaphorically for one who bears signs of being devoted to an unworthy cause.

MARKO KRALJEVIC Literally, Marko son of the king. Serbian national hero who also has a prominent place in Bulgarian and Rumanian legend. He supposedly lived 300 years, fighting foreign oppressors, especially the Turks, all his life.

MARMADUKE (DUKE) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning servant of Madoc.

MAROCAEL (MACHCHAEL) Taino Indian watchman who at night guarded the cave from which the human race came forth. Once, delaying his return into the cave until after dawn, the sun transformed him into a stone. His metamorphosis represents the first race being refused entrance into the cave when the sun rose because the individuals sought to sin.

MAROCCO (MOROCCO) Marvelous horse said to belong to a man named Banks. Frequently mentioned in Elizabethan literature, Marocco supposedly climbed Saint Paul's steeple.

MAROON Color which carries the personality traits of a martyr; those favoring maroon are steadier and more temperate than the red type. See red.

MAROR A dish of ground horseradish served at the Jewish Passover feast or Seder. Symbolic of the bitterness which the Egyptians inflicted upon the Jews.

MAR-PA In Tibetan Buddhism disciple of Atisa; predecessor and teacher of Mila-re-pa. Founder of Kargyu-pa Sect, whose chief apostle was Mila-re-pa. An historical person deified. His emblems are a kapala and pustaka.

MARPESSA In Greek mythology beautiful maiden courted by Apollo and by the mortal Idas. Fearing

the god would forsake her when she lost her youth, she decided in favor of Idas.

MARQUIS OF CARABAS In Perrault's Puss in the Boots a penniless young miller who, aided by his cat, obtains a great fortune. In a song by Beranger a typical aristocrat, who believes the world exists solely for his pleasure.

MARRIAGE Symbolized by clasped hands, orange blossoms, orange-yellow color, myrtle, plain gold band ring, pair of doves, pair of linked rings. In Japan by a black and red pine tree, wild goose. In Russia by a horse. See Matrimony.

Left hand marriage. A morganatic marriage. So called because the parties pledge their troth by taking each other by the left hand.

Marriage ceremony. Fertility ritual; originally intended as sympathetic magic to bring fertility to the land as well as to those married. In some religions a royal marriage constituted a symbolic ritual of death and birth in which names were changed. See Israel.

Marriage of a god and goddess. Anciently believed to bring about the fertility of the soil and increase in crops.

Marriage of a man to the arm or foot of a father-in-law. To the ambitious man of the Kwakiutl Indians of North America who sought to accumulate titles and wealth, marriage to the daughter of an important chief was desirable. If such a chief had no marriageable daughter, alliances were made by the prospective son-in-law marrying the right arm or left foot of a chief. In these pretended marriages privileges were transferred and ceremonies were performed as in a real marriage.

Marriage of mortals and divinities. Marriages to celestial spirits account for the divine heritage of man. Compare Beauty and the beast; Divine-human marriages.

Marriage with unseen groom. A theme which appears in light myths. The bride is usually the dawn, who is instructed not to gaze upon her husband, the sun. Curiosity or jealousy prompts her to disobey instructions; his unveiled splendor is too dazzling for her, and he disappears from her sight or the fire of his light kills her. This motif appears in the story of Eros and Psyche; the story of Zeus and Semele has something of this element.

MARROW In Chinese mythology the marrow in the bones of P'an Ku (see) became pearls and precious stones.

MARS (MAMERS, MAVORS) (1) Originally Italian farmers worshiped Mars as a deity of spring growth and vegetation who vanquished the powers of winter, in which character he was called Sylvanus. Later, as strider, Roman war god, he was the second most important deity in the pantheon, eclipsed only by Jupiter. In this character his surname was Gradivus. He also was the protecting deity who watched over the welfare of the state, in which role he was called Quirinus. As Father Mars or Marspiter (Maspiter), he was the father of Romulus and Remus and founder of cities. His sister-wife was the goddess Bellona; Venus was his mistress. His shield or ancile was sent to him from heaven. The destiny of Rome was bound to its safety. To avoid its theft, eleven identical shields were placed beside it in his temple and entrusted to the

care of his twelve priests, the Salii. His festivals, the Agonium Martiale, Equiria, Tubilstrium held in March, the month named after him, and the Armilustrium and Equus October, held in October, marked the opening and closing of the campaign season. At the Equus October, chariot races were held, after which the right hand horse of the winning team was sacrificed to him. In ancient times humans, especially prisoners of war, were sacrificed to placate him. A lustrum, ceremony of expiation and purification of the entire Roman people, was made by one of the census in the Campus Martius at the conclusion of the quinquennial census. Among medieval alchemists Mars designated tin. The color red, a helmet, shield and spear were his attributes. Animals consecrated to him were the horse, vulture, wolf, and woodpecker. The name is related to Mark, martial, smart, and to Mrnati, Sanscrit for he crushes or destroys. Counterpart of Greek Ares. (2) Martial planet; fourth in order from the sun, ruler of the zodiacal houses Aries and Scorpio; lord of Tuesday. In astro-mythology the hostile planet, responsible for unchaining catastrophies, such as earthquakes, tempests, wars. Star of brutality and wrath, the fast destroyer, and of initiative and will; protector of soldiers and warmakers. Those born under its influence are mockers, night walkers, thieves, and persons inclined to violent sensuality. It represents an intelligence of excitement. Astrologists assign the color red and the musical note C natural to it. It is pictured by a ray shooting from the sun like an arrow (of heat), said to typify the shield and spear of the god. In Mohammedanism planet presiding over executioners and all other blood shedders.

MARSDEN Masculine name from Old English, meaning from marsh valley.

MARSENA Hebrew name meaning worthy.

MARSHAL Masculine name, special use of the noun in the sense of farrier.

MARSHMALLOW February 5 birthday flower, symbolic of beneficence, consent, bachelorhood.

MARSK STIG Hero of Danish ballads. Like Robin Hood, a champion of the people against a tyrannous king. Probably a light hero.

MARSTON Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the place by the water.

MARSYAS Probably originally a Phrygian wind or nature god resembling Pan. In Greek mythology a satyr, said to be the son of Hyagnis, a lightning god. Famous for his flute playing, he challenged Apollo to a musical contest. Apollo added his voice to the strings of his lyre and won, but for Marsyas's presumption, Apollo flayed him alive. The river Marsyas was formed from his blood. As one mutilated, Marsyas is a fertility god of the type of Attis.

MARTANO In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a braggart and coward.

MARTELLO Italian watch tower, originally a defense against pirates. So called for the reason watchmen rang the alarm by striking a bell with a martello or hammer. In medieval water marks the battlement of a martello was

formed of three M's, for the three Marys or for the three truths, good thought, good deed, good word.

MARTHA (MATTY, PATTY) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning ruler of the house. In New Testament sister of Lazarus and Mary of Bethany, disciple of Jesus. See under saints.

MARTIN Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of Mars, warlike.

MARTINMAS (MARTILMAS, MARTLEMAS) Feast of Saint Martin or Martle, which took the place of the Vinalia or feast of Bacchus, a pagan harvest festival celebrated on November 11. The custom of the feast was to lay in provisions or sustenance (food with names derived from the radical sus) for the long winter months. In Germany, the festivities included a feast of sausages, and in many sections of Europe the sow was eaten. In winter called Martin Mass to distinguish it from the feast of Saint Martin on July 4.

MARTLET In Heraldry a footless swallow which typifies a younger brother who subsists by the wings of merit and virtue.

MARTTANDA Vedic sun deity. Eighth son of Aditi by the sun; brother of the Adityas. Aditi cast him from her, and then brought him back to the gods, suggesting the setting of the sun at night and its return in the morning.

MARTYR Literally, witness. Applied to one who submits to or witnesses death rather than forswear his beliefs, specifically the early Christians who suffered torture and death for their religion. By extension, one who suffers from ill-health or a misfortune.

Martyred saint. One who dies, rises again, and becomes a god. A dying god, which see. Symbols of Christian martyrdom are: banner, cross, crown, crown of thorns, fire, ladder, lantern, nails, palm leaf, purple or red color, red rose, scourge, spear, sword, whipping post.

MARUTS Hindu storm and wind deities. Sons of Rudra and Prsni; husbands of Rodasi, who goes in their car; also associated with the goddess Indrani. They are said to number thrice seven (21) or thrice sixty (180). Faithful henchmen of Indra, they help him in his fights against Vritra and other adversaries, are givers of abundant food and life, and are included in the sacrifice offered in Indra's honor. They are armed youths, who perform the sword dance as a fertility ritual. When not associated with Indra evil is said to come from them. They are cloud shakers, roar like lions, sway mountains, uproot forests, and are swift as thought. They can be heard crackling their whips as they go on their way. After their mightiest exploits, they resume the form of the newly born, thus they are fierce, yet playful as calves. They sometimes are identified as souls of the dead who have gone into the wind; in later legends, they are said to be the celestial counterparts of the Vaisyas, the commonfolk of earth. They are described as black-backed swans or four-tusked boars. Under the name of Rudras they are companions of their father. As sword dancers and noise makers, they probably are the prototype of the Curetes; as warriors they are the prototype of Ares and Mars.

MARVEL OF PERU November

7 birthday flower, symbolic of timidity.

MARVIN (MERLIN, MERVIN) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning sea and hill, and from the French, meaning more wine.

MARY (MARA, MARIA, MARIAN, MARIANNE, MARIE, MARIETTA, MARION, MAURA, MAUREEN, MAY, MINNIE, MIRIAM, MOLLY) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning bitter, rebellion. According to some interpreters derived from Mara; according to others, from Miriam. In occult teachings derived from Mare, the sea, symbolizing the changefulness and charm of woman, her illusiveness and mysteriousness. (2) Name of the Virgin, which see under saints. (3) a Jewess who, during the siege of Jerusalem, to keep her child from becoming captive, devoured him. A legend which suggests a fertility myth of the Cybele-Attis, Ishtar-Tammuz type. (4) According to the Koran the daughter of Imran, and one of the four perfect women. (5) In some localities a designation of Cinderella.

MARYLAND Emblem: black-eyed Susan; motto: Fatti Maschi Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words); Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti Nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-will Hast Thou Covered Us); nicknames: Cockade, Old Line.

MARZUCCO One who pardoned the murderer of his son; mentioned in Dante's Inferno.

MARZYANA Slavic grain goddess or earth mother; identified with Ceres (Demeter).

MASABO African ghost house of bee-hive style, source of structure for the omphalos shrine of Apollo.

MASAN Hindu ghost who comes from the ashes of the funeral pyre. He is a hideous black demon and afflicts children with disease, especially consumption by throwing funeral ashes over them. The Masan usually wanders about in the form of a child, but sometimes takes the shape of a bear.

MASAUWU Hopi Indian god of death, fire, might, and war.

MASCULINE COUNTENANCE ON A WOMAN In Italy typifies solid and profound judgment. Probably related to ancient conception of androgynous deities.

MASHALLAH Literally, as God wills or God is great. An exclamation among Mohammedans; also worn as a talisman for protection against all calamities.

MASHENOMAK (MISIKINEBIK) In Menominee legend aquatic monster who devoured fishermen; eventually destroyed by Manabush.

MASHU AND MASHTU Babylonian twin brother and sister. Children of Nannar. Lunar boy and girl corresponding to the Teutonic pair called Hyuki and Bil.

Mashu Mountains. In Gilgamesh epic, land in the far west; land of the setting sun; otherworld.

MASHYA AND MASHOYI (MASHA AND MASHYOI) Iranian first human pair. They sprang from gold, the seed of Gaya Maretan, primeval man, which had been planted in the earth. They were fifteen years of age, in the East regarded the perfect age, when they were born. Their children were Siyakmak and Nashak.

Mashya and Mashoyi were the first king and queen of Iranians. They were born in the form of a tree with one stem and fifteen leaves, indicating they were ancestors of the fifteen races of mankind. When changed into the shape of human beings they received souls. While still a tree they brought forth fruit representing the varieties of mythical primitive men. Their myth is duplicated by that of Yima and Yimak.

MASK Deception, hypocrisy. According to the facial expression, typifies comedy, fright, terror, tragedy. Anciently, a prophylactic face to frighten away disease demons, evil spirits, or profane eyes. Dream significance: betrayal, lies. In Borneo and Sarawak an aspect of a ghost; worn in dances. In Chinese drama a black face typifies a rough honest person; a red face, a sacred person; a white face, a cunning and treacherous but dignified person; a white nose, a comedian. By Finno-Ugrics worn at bear feasts to prevent the dead bear from recognizing the frolicers and casting a spell of death on them. In primitive Greek religion used to inspire terror. An ugly female face or bogey was an aspect of Praxidike, and worn by a priest or priestess when performing the ceremony of striking Underground Folk (death demons) with rods. Later, in Greek drama, a comic mask represented Thalia, a tragic mask represented Melpomene. In Lamaism, to instill into the minds of the laity the terrible aspects of punishments in Nyalwa, Tibetan priests wear weird masks during religious dances. Among Melanesians worn in dances to represent ghosts of ancestors. Among the Pueblo nations masks typify the shields hiding the manlike beings of the sun and moon and the clouds or screens concealing the manlike rain beings.

MASON Masculine name from a family name; also special use of noun.

MASONIC LODGE Typifies a microcosm; the world in miniature.

MASS DROWNING OF WOMEN Refers to the conquest of priestesses by a priesthood. In the Celtic tale of Blodeuwedd, when she is being pursued by Gwydion, her maidens jump into the sea. In Greek mythology the curing of the mad daughters of Proeteus by Melampus, who washed away their madness, and the death of the fifty Pallantid priestesses at Athens, may be interpreted in this sense.

MASSACHUSETTS Emblem: the mayflower bloom; motto Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty); nicknames: Bay, Cod, Old Colony.

MASTER LEONARD In medieval demonology grand master of the witches' Sabbath. His body was that of a goat; he had a black human face and three horns, with which he marked the initiated.

MASTER MASON In ancient art represented as an old man leaning on a staff, his long white beard upon his chest, his deep piercing eyes sheltered by heavy brows. In Freemasonry one who has completed his labors and works on the spiritual plane of esoteric learning.

MASTER THIEF In mythology usually the wind. He is portrayed

as a youth, despised for what appears to be his timidity and weakness. No human eye can trace the path by which he flees with his booty. When his work is done he again appears meek and no one suspects him. Sometimes the master thief is a drought demon. Some famous legendary thieves are the architects of the treasury of King Rhampsinitos, Autolycus, Cacus, the forty thieves in Arabian Nights, Hermes, Mercury, Shifty Lad in the Scotch Highland story.

MASTIPHAL In demonology a prince of darkness.

MASTODON Among the Mayas venerated as an image of the supreme deity on earth, probably because it was the largest and most powerful of creatures.

MASUBI Shinto god of growth.

MATA In Irish mythology four-headed and hundred-legged monster captured single-handed by Dagda. Dagda dragged him to the Stone of Benn, where he killed his captive. Personifies drought or winter.

MATA HARI Courtesan, espionage agent. From the dancer on the French stage executed by the French as a spy for the Germans in 1917. Her real name was Gertrude Margarete Zelle. The Malayan word matahari, meaning sun, probably suggested her stage name; thus, she was the eye of the morning.

MATALI In Hindu mythology charioteer, councilor, and friend of Indra. His daughter Gumakesi by Sudharma was so beautiful, neither among gods, demons, men, nor seers was Matali able to find a husband worthy of her. He therefore went to the world of Nagas, where he betrothed her to the handsom Sumukha.

MATAORA Polynesian hero who married Nuvarahu, one of the Turehu or underworld people. When out of jealousy he beat her, she returned to Po, the underworld. Mataora went in search of her. When he returned with her to the upper world he also brought the young of the bat, the fantail, the owl, and the rail. The guardian at the entrance to Po discovered that Nuvarahu had with her a sacred garment made in the underworld. He took it from her and allowed her to pass, but once Mataora and she were through the door, he shut it and never again permitted a living person to descend to the world below. A fertility and time myth suggesting the transit of the season. Resembles the Demeter-Persephone legend.

MATARISVAN In Hindu mythology he brings Agni (lightning fire) down to earth from the sky. Later a wind god unconnected with fire. See Bhrigu.

MATCH Dream significance: (burning) honor, success; (unlighted) misunderstood affection.

MATE In Banks Islands mythology death. Compare Tagaro the foolish.

MATER DOLOROSA Virgin Mary represented as the sorrowing mother. Sometimes seven words are on her heart, in allusion to the seven sorrows she endured.

MATER MATUTA Ancient Italian goddess of dawn and birth, patroness of sailors. Originally associated with Janus. Her festival, the Matralia, was celebrated

on June 11.

MATERNITY Typified by a hen, mother and child, stork.

MATH (MATH HEN) In Cymric mythology son of Mathonwy; brother of Don; uncle of Arianrhod, Gilvaethwy, and Gwydion. King of Gwynedd (sky), to whom the winds brought the least whisper, so that he heard the slightest sounds of the world (a trait of omniscience). He was pre-eminent for his goodness to those who suffered and for his justice without vengeance upon wrongdoers (showing a high ideal of divinity). Math Hen is said to mean Old Math or Ancient; as Math signifies mowing or that obtained by mowing, his name is said to mean Old Treasure, and some interpreters identify him as a benevolent god of the underworld, lord of the treasures in the vaults of the earth, but this interpretation appears to be incorrect. On his behalf, Gilvaethwy, an agricultural deity, and Gwydion, a sky deity, descended into the lower world and stole the sacred pigs (fertility) from Pryderi. The virtues of Math were resident in his foot. Except when he was obliged to ride to battle, his foot was kept in the lap of a virgin, suggesting it was held to protect one vulnerable spot, the heel. See crucifixion, foot, heel. Goewin, one of his foot-holders, was outraged by Gilvaethwy; Arianrhod, whom Math wished to marry, was outraged by her brother Gwydion. A magician with shape-shifting powers (suggesting different aspects of the sky), Math punished his nephews by turning them first into deer, then into swine, then into wolves, before permitting them to return to human form (seasonal changes). When identified as an underworld deity Math is said to be identical with March, son of Meirchion. As a sky god with a sacred heel he compares with Achilles, Diarmuid, Harpocrates, Mopsus, Talus.

MATHEMATICS In an Italian icon personified by a middle-aged woman wearing a transparent veil; her head winged. A celestial globe is at her feet; beside her is a child she seems to be instructing by pointing a pair of compasses at a tablet she holds on which is engraved a six-pointed star.

Mathematical signs:

∠ angle
└ angle, right
⌒ arc
∵ because
⊙ circle, circumference
° degree
~ difference
—: difference, excess
≒ ≑ ÷ divisible by
= equals
: : equals when used between ratios
≒ equivalence
′ foot
⧺ geometrical proportion
> greater than
″ inch
∞ infinity
∫ integration
< less than
- minus
′ minute
x multiplied by
⊅ or
⊥ perpendicular
+ plus
± plus or minus
:: proportion
√ radical
▭ rectangle
″ second
□ square
Σ sum of
∴ therefore
△ triangle
✕ varies

MATHOLWYCH (MATHOLWCH) Welsh sun hero, king of Ireland. He sought the hand of Branwen, daughter of the sea god Llyr. When he arrived in Wales at the court of Llyr, Branwen's half brother Evnissyen, a wind deity, mutilated his steeds. To pacify Matholwych, Bran, Branwen's brother the fertility lord, gave him gifts which included a caldron which restored life to the dead. To retaliate for Evnissyen's conduct, when Matholwych returned to Ireland, he struck Branwen every morning (dispelled the moon). Eventually he and Branwen were reconciled until their son Gwern was tossed into a fire by the mischievous Evnissyen. In the battle that followed the Irish were winning because they restored their dead in the caldron until Evnissyen smashed it. A time myth.

MATHONWY Welsh sky deity. Father of Math; ancestor of the house of Don.

MATILDA (MATTA, MATTIE, TILDA, TILLY) (1) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning mighty battle-maid, and from Old High German, meaning heroine. (2) In Dante's Purgatorio, the countess of Tuscany (1046-1115), a supporter of Pope Gregory VII. She represents the active life and guides Dante toward Beatrice, who represents the contemplative life.

MATLALCUEJE Literally, Lady of the Blue Robe. Aztec rain goddess, who resided on a mountain. Companion of Chalchiuhtlicue.

MATRES (MATRES BRITANNE) Roman name for Celtic earth mothers or fertility goddesses. Three Matres prophesied Arthur's birth, suggesting they were fate goddesses.

MATRI Hebrew name meaning Jah watches.

MATRIMONY In an Italian icon personified by a young man richly clothed, a yoke on his neck, a quince in his hand, stocks on his legs, a viper on the ground. See marriage.

MATRS Hindu mothers; spirits who dwell in cemetaries, at crossroads, and on mountains, and practice witchcraft. Disease demons.

MATSYA In Hinduism first avatar of Vishnu, fish incarnation which kept the ship of Manu afloat during the deluge. In later legends the fish is Brahma Prajapati. See Kurma.

MATTER Represents disorder, femininity, multiplicity. Compare spirit.

MATTHEW (MATHIEU, MATT, MATTHAEUS, MATTHIEU) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of Jehovah, gift of the Lord. (2) One of the four Christian evangelists to whom the gospels are ascribed. Likened to a man because he expresses the human side of Christ. Ruler of the zodiacal house Capricorn. See evangelists and under saints.

MATTHIAS Christian apostle chosen by lot to replace Judas Iscariot. His badge is a battle-ax, because after being stoned he was beheaded with one.

MATUTA (MATER MATUTA) Roman mother goddess of birth and increase. Sometimes identified as a dawn goddess equated with the Greek Leucothea.

MATU-'U-TA'U-TA'UA In Tahitian mythology a giant bird which swallows men.

MATY-TAPIRE Lame dwarf of Hindu legend.

MATZOTH (MATZOH) Typifies exodus. Unleavened bread eaten by the Jews during the eight days of Passover as a reminder of the unleavened bread eaten by Jews when they left Egypt. Three cakes are used during the Seder ritual. The first is known as Cohen, the second as Levite, after the priestly castes, the third is known as Israelite to represent the twelve tribes before separation under Rehoboam. The threefold symbolism of the matzoth is: bread of poverty; haste with which Israelites left Egypt; period in which they lived simply in the desert before settling and prospering in Canaan.

MAU See Maau.

MAUD (MAUDE) Feminine name. Diminutive of Magdalene and Matilda.

MAUDGALYAYANA In Buddhism one of the two best beloved of the five disciples of Sakyamuni. He and Sariputra are known as the model pair. His emblem is a khakkhara (alarm staff).

MAUGIS (MAL-GIST) One of Charlemagne's paladins. A champion and magician. In the French version a son of Duke Bevis d'Aygremont, stolen by a female slave. In her flight she rested under a white thorn and was devoured by a leopard and a lion, which killed each other in a fight for the infant. The fairy Oriande, attracted by the child's cries, exclaimed, "By the powers above the child is mal gist (badly nursed)." When grown he obtained the enchanted horse Bayard and took from Anthenor the Sacracen the sword Flamberge. He gave both to his cousin Renaud. In the Italian version known as Malagigi.

MAUI (MOWEE) Chief culture hero of the Polynesians. He was an aborted child, which his mother wrapped in her apron and abandoned, which explains his small stature. He was raised by sea gods and educated by his sky ancestor, Tama-nui-ki-to-rangi. When he returned to earth his mother recognized him and acknowledged him to be her youngest and favorite child. He was a benevolent trickster, who played pranks on his stupid and older brothers. He raised the sky in three heaves. In connection with this incident he is called Tiitii, and is identical with Tane. He brought up land from the bottom of the sea. A name for New Zealand is Te-ika-a-maui (Fish of Maui). He warned his brothers not to cut the fish (land), but they would not listen to him, and for this reason it became islands of mountainous character. To provide dry days for his mother's wash he snared the sun with a lasso made from hair taken from Hina, his sister-wife, and forced the sun to agree to slacken its pace before he released it. He captured the winds and imprisoned them all in caves, except West Wind, which eluded him. He conquered his ancestress Mafuike, fire deity, and brought fire to mankind. He had the power of shape changing (suggesting seasonal changes), and in the guise of a bird he followed his mother. He uttered magic words which opened a cave through which she descended to the underworld, where Maui found her with his father Tangaroa, who gave Maui a name, but made an omission.

In the underworld he entered the body of his ancestress Hine-muite-po. According to a decree, if he emerged, i.e. were born again after having passed through the world of darkness, he and mankind would become immortal and the goddess would die. Once he entered the ogress the flaw in his name was discovered and jealous gods saw that he could not free himself from the monster's body. Thus he died and man remained mortal.

MAUL In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a giant who mars the innocence of young pilgrims with sophistry. When he attacks Mr. Greatheart with a club the virtuous hero slays him.

MAULE, MATTHEW In Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables, Maule is executed for witchcraft by the machinations of Colonel Pyncheon, who desires to confiscate his property.

MAULI Mashonaland Great Spirit.

MAURA (MAUREEN, MOIRA) Feminine name; Irish form of Mary.

MAURICE (MORRIS) Masculine name from the Latin through the French, meaning the Moor, dark colored.

MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS One of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Tomb of Mausolus, 4th century B.C. king of Caria. The name mausoleum now is applied to any sepulchral monument of architectural beauty or of great size. See Grave.

MAUT See Maat.

MAUTHE Spectral dog which haunted Peel Castle on the Isle of Man. Probably a spirit of wind.

MAVERICK In the middle 19th century a Texas rancher named Samuel Maverick let his cattle run at large unbranded; later all unbranded cattle in his locality became known as Maverick's. By extension, a stray or unbranded animal, a man without a party, one who is homeless or motherless, an unclassed individual.

Maverick brand. Brand used by cattlemen who make a practice of appropriating and branding stray, unbranded cattle. By extension, an animal or piece of land claimed by the one first branding it; something dishonestly or illegally appropriated.

MA-VIEN Despot deified as a protector-deity. Ma-vien, a Chinese general, invaded Tonking, Indo-China, and reduced the people to slavery. After his death he displaced Cao-bien as protector deity. Also called Bach-ma (White Horse) because a celestial white horse supposedly aided him.

MAVIN Feminine name; special use of an obsolete noun meaning thrush.

MAWA (MAWU) In African folklore a child of God who visited earth during a famine. Among Dahomean tribes a moon goddess; feminine aspect of Mawa-Lisa.

MAWA-LISA (MAWU-LISA) Dahomean androgynous deity. Mawa is the moon, the feminine element; Lisa is the sun, the male element. See Androgynous deities.

MAWON In ancient ecclesiastical Welsh records the father of Maenwyn (i.e. sacred stone), which was the native name of Saint Patrick.

MAWR PEN AETHIR Welsh term for the supreme deity. Akin to the Greek names Pan and Aether and to the Iroquoian name Maho-Peneta.

MAWWORM A cheat, hypocrite, sanctimonious pretender. From the character so named in Isaac Bickerstaffe's The Hypocrite.

MAXIMILIAN (MAX) Masculine name, Germanic blend of the Roman Maximus and Aemilianus, meaning greatest Aemilianus. In feminine form, Maxine.

MAXWELL Masculine name from the Anglo Saxon, meaning great well.

MAY (MAE) (1) Feminine name; diminutive of Mary or Margaret. (2) In ancient zodiacs the sun enters Gemini, third month of the year, on a date corresponding to May 21 of modern calendars. A period of blooming. Figuratively springtime of life, youth. Its birthstone is the emerald, its color is orange, its zodiac sign is the Twins or Lovers. Symbolized by apple-blossoms, fleur-de-lys, and robin. In China its emblems are the horse and marigold. Dedicated to Virgin Mary. Previously dedicated to Pagan virgin mothers. Anciently in Europe an unlucky month, in which people went about in old clothes, a sign of mourning, and abstained from sexual intercourse; hence specifically an unlucky month for marriage. In Greece dedicated to the goddess Maia, who gave the month its name. In Rome month in which purification ceremonies were performed; later an orgiastic month associated with the cult of Flora.

May Day. In Europe, May 1. Festival celebrating the awakening of Earth from her winter sleep. The renewal of life and vegetation. Day of rustic rejoicing, when May Queen is crowned and Maypole erected. Famous for orgiastic revels. In Britain one of the quarter days; Beltane Day, opposite of Samhain Day. Once dedicated to Robin Hood and the Maid Marion, and celebrated with archery, morris dances, and other festivities. Christian festival of Saint James the Less. In Japan day for boys. Dolls representing legendary heroes are set up in the home and miniature flags and weapons are set up outside. Observed the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, now regularly on May 5. Roman festival of Bona Dea celebrated May 1.

May Day Eve. Druid festival which celebrated the spring equinox with a Belenian or Beltane fire.

May dew. Dew of May 1. Formerly believed to possess magical properties, which preserved beauty, whitened linen, etc.

May morn. Life and vigor.

Maypole. Life, generative power, rebirth, reproductive powers of nature, spring. The pole and ring signify the union of fire and water, the male and female principles, spirit and matter. The pole typifies the creator; the circle, the regulator of time and motion. Ancient believed the Maypole imparted a fertilizing influence over cattle, vegetation, and women. Descendants of the sacred trunk-idols of Pagan and early Christian rites. Allied to the axis or universe tree. Modern substitute of the mystic palm tree. Akin to the ashera, daikoku-bashira. Word equated with maple. The 'pole' compares with the Latin pales, a word related to the Greek phallus. Compare Christmas tree, Yggdrasil.

Maypole dance. Reverence

of creation.

Maypole streamers. All-radiant, streaming sunshine; the joy and fruit of the marriage of the pole and the ring or male and female principles.

May Queen. According to a superstition the girl chosen queen of the May will not live another year; i.e. the spring maid descends into the underworld with the coming of winter.

May thirteenth. Day on which Hermes led Persephone back to earth and to her mother Demeter. Resurrection.

MAYA (MAIA) (1) Buddhist virgin mother of God, mother of a savior. Wife of the Sakya king, Suddhodana, and mother of Gautama Siddhartha or Sakyamuni, who became Buddha. While she slept Buddha entered her womb in the guise of a six-tusked elephant. Four celestial beings (quarter gods) guarded him before birth, and he saw light in the Lumbini Grove while Maya held a branch of the sal-tree. Maya died seven days after the birth of Buddha. Story parallels that of Leto. Death of the mother in childbirth is an interpretation based on a theory of the sun myth, in which Dawn, mother of Sun, dies with the sun's birth. In Tibet called sGrol-ma or Tara. See Holy Ghost. (2) Hindu mother of the world, personified active will of the creator. In union with the supreme spirit she produced the waters and in them deposited a productive seed, which became a golden egg (sun), which produced the supreme being in the form of Brahma, ancestor of all beings. She is illusion personified as a celestial maiden, taking the place of the older Avidya or Nescience. The name is from the Sanscrit meaning one of magic, power of obscuring, state producing illusion and error, or evil covering reality, and is related to Mary. (3) Extinct civilization which probably settled in the Yucatan about the 5th century. Renowned for its remarkable culture. The Mayans were an agricultural race and displayed great ingenuity in architecture and textiles. The name as used is assumed to mean Mother-of-the-Waters or Teats-of-the-Waters, and possibley relates to the mother from whom sprang the Assyrian or Egyptian civilizations. The Mayans worshiped a long-nosed god called Maya, who was a bringer of rain, and greatly resembles Ganesha, Hindu rain-bringer. Their capital was Mayapan, a name composed of Maya and Pan.

Mayan triad. Ah-Kiuic, Chac, and Hobnel.

MAYAUEL (MAYAHUEL) Mexican many (or 400) breasted mother goddess. Milk provider. Because of her fruitfulness she was transformed into the maguey (agave) plant, a vine which yields a milky juice that ferments and intoxicates. A white animal with the head of a coyote or fox and long tail is associated with her. She suckles a fish.

MAYER Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the nobler.

MAYFLOWER (1) Flower emblem of Massachusetts, symbolic of Pilgrim Fathers. (2) Ship which sailed from England for the New World with Pilgrims. Symbolizes Pilgrim Fathers as well as colonization, early settlers. Frequently used to denote the snobbery of Americans of old family, one whose ancestors supposedly came over on the Mayflower.

MAYNARD Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning

strong and hardy.

MAYPOP Fruit of the passion flower; emblem of Tennessee.

MAYURA Sanscrit for peacock; a Buddhist non-tantric symbol.

Mayurapiccha. Sanscrit for peacock feather. Emblem of Mahamayuri, Mamaki, Saraddevi, and Sridevi. In Buddhist ritual a vessel filled with lustral water which has kusa grass or a peacock feather for sprinkling holy water is an altar object. A non-tantric symbol.

MAZAINYON Iranian evil demons.

MAZDAISM Dualism. Doctrine of two creators and two creations. Ahura Mazda, with his host of Amesha Spentas and Yazatas, presides over the good creation and wages an incessant war against Ahriman and his army of evil spirits, including the Div and Drujs. Also called Zoroastrianism.

Mazda. Creator of the world. Identical with Ahura Mazda, which see.

MAZIQIM (MAZIKEEN, SHEDEEM) Jewish folklore spirits resembling the brownie or jinn. Sometimes identified as the children of Adam. According to the Talmud, during the 130 years of Adam's excommunication, he begat demons and specters, "children in his own image."

MBAMBA (MBAMBE, MPAMBE) In African Wankonde (Nyasaland) mythology the supreme god addressed as Father. He is of human form, white and shining, and lives above the sky. Also called Kiara. Mbamba is a word for god.

MBERE Creator god of the Fans, a western Bantu tribe.

MBIR Creator worm of the Guarayu, South American Indians. He took human form, was called Miracucha, and shaped the world.

MEAD Norse drink of the gods. The poetry mead or dwarf's drink was made by Fjalar and Galar.

MEADOW SAFFRON April 3 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: My best days are past.

MEADOW SWEET May 27 birthday flower symbolizing uselessness.

MEAN Etruscan deity of destiny. Probably the same as Mania.

MEANDER (1) In ancient geography a river of Asia Minor. In modern times called Menderes. According to legend it dried up when Phaethon drove the sun chariot. Its proverbial windings are compared to the labyrinth of Minos. (2) A pattern without beginning or end. Symbolic of eternity. In China called hui-hui chin. Symbolizes reincarnation and thunder. Compare key pattern.

MEASURING SQUARE Balance, equilibrium, limitations, limits of every dominion.

MEAT Many primitive tribes observe a strict rule of diet, eating only the meat of birds and swift-footed or strong animals, believing they absorb from the meat the characteristics of the animal. The Namaquas abstain from eating the flesh of hares because they believe it would make them faint-hearted. Bushmen eat the flesh of slow-footed animals, imagining the game they pursue

will be sympathetically influenced by the food in their bodies. In East Africa the heart of a lion is eaten for courage, the heart of a hen is taboo. In Central Africa the liver is the seat of the soul; to enlarge his soul a man eats an animal's liver. Women have no soul and therefore are not permitted to eat liver. According to occultists to dream of meat signifies gaiety, profit.

MECCA (MEKKA) The end of a pilgrimage, a long-relished goal. From the sacred city of the Moslems, center of their universe. Birthplace of Mohammed, to which all pious Moslems make the hadj (pilgrimage) at least once in a lifetime, and toward which they turn their faces for prayer. Site of the Kaaba, holy shrine.

MEDAL Award or decoration for merit; commemoration of an event. Dream significance: success, vanity.

Leather medal. An imaginary award for inferiority or stupidity; used satirically.

MEDAMOTHI In Rabelais' Pantagruel, island at which the fleet of Pantagruel lands to buy the atoms of Epicurus, an echo drawn to life, a picture of a man's voice, Plato's ideas, samples of Philomela's needlework, and other objects of virtue. The word is from the Greek and, like Butler's Erewhon and More's Utopia, means nowhere.

MEDAN Hebrew masculine name meaning judgment.

MEDB (MAEVE, MEADHBH, MEAVE) In Brythonic mythology queen of Connaught. Originally the wife of Conchobar, whom she left for Ailill. Findabair was her daughter. She coveted the Brown Bull of Ulster owned by Daire. When Daire refused to lend her the bull she appointed Fergus, an Ulsterman who had quarrelled with Conchobar, to lead her forces in an attack against Ulster. Her army was defeated, but with the aid of Lugaid, Ailill, and others, she attacked a second time, planning her campaign to coincide with the season when the men of Ulster were under the magic of a weak spell (winter). By the sorcery of the daughters of Calatin she enticed Cuchulainn (sun) into single combat against her whole army (darkness). In this second battle Cuchulainn was killed and the Brown Bull (fertility) became the property of Medb, who usually is interpreted to be a moon goddess or queen of darkness. Probably the original of the fairy queen Mab.

MEDEA (MEDEIA) In Greek mythology granddaughter of Helios, daughter of Aeetes. A prophetess and sorceress as well as a dawn goddess, she is the heroine of a light myth. She helped Jason (sun) obtain the golden fleece (sunlit clouds) in the custody of her father (darkness), and then fled with Jason. Pursued by her father and her brother Absyrtus (sun's rays), she trapped and killed Absyrtus, dismembered his body, and dropped the pieces into the Adriatic Sea to delay her father, who stopped to pick them up. When Jason deserted her for Glauce (dawn), she sent her rival as a wedding gift a mantle of gold thread she had inherited from Helios. Trying it on Glauce was burned to death. Medea killed her sons by Jason and fled to Athens, where she became the wife of Aegeus, by whom she became the mother of Medeus, eponymous ancestor of the Medes.

For plotting against Aegeus's son Theseus, she was driven from Athens. Because she repulsed the advances of Zeus, Hera gave her immortality and in Elysium she married Achilles. The mantle she inherited was the sun's wisdom, capable of giving and destroying life. Eventually it was interpreted to be an article of witchcraft, an evil character was assigned to Medea, and she appeared in her role of a fallen deity. As one who aided her lover she is an analogue of Ariadne and Gunlad; as one who killed her sons she is an analogue of Gudrun, Procne, and Signy. Her name suggests counsel or providence and is akin to Maia, Medusa, Metis.

Medea's kettle. A magic vessel of rejuvenation; restorer of lost youth. A world pot, the underworld, realm of rebirth.

MEDEBA Hebrew place name meaning full waters.

MEDICINE Symbolized by a caduceus, serpent, or group composed of bay leaves, flask, an open book, pen, and skull. The ancient color of the academic gown of physicians was green. Among American Indians the term applied to objects and practices, such as an article, dance, song, or spell, which supposedly controlled the animistic powers of nature; hence a private magical property.

Medicine bag. Sacred bundle of wonders carried by every male American Indian. To it he paid the greatest homage and to it he looked for safety throughout his life. It was made from human or reptile skin or the skin of a creature which had appeared in a dream inspired by the Great Spirit during the puberty fast, the time an Indian learns which animal is to be his guardian. Called manito (manitou) by Algonquins; oki by the Iroquois; teotl by Aztecs; all words meaning serpent.

Medicine Buddhas. In Buddhist Tibet especially revered in two groups, one of eight and one of nine. They are seated dhyanasana or in meditative pose, wear monastic garments, no ornaments, and usually have long-lobed ears, urna, and usnisa.

Medicine man. Among American Indians one to whom the nature of every object was known. One who employed naturalistic methods of healing, as the use of crude surgery, herbs, sweat-baths, etc. In many tribes he played the role of a god and was accredited with the powers of the god he inpersonated, employing magic for healing. Medicine men had three distinct roles; they were medical practitioners, practitioners at night orgies, prophets or seers. The modern doctor is the equivalent of the ancient fertility spirit, healer, medicine man, priest.

Medicine show. An entertainment, especially in rural areas of the United States, designed to advertise patent medicines or cure-alls. They were given from a traveling wagon and included comics, freaks, and song and dance teams. The Indian medicine-man invariably was impersonated.

MEDINA In Spenser's Faerie Queene personification of the golden mean. Stepsister of Perissa (excess) and Elissa (deficiency). (2) Holy Mohammedan city in Arabia. Burial place of Mohammed.

MEDITATION Symbolized by a mountain, owl. Personified by a person with hand supporting head, deep in thought.

MEDR (BEHR) Ancient south

Arabian death god.

MEDRAWD Same as Modred, which see.

MEDUSA (MEDOUSA) In Greek mythology one of the three Gorgons; sister of Euryale and Stheno. Queen of darkness and generation. Although her sisters are immortal Medusa is mortal. When she offends Athena her fair countenance is changed, she becomes an object of horror with snakes on her head instead of hair. Slain by Perseus (sun), who fixes her head, which turns those who gaze upon it into stone, on the aegis of Athena (dawn). Poseidon (sea) is her lover, and the moment she is slain Chrysaor and Pegasus spring from her blood. Thus the beautiful night is loved by the sea; her countenance changes in a storm, vapors stream across her face like snakes; she is mortal inasmuch as the sun dispels the night; and in giving birth she produces powers or rays of the sun (Chrysaor) and vapors or morning mist (Pegasus). She also is mortal because growth (generation) is capable of death. Her sisters do not die because they are absolute darkness. Medusa also exemplifies any hideous or ugly woman.

Medusa head. Fear, frightfulness, horror, terror. The snakes typify fecundation and hiss of wind as well as vapors. An amulet worn to safeguard against incantations.

MEDYR A follower of King Arthur noted for his speed. An aspect of wind.

ME'EMZET Egyptian ship which draws the sun during the day.

MEG Old English giantess; demoness of disease and plague. Notorious as thrower of boulders and other gigantic missiles. Big guns once were named after her. Also known as Long Meg, Mons Meg.

MEGAERA In Greek mythology the grim one. One of the Eumenides, which see.

MEGIDDO In Old Testament site of many conflicts. See Armageddon.

MEHETABEL (MEHITABEL) Hebrew feminine name meaning benefitted of God.

MEHREM Ancient south Arabian creator god.

MEHT-UERET Literally, great flood. Ancient Egyptian divinity. The sun frequently is said to be born on or of Meht-ueret, or to have climbed on her back or between her horns on the day of creation. The same process may be said to take place every morning, for daily and cosmogonic processes are parallel.

MEIBOIA Ancient Greek heaven bee-goddess. Daughter of Oceanus or of Pelagus.

MEIDO Japanese world of the dead. Land of gloom, nether-regions. Also called Yomotsu-kuni.

MEILICHIOS Literally, gracious, mild. Greek underworld snake god. Originally ruler of the Meilichians, spirits worshiped in nocturnal ceremonies in an imprecation rite. Later Zeus was superimposed on Meilichios and worshiped in a period of chilly gloom as a purification from guilt of kindred blood. A magical fleece was used in the purification services. Another face of Maimaktes, who thirsts for blood. By Euripides called Zeus-Hades.

MEKALA Siamese lightning goddess. Shown with a bolt of light.

MEKKA Same as Mecca.

MEKONAH Hebrew name meaning foundation.

MELAMPUS Literally, black-foot. In Greek mythology the first mortal seer; ancestor of a family of seers. He was the first mortal to practice the art of healing and the first to worship Dionysus. He understood the language of beasts and birds, and the gift of prophecy had been given to him by serpents he had saved from death at the hands of his servants. He was a hard bargainer. To cure the daughters of Proetus of madness he demanded one-third of the kingdom; this Proetus refused to pay. When they grew worse Melampus demanded two-thirds of the kingdom. The curing of the daughters suggests the absorption of one cult by another or the absorption of one aspect of nature or one season by another.

MELANIE Feminine name from the Greek, meaning black.

MELANIPPE In Greek mythology a daughter of Chiron transformed by Artemis into a mare and placed among the constellations.

MELBOURNE Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the mill stream.

MELCHI Masculine name from the Hebrew through the Greek, meaning my king.

MELCHIOR Literally, king of light. One of the three kings or wise men of the East who brought offerings to the infant Jesus. He offered gold, emblem of royalty.

MELCHIZEDEK (MELCHISEDEC) Literally, king of righteousness. In the Old Testament king of Salem (Jerusalem), and priest who blessed Abraham and received tithes at his hand. He claimed to rule, not by right of inheritance but by will of God, and he stands alone without predecessor or successor. He is said to be a type of Christ, and a 3rd century sect paid divine honors to hin as superior to Christ. He has been variously identified as an angel, Enoch, the Holy Spirit, a messenger of God, Shem, a Son of God. In art he is shown as king and priest holding a chalice reverently. He is a priest whose origin, consecration, life, and death are unknown, as opposed to Aaron, about whom all is known.

MELEAGER (MELEAGROS) In Greek mythology heroic son of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and Althea. At his birth the Fates inform his mother that he will live as long as a log burning on the hearth remains unconsumed, whereupon Althea snatches the brand from the fire and extinguishes it. Famous as a javelin (ray) thrower, Meleager becomes one of the Argonauts and leader in the hunt for the Calydonian boar (drought), which ravages the crops of his father. Because of his love for Atalanta he slays his maternal uncles in a quarrel over the dead boar. His mother, in revenge, throws the log into the flames and causes his death. His character and career appear to symbolize the course of the sun on a cloudy day, when he sometimes flashes splendidly and sometimes is shrouded in gloom, sinking in flames in the west. His

exploits resemble those of Perseus, Sigurd, and other sun heroes.

MELEK TAOS (KING TAOS) The image of a peacock supported on a candlestick or pillar. Symbol of the sun god. Name signifies great shining light.

MELIADES Greek nymphs who presided over flocks and fruit trees.

MELIAE Greek ash or oak nymphs which sprang from the blood of Uranus when Cronus castrated him. Shafts for spears, which typify rays, were made from ash or oak. Compare Medusa for the birth of Chrysaor and Pegasus.

MELIAGRAUNCE, SIR (MELEAGANT, MELIAGAUNCE) In Arthurian romances king of death. Deity who abducts Gwynhwyvar (Guinevere) to a castle on an island whence no traveler returns. In one version she is rescued by Gawain; in another by Lancelot. Identical with Melwas.

MELICERTES (MELIKERTES) In Greek mythology grandson of Cadmus, son of Athamas and Ino. Ino, fleeing from her frantic husband with Melicertes in her arms, plunged from a cliff into the sea. Compassionate gods transformed her into a sea goddess and Melicertes into a sea god under the name Palaemon. Both were invoked against shipwreck. He had jurisdiction over ports and shores. His steed was the dolphin. He was a sun deity, who at the end of the day plunged into the sea. The Isthmian games were held in his honor, and children once were sacrificed to him. Melicertes had been borrowed from the Phoenician Melkarth.

MELISSA (MELISSE, MELITA, MELITE, MELUSINE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bee. Source of Malta. (2) In Greek mythology a daughter of Melissus, Cretan king. A honey priestess, she fed milk and honey to the infant Zeus. (3) In legendary history the second wife of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. She was unjustly accused of infidelity and killed by her husband. Prototype of Desdemona.

MELKARTH (MELCARTH, MELKART, MELQART) Literally, city king. Phoenician sun deity, who was god of the underworld until days began to lengthen at the winter solstice; thus a dying god resembling Attis and Tammuz. Patron deity of the seaport Tyre; revered by seafarers. Children were sacrificed to him in a fire. Sacred to him were the oak and quail, and when the quail arrived each March, the oak began to leaf to celebrate Melkarth's resurrection and royal marriage to his sister-mother Ashtart. Egyptians portrayed him with a gazelle's head. He passed into Greek mythology as Melicertes, and in later myths is called Heracles, the primeval father. In the Old Testament he is called Baal, his worship having been introduced by Jezebel. In steles he brandishes an ax or spear and carries a shield. Frequently represented riding a sea horse. Identical with Moloch.

Melk-Ashtart. Phoenician father-mother deity. Equates with Anat-Bethel, Eshmun-Astarte. See Androgynous deities.

MELMOTH, SEBASTIAN Name used by Oscar Wilde after his release from prison. In Melmoth the Wanderer, a novel by Charles Maturin, who was related to Wilde's mother, Melmoth is a man who sells his soul to the

Devil in return for everlasting life.

MELON See gourd for symbolism. Word from the Latin malum, which resolves into al-um, i.e. one god.

ME-LONG Tibetan metal mirror. One of the eight objects used in Man-la worship.

MELPOMENE Literally, to sing. Greek muse of tragedy. Shown with a tragic mask; sometimes with a lyre or scroll. Her crown may be of cypress, fig, ivy, mulberry, olive, or vine leaves. See Muses.

MELU Indonesian creator god.

MELUSINA (MELISANDE) In medieval French romances a fairy, daughter of Elimas, king of Albania, and the fairy Pressina. For offending her mother she sealed her father in a mountain and, for this sin, she was condemned to become a serpent from the waist down every Saturday. When she married Raymond, count of Poitiers, she made him vow not to visit her on that day. Excited by jealousy he broke his promise; whereupon she was obliged to leave her husband and wander about as a specter until the day of doom. In one version she was locked up in a dungeon of the count's castle. Many noble French families claim her as their ancestress, and she is said to appear occasionally to warn her descendants of approaching danger. Ginger cakes in the form of a beautiful woman with a serpent's tail are still sold at the May fair in Poitiers and called Melusines. She was adopted by Spenser as Melissa. Compare Tyo-tama-hime.

Un cri de Melusine. A sudden cry; in allusion to the cry of despair uttered by Melusina when she was discovered by her husband.

MELUZINA Bohemian spirit of winds.

MELVILLE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the chief's town.

MELWAS British lord of the underworld. In Arthurian legend god of darkness who, for a year, lay in ambush and finally abducted Guinevere to his palace in Avalon. Arthur besieged the stronghold and Melwas was obliged to restore Guinevere to Arthur. In other versions Arthur's rival is Meliagraunce or Modred, and Gawain or Lancelot rescues the queen. Cornish equivalent of the Welsh Gwyn. Mortalized as Malvasius, king of Iceland.

MEM Thirteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet meaning water. Its numerical value is forty or, if a final letter, six hundred. According to mystics it symbolizes mother, seed and root of all things, hence fertility, formation, regeneration. Its planetary correspondence is Saturn; its symbolic correspondence is transformation; its tarot correspondence is Death. Its color is pale blue; its direction on the cube of space is east to west, signifying the inner axis which connects the center of the eastern face with the center of the western face, thus that which is companionable. In white magic it is in correspondence with the fourth heaven or sphere of Jupiter. The sovereign intelligence governing this planet is called Tsadkiel. When mem is a final letter it is analogous to the fifth heaven or sphere of Mars, which has Camael for its supreme intelligence. He

is the fire and strength of the gods, and presides over many princes. See Alphabet Affiliations.

MEMING (MIMING) In Norse legend satyr who guards the sword of victory.

MEM LOIMIS In the mythology of the Wintun tribe of Copehan Indians the waters. Aid of Olelbis, which see.

MEMNON In Greek mythology son of Tithonus and Eos; nephew of Priam, whom he assisted in the Trojan War. He was the darkness which came from a bright land (Ethiopia), killed Antilochus, the afternoon sun, and was slain by Achilles, the morning sun. Ancients believed dew was the tears of his mother, who wept every morning over his loss, or the tears of his comrades, who were so plunged into grief the gods changed them into birds which visited his tomb to weep. The more easterly of the two statues of Amenophis III at Thebes, Egypt, the Greeks called that of Memnon. At the break of day the statue was said to give forth music like that of a lyre when the first sunrays touched it. Thus when Eos kissed her son at daybreak the hero acknowledged the salutation with a musical murmur. Like those of Bran and Mimir his head was said to have retained its prophetic power after his death.

MEMORIAL DAY In the United States a day set apart for decorating the graves of those who gave their lives in wars. In most states celebrated on May 30. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi celebrated on April 26, and in Louisiana and Tennessee on June 3. Symbolized by blue and gray, the colors of the uniforms in the Northern and Southern armies during the Civil War; flowers; national flag at half mast; soldiers' graves; wreaths. Also called Decoration Day.

Memorial feast. Among Finno-Ugrians a hen, horse, or other domestic animal is killed for a feast in honor of the dead, for without bloodshed a memorial feast cannot be celebrated.

Memorial monument. In China and Japan composed of a gem to symbolize ether, crescent for air, triangle for fire, circle for water, square for earth. It suggests the body of the dead has been resolved into its original elements and absorbed in the All, the source of life.

MEMPHIS Great commercial center of ancient Egypt; sole capital until the rise of Thebes. Now in ruins. City of pyramid builders, its theology was based upon earth worship, revering the god Ptah. Its name, meaning white walls, suggests its fortress was constructed of limestone. In Old Testament called Noph, and referred to as the place where Joseph was prisoner and ruler. Prophets foretold its doom, which they said would come through the worship of idols.

MENAKA Hindu apsaras who married a mortal and became the ancestor of the human race.

MENALCAS In Roman poetry a rustic or shepherd. Spenser borrowed the name, and in his Shepherd's Calendar he is the enemy of the countryman Colin Clout.

MENAT Whip amulet of ancient Egyptians. Talisman for conjugal happiness as it gave strength to the reproductive organs, promoted fruitfulness and health, and drove

away evil.

MENELAUS In Greek mythology husband of Helen. By reason of his marriage to her he became king of Sparta, thus a king by matrilineal descent. The abduction of Helen by Paris precipitated the Trojan War. After the war Menelaus and Helen were reconciled; thus he was a cuckold.

MENES (MEN, MENA) First king of the Thinite, the first dynasty of united Egypt. Formerly held to be legendary; now accepted as the king who united the north and south kingdons. He is believed to have built the city of Memphis. His reign is placed variously between 5000 B.C. to 3400 B.C. He is described as a great unifier; also as a lustful drunkard. His name was a generic term for the golden or white sun bull of Osiris.

MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN According to the Old Testament three Chaldee words meaning respectively, he is numbered, he is weighed, they are dividing, and unusually translated, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting." They were supernaturally traced on the wall at Belshazzar's impious feast and indicated his impending doom. Court astrologers either could not or dared not read them. Only Daniel had the courage to reveal their awful meaning, and the same night witnessed their fulfilment.

MENGK Finno-Ugric evil forest spirit.

MENGLOD Literally, necklace glad. In Norse mythology an aspect of Freyja as spouse of Svipdag.

MENG-PO NIANG-NIANG Chinese goddess of the netherworld. Her broth of oblivion drives out all memory of the netherworld preparatory to rebirth.

MENHIR Literally, long stone. A prehistoric monument consisting of a single tall stone left rough or partly shaped. Placed upright in Britain as a deity image or battle or sepulchral memorial.

MENI (MINU) Assyrian mother goddess who fixed the fates of men, cities, and nations. Probably a moon deity. Sometimes interpreted to be the planet Venus, a goddess of good fortune. Originally the name was masculine. Identical with Manat; associated with Gad.

MENJA See Fenja and Menja.

MENOECEUS (MENOIKEUS) In Greek mythology son of Creon. When the seer Tiresias declared that the city of Thebes would be saved only if the youngest scion of the royal house offered himself voluntarily to Ares, Menoeceus mounted the walls of the city as the Seven Against Thebes were preparing to attack it and plunged a dagger into his heart. Probably an aspect of dawn. Equates with Protesilaus.

MENORAH (MANORAH, MEMORAH) Seven-branched candlestick; characterizes a site where a Jew worships God or the grave of a pious Jew, and suggests the unquenchable and illuminating spirit of Judaism. It stood on the western end of the sanctuary in front of the Holy of Holies. In popular tradition it symbolizes the presence of God, the Shekinah within the Temple. This light never was extinguished until the Shekinah voluntarily departed from the Temple in anticipation

of its destruction. Originally it may have represented the Tree of Life with fruits or lights hanging on the branches. It probably stands for the five planets, the sun, and the moon, the eternal lights brightening the paths of the dead, and sometimes called the seven eyes of Yahweh. The menorah is the light of the law by which a Jew hopes to be saved and, as a grave symbol, infers that the departed soul will shine as a star forever. Its seven branches also typify the six days of creation and the Sabbath. Used as a talisman for averting evil. It became the hallmark of Judaism as the cross became the mark of Christianity, and at one time the seven-branched menorah was forbidden in the home as imitating the Temple, and an eight-armed candelabrum was used.

MENRFA (MENRVA) Etruscan goddess of wisdom. Identical with Minerva.

MENSA (MONS MENSAE) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Table Mountain.

MENSES A period regarded as unclean by many primitive peoples. Widespread is the belief that, if a menstrous woman mounts a horse, it will become disabled or die; if she passes between two men, one will die; if she touches a flower, plant, or purple cloth, it will fade; if she washes linen, it will turn black. Among certain tribes, if a wife menstruates on the day on which a new hut is built, the hut is torn down. However, a menstruating woman standing naked on a field before sunrise will rid it of pests; also by exposing her genitals, she will calm a storm at sea. Among California Indians a first menstruation is marked by severe tabus for the girl involved, and a dance is given when the period has passed. Carrier Indians seclude girls at puberty in a wilderness; to catch a glimpse of her is a threat to one's safety; her mere footstep defiles a path or river. Her period of segregation is called the burying alive; thus she experiences rebirth. Apache Indians look upon the menses as a source of blessing, and priests pass on their knees before a row of young girls having their first menstruation to receive their benediction. A magical connection of the moon with menstruation is widely believed. The baleful moon-dew of Thessalian witches was a girl's first menstrual blood, taken during an eclipse.

MEN SHEN Ch'en Chi and Chen Lung, two bird guardians of the portals of Chinese Buddhist temples. Worshiped during the New Year festival. They are shown in warrior dress and are reputed to ward off evil influences. Various ancient warriors are identified with the pair.

MENTU (MENTHU) Egyptian god of the rising sun. Represents the morning aspect of Ra as opposed to Atum, who represents the setting sun. The male principle, also god of war. Shown as a bull symbolizing the heat and power of the orb of day, or as hawk-headed. In time he completely overshadowed Amon as Mentu-Ra.

MENU Same as Manu, which see.

MENW In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. He could take the shape and speak the language of birds, and he had the power to render himself and his companions invisible at will.

Probably an aspect of wind.

MEPHAATH Hebrew name meaning height.

MEPHIBOSHETH Hebrew name meaning utterance of Baal.

MEPHISTOPHELES (MEPHOSTOPHILUS, MEPHOSTOPILIS) In an old demonology one of the seven chief devils; ranks next to Satan as a fallen angel. The name is manufactured from three Greek words meaning not light loving. He appears in many literary works as a crafty, cynical, sardonic tempter. In Goethe's Faust his form sometimes is that of a man, sometimes that of a woman, thus an hermaphrodite.

MER (ISHKUR, MERMER, MIR, MUR) In Sumerian mythology son of Enlil, by whom he is given control of the winds. God of lightning. He is known by the title Bir, and is a prototype of Adad and Yahweh.

MERAIAH Hebrew name meaning revelation of Jah.

MERAIOTH Hebrew name meaning revelations.

MERAIOTH Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning Our Lady of Mercies.

MERCURY (MERCURIUS) (1) Roman wind deity, messenger of the gods. Conductor of souls to the underworld; deity of commerce, eloquence, and science; patron of merchants, rogues, thieves, travelers, and vagabonds. A name used to denote a bearer of news, a clever or nimble person, a hawker, a skillful thief. His festival was celebrated on May 15, at which time merchants sprinkled themselves and their wares with holy water to insure large profits. Portrayed as a young man standing on tip-toe, suggesting he had a sacred or vulnerable heel (see heel) as well as indicating speed; wearing a winged hat and winged sandals or heels; bearing a caduceus. Sometimes he is shown with coins or a purse, his emblems as protector of commerce, or with a gold chain hanging from his lips to indicate his eloquence. Other attributes are a cup or chalice, a harpe or sword, and the color green. In early statues represented with a branch, and probably he originally was a grain or fertility deity. His statues are made of boxwood as the box tree was sacred to him. He was derived from the Greek Hermes and Christianized as Saint Mercourios. Mercury is the source of words such as market, merchandise, merchant, merciful. (2) In medieval theosophy the Holy Ghost in the Godhead; in man, the conscience, sometimes the intelligence; also the male principle. (3) The smallest planet, and the one nearest the sun; ruler of the zodiacal houses Gemini and Virgo; lord of Wednesday. In astromythology the messenger, being the intermediary between the four elements, air, earth, fire, water, and the phenomena produced by them. Star of intelligence and free will, protector of merchants and thieves. Those born under Mercury's influence are eloquent, inventive, mentally and physically active. Represents an intelligence of transparency, typifying faulty observation and superficial reasoning. Astrologists assign the color green or yellow and the musical note D natural to the planet. It is pictured by a cross surmounted by a circle, which in turn is surmounted by a lunar crescent or wings. In Mohammedanism planet presiding over authors and scribes. (4) Metal

supposedly carried by the god Mercury, which changed color and consistency according to circumstances. Symbolic of adaptibility, inconstancy, speed. Also called quicksilver. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight articles used in Man-la ritual.

Mercury fig. The first fig taken from a tree was offered to Mercury. A proverbial saying applied to all first fruits or first works.

MERCY Personified in an Italian icon by a pale woman with a Roman nose. Crowned with olives, she carries a cedar branch. A crow is at her feet.

Corporeal works of mercy. In Christian tradition they are seven: 1- to feed the hungry and give drink to the thirsty; 2- to clothe the naked; 3- to shelter the stranger and needy; 4- to visit the sick; 5- to minister unto prisoners and captives; 6- to visit the fatherless and husbandless; 7- to bury the dead.

Mercy seat. Golden lid of the ark of the covenant whence God gave his oracles to the high priest, upon which was sprinkled the blood of the yearly atonement, and place where the covering or forgiving of sins was dispensed. In Christian tradition the blood of atonement showed that divine mercy can be granted only through the blood of Christ. According to Josephus the mercy seat was only a lid; New Testament writers state the term implied propitiation. Figuratively, throne of grace.

Spiritual works of mercy. In Christian tradition they are seven: 1- to instruct the ignorant; 2- to correct offenders; 3- to counsel the doubtful; 4- to comfort the afflicted; 5- to suffer injuries with patience; 6- to forgive offenses and wrongs; 7- to pray for others.

MEREDITH Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning sea protector.

MER FEAST Finno-Ugric great sacrificial feast to the nature gods. Held during a famine, war, or any period of trouble under the direction of a priest or seer in the kus-oto (sacred grove). The festival lasts for a week, sometimes two.

MERGEN TENGERE Altaic god who lives in the seventh heaven with the sun. The sharpshooter god, suggesting a god of lightning.

MERIADEK God anceintly venerated by Breton peasants. He appears to have been identical with Merodach.

MERIT In an Italian icon personified by an old man in rich apparel on the summit of a rock. One arm, naked, supports a book; the other, armed, holds a scepter.

MERLIN (MERDDIN, MYRDDIN) Literally, sparrow hawk. Sky deity who first appeared as Ambrosius in Nennius. In Geoffrey of Monmouth's account he appears as Myrddin, ruler of heaven; deity of battle, conqueror of dragons hostile to mankind and fertility; shape-shifter. He passed into Norman-French romances as Merlin and eventually was called Merlin in English versions. In the Arthurian cycle he is the son of a Welsh princess seduced by a fiend. Blaise baptises him to rescue him from Satan. An enchanter and prophet, he hears everything in the world, even the slightest sound, and he builds the Round Table, giver of fertility in the shape of the world, which becomes Guinevere's wedding gift to Arthur. His wife is

Elen Lwyddawg, a battle (storm) goddess. He is beguiled by the siren Nimuë, who encloses him in a rock; thus the sky is imprisoned in darkness. In later legends he is seduced by Vivien, Lady of the Lake, exemplifying the susceptibility of a wise old man to the charms of a young woman. Worn out by her, he reveals his secret of imprisoning a man in a wall-less tower. She entraps him in a hawthorn bush or oak tree, where he perishes; sleep is the chain by which he is bound. In the Triads he and nine bards go to sea and are lost or sail to Bardsey Island, a paradise. Thus the sky disappears in a dark forest, at sea, or on a far-off island. With him he took the thirteen treasures of Britain, henceforth lost to the human race. In some versions he is not dead, but merely sleeps, and his voice is heard on occasions, thus a prototype of Arthur and Bran. A shape-changer, his powers are similar to those of Atabyrius, Dionysus, Llew Llaw, Lludd, Periclymenus, Proteus, Zeus. One of his epithets is Emrys. Deity of the light sky, he was worshiped on high places, and Stonehenge probably was one of his temples. In legends connected with early struggles for freedom in Wales, he is a prominent character, and his history is interwoven with that of a 5th century bard named Merlin. An early name of Britain was Clas Myrddin (Myrddin's Enclosure).

MERMAID Sea nymph; a lovely woman to the waist, the tail of a fish below. She often appears above the surface of the water combing her long hair with one hand, holding a mirror in the other. She resembles the siren of Greek mythology, but probably originally was a Celtic deity. Some legends of the mermaids sprang from sailor's tales, in which a mermaid is associated with human calamity. In popular tradition typifies beauty, generation, sea, sea mother, seduction, wisdom. In heraldry signifies eloquence. The mirror probably represents the moon disk, and the long hair sea weed or rays on the water. In the middle ages a mermaid denoted the dual nature of Christ. The name is from the Anglo-Saxon mere (sea).

MERODACH Hebrew masculine name meaning bold. Same as Marduk, which see.

MEROPE In Greek mythology: (1) daughter of Oenopion, king of Chios. Her overly-eager lover Orion was blinded because of the way in which he treated her. Probably a dawn goddess. (2) A Pleiade, who lost her place because she married Sisyphus, a mortal. Some call the lost Pleiade Electra. (3) Wife of Cresphontes, king of Messenia; mother of Aepytus. Polyphontes, the man who murdered her husband, took her as his wife. Aepytus escaped and Polyphontes offered a reward for his murder. Years later, unrecognized, Aepytus returned under the pretext of claiming the reward, and his mother planned to kill him for murdering her son. He revealed his true identity to her, together they killed Polyphontes, and Aepytus became king. This is a light myth, in which Cresphontes, the aged sun is slain by Polyphontes, night sky, who in turn is slain by the young sun. Merope typifies the moon or dawn, and her position is much like that of Gertrude, the mother of Hamlet, and of Gerutha and Groa of Norse mythology. (4) Wife of Polybus, king of Corinth. Moon goddess. Foster mother to Oedipus, sun

* See "The Supernatural" Series, "Monsters & Mythic Beasts" p. 24-35 Excellent

hero.

MERRY ANDREW Clown, jester, especially the buffoon who attends a traveling quack. The name is said to be derived from Andrew Borde, eccentric physician to Henry VIII. In old plays Andrew is a popular name for a man-servant, as Abigail is for a waiting-woman.

MERSEKHNET A name of Atet, which see.

MERTVAYA VODA Literally, dead water. In Slavic mythology water which heals the wounds of a corpse. Carried by birds, hail, thunder, and whirlwind. Compare Shivaya voda.

MERU (SUMERU) Hindu sacred mountain. Dwelling place or pleasure ground of the gods. Sunrise mountain, which shines like the morning sun, is of gold, and round as a ball. The birds on it have golden feathers. It is the pillar separating heaven and earth, the spine which sustains the world. Its twin is Kailasa. Buddhist navel of the universe. Resembles Olympus.

MERVEILLEUSE Literally, marvelous or wonderful. Magic sword of Doolin of Mayence.

MESCA In Irish mythology daughter of Bodb. Garman, a mortal, took her from her divine sid and seduced her, and she died of shame. Probably a fertility goddess. See Divine-human marriages.

MESCAL Narcotic of the cactus plant. Prized by Mexican Indians, who use it ceremonially to obtain the blessed state which to them is supremely religious. The top called mescal button is eaten in the manner of the sacrament; first the mescal button, then water, accompanied by prayer and songs.

MESCHAMAAT Slavic forest goddess whose love is dangerous to mortals. Corresponds to Lesni Zenka.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Symbolizes idleness, rejection. Popularly called ice plant.

MESENKTET Egyptian bark of dusk, ship in which Ra travels throughout the night. The bark of dawn is Manzet.

MESGEGRA Irish vassal monarch ruling over Leinster under Eochaid Airem. A fertility deity.

MESHA Hebrew name meaning freedom.

MESHACH (MESHECH) In Old Testament, with Abednego and Shadrach, for refusing to worship the god of Nebuchadnezzar, he was thrown into a fiery furnace, from which he was miraculously delivered by Jehovah. See Abednego.

MESHARU In Babylonian mythology an attendant of Shamash. Name signifying righteousness.

MESHELEMIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah recompenses.

MESHEZABEEL Hebrew name meaning God is deliverer.

MESHILLEMOTH Hebrew name meaning recompenses.

MESHOBAB Hebrew name meaning returned.

MESHKHENET (MESKHENT) Egyptian goddess of the birth seat or cradle. A fate deity who watches the beginning of the second

life in the realm of Osiris. She wears on her head an ornament resembling two bent antennae of insects. Her attribute is a brick on which Egyptian women of antiquity lay while giving birth.

MESLAM Sumerian underworld chamber where the sun god Nergal (Ninurta) remained during the night.

MESSALA A false friend. From the character in the Lew Wallace novel Ben Hur.

MESSALINA An intemperate, licentious woman. From the wife of the Roman emperor Claudius, executed by order of her husband in 48 A.D. Catherine II of Russia has been called the modern Messalina.

MESSBUACHALLA In Irish mythology child of incest; daughter of Eochaid and Ess. Mother of the hero Conaire. Probably a fertility deity.

MESSIAH From the Greek Messias, the Hebrew Mashiakh, the Mohammedan Masih, meaning anointed. In Christian churches Jesus, called Christ, the deliverer. Among Hebrews the awaited savior or deliverer of mankind. The Hebrew word contains the same number of letters as the word for the serpent form in which Satan seduced Eve; this is interpreted to mean the Messiah will bruise the head of the serpent and banish death and sin from the world. Symbolized by a fish and also called Dag, Hebrew for fish and preserver. The Messiah will distribute to the faithful the flesh of Behemoth, the land monster, and that of Leviathan, the sea monster. Figuratively, any great national savior or hoped-for liberator of a country or people.

MESSIDOR Tenth and harvest month in the calendar of the French Revolution.

MESSON Same as Michabo.

MESSOR Roman divinity of harvest.

MESSOU In Potawatomi legend the great restorer. Rabbit who brought back the world when it was lost in the deluge. Prototype of Manabozho.

MESU (MES) Sacred Sumerian tree with roots in the cosmic sea in the depths of Arallu and with branches in heaven. Prototype of Yggdrasil.

METAKORAB In Melanesian mythology one of the dogai. A female bogey queen.

METAL Element of the underworld. Typifies eternity, war, wealth. Represented by the color white. According to mystics it is the sensatory element of understanding in the body; its action is to destroy and produce, resist and yield; its quality is to be hard and soft; its cycle is to conquer wood and produce water, exemplifying hardness over softness. In China represented by the color yellow. Principle element of the west, typifying autumn. In Chinese zodiac element of Kang, eastern quadrant; Kuei, southern quadrant; Lou, western quadrant; Niu, northern quadrant. Medieval alchemists believed in seven metals, which corresponded to the seven movable planets, and which they indicated by the symbols for the planets. Copper was called Venus; gold was called Sol; iron, Mars; lead, Saturn; quicksilver, Mercury; silver, Luna; tin, Jupiter.

Heated metal. In Japanese tradition confession abstractor,

determiner of guilt or innocence.

Heraldic metals. Argent (silver) shown by a plain surface; or (gold) shown by spots or by light closely set dots; sable (iron) shown by a black surface.

Metal musical instruments. In China the clanging sound of metal typifies war.

Metal-pin tree. Ainu axis or world tree. Against it the swords of the gods break. It extends into the underworld and reaches into heaven. Parallels the Mesu and Yggdrasil trees.

Metal strips. In Japan used as deity offerings to ward off evil. Called gohei.

Metal worker. In antiquity inspired fear. This fear may have been the root of many of the stories connected with dwarf artisans, such as Hephaestus, Voland, Wayland, and other legendary smiths.

METAMORPHOSIS In folklore usually for the purpose of accomplishing good or evil. Achieved by the use of articles which possess magic qualities or by magic words, thus change of structure or substance by witchcraft. When voluntary called shape-shifting, which see.

METATRON In the cabala angel of the Presence. World-prince corresponding to Kether.

METEOR Dazzlement, holy power, swiftness. A good-luck light. A wish expressed while watching the light of a meteor supposedly will be fulfilled. According to American Indians a forerunner of death. In Australian mythology a rope ladder by which the dead climb up to the sky. In Finno-Ugric belief a form in which souls of the dead or the sleeping travel. Called fire-serpent.

Meteorite. Talisman. Weapon of the gods. The Kaaba. In China to find one is bad luck.

METHUSELAH In Old Testament son of Enoch. He lived 969 years, and died a year before the deluge. According to the Bible he lived longer than any other man in the world.

METIS In Greek mythology one of the Oceanides. Personification of prudence, endowed with the gift of prophecy. In Hesiodic tradition the first wife of Zeus. When he received a warning that his child by Metis would be more powerful than he, he swallowed the sea nymph, who was assimilated into his own being, and Athena, goddess of dawn and wisdom, was born from his brain. In one legend Metis aided Zeus in his rebellion against Cronus by administering to Cronus a draught which caused him to disgorge his children, which he had swallowed. Her name signifies counsel or constructive thought. See Swallowing.

METRA (1) Ancient Persian goddess twofold in character; in one phase, all pervading love, a fertility mother; in the other, the light of heaven, a moon goddess. Source of the Ephesian Artemis. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Eresicthon, who had been punished by Demeter with an insatiable hunger. Metra possessed the power of transforming herself into a variety of different animals. By this means she contrived to support Eresicthon. This is a time myth; the changing shapes of Metra represent the changing seasons.

METSANHALTIA Baltic Finn forest ruler who grows taller as he is approached, until he becomes the height of a great tree. Personification of shadow. Also

called Skogsradare.

METSANNEITSYT Finnish forest virgin. In front she is beautiful, behind she is like a bundle of twigs or a rotted stump with a tail. She causes men to cohabit with her. Also called Skogsjungfru.

METS-HALDIJAS Esthonian forest ruler. A wind deity. When his cry is heard something special is about to happen, perhaps a death.

METSMEES Literally, forest-man. Esthonian wind god.

METZLI Aztec moon goddess. She sacrificed herself on a pyre with a leper in order to bring back sunlight.

MEULEN Araucanian, South American, spirit of the whirlwind; devourer of children.

MEXITLI (MEXTLI) Chief deity of ancient Aztecs, whence the name of Mexico. Stupendous human sacrifices, sometimes running into many thousands of persons at one time, were offered to him. Also called Huitzilopochtli.

MEZENTIUS One proverbially cruel or impious. The allusion is to the legendary king of Etruria, who put his subjects to death by tying a living man to a dead one. When driven from his throne he fled to Rutuli, where he allied himself with King Turnus against Aeneas, who eventually killed him.

MEZEREON In the language of flowers: I desire to please. Symbol of coquetry.

MEZUZAH Jewish talisman. Parchment carried in a small case or placed in the lintel of doors.

MEZZORAMIA Legendary oasis of happiness in the African desert.

MI Musical note to which mystics assign the quality worship and the rank of subject.

MIACH In Celtic mythology son of Diancecht. Like his father he was a celestial musician. He cast a spell over the silver hand made by Diancecht and Creidne for Nuada, skin grew over it, and it moved. In another account he made a new hand from a swineherd's arm-bone. In envy his father struck him four times; three times he healed his wounds, but the fourth was fatal. On his grave grew 365 stalks of grass, one for each of his joints and sinews, and each was a cure for any of the illnesses that attacked the 365 nerves in a man's body. His sister Airmid arranged them carefully, but their envious father confused their order so that none may know their properties. Miach personifies fertility; the four wounds represent the four seasons, the season of winter being the season of death. The incidents reflect belief in magico-medical skill; also in divine jealousy of man's knowledge. Miach resembles Asclepius.

MICAH Literally, like Jehovah. One of the minor prophets of the Old Testament. His prophecies relate to the sins and judgments of Israel and Judah, the destruction of Jerusalem and Samaria, the return of the Jews from captivity, the punishment of their enemies, and the coming of the Messiah, specifying Bethlehem as the place where He was to be born of a woman. Thus one who foretold the coming of a deity.

MICAIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning who is like Jehovah. In the Old Testament a faithful and fearless prophet. He was imprisoned for one of his prophecies until its fulfilment; symbolic of the imprisonment and release of light.

MICAWBER, MR. WILKINS One who is half-clever, impractical, a great letter-writer and speechifier, a projector of bubble schemes, one who is forever certain that something will "turn up" to make his fortune. An incurable optimist is called a Micawber. From the character in Dicken's David Copperfield.

MICHABO (MESSIBIZI, MESSON, MISSABOS, MISSIWABUN) The Great Hare or Giant Rabbit of several Algonquin tribes. Spirit of eastern light; dispeller of darkness. Lord of winds, prince of the air, his voice was thunder, his weapon was lightning. Among some tribes his grandmother was the moon; his father the west wind; his mother, who had been fecundated by the passing breeze, was the virgin dawn, who died at the moment of his birth. He was born fully grown, mighty in strength, with all the knowledge possible to obtain, characteristics common to sun heroes. He remained in constant conflict with Kabun, his father, whose abode was in the realm of darkness. Among some tribes his antagonist was his brother Chokanipok, the flint stone (storm clouds), whom he broke in pieces, which he scattered over the land, turning the entrails into fruitful vines. Other antagonists were the prince of serpents, whose home in the deep waters of a lake was guarded by fiery serpents, and the king of fishes, both symbols of atmospheric waters, typifying wars of the elements. Michabo, who opened the doors to send forth the luminaries on their journeys, was the captain of the raft (sun) which floated on the boundless waters in the beginning. He married Muskrat, whom he sent to the bottom of the primal sea. She returned with a speck of mud which Michabo molded into the earth; then he and Muskrat cohabited and became the parents of the human race. Thus from mud dried by sunlight formed solid earth; later soil warmed by sunlight became fertile. Michabo was the imparter of religious rites, interpreter of dreams, inventor of picture writing. He was the founder of the medicine hunt in which, after ceremonies and incantations, he put men to sleep and appeared to them in their dreams to instruct them how and where to hunt and fish. Provider of fire and food plants, especially the maize, he was the active, quickening power of life. As Michabo Ovisaketchak (Great Hare who created Earth) he was the beneficent highest deity. His messengers were the Gijigouai (rays). Singing birds, clouds, and winds, all sky symbols, were sacred to him. In a corrupt version, half simpleton, half wizard, he was a magician envious of the powers of others and constantly strove to outdo their accomplishments. He was a prankster and abused his superhuman powers for ignoble and selfish ends. His name is compounded from missi or mitchi, meaning great, and wabos, meaning rabbit. Wabos is related to waban, the east or daylight; wabi, he sees; wabish, white; wasseia, light. A name probably given to him because, in northern winters, the animal's fur becomes white. By some tribes, with slight variations in his legend, he is called Ioskeha, Manabhozho, Wabasso. He is

the prototype of Brer Rabbit in Uncle Remus stories.

MICHAEL (MICKEY, MICKY, MIKE, MITCHELL) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning who is like the Lord. In Christianity the name of one of the archangels. See under saints. Mohammedan angel of protection.

Michaelmas. Celebration of the Feast of All Saints and of Saint Michael on September 29. Commemorates autumn, harvest. In England one of the quarterly rent days. Magistrates are elected on Michaelmas, and the customary food is goose.

Michaelmas daisy. Typifies cheerfulness in old age.

Michaelmas moon. Harvest moon.

MICHAL Hebrew feminine name meaning who is like God. In the Old Testament a daughter of Saul who was the wife of David. Her hatred of religious zeal was stronger than her love for her husband.

MICHEL Generic term for a German. Also called Cousin Michael.

MICHIGAN Emblem: apple-blossom; motto: Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If thou Seek a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold it Here); nickname: Auto, Lake, Wolverine.

MICROCOSM Man viewed as an epitome of the universe; according to Pythagoras the intelligence and soul of man.

MICROPROSOPUS In the cabala the sixth Sephira; Tipherath, the Lesser Countenance. Also applied to the six Sephira from five to ten, composed of Tipherath, Netzach, Hod, Yesod, Malkuth.

MICROSCOPIUM Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Microscope. Symbolizes investigation.

MICTLANTECUTLI Aztec skeleton god of death. Lord of the midnight hour and of the north. Ruler of those who died of disease. His mate was Mictlanciuatl. The dog and the owl were sacred to him. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca. Also called Tzontemoc, i.e. He of the Falling Hair.

Mictlan (Mictla, Mictlancalco). Aztec house of darkness, abode of Mictlantecutli. Though windowless it was large enough to hold the whole world. Opposed to Tlalocan, paradise.

MIDAS In Greek mythology son of Gordius and Cybele. King of Phrygia. In a musical contest between Apollo and Marsyas (or Pan) he was asked to act as judge. For awarding the prize to Marsyas, Apollo gave him the ears of an ass. Midas hid them under a Phrygian cap, but his barber discovered them. Fearful to tell anyone the secret he was unable to contain, the barber whispered it to the earth, and the rushes kept murmuring to the wind, "Midas has the ears of an ass." Midas was an agricultural king and, in early or Eastern versions of his myth, the ass's ears undoubtedly symbolized wisdom and therefore his glory rather than his disgrace. In another legend Silenus strayed into his garden in an intoxicated condition. Midas entertained him hospitably and then led Silenus to his friend Dionysus, who offered to grant Midas any favor he chose to ask. Midas asked that everything he touch turn to gold. His request was granted; the moment he touched his food, it turned to gold, whereupon Midas begged for deliverance. He was instructed to bathe in the Pactolus River, which thereafter

ran over golden sands. Although Midas now denotes one who is avaricious, fabulously rich, or successful in all financial transactions, the gold originally was that of dawn, which became too powerful at midday, and was quenched when the sun came in contact with water at sunset.

MIDEWIWIN Secret religious organization among the Ojibway Indians, which received its mysteries from Manabozho. Its purpose was to prolong life by the use of herbs and magic.

MIDGARD (MIDGAARD, MIDGARTH) Literally, mid-ward or mid-yard. In Norse mythology earth, abode of mankind; distinguished from Asgard, abode of deities, and Utgard, abode of giants. United with Asgard by Bifrost, the rainbow bridge. Created by Odin out of Ymir's eyebrows. Also called Mannaheim (home of man).

Midgard serpent. World serpent, which lay hidden in the sea. Its tail was in its mouth, and it girded the earth, squirting poison (darkness) over air and land. Personification of the ocean, which was believed to encircle the earth. Also called Midgardsormen. Identical with Jormungandr. Analogue of Losy.

MIDIANITE Marauder. From the nomadic tribe mentioned in the Old Testament. Descendants of Midian, fourth son of Abraham, the Midianites were idol worshipers who roamed the Moabite desert, swarming like locusts during the harvest season to kill and rob the Jews of their fruits and herds. Gideon finally delivered the Jews from their oppression. The name is from the Hebrew, meaning strife.

MIDIR (MITHR) Gaelic fate deity. A Tuartha De Danann god; husband of Fuamnach; father of Blathnat. His stronghold was the Isle of Man, where he kept three wonderful cows and a magic caldron. An underworld deity, he was a possessor of wealth, the fertility in the ground. He also owned three inhospitable cranes, who stood at his door shouting, "Do not come!" "Go away!" "Go past the house!" Thus he warned men from entering the realm of the dead. In the form of Ailell, Etain's lover, Midir visited Etain. For seducing her he was compelled to perform four tasks: build a causeway across the moor of Lamrach, clear the plains of Meath, cut down the forest of Breag, remove rushes from the land. In one legend he won Etain from her husband Eochaid in a game of chess. Both versions are fertility legends, in which Etain, the summer maid, must spend part of her life underground. Midir is a counterpart of Hades and Pluto.

MIDNIGHT Hour of bewitchment, gloom, mortification, plots, secrecy. According to the cabala moment at which Presence (God) appears and disperses evil spirits. Likewise the moment at which God entered the Garden of Eden. Midnight sometimes is used as an appellation of God. Romans divided night into four watches: the second watch ended at midnight; the third, or cock-crowing watch, began at midnight.

MIDSUMMER DAY Anciently the time of the summer solstice festival; about June 21. Now generally celebrated on June 24 with the feast of John the Baptist. Day on which the oak king was sacrificially burned, when the Eye of the year (sun) was blinded with a mistletoe stake, which appeared in Norse mythology as the

slaying of Balder by the mistletoe. In Celtic mythology day on which the goddess Danu took Ireland from its inhabitants, the Fir Bolgs, thus the festival marking the triumph of sunshine and vegetation. In Pagan Europe it was celebrated as a fire festival, honoring sun deities, such as Gwion and Heracles. In Christian Europe it appears as a water festival honoring Saint John. In England one of the quarter days.

Midsummer Eve. Druidic festival which celebrated the summer solstice with Belenian fires. Witches rode abroad; hen eggs were broken to see what one's fortune would be. In Christian times called Saint John's eve.

Midsummer fires. According to ancient superstitions cattle driven through them will be cured of disease; dances and prayers around them will cause rain to cease and hemp to grow; girls who dance around nine midsummer fires will marry within the year.

Midsummer men. A stonecrop plant used by girls on Midsummer Eve to test their lover's fidelity.

MIEHTS-HOZJIN Lapp master of the forest. He is a good spirit unless offended; then he will bewilder a culprit so that he cannot find his way out of a forest. Also called Vare-jielle (forest dweller). Identical with Lesiy.

MIELIKKI Finnish forest spirit with dual attributes, either favoring hunters with game or no game. Spouse of Tapio.

MIGGS, MISS An ill-tempered, shrewish maid. From the comforter of Mrs. Varden in Dickens' Barnaby Rudge, who ultimately becomes a turnkey at Bridewell jail.

MIGNON (MIGNONNE) Feminine name from the French; meaning dainty, little. A term of contempt applied to Henry III of France and his effeminate favorites.

MIGNONETTE January 30 birthday flower, symbolic of health. In the language of flowers: You are better than handsome; Your qualities surpass your charm.

MIHR Armenian fire god. One of the seven chief deities of the pantheon. Brother of Anahit and Nane. His festival was a fire celebration in February, month in which new fires were kindled. His functions resemble those of Hephaestus; his name is identical with Mithra.

MIKADO Japanese deity incarnate, god-king, heavenly sovereign, priest-ruler, spiritual emperor. Descendant of Amaterasu, sun goddess. One whose duty is to mediate between his heavenly ancestors and subjects, leaving worldly affairs to the shogun and samurai. Until recent times his face was unseen except by his consort and his chief ministers. His emblem is the dragon. The three insignia of the royal family are a jewel, mirror, sword. Title rarely used by the Japanese, except in poetry. Also called Arahito-gami.

MIKE Like Pat, a common name for an Irishman. In English colloquial usage, mike means to be lazy, shirk work.

MIKETSU-OHO-KAMI Japanese deity of food.

MIKO Shinto priestess, bride of the gods. Parallels a Greek pythoness.

MIKUJI Japanese written oracles

given to those who request them at Shinto shrines. Also called omikuji.

MIKURA-TANA-NO-KAMI Amaterasu, Japanese sun goddess, as owner of the necklace bestowed on her by her father Izanagi. The necklace, provider of fertility, was so precious it was kept by the goddess on a shelf in her storehouse. Name signifying August-storehouse-shelf-deity.

MIKVEH Bath for ritual purification among orthodox Jews.

MILANION Roman name of the Greek Hippomenes, which see.

MILA-RE-PA (MILA, MILA-RAS-PA) Literally, the cotton clad. Chief apostle of Kar-gyu-pa or Mahamudra School, Tibetan Buddhist sect. The mighty saint. An historical person deified. Disciple of Mar-pa. He was hermit, monk, poet, yogi; thus the Great Yoga. Usually portrayed on lotus throne on a gazelle skin. In paintings he wears monastic robes and no headdress; his hair falls in ringlets over his shoulders. He holds his right hand cupped behind his ear to indicate he is listening (to sounds of solitude). His emblem is the patra. In Tibet called Je-tshun-mi-la or rJe-tsun-Mila.

MILCOM Ammonite god identified with Moloch. His principle offerings were human sacrifices. Solomon permitted his worship in Jerusalem, hence any pernicious influence or system which causes loss of life or sacrifice of principles.

MILDRED (MILLY) Feminine name from Old English, meaning mild and strong; gentle counselor.

MILED (MILEDH) Legendary conqueror of Ireland; eponymous ancestor of the Milesians. Son of Bile and grandson of Bregon, who supposedly descended from Sythian nobles who had been expelled from Egypt and settled in Iberia (Spain). From Iberia Miled sailed to Ireland to avenge the murder of Ith. The Tuatha De Danann made a magic mist to make the island appear like a hog's back, so he called it Muic Inis (Pig Island). He willed the country to his sons Eber and Eremon; after his death they fought for the sole kingship, and Eber was killed. All Irish genealogies trace back to Miled. Name derived from the Latin Miles.

Milesians. Deities who came from the Celtic underworld, Iberia. Ancestors of the Gaels.

MILES (MYLES) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning soldier.

Miles Standish. One who sends another to court the girl he loves and loses her to the man who carries the message. From the bluff, middle-aged soldier in Longfellow's poem, the Courtship of Miles Standish.

MILFOIL War. In China plant used for the purposes of divination.

MI-LI In Chinese Buddhism the coming Buddha. Also known as the laughing Buddha. Sometimes called Ajita, the invincible. He was the principal Bodhisattva of Shakyamuni's retinue, and appointed his successor, to appear as Buddha after 5,000 years. The expected messiah. A tutelary deity. Represented as stout with breasts and upper abdomen exposed. Identical with Pou-tai and with the Sanscrit Maitreya.

MILI Zuni medicine man's fetish

of a perfect ear of corn decorated with macaw feathers. Denuded of the feathers, it is buried with the owner to symbolize the ending of a man's life.

MILIGMA Offering to infernal deities in Greek antiquity.

MILITARY ARCHITECT In an Italian icon personified by a mature woman in a garment of many colors. A gold chain from which hangs a diamond is around her neck. In one hand she holds the mariner's compass, in the other are the plans for a hexagon fortification. A swallow sits on the plans. At her feet are a pickax and a spade.

MILK Widely revered as the elixir of life, heavenly nourishment, lava of regeneration. Symbolic of the foam from which deities spring. Dream significance: (drinking) peaceful happiness; (upsetting) unrealizable plans. One of the four libations offered by the ancient Greeks, the others being honey, oil, and water. Jews of antiquity used milk as a symbol of pure, simple, and wholesome truth. In India offerings of the first milk from cows were made to Naga. The Parsees believe in its cleaning efficacy and carry a small bottle in their pockets with which to purify themselves from an unhallowed contact. In Siberia, during a thunderstorm, milk offerings are poured on the ground to appease the gods.

Curdled milk. One of the eight articles used in Man-la ritual.

Milk flowing from a woman's breast. Abundance. Two streams signify fertility and wisdom, love and knowledge.

Milk and honey. Heavnly food. Anciently given to newborn children, hence a symbol of birth and rebirth. Formerly used in baptismal rites. The fertility and plenty promised to the Jews in the land of Canaan.

Milk kinship. Degree of relationship existing between foster-children.

Milk Lake. Widely worshiped as the sacred lake situated in heaven and shaded by the Tree of Life. Nourisher, source of all life. Frequently personified as a female deity. In Iranian mythology called Ardvisura Anahita; in Siberian mythology called Khotun.

Milk pail. Dairy products. In gnostic tradition the spiritual nourishment derived from Christ, the Good Shepherd.

Milk pot. In Egyptian, Hindu, Iranian, etc. mythologies fused with the water pot when the cow mother was accepted as the originator of the source of life.

Milksop. A term of contempt for an effeminate or weak man.

Milk and water. Devoid of character, namby-pamby, tasteless, vacillating and weak, as a milk and water political policy.

Milk vetch. Comfort.

Milkwort. Hermitage.

MILKY WAY Heavenly river formed by the milk of the great mother goddess, smoke or ashes of sacred fires, sperma of the gods. Path by which souls ascend to their homes in the sky. By American Indians designated the Ashen Road or White River; first path of the sun and moon; path of birds, of ghosts on their way to the palace of Thunder God; path of the Morning Star. Also sacred cord of life. Aztecs revered it as Mixcoatl, the cloud serpent; the Mosetena Indians of Bolivia revered it as a huge worm bristling with arrows shot at him; the Pawnees called it wolf tail or short cut. In Brythonic legend it was the castle of Gwydion or track made by Gwydion when he

sought his son Llew Llaw. Ancient Celts called it Lug's chain, the band or bridge uniting heaven and earth. Compare cable tow. In China called T'ien-ho (Heaven's river), source of the Hoang Ho (Yellow River). Stream over which magpies made a bridge once a year so the lovers Chi'en Niu and Chih Nu were able to meet. In Egyptian antiquity said to be the nourishing milk of Hathor or the road marked by ears of corn dropped by Isis in her flight from Set. Christian Way of Saint James. In Piers Plowman the heavenly road to Virgin Mary, lady of Walsyngham. In Greek mythology milk of the goddess Rhea of Crete, sprouted into the sky after the birth of Zeus; also the milk of Hera. Sometimes called scars of Phaethon's ride; track to the palaces of the gods. In Hindu legend the head of the serpent king Naga is held by the gods who dwell on Mount Meru, the tail is held by the Asuras, who use the body to churn the Milky Way. In Japanese tradition it is a floating bridge as well as a celestial river. On the bridge Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo meet once each year during the Tanabata festival; from the bridge Izanagi and Izanami churned the primal waters until they curdled and land was formed. As a river it is called Ama-no-Yasu-no-gawa, Ama(Ame)-no-kawa, Ginja, or Tenga, and in it the kami fish. By Moslems called pilgrims way to Mecca. Mongol's call it Burkhan's Road. In Norse mythology, Bifrost. In Persian mythology the straw thief's track, from the tale of the man who stole hay or straw, intending to hide the booty in the sky, but dropping so much on the way, he left a path. In Armenian and Bulgarian legend the straw thief is called Vahagn. In Roman antiquity milk of Juno. Residence of heroes who merited celestial bliss. There, their souls disengaged from corporeal ties, they led a life of undisturbed felicity, and rejoiced in contemplation of the universe. In German and Russian folklore the path of the wild hunt. Saxons called it Irman's Way or Waetlinga Street, i.e. path of the sons of Waecla from the Eastern to the Western Sea. In Siam called Way of the White Elephant. Among Siberian tribes a stitched seam in the roof of the sky. When a god wants to see what is happening on earth he peeks through the stitches. At such times a light (meteor) is seen through the crack. The god grants everything desired of him while the crack is open. To the Teutons it was Odin's or Holde's Way. Among Truco-Tatars it is bird's or duck's road. Yakuts call it God's footprint, the ski track of Tungk-Pok, son of God, or the milk stream of Khotun.

MILL Fertility. Dream significance: (stopped) useless efforts, sorrows; (watermill) difficult undertakings; (windmill) journey; (working) joy, wealth. In Europe of the middle ages typified the gospel. In Norse mythology universe motion or whirling heavens, suggested by the revolving millstone. The Grotte, friction machine operated by Fenja and Menja, who ground out gold (fertility) and peace (harmony) until they were digrunted, and then they ground out fire (war) and salt (drought or frost).

Mill of God grinds slowly. Fate is inexorable.

Millstone. Heavy burden, miller, milling industry, that which crushes or pulverizes. Dream significance: enormous effort. In heraldry a pair of millstones typifies mutual converse of human society. In Christian tradition martyrdom. Emblem of saints

Christian, Florian, and Victor of Marseilles as instruments of their death.

MILLARD Masculine name from the Latin, meaning grinder.

MILLENNIUM The thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth. In one version a final and desperate conflict between Christianity and Paganism will take place; in another it will be a period of gradual enlightenment; both result in Christ's reign. Commonly understood to be a future golden age, and by extension any period of auspicious government, prosperity, righteousness, and universal happiness.

MILLICENT (MELICENT, MILICENT) Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning work and strong.

MILTON Masculine name from the Greek, meaning colored red.

MILU Hawaiian god of the underworld.

MIMAMEITHR (MIMAMEIDER) Literally, Mimir's tree. The Yggdrasil.

MIMAS In Greek mythology one of the Gigantes, earth-born giants. Personification of volcanic fire. Enemy of Zeus, and killed by lightning in the Gigantomachia.

MIMI In Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung dwarf-smith (underworld spirit) who helps Siegfried (sun hero) attain the golden hoard (wealth in the earth) and reveals the secret of the magic ring (cycle of fertility), but finally is slain by Siegfried for his treachery.

MIMIDZUKU In Japan the ear monument. Marks the spot at Nara, where 30,00 pairs of foreign ears, cut from the pickled heads of those slain in the 16th century war with Korea, were buried.

MIMING (MIMINGUS) In Norse mythology son of Mimir. Satyr, spirit of the forest and keeper of the Sword of Victory (light ray) which Svipdag stole while Miming slept.

MIMIR (HODDMIMER, MIM, MIME, MIMER, MIMER-NIDHAD) Literally, memory or mind. (1) In Norse mythology son of Ymir, formed from the sweat in the pit of Ymir's left arm. Gigantic god of the primal sea, owner of the hill in which Lif and Lifthrasir survived Fimbul-winter. His abode in Helheim was at the roots of the Mimameithr, which was watered by his spring of knowledge. Every morningw with the Gjallar-horn he drank a draught of the mead in his well, which made him the wisest of men. In return for the secret knowledge of the spring, Odin paid the price of one eye, which was cast into the well; thenceforth Mimir took his morning drink from the eye. The pledge of the eye is the reflection of the sun in water, where in the morning it formed a golden cup. Part of the knowledge imparted to Odin by Mimir was the making of runes. The Vanagods, incensed when they discovered that Hoener, whom the Aesir had sent as hostage, was a fool and depended on Mimir's advice, cut off Mimir's head and sent it to Odin, to whom it continued to impart knowledge. His prophetic powers resemble those of Arthur and Bran, who like him were fertility gods. (2) In Nibelungenlied the wonder smith who forged the sword of Siegfried and provided him with

the horse Grane. Underworld fertility dragon.

Mimis-brunnen. In Norse mythology Mimir's well of wisdom.

MIMOSA November 5 birthday flower symbolic of exquisiteness, fastidiousness, sensitiveness. Emblem of Australia and South Africa.

MIN Egyptian god of procreation, personification of the male principle. Chief deity of Coptos, Mendes, and Panopolis, and known as the Egyptian Pan; sometimes represented by the phallus, usually known as ram-headed. Merged with Khnumu, a corn god, and honored at harvest festivals. Min and Pan are generic terms for mountain.

MINA Feminine name, diminutive of Wilhemina.

MINAMOTO Powerful Japanese family, a warrior clan. Its strength depended on weapons as opposed to that of the Fujiwara, whose strength depended on marital alliances.

MINCE-PIE At Christmas festivals typifies the gifts of the Three Magi.

MIND One of the Gnostic Aeons. In Egyptian antiquity a crocodile symbolized the mind.

MINDI Australian great snake, which sent disease, especially smallpox, which was called Mindi's dust; the scars were called Mindi's scales.

MINERALS In Chinese mythology the bones and teeth of P'an Ku, which see.

MINERVA Ancient Italian goddess of dawn and rustic life. Daughter of Pallas, a giant, whom she kills on his offering her sexual violence. Thus dawn kills the darkness from which it is born. In later legends, her history borrowed from that of the Greek Athena, she is the daughter of Jupiter, from whose head she springs fully armed uttering a tremendous battle-cry. Thus dawn bursts from the head of the sky. She was revered as the goddess of wisdom (light typifying knowledge), guider of heroes in war, patroness of arts, crafts, guilds, and medicine, and worshiped jointly with Jupiter and Juno by the Romans in the triple Capitoline temple. The Ludi Maximi (Great Games) were held in their joint honor. She was nature as the mind which directs the creative impulse and wielder of the thunderbolt for Jupiter, thus the great fertilizer. The last five days of the Quinquatrus, festival she shared with Mars in March, were devoted to the purification of musical instruments, which she supposedly invented. During the festival gifts were given to schoolmasters called the Minerval. Among her various surnames are Capita or Capta (head), Medica (grass), Nautia (ship). She is represented in art as grave and majestic, wearing a long robe, bearing the aegis on her breast, armed with helmet and spear. The owl and serpent were sacred to her. Her name is from the Latin root mane (morning) or men (think).

MINK Love of lasciviousness; luxuriousness.

MIN KYAWZWA In Indo-Chinese mythology a nat or spirit corresponding to Dionysus. His festival is celebrated with cock fights, dancing, drinking, and fireworks.

MINNA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning love, memory,

small.

MINNESOTA Emblem: moccasin flower; motto: Etoile du Nord (Star of the North); nicknames: Gopher, North Star.

MINNIE Feminine name, Scotch diminutive of Mary; also means mother, remembrance.

MINO Japanese straw raincoat worn by peasants who were not permitted to carry an umbrella, a mark of nobility.

MINOS In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Europa or of Lycastus and Ida. Father of Ariadne. A sun deity and king of Crete, he went every ninth year to Mount Ida to confer with Zeus, who provided him with a code of laws; an incident comparable to that of Jehovah and Moses. Cruel and harsh as a warrior, he was just and moderate as a ruler. Poseidon gave him a bull for the purpose of sacrifice, but he sacrificed an inferior animal. As punishment Poseidon caused his wife Pasiphae (moon goddess) to fall in love with the bull from the sea, and by it she became the mother of the Minotaur (deity of darkness), which Minos imprisoned in the labyrinth built by Daedalus. Minos was killed in a bath at Agrigentum in Sicily by a priestess of Cocalus (blind gloom of night) and Daedalus, who had become her lover. See bath. After his death, with Aeacus and Rhadamanthus, he was appointed a judge of souls, a role similar to that of Osiris. Deucalion, who survived the deluge, was his descendant. In name and attributes he corresponds to the Hindu Manu, that is man the measurer or thinker; his name also equates with Menes, and from it comes the adjective Minoan, pertaining to Crete. The Minoan period was the Cretan bronze age, about 2500 to 1200 B.C. The name appears to have been a dynastic title.

MINOTAUR (MINOTAURUS) Literally, bull of Minos. In Greek mythology offspring of Pasiphae and the bull given as a gift by Poseidon to her husband Minos. Monster with the body of a man and the head of a bull or vice versa. A deity of darkness, death, winter, which Minos enclosed in the labyrinth (infernal regions) and fed on the flesh of seven maidens and seven youths, extracted every nine years as a tribute from Aegeus, king of Athens, for the slaying of Minos' son Androgeos, a light deity. Aided by Ariadne, Theseus killed the Minotaur. A devourer of human victims, the Minotaur was a god of cannibalistic sacrifices. See cannibalism. By extension, any devouring or destroying agency. In some accounts an offspring of Europa, mother of Minos. The devouring bull may have been adopted from Moloch to whom humans were sacrificed.

MINT Virtue. In the language of flowers, Let us be friends again. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

MINTHA Greek nymph loved by Aides. Persephone, jealous, changed her into the plant which bears her name (mint).

MINYAS Greek legendary king and eponymous ancestor of the Minyans in Boeotia. Agricultural deity famous for his wealth. His three daughters considered themselves superior to the ecstasies of the Bacchic revelers. Eventually the frenzy possessed them and they craved human flesh and cast lots to decide whose child was to be sacrificed. This is the basis for the assumption that in

Boeotia the human sacrifice was chosen from the royal family. An identical story is told of the daughters of Proetus.

MIOLNIR (MJOLNIR) In Norse mythology the magic weapon of Thor. Short-handled hammer (smasher), which he used in peace and war, either to bless or shatter. It never missed that at which it was thrown, returned to its owner of its own accord, and became so small when not in use it fit into Thor's pocket. Lightning or thunderbolt symbolized by the swastika, and used as an amulet for healing and to keep demons away.

MIOTO-SEKI In Japanese mythology husband-wife rocks which rise out of the sea. Celestial doorway. They are joined by a straw rope used as a talisman against disease and ill luck. Compare Pillars of Heracles, Scylla and Charybdis.

MIOYA-NO-KAMI Japanese ancestor god; an itinerant deity. See Fuji, Tsukuba.

MIPHLETZETH (MIPLECETH) Emblem of Asherah, Canaanite mother goddess. Oval figure or altar (sun or vulva); doorway whence issued life to the world. A protective power comparable to the palladium of Athena at Troy. Semitic women wove hangings for the miphletseth as Athenean women embroidered the peplos for the ship presented to Athena at the Dionysian festival; idolatrous kings used it as an emblem, and it was an idol for worship in the Asharim (grove of Asherah). A giver of fertility and wealth, it compares with the budding thyrsus of Dionysus, the rod of Hermes, the seistron of Egyptian priests. The word is related to palatz (to be broken) or phalash (break, go through, open a way), and is cognate with the Greek phallus.

MIQTU Babylonian deity. Name signifying prostration by heat.

MIRABELLA In Spenser's Faerie Queene a beautiful but scornful woman. She suffers a punishment as hopeless as that of Sisyphus.

MIRABEN Literally, sister Mira. A Rajput princess who gave up all worldly possessions to follow Krishna, the Hindu god. Madeleine Slade, daughter of a British admiral, who left England in 1925 to become a follower of Mahatma Gandhi took the name.

MIRACULOUS BIRTH A world-wide mythological theme is the birth of beings from the arm, head, thigh, or other parts of the body of a man or woman. The sun and moon burst from the eyes, deities of wisdom from the head. Sun deities have virgin mothers. Miraculous birth implies either a divine child or a divine parent, and is a celestial sign to indicate the child will become a great hero, usually fulfil a prophecy, and beneficently serve mankind. In ancient Sumer kings usually proclaimed themselves to be the sons of virgin goddesses and assumed terms for gods as titles. Each claimed to have been set adrift on a river or otherwise exposed, found and recoznized as wonderful, favored by the gods, and appointed a divine servant among men. See Exposed child, Virgin mother.

Miraculous growth. In mythology characteristics of moon, storm, sun, wind, fertility deities.

MIRAGE Disappointment, illusion; in religions, insufficient

revelation.

MIRANDA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning to be admired, miraculous.

MIRANDOISA Magic sword of King Arthur. Usually called Excalibur. Name resolves into miraculous or wonderful A (sun).

MIRIAM (1) Hebrew feminine name, usually interpreted to mean star of the sea. Old form of Mary. (2) Sister of Aaron and Moses. A prophetess. She dreamed of a babe cast on the waters who would redeem Israel, and watched from the bulrushes as Pharaoh's daughter rescued Moses. She pursuaded the princess to engage Jochebed, Moses' mother, as nurse.

MIROKU (MIROKU-BOSATSU) Japanese future Buddha, whose heaven is in Tosotsa-Ten. Savior-to-be, a messiah to come, full of blessings and mercy. He is to appear 5,670 million years after the present Buddha enters Nirvana. Probably identical with Hotei. Japanese form of the Sanscrit Maitreya and Chinese Mi-li.

MIRROR Courtesan, destiny, heavens, imagination, imitation, light, message conveyer, prophecy, reflection, retrospection, self-examination, self-realization, truth, vanity, vision. Flame lighter, fire or sun symbol. Frequently of octagonal shape to signify the light of the eight directions. Believed to be a shield which evil dare not face, thus wisdom which is undefiled and has the brightness of everlasting life, i.e. deity image, and carried as a talisman to ward off evil. Dream significance: gallantry. The practice of covering a mirror in a room with a corpse is to prevent the corpse from 'looking out' a comrade for itself from among those present. Emblem of divination, tool of crystal gazers, revealer of past, present, and future. Badge of goddesses of beauty. With the comb an attribute of mermaids. In folk tales reveals the face of one dying a great distance away or is the tester of chastity, as Alasnam's mirror. In Altaic mythology emblem of the sun and moon, magic instrument of the shaman, instrument of sorcery. In Buddhism called me-long. One of the eight articles used in Manla ritual. An altar object. Symbolizes sight. Compare nutmeg, shell, sugar, yellow silk. Implement which helps Shinje-chho-gyal decide whether a soul has lived virtuously or sinfully, hence a reflection of life. In China called ching. Symbolic of unbroken conjugal happiness. One who has been made mad by the sight of a demon will be healed upon glancing in the mirror. Christian emblem of Virgin Mary, signifying spotlessness. Greek fertility charm. In Japan allurement, conscience, divine offering, history, knowledge, a woman's soul. Attribute of Amaterasu, Emma-O. Emblem of divine authority and imperial power. Represents presence on earth.

Concave bronze mirror. By Taoists called t'ung chien. Used in the belief that in it evil recognizes and destroys itself.

Mirror, jewel, and sword. Insignia of the Japanese imperial family typifying wisdom, technique, and strength. Inherited from Ninigi.

Mirror of Narcissus. Water.

Mirror of the dead. Mirror which reflects to every spirit the misdeeds of life in the body.

Seven mirrors. In cabalism the seven planets, corresponding to the seven metals, and con-

sulted on appropriate astrological day: Sun mirror, made of gold, consulted on Sundays as to great persons on earth. Moon mirror of silver, consulted on Mondays as to dreams and plans. Mars mirror of iron, consulted on Tuesdays as to enmities and lawsuits. Mercury mirror of crystal filled with quicksilver, consulted on Wednesdays as to questions of money. Jupiter mirror of tin, consulted on Thursdays as to probable success. Venus mirror of copper, consulted on Fridays as to questions of love. Saturn mirror of lead, consulted on Saturdays as to lost articles and secrets.

Smoking mirror. Fire and water, war. Object of crystal gazers, which is supposed to cloud or become misty before revealing anything.

MIRSI (MIRSU) A title of Tammuz as god of irrigation.

MIRTH In an Italian icon personified by a jolly youth with plump cheeks, white raiment painted with green branches and red and yellow flowers. He wears a garland of several flowers, carries a crystal glass of claret in one hand and a gold cup in the other. Dances in a flowery meadow.

MIRU Hawaiian lord of the dead, guard of the underworld.

MIRUME Japanese Buddhist woman with a double-faced head. She is at the right of the throne of Emma; her eyes behold all secret sins. See Kaguhana.

MIRYEK Korean huge, half-length human figure in stone. If with a round hat, represents heaven, the male element; if with a square hat, represents earth, the female element. Name signifies stone-male.

MISASAGI Japanese sepulchre mounds in which emperors are buried.

MISCANTHUS Japanese symbol of autumn. Signifies eternal devotion. Used for the full moon festival in the 9th lunar month when puddings are offered to O-Tsuki-Sama (Mr. Moon). See Patrinia.

MISCHIEF Typified by a monkey.

MISERICORDE (1) Small medieval dagger used to give a fallen knight the death blow through a joint in his armor or to force him to beg for mercy. The blow was called the mercy or pity stroke. (2) In church history an indulgence of dress or food granted to a monk; the apartment serving monks permitted special allowances of food and drink.

MISFORTUNE Symbolized by a bat, black cat crossing one's path, shipwreck, walking under a ladder. In Japan, by croaking crows.

MISGAB Hebrew name meaning high land.

MISHAEL (MISAEL, MISHAL) Hebrew name meaning who is what God is. In Old Testament one unhurt by fire, also known as Meshach.

MISHARU Literally, rectitude. Phoenician deity of righteousness. Attendant and son of Shamash. Twin of Kittu, justice. Personification of autumn sun and waning moon. Also known as Misor, brother of Sydyk.

MISHNA The first part of the Talmud, the holy summing up of

rabbinical labors. Its six parts or Sedarim are: 1- Zaraim (seeds), agriculture, prayers, tithes; 2- Moed (festivals), fasts, feasts, Sabbaths; 3- Nashim (women), marriage and divorce; 4- Nezikin (injuries) civil and criminal law and idolatry; 5- Kodashim (holy things), oblations and sacrifices; 6- Tohorot (purifications), pure and impure persons and things. The Gemara, second part of the Talmud, explains the Mishna.

MIS-KHUM Finno-Ugric spirit as tall as a tree, which leads wanderers away in a forest.

MISSIBIZI Same as Michabo.

MISSISSIPPI Emblem: magnolia; motto: Virtue et Armis (Virtue and Arms); nicknames: Bayou, Eagle, Magnolia.

MISSOURI Emblem: Ozark Mountains; motto: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (The Welfare of the People is the Supreme Law); nicknames: Bullion, Iron Mountain, Ozark, Show Me.

MIST In the cabala rising mist signifies the female principle of nature desiring the male. In Polynesian belief the sighs of Papa (earth) for Rangi (sky), from whom she has been separated by their offspring Tanemahuta (forests). Widely believed to be the veil of the supreme deity.

MISTLETOE February 6 birthday flower symbolic of difficulties. In the language of flowers: You are a parasite. I surmount all obstacles. Dream significance: happy omen. Emblem of Oklahoma. The twin leaves and twin berries, symbolic of celestial twins, are of sexual significance. As a parasite symbolic of that which becomes one with another; perpetuity; that which first enhances, then kills. The conjunction of mistletoe and oak refers to the whole course of the sun from its infancy at the winter solstice to its prime at the summer solstice and back. The mistletoe rules during the waning part of the year. Sacred plant of the druids. In the tree calendar plant of December 23. See alphabet, druidic. Herb of power, healer which fell from heaven, used as an aphrodisiac and as a protection against witches. Worshiped as imperishable because it grew without ground roots and remained green when the oak was barren, thus immortality emblem. Sacred and gathered only for befitting ceremonies. The yearly lopping with a gold (sun metal) sickle (moon implement) demonstrated the procreative principle, the fulfilment of the prophecy of emasculation of the father or oak tree god by his successor or son, the mistletoe, in the interest of fecundity. See Emasculation. Flower of the Christmas festival, its berries called the kissing bunch. The kiss under it, a survival of belief in its phallic powers, typifies the pledge of atonement, good will, and reconciliation. In Norse mythology plant fatal to the sun or oak god, Balder; thus the winter flower which killed the sun. In Roman mythology revered as containing the seed of fire. Carried by Aeneas as the golden bough which lighted the way on his visit through Hades. Thus the winter bloom which sustained him until he returned to the upper regions in the spring.

Mistelteinn. Sword of mistletoe with which Hoder killed Balder.

Mistletoe berries. By druids worshiped as the fertilizing dew of the supreme spirit.

MITAMA Literally, dragon-pearl. In Japan the soul of a god.

Mitama-san-no-tana. Japanese deity shelf which holds the mitamaya.

Mitama-shiro. Japanese Shinto mortuary tablets. Spirit substitutes or ghost-sticks. Tablets inscribed with the religious and posthumous (not the real) names of the dead and placed in the mitamaya. See name.

Mitamaya. Japanese Shinto ghost house or spirit dwelling. Tiny shrine for home use which contains the mitama-shiro. Also called miya and yashiro. Parallels the butsudan.

MITHRA (MITHRAS) Iranian deity of sunlight and fertility. Mediator between Ahura-Mazda and man; chief aid of Ahura-Mazda in his struggles with Angra-Mainyu, and next to him, holder of the highest place in heaven. He was earth-born or rock-born, giver of fertile rain, omniscient, a valiant warrior. He killed the primeval ox Geusha Urvan, from whose body sprang all animals and plants beneficial to mankind. He was the relentless enemy of sterility, suffering and vice. Guardian of the law, he was assisted by Rashu (justice) and Sraosha (discipline). He aided man against adverse nature and was transplanted to heaven to watch over and aid the faithful until the day of his second coming. Initiates practiced strict chastity. The last work of his ritual was the secret of being reborn spiritually or from above, i.e. the divinizing of man. His birthday was celebrated December 25. He was worshiped in underground caverns, where twelve zodiacal images formed part of the furniture. The ceremonies included anointing with honey, baptism, and a repast of bread, water, and consecrated wine. Sacred to him were the bull, cock, lion, mace, ox, raven, and sunflower. In Roman times his cult spread into Europe and continued in an unbroken tradition through secret societies until medieval times. His name, meaning friend, is akin to Metra, Midir. Identical with Mitra. See Abraxas.

MITOSH-NO-KAMI (MITOSHINO) Japanese kami of agriculture, god of the harvest, protector of farmers. A white boar, white cock, and white horse were sacrificed to him.

MITOTHIN (MJOTUDR-INN) Norse deity famous for chicanery and deception. During Odin's absence he impersonated the sky god; when Odin returned he fled to Finland, where he was slain. Sometimes regarded as a form of Loki. Probably refers to a local deity who was superseded by Odin.

MITRA (1) Babylonian sun and fertility deity. An aspect of Shamash. (2) Hindu solar deity. Twin of Varuna, with whom he lives in the highest heaven. When ruling over departed souls he is an aspect of Yama. Identical with Mithra and, like his Persian counterpart, his name means friend. Generally understood to mean friend of the water lily, which expands her petals at the rising of the sun and closes them at the setting.

MITRE Christian and Hebrew official headdress, thus a symbol of authority. The design of a bishop's cap resembles that of the fish head mask of the Assyrian god Ea-Oannes. The two horns of a bishop's or pope's mitre allude to the two rays of light that issued from the head of Moses

when he received the ten commandments, also to the Old and New Testaments.

MITSOTSOZINI In African Pokomo legend the one who taught Vere, the first man, how to make fire. In some legends the first man.

MITSU-DOMOE In Japanese tradition triple form representing air, fire, and water, as the source of life. Worn as an amulet for protection against fire, flood, and theft.

MITSUMINE Japanese sacred dog. Talisman for protection against robbers.

MITYS' STATUE Retaliation. In Greek lengendary history Mitys' statue at Argos killed the man who had murdered him by falling upon the murderer.

MITZVAH In Jewish tradition a command of God. By extension, the fulfilment of such a command regarded as a special privilege; a good deed for a good life.

MIWI-NO-KAMI Japanese deity who makes springs and wells flow.

MIXCOATL Aztec cloud-serpent; god of hunting, whose weapon is the lightning arrow. Another name for Tezcatlipoca. Also called Iztac Mixcoatl.

MIXTURE One of the gnostic Aeons.

MIYA-JIMA (1) Japanese paradise, celestial land on which neither birth nor death takes place. (2) Isle of the Temple on which stands a shrine to Benten and to Itsuku-shima.

Miya. Shinto shrine or temple. Residence of the Mikado. Title of the children of the Mikado.

MIYUL Tibetan Buddhist world of mankind on the Sipa Khorlo or Wheel of Life. The realm offering opportunities for study and devotion. This realm is the most desirable state of rebirth because here life is balanced between joy and pain.

MIZRAH Literally, rising of the sun. A picture hung in a synagogue or Jewish home symbolic of Palestine, toward which the Jews turn in prayer.

MIZRAIM Hebrew name signifying all the fires of heaven. Grandson of Noah, son of Ham. Ancestor of African races, especially the Egyptians. In the Bible, Mizraim is a name for Egypt; the Arabs call it Misr.

MIZUHIKI Japanese ornamental tape used in tying up gift packages. Symbol of felicitation and good will.

MIZUNONI Literally, water-drinkers. Japanese farmers who own no land.

MJOLNIR (MJOLLNER) See Miolnir.

MMOATIA Little people of the forest or fairies of the African Gold Coast.

MNEMOSYNE In Greek mythology daughter of Uranus (sky) and Gaea (earth). Goddess of memory. By Zeus (sky) mother of the nine Muses.

MNEVIS (MENUR) The Egyptian sun god Ra incarnate as a bull. Worshiped at Heliopolis.

MOBOG Literally, beating. Religious rite performed in Borneo

to expel evil spirits assembled during the year. A small pig carried in a procession on the back of a woman is beaten so that its squeaks will attract spirits to the river, where they are enticed onto a raft covered with models of animals and people and supplied with food.

MOCCASIN FLOWER Emblem of Minnesota.

MOCCUS (MOCCO) Roman name of a Celtic swine god.

MOCKING BIRD In Hopi mythology people emerged from the underworld through Sipapu Lake. As they reached the surface a mocking bird assigned each to a tribe and language. When his songs were exhausted those who were unassigned fell back into the nether gloom.

MOCK-ORANGE Bloom symbolizing counterfeit.

MODEL PAIR Maudgalyayama and Sariputra, the two favorite disciples of Buddha. Usually seen one on each side of Gautama. They are shown in monk's garments, have shaven heads, and their emblems are: khakkhara and patra. Their hands most often are in devotional mudra.

MODESTY Symbolized by a lamb, violet, veiled woman. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman holding a scepter which is topped by a glistening eye. She wears a gold girdle. Her head hangs down.

MODGUDUR In Norse mythology maiden who guards the golden bridge over Gjol, river of the dead.

MODI (MODE) In Norse mythology son of Thor by Jarnsaxa. Probably a wind deity. His name signifies courage or wrath. With his brother Magni he shares possession of Thor's hammer Miolnir after Ragnarok. With Vale and Vidar, Modi and Magni are destined to survive Ragnarok.

MODO In Shakespeare's King Lear the fiend who urges to murder.

MODRED See Mordred.

MODRON (MATRONAE) In Brythonic mythology wife of Urien, underworld lord, and mother of Mabon, sun deity. Probably an earth mother.

MODSOGNIR In Norse mythology Mimir as king of dwarfs.

MOGEN DAVID See Magen David.

MOGTHRASER (MOGDRASIR) Literally, he who desires sons. Probably a name of Lif, first man in Norse mythology.

MOHAMMED (MAHOMET, MUHAMMAD) Apostle of Allah; camel driver who became prophet and founder of Mohammedanism (Al-Islam). Supreme prince of temporal affairs.

Mohammed's coffin. A coffin which remained suspended in space; held by four angels of the cardinal points. Compare Confucius.

MOHOCKS In 18th century London street ruffians, usually members of aristocratic families who committed outrages. The name is derived from Mohawks. Parisian toughs were called Apaches.

MOIRAI (MOERAE) In Greek mythology the Fates, which see.

MOKKURKALFI Literally, mist-

wader. Norse clay giant made to protect Hrungnir (frost giant) in his fight with Thor. Destroyed by Thjalfi (lightning).

MOKSHA In Brahmanical writings synonymous with Nirvana.

MOLC (MOLLAC, MOLLOCH, MULAC) Literally, consume or devour. Irish sun god. Name parallels that of Moloch, Ammonite sun deity, and Hebrew mlk, meaning to burn or consume. Also known as Ain.

MOLE (1) Animal symbolizing blindness, mental or physical; materialism; obtuseness; profanity; superficiality. A frequenter of burial places and ruins; one who burrows or works underground, hence a miner. (2) Skin mark. If it appears above the right eye of a woman, signifies happy fortune by marriage; if on a woman's nose, signifies rivals; if on a woman's breast, signifies wealth to her husband. Called beauty spots.

MO-LI CH'ING In Chinese Buddhism eldest of the four Heavenly Kings. Land-bearer, guardian of the east. He carries a jade ring, spear, and sword.

Mo-Li Hai. Guardian of the west. Far gazer. He carries a four-stringed guitar.

Mo-Li Shou. (1) The well-famed guardian of the north. He carries two whips and a panther bag in which he carries a white rat; sometimes he has a snake or other animal to carry out his commands. (2) Guardian of the south, god of growth. He carries the umbrella of chaos, formed of pearls possessing spiritual qualities. When the umbrella is opened, darkness comes; when it is closed, earthquakes and thunderstorms come.

MOLLUSK In Japanese mythology the purple mist it releases when opening its shell creates a vision of Horai, elf land where the Dragon King's palace is located.

MOLLY (MOL, MOLL) (1) Feminine name; diminutive of Mary. (2) Gangster's sweetheart or a prostitute.

Moll Blood. In Scotland the gallows.

Molly Maguires. Password of a subversive group in Ireland; later adopted by a terrorist society in the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

MOLOCH (MAKKAL, MALIK, MIKAL, MILCOM, MOLECH, MUKAL) Literally, god or king. (1) In the Old Testament deity called the abomination of the Ammonites. Sun god, emphasizing the savage aspects of the sun's heat. Plague bringer. His rites included human sacrifice, especially of first born infants, ordeals by fire, and self-mutiliation. A fire kindled in the belly of his brazen image, a bull-headed colossus with extraordinarily long arms, received the sacrifices. Greek identified him as a Carthaginian god of the male principle, which they compared with Cronus as a devourer of his own children. By extension his name is applied to cruel doctrines and evil practices. Identified with Baal, Melicertes, Melkarth. See Gehenna. (2) In the cabala, with Satan, arch demon.

MOLY In Homeric legend herb given to Odysseus to break the enchantments of Circe and return to human form the men the sorceress had turned into swine. Thus an antidote.

MOMMUR Capital of the fairy land empire of Oberon.

MOMUS In Greek mythology son of Nyx and Erebus. God of raillery, reproach, and ridicule. He delighted in criticizing gods and men with bitter sarcasm. He complained that the human form made by Hephaestus lacked doors and windows in its breast so that its intentions and thoughts might be read. Unable to find a flaw in the beauty of Aphrodite, he criticized the noise her sandals made. He finally was driven from Olympus. Figuratively, a critic, fault finder. No ancient statues of him exist; in modern art he is depicted as a king's jester.

Child of Momus. A facetious or satirical humorist; a caustic wit.

MONA (MONNA) Feminine name from the Irish meaning noble, variant of Dona, Teutonic for one.

MONA CATARINA Literally, the lone pure one. Name of Cinderella in an Italian version.

MONAD In Bruno's pantheistic system a minute element that is corporeal and soul-like as well as eternal, a microcosm or mirror of the Deity. Generally understood to possess the principles of form and substance, which combined constitute the universe and govern its changes. In China the chaos egg, dual principle of nature, the yang and yin. Usually called the Great Monad, its form is a circle enclosing a black and a white comma. When united from above called the Tai-kih or Great Ultimate Principle, the generator of the two regulating powers, yang and yin, which by their cooperation create all that takes place in nature. In Japan called tomoe (tomoye). See Pa Kwa, Tai-kih.

MONAN Chief god of Brazilian Indians. He sent a fire to destroy the wicked inhabitants of the world. To extinguish the flames a magician caused so much rain to fall, the earth was flooded.

MONARCH Constellation in the Northern Sky known also as Cepheus.

Monarchy. A form of government portrayed as maculine, typifying the rule of one who is positive, strong. Opposed to democracy, which is portrayed as feminine. In an Italian icon typified by a crowned man in armor. A lion and a serpent are on the ground on one side, a prostrate royal prisoner on the other.

MONARDA In the language of flowers: Your whims are unbearable.

MONASTARY Asceticism, seclusion, self-abnegation. In India called sangha or vihara.

MONDAMIN Chippewa corn spirit. A heaven-sent youth who is conquered and buried by a mortal spirit. From his grave springs the gift of maize.

MONDAY Day governed by the moon.

MONDORO (BONDORO) In Mashonaland, Africa, a spiritual lion which supposedly appears only in time of danger and fights for the men. All good men of the tribe pass into the lion form when they die and reappear to fight for their friends and kin. Deceased ancestors who intercede between Mauli and descendants.

MONENEQUI Aztec name signifying he who demands prayers. A name of Tezcatlipoca.

MONEY Banking, betrayal,

boastfulness, bribery, charity, commerce, greed, miserliness, vaingloriousness, wealth. Dream significance: (counting) important gain; (finding) trouble threatening; (lost) unhoped for success; (spent) ruin. When a bribe, called covering of the eyes. According to an old belief, money turned at sight of a new moon increases. Anciently placed in the coffin or grave to provide the dead with the means of buying a place beyond the tomb.

Counterfeit money. In China tossed about at a funeral to buy for the spirit of the dead person the way to paradise.

Money sword. Chinese talisman against ill-luck. Attracts cash.

MONGAN Manannan, the Irish sea god, deceived Fiachna's wife by appearing to her in the form of her husband, and as a result of the union Mongan was born. The deity revealed his true identity, claimed his son, and taught him magic and the art of metamorphosis. Eventually Mongan became king of Ulster. He is regarded the reincarnation of Finn macCoul, and like Finn probably personifies an aspect of the sun as well as appearing as a fertility hero. At death he passed into a divine land.

MONG HSANG Burmese heaven. Abode of Hkun Hsan Long, creator spirit.

MONGOOSE In India devourer of the serpent, appropriator of its jewels (water). In Sanscrit called nakula.

MONICA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning adviser.

MONIMOS Arabic beneficent evening star, companion of the sun. The morning star is Azizos.

MONJU (MONJU-BOSATSU) In Japanese Buddhism personification of transcendental wisdom. Paired with Fugen among the Bodhisattvas. Identical with the Sanscrit Manjusri.

MONKER AND NAKIR Mohammedan terrifying angels who command the dead to sit upright in the grave for examination in the faith. Those who give the right answers are refreshed by air from paradise; the others feel the pressure of the earth and gnawing or stinging by dragon-like beasts until resurrection day.

MONKEY Flattery, imitativeness, lasciviousness, maliciousness, petty theft, ugliness. Dream significance: mockery. An epithet applied to a child in a slight derision. Among Central American Indians an auspicious animal; indicates successful contest with obstacles, difficulties surmounted. In China called hou. Animal governing Shen (Sagittarius), ninth zodiacal mansion. Guardian of the direction west-southwest-south and of the hours 3 to 5 P.M. Controls elves and witches and drives away evil spirits. Emblem of Tzu. In Japan regarded as unlucky to gamblers as its name also means to go away. Gamblers call the monkey ete, as they believe the mere mention of its name, saru, will cause good luck to leave. If the name is used at a wedding, the bride will run away. It has the power of dispelling evil, and for this reason saru dolls are given to children as charms. A saru doll also brings an easy delivery to a pregnant woman. In Tibetan Buddhism, on the Sipa Khorlo, the monkeys collecting fruit typify association.

Three monkeys. In Japan col-

lectively called Koshin-sama or Koshin-zuka, the star which guides people, and which sees no evil, hears no evil, speaks no evil. Individually they are Mi-saru (no see) with hands over his eyes; Kika-saru (no hear) with hands over his ears; Iwa-saru (no talk) with hands over his mouth.

MONK'S HOOD Buddhist monastic garment signifying historical personage deified. Attribute of Asvaghosa, Atisa, Nagarjuna, Santaraksit, Tsong-kha-pa, the deified Dalai and Tashi Lamas, and some of the arhats.

Monk's hood bloom. September 9 birthday flower symbolizing chivalry.

MONOCEROS Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Unicorn.

MONOLITH Altar, sacred stone. Masculine principle.

MONOTARO Literally, peaching boy. In Japanese legend animal lover, slayer of demons and monsters. Culture hero born from a peach (vulva) an old woman found floating down a stream. When he grew up he visited the Isle of Devils. On the way he gave dumplings supplied by the old woman (earth) to a dog, a monkey, and a pheasant, and they followed him and aided him in attacking the demon stronghold and subjugating the monsters in it. Gathering the treasures of the stronghold, he returned to the old woman. A time myth in which Momotaro represents a fertile season.

MONROE Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning morass and red.

MONS MEG Same as Meg, which see.

MONSOON In Indonesia season of the annual mating of heaven and earth.

MONSTER In legend typifies death, difficulties, drought, storm, winter; also resurrection, as Ra passes nightly through the body of a monster of darkness. Monsters swallow the moon or sun and disgorge them, signifying an eclipse or the effects of time. Among primitive peoples rebirth into adulthood is a rite in which the boy or girl is swallowed by a mythical monster (house of initiation, whose jaw the doorway). The word is from the same root as minister and monastery.

Green-eyed monster. Jealousy.

MONSTRANCE Faith.

MONTAGUE Masculine name from a family name after Mont Aigu in Normandy.

MONTANA Emblem: bitter root; motto: Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver); nicknames: Bonanza, Stub Toe, Treasure.

MONTEZUMA II A man destroyed by his religious belief. King who brought the Aztec power to its zenith. When the Spaniards arrived he believed Quetzalcoatl, the white sun god, had returned according to prophecy, with his celestial retinue, and freely turned over to the invaders the gold they demanded. The gold in time led to the downfall of the Spanish nation, which used it to build a great armada.

MONTGOLFIERE Aeronautics.

MONTHS For the sentiments of the months, see zodiac.

MONTSALVAT Mountain of salvation where the Holy Grail was preserved.

MOO (MU) In Mayan mythology daughter of Can. Fire goddess. Probably derived from the Chinese Hsi Wang Mu.

MOON (1) The female principle or passive power of nature. Heaven, nobility, romance, wisdom; also evil, folly, revolt. Changeableness, fickleness, irresolution, inasmuch as it constantly changes its shape. Because it waxes and wanes symbolic of increase and decrease. Dream significance: (full) delay; (increasing) deceit at home; (misty) illness; (pale) sorrow. Calendar guide or measurer of time; the primitive husbandman regulated his plowing and other agricultural labors by the position of the moon among the stars. Ruler of memory and of the soul or subconscious; ruler of the zodiacal house Cancer and of Monday. Believed to have a mysterious and occult influence over the destinies of mankind, and epilepsy and lunacy are said to be derived from the moon. Magical ceremonies are performed to ward off its ill effects. Sign of danger for surgery when in zodiac sign governing parts involved. When reflected in water a remedy for nervous hysteria. Thus, the power of healing and destroying. Planet with greatest influence on terrestrial fluids (tides) and on humoral fluids (man). To see the new moon over the right shoulder is a sign of good luck. Giver of radiant joy and purity no matter how dark the night or difficult the circumstance; also giver of apathy, dreams, hallucinations, indecision, listlessness. Astrologists have assigned to the moon a cold, moist nature, the color white, the metal silver, an opal or pearl, the poppy, a correspondence to the musical tone D sharp or E flat, and a united intelligence, which causes memories to be carried from one incarnation to another by the subconscious mind. The moon is called triform because it appears round or with horns toward the east (waxing) or with horns toward the west (waning). Early races believed it preceded the sun and worshiped with human sacrifices. In countries where the sun scorches reverenced as the higher power. It is the awakener and assembler of the stars, the cup which contains the ambrosia or mead of the gods, the eye of a deity. Some worship it as male, others as bisexual. In art usually portrayed as a crescent, frequently with a profile. American Indians believed souls of the pious went to the moon to enjoy the company of the gods. The Babylonian moon-god Sin was the regulator of human life and transactions. Tanit was virgin queen of the moon at Carthage. Buddhist symbol for ultimate truth. By Central Asians called Father Moon or Old Man Moon, and believed to be a mirror reflecting everything in the world. In China symbolized by the guitar, silver candle, and silver sickle. Emblem of Chang, southern quadrant; Hsin, eastern quadrant; Pi, western quadrant; Wei, northern quadrant. The greatest of all Chinese festivals is the Moon Festival celebrated on the 15th day of 8th month, when the moon is brightest. Offerings are made to departed spirits, after which time is given to enjoyment to reward the moon, worshiped as a benign goddess. Christian emblem of Virgin Mary. By gnostics conceived as a celestial ship carrying departed souls; the moon waxing and waning as it filled with souls or de-

livered them back to the sun. In Egyptian antiquity called Ah (Aah), representative of the male principle, which developed into Khonsu, who became associated with Thoth, awakener and pathfinder. Also the left eye of Horus, the sun being his right. In European legend, on it were treasures wasted on earth, such as broken vows, fruitless tears, misspent time and wealth, unanswered prayers, thus limbus of the moon. Finno-Ugric worship the moon as an old man with an evil eye to whom sacrifices are made in July. To Greeks of antiquity the moon was the abode of the good, where the dead enjoyed perfect tranquility and furnished oracles for mortals on earth. A terrifying face scared away those who tried to force their way onto the planet. See Face in the moon. The moon goddess was known as Hecate before she had risen and after she had set, as Artemis (Cynthia, Diana, Phoebe) when in the open vault of heaven, the sister of the sun hunting clouds; as Selene (Luna) when the moonlight on the fields kissing the sleeping Endymion. Hebrew symbol of faith reflecting truth and wisdom. In India called candra, the light of ancestors and dwelling place of the righteous dead. Destroyer of foes. Nature of Soma. In Norse mythology sprayed from Muspelheim, world of fire, into the heavens. Queensland creator of the first man and woman. Slavic abode of sinful souls. In Sumer a goddess known as Ai (A, Aa). (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a crab rising from water, a moon in the sky, falling dew, a path with drops of blood disappearing over the horizon, two dogs howling, and two towers. The crab denotes the zodiac sign Cancer, ruled by the moon; the rest signifies a moonlit scene filled with the howlings of enemies of mankind, and the dread of bloodshed or imprisonment. Symbolizes the reflected light of subconsciousness, the stage of spiritual enfoldment wherein knowledge is gained by meditation. In divination corresponds to the number 19 and the Hebrew letter koph (qoph). Denotes calumny, darkness, hidden enemies, terror; also covetousness, gambling, self-indulgence. When card is in reverse: inconstancy, instability, silence.

Bark at the moon. Labor in vain. Speak ill of one's superiors.

Crescent moon. Sleep, virginity, womanhood. Badge of sin.

Cry for the moon. Desire the unattainable.

Eighteenth moon. Date in China on which men 'thank their lucky stars.'

Full moon. Harvest. See moon goddess.

Harvest moon. Moon near the full about the time of the autumn equinox, which for several days rises about sunset time.

Hunter's moon. Full moon after the middle of October, which marks the beginning of the hunting season.

It's all moonshine. A tale told by an idiot; nonsense. In the United States whiskey or other merchandise made, smuggled, or traded illicitly at night to escape detection.

Man in the moon. See under Man.

Moonbeams. Fairy food. Provider of immortality.

Moonflower (Moonwort). July 28 birthday flower, symbolic of bad fortune, forgetfulness. In the language of flowers: I only dream of love. Supposedly will open the locks of any door if put in a keyhole, thus can open any closed heart. Also called honesty or lunaria.

Moon goddess. Enchantress. Widely worshiped as mother-sister-wife of the sun king who returns to her at death and whom she imprisons in the far north (realm of darkness). When a new moon, she is revered as the white goddess of birth and growth; when full, she is the red goddess of love and war; when old, she is the black goddess of death and divination. Her virginity is renewed each month; frequently she plays the part of the earth mother. Her most common attributes are a cow, dove, and sickle.

Moon and hare. In China and Japan typifies power and immortality; also the passive principle and female sacrifice.

Moonlight. Evil light, sorcerer's rays. Bringer of dreams, melancholy, recollections.

Moon markings. Interpreted to be those of an animal or face of a man; frequently a man or woman sent to the moon as punishment. In Cambodia the face of Pajan Yan, healing goddess, who was banished from earth before she was able to heal and bring to life all the dead. Chinese inhabitants of the moon are: Ch'ang O, who stole the elixir of life and was transformed into a three-legged toad; hare, who pounds out the drug of immortality; Wu Kang, condemned to cut down the cinnamon trees which grow as fast as he cuts them. To Eskimos the marks are tell-tale ashes. When Moon crept into the bed of his sister, Sun, one night, she marked him with ashes, and ever since pursues him in the skies. In Europe said to be Cain, Endymion, Judas, or a man who sinned on the Sabbath. In India, Japan, Mexico, and Tibet the spots are those of a hare. Buddha, in one of his early incarnations, offered himself as a hare to be sacrificed to Sakra, who painted the hare on the moon as a memorial. In Malaya a hunchback sits on the moon under a banyan tree making a fish line. A rat eats the line as fast as it is made. This is good for mankind, as the hunchback intends to use the line to fish up everything on earth. The Mohammedan god Shahar, who presides over spies and thieves. In New Guinea the marks are those of mischievous boys who opened a jar in which Old Woman kept the moon and were pulled up when they tried to grab it as it escaped. In Norse mythology the chariot driven by Mani, who is accompanied by Hyuki and Bill carrying a pail of poetic mead.

Moon's child. Cat.

Moon and stars. Hosts of the supreme deity.

Moonstone. June birthstone denoting pensiveness, intelligence. Its sentiment is good luck. During a waxing moon it is held to be an efficacious love charm; during a waning moon it supposedly enables the wearer to foretell the future. Worn to aid memory. Medicinally endowed. Revered by sea travelers. Gem governing the zodiacal house Cancer. Dream significance: impending danger. American Indian amulet placed with the dead to assure a safe journey. Indians believed it was washed up on the shore when the sun and moon reached a position in relation to each other which occurs about once in twenty-one years, hence, "Once in a blue moon."

Moon with five-pointed zigzags. Light of the moon, the number five being sacred to light deities, the lines typifying rays.

New moon. Virginity. See Moon goddess.

Old moon. See Moon goddess.

MOOSE Seneca Indian god of the east wind called O-yan-do-ne.

Moose equates with mouse and muse.

MOOT In Anglo-Saxon history a hill of justice or debate, especially between cultivators and freemen; a place where village affairs were settled. By extension, argument or discussion; a mock court held by students for practice in legal procedure. Originally the site of a fire altar to a sun deity.

MOPSUS (MOPSOS) (1) In Greek mythology seer of Apollo with great prophetic powers. He disputed with Ampilochus over the possession of Mailos, a city in Cilicia, and they slew each other. A light myth. (2) Soothsayer son of Ampyx and Chloris. He participated in the battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithae, in the Calydonian boar hunt, and he accompanied Jason on the Argonautic expedition. He died when stung in the heel by the black snake of Libya. Personification of light. See heel.

MOQUEQUELOA Aztec name signifying mocker. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

MOQWAIO In Menominee Indian mythology the wolf. Brother of Manabush, the sun deity. Pulled under the sea by Anamaqkiu, Moqwaio drowned and was placed in charge of souls of the dead.

MORA (KIKIMORA) In Slavic belief a body with two souls, the body's own and a vjedogonja, which may pass at night from one body to another. One who is a mora from birth will probably have bushy eyebrows which meet above the nose. The mora genii usually are vicious females. They frighten people, especially children, with nightmares, suck their blood, or suffocate them.

MORANA Slavic goddess of winter and death.

MORAVAYA PANNA Literally, black woman. In Slavic countries a frequent disguise of the demon of pestilence.

MORC In Irish mythology son of Dela. King of the Fomors. A plague and underworld deity, who taxed the Nemedians in two-thirds of their children, corn, and milk each November eve. Probably identical with March.

MORDAINS In Grail romances a wounded fertility king, a Fisher King.

MORDECAI In Old Testament a Jew who saved his people from the plots of Haman by means of his wise counsel to his niece Esther when she became the queen of the Persian Ahasuerus. Haman was hanged on the high gallows he had constructed for Mordecai.

MORDO-KHAN Siberian rain god.

MORDRED (MEDRAUT, MEDRAWD, MODRED) In Brythonic legends his mother is Arthur's half sister Morgause (or Anne), with whom Arthur engages in unconscious incest. He is the brother and enemy of Gwalchmei. The enchanter Merlin warned Arthur the child scheduled to be born on May Day would bring disaster, and Arthur ordered all newly born sons of nobles set adrift. Mordred was found floating in his cradle by fishermen who, by his silk swaddling, recognized him to be of high birth, and saved him. Later he was accepted as a knight of the Round Table. Rebellious and traitorous, wherever he went he ate everything in sight and left the land bare, thus a drought or winter demon. When

Arthur (sun) departed for the campaign against Rome, he placed his kingdom and queen in Mordred's care. Mordred seduced Guinevere (spring maid), the queen, and seized the throne. Arthur returned, drove Mordred out of his kingdom, and met him on the field of Camlan, in Cornwall, where father-uncle and son-nephew dealt each other mortal blows. Both were buried on Avalon, an island paradise. Mordred is a later form of Dylan. See Exposed child, Fatal child.

MORDU In Brythonic mythology blind helper of Cerridwen. Deity of darkness or decay. Name from the root mar (mal or mor), meaning to grind or destroy.

MORDVINIAN Finnish agricultural tribe which professes Christianity, but offers animal sacrifices and engages in other Pagan practices.

MORGAN Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning mariner, sea dweller.

MORGAN LE FAY The Celtic war goddess Morrigan evolved into a medieval enchantress with characteristics of both Irish-Welsh fairies and Breton-Welsh mermaids. In Geoffrey of Monmouth's account she dwells in Avalon, an island paradise, with her eight sisters and uses her skills in herbs to heal the wounded sun hero Arthur. According to Chretien de Troyes she is Arthur's sister and mistress of Guingamor, lord of Avalon. In later romances she is Arthur's sister, wife of Uriens, king of Gore, mistress of Sir Accolon, and a great necromancer. She is big-mouthed, lame, swarthy, swift, and with a cast in her left eye, a description identical with one aspect of Morrigan, suggesting a wind or storm hag. She treacherously tries to bring about the death of her brother, and she attempts to slay her sleeping husband. She tries to steal Arthur's sword (rays) for Accolon and, when she is unable to take it from the grasp of the sleeping Arthur, she tosses its sheath into the lake, thus weakening her brother and making him vulnerable. She reveals the intrigues of Arthur's queen Guinevere and Lancelot to Arthur, and makes assaults on the virtues of other knights. When Arthur is wounded by Mordred she is one of the three queens who conducts him to Avalon. Inconsistencies in her character are due partly to Christian interpretation. In the romance of Ogier the Dane, as Morgue la Faye, she receives Ogier after he is a hundred years of age, restores his youth, and marries him. Thus she is a fertility queen, whose love reflects that of Eos for Tithonos and that of Horselberg for Tanhauser. Morgan is from the Breton meaning sea-born, and it is akin to morning. Le Fay means fairy. She is identical with Fata Morgana. Also called Argante.

MORGAUSE (MARGAWSE) In Malory's Morte d'Arthur wife of King Lot and by him mother of Agravain, Gaheris, Gareth, and Gawain (Gwalchmei). By her brother, King Arthur, she is the mother of Mordred. She is a moon goddess, a later form of Arianrhod, who was a sister of Gwydion, an earlier form of Arthur.

MORGIANA Clever, faithful female slave in the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, who marries her master's son.

MORGLAY Literally, great sword. Magic sword of Sir Bevis of Hamtoun (Hampton).

MORIAH Mountain sacred to Jehovah in Jerusalem. The temple was built on it, and it seems to have been the place where Abraham was about to offer up Isaac and where David interceded for his people at the threshing-floor of Araunah.

MORMO (MORMOLYCE) A lamia-like female spirit with which Greek mothers of antiquity frightened their children; a bogey. Name may mean werewolf.

MORNA (1) Celtic feminine name meaning beloved. (2) Legendary eponymous ancestor of Morna clan. With Luagni and the Uirgreann clans, his people, under his leadership, battled the Clan Baoisgne, led by Cumhal. A deity of darkness, in combat he killed Cumhal. Also called Goll Mac Morna.

MORNING Childhood, infancy, youth. A fortunate or propitious time; said to bring health and wealth. By mystics, early morning is associated with the musical tone A; late morning with the tone C. In mythology bringer of health and wealth; releaser of treasures locked in darkness.

Morning glory. August 4 birthday flower symbolizing affection. In the language of flowers: She loved you. Chinese symbol of love and marriage. In Japan, on account of its beauty, typifies joy, on account of its short life, typifies mortality. Associated with Korea because of its Japanese name meaning morning calm. In Korea, inasmuch as it opens at dawn and closes at sunset, symbolic of the superficial man and woman living in luxury and lacking character which makes for the permanency of a people.

Morning star. Forerunner; one who announces or guides. In the west known as Heosphorus, Lucifer, Phosphorus, Venus. In Aztec tradition the heart of Quetzalcoatl. In Christianity the star of Bethlehem, emblem of Christ; also typifies Christ ascending to heaven. John Wycliffe is called the Morning Star of Protestantism. In Norse mythology Orvandel's toe. When it became frost bitten and fell off, Thor tossed it into the sky, where it glitters ever since. Among North American Indians symbolized by an equi-armed red cross. Pawnee Indian source of life, fruitfulness, and strength. In ceremonies to the Morning Star a man was painted red (life color) all over, he was clad in leggings and wrapped in a robe. A downy eagle feather, painted red, was put on his head. The feather represented soft light clouds, the red a touch of the ray of the coming sun. A hymn was sung and a captive virgin was sacrificed, the body used to fertilize the fields of maize. In European mythologies the Morning and Evening (Hesperus or Vesper) Stars typify twins of light and darkness. In Lithuanian folk song they are servitors of Sun, Morning Star kindling the light, Evening Star preparing the bed.

Morning twilight. In an Italian icon personified by a naked youth of carnation brown color, indicating it is doubtful whether he belongs to morning or night. His wings indicate this interval soon passes. His posture is that of one about to rise. A star shines at his head. In his left hand he holds an inverted urn from which water (dew) drops. In his right hand he holds a lighted torch. A sparrow flutters above him.

MORORONA Yuracare Indians of Bolivia thunder god.

MOROS Greek abstract deity; all-controlling destiny.

MORPHEUS Literally, form. In Greek mythology son of Hypnus (sleep). Personification of dreams. Attended by Icelos (dreams that appear real), Phantasos (false, strange dreams), Phobetor (alarming dreams). He is portrayed as winged, sometimes young, sometimes old, carrying a cluster of poppies and scattering the flower's sleep-producing seeds. Morpheus is the source of morphine. Compare Oneiros.

MORRIGAN (MORRIGU) Celtic great queen. A war goddess, she was present at every battle either in her own shape or in her favorite disguise of a carrion crow (death) accompanied by her four maids, Badb, Fea, Macha, and Nemon, inspiring warriors with the madness of battle. Her battle cry was as loud as that of a thousand men. With Badb and Macha she produced fogs, a rain of fire, and streams of blood to aid the Tuatha De Danann in the first battle of Mag Tured, when they defeated the Firbolgs. After the second battle she proclaimed the victory of the Tuatha De Danann over the Fomors to the fairies, the chief waters, and the river-mouths (personalization of nature). Then she sang of the world's end and of evils to come. Because the sun-hero Cuchulainn rejected her love, during his combat with Loch, she appeared as an eel, which tried to make him slip; as a heifer, which tried to throw him down; as a wolf, which tried to seize his right arm. He overcame all the animals, killed Loch, and Morrigan offered him her friendship. See Shape-changing. Usually she is interpreted to be a moon goddess, which was deemed to have preceded the sun and worshiped with cruel and magical rites much like those of the fierce Scythian Diana. She also is identified as a storm goddess, and portrayed with red eyebrows and wearing a red dress, a long red coat, and fully armed, carrying two spears. Her chariot is drawn by red horses. She deteriorated into a banshee who wailed over the dead not necessarily found in battle. In Arthurian romances she appeared as Morgan le Fay.

MORRIS Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning hope.

Morris Dance. A mumming dance formerly performed in England on May Day. It celebrated the return of verdure and the performers, who danced as couples, acted the part of Robin Hood, Maid Marion, and other fertility characters in English folklore. Its origin was identical to that of the Sword Dance, but with the dramatic element discarded. It came directly from the Moors, or Moriscos, who performed it as a single dance; hence its name. Compare Mumming Play.

MORS Roman deity of the underworld; personification of death. Twin brother of Somnus (sleep). Identical with the Greek Thanatos.

MORSKOI TZAR Slavic sea king; father of swan maidens.

MORTALITY Various causes are given for death: An evil deity opposed to a benevolent one reaches man before the benevolent god is able to present his gift of immortality. A creator, who wishes to confer immortality goes off in search of breath and, while he is gone, the wind vivifies the form

molded by the creator and makes it as unstable as wind. A man does not hear a deity's offer of immortality and therefore does not go to take the gift for mankind; a man is cynical or fearful (Adapa) or disobedient (Adam). In consequence of mortals choosing perishable foods they decay. In a Bushman legend the hare is responsible for man's death; in Melanesian mythology To-Karvuvu is responsible. Some death symbols are: cypress, draped urn, graveyard, mausoleum, ruins, skull, tombstone, weeping willow.

MORTAR Vessel symbolizing the female principle. Also typifies bondage, cruelty. The Turks used giant iron mortars in the execution of criminals as well as for the pounding of grain. The name has been given to devices used for hurling bombs and shells; also life lines.

Mortar and pestle. The male and female principle, thus universal love and wisdom. Apothecary's or pharmacist's symbol, thus ill-health, medicine. Emblems of saints Cosmos and Damian.

MORTIMER (MORT) Masculine name from the French, meaning ever living.

MORTON (MORT) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning unsatisfied.

MORTUARY STATUES In Egyptian antiquity a pharaoh's or noble's servants were buried with him that the great dignitary might live in the same luxury in Paradise he had enjoyed on earth. In later periods the shedding of blood was rendered unnecessary by substitutions provided by painters and sculptors. See Ushebtiu.

MORVRAN Literally, sea crow. In Arthurian romances the demon at whom none struck in the battle of Camlan on account of his ugliness. Probably a storm deity derived from or identical with Avagddu.

MOSAIC PAVEMENT In Freemasonry represents the floor of Solomon's Temple and is symbolic of human life checkered with good and evil. The blazing star of the floor typifies the source of eternal good; the tessellated border typifies surrounding blessings.

MOSCHATEL Herb symbolizing weakness.

MOSES (MOE, MOSE, MOSS, MOUSES) (1) Masculine name, probably derived from two Egyptian words, i.e. mo (water) and use (saved). Modified by Hebrews to Moshe (Moses), meaning to draw. Some hold it is derived from an Egyptian word meaning unfathered son of a princess. (2) In Old Testament the lawgiver, liberator, and prophet who led the Jews from bondage in Egypt to the borders of the promised land. Son of Amram and Jochebed of the tribe of Levi. Younger brother of Aaron and Miriam. He lived three periods of forty years each. The first extended from his infancy, when he was found in a basket in the bulrushes of the Nile and adopted by the daughter of Pharaoh, to his flight to Midian. During that time he became noted as mighty in deed and word. The second period was from his flight to his return to Egypt. He married Zipporah, daughter of the pious Jethro, and became familiar with a nomadic life in the desert. Here he was prepared by God to be the instrument of deliverance to His people. The third period was from the exodus out of Egypt

to his death, without an earthly burial place, on Mount Nebo of the Pisgah range. During this period the Lord saw him face to face and gave him the ten commandments on Mount Sinai, and Moses molded the Hebrews from a group of shepherds into a nation of people with a fixed residence and agricultural habits. He is revered as king of kings, commander of the Hebrew confederacy, conqueror, inventor of religious rites, leader of an exodus, warrior. He typifies disinterested patriotism, freedom, honor and obedience to God, intelligence, justice, love of humanity, purity. He stands as the traditional secular representative of Jehovah, whereas Aaron appears as the religious representative (corresponding to the Dalai Lama and Tashi Lama). He is said to have been one miraculously born, an unfathered divine child taken from his virgin mother in the manner of Krishna, Pryderi, Romulus, Sargon. The incident of Pharaoh ordering all children killed, said to be the reason Moses was placed in the water, places him among exposed children. See Exposed child, Fatal child. He was saved from water or by water in the manner of sun heroes, who rise from water. He had a harvest basket to serve as his cradle, giving him the attributes of a fertility deity. Like Taliesin, he is said to have had two horns (shafts of fire or light) rising from his forehead; sun-deity attributes. As a messenger of God, he resembles Hermes the wind. His having no earthly burial place hints at his having been a dismembered fertility king scattered about the earth with the promise of eventual resurrection, and he is said to have returned to dictate or write the Book of Joshua. Usually portrayed as bearded with two horns or an aureole forming two red rays of light above his temples. His garb is Eastern; he holds a staff around which is coiled the brazen serpent or the tablets of law. Sometimes shown striking the rock from which water gushed at his command. Those who identify his life with the zodiac give the twelve episodes as follows: 1- Rescue. 2- Moses and the Midianites. 3- Moses and the burning bush. 4- Plagues of Egypt. 5- Passage of the Red Sea. 6- Destruction of Pharaoh and his army. 7- Gathering of manna. 8- Moses and the rock of Horeb. 9- Moses receiving the ten commandments. 10- Moses and the golden calf. 11- Moses and the brazen serpent. 12- Death of Moses.

MOSHANYANA Bantu hero who slays monsters. Also called Litaolane.

MOSQUE OF SAINT SOPHIA Mosque at Constantinople. One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

MOSQUITO Annoyance, carrier of discomfort and disease, minor troubles of life. Humorously used as an emblem of New Jersey, alluding to its mosquito infested swamps. Among Bella Coola Indians the mother of Alkuntam. Chinese symbol of rebellion and wickedness. By Finno-Ugrics believed to be the flesh of evil spirits.

MOSS February 16 birthday flower symbolic of ennui, friendship, maternal love, a servant. Dream significance: small task. Japanese symbol of old age.

Icelandic moss. Health.

Moss agate. June birth gem in eastern Europe. Symbolic of early death. Dream significance:

unsuccessful journey.

Moss (or wood) opal. In the language of gems: I value your approval.

MOTH AND FLAME One tempted and the tempter.

MOTHER (1) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons. (2) Canal by which a human being is conducted from one world to another. Personification of the life principle; bringer-forth, maintainer, nourisher, rearer. Anciently her symbol was a water pot, emblem of the primeval deep, the inexhaustible womb of nature.

Mother Carey's chickens (or geese). Sailors term for falling snow and for strong-wind petrels. Mother Carey equates with Mama Cora and with mata cara (dear mother).

Mother Chuber. A title of Tiamat as creator of all things including monsters for the purpose of destroying Ea and other gods.

Mother cult. Worship in which the male god is husband or lover of the chief deity.

Mother goddess. Triple deity of birth-growth-death or birth-death-rebirth. When a chthonic goddess, her three aspects correspond to the seasons of greenness, decay, death, her virginity renewed each spring. Thus, although a producer of life, she is unable to maintain it. Cybele, great mother of the Mediterranean region, influenced the concept of mother goddesses in neighboring states, such as Cotytto, Demeter, Isis, Magna Mater, Maia, Rhea. When a lunar goddess her three aspects correspond to the new, full, and old moons; her virginity renewed with each new moon. She has appeared as a sole or supreme deity, as in a Stone Age monotheism, and as the mother-sister-mistress, who slays the fertility king, her lover, when sated with him, thus causing winter. In the Circe motif men are turned into beasts instead of being killed. The mother goddess appears as a war deity, protectress of the cities she founded or protectress of the sun deity in his battle with the forces of darkness, drought, or winter. Her attribute in this aspect is a turreted crown. Ana, Anna Perenna, and Anthat are among the goddesses who appeared in this role. Early mother goddesses were worshiped in orgiastic rites including castration, mutilation, prostitution, all intended as forms of sympathetic magic.

Mother Hubbard. In nursery rhyme an old woman whose time is devoted completely to her dog.

Mother of God. Title of Virgin Mary.

Mother-of-pearl. In China fairy food of Ho Hsien-Ku, symbolizing longevity.

Mother of presidents. State of Virginia.

Motherwort. January 25 birthday flower symbolizing concealed love.

MOTION Sound. Repose symbolizes silence. By Central American Indians motion is believed to bring about debility.

MOUND (1) Anciently used for burials, dwellings, fortifications, observations, religious rites. Frequently built in a sacred form, such as that of a divine animal. In Irish legend called sid (sidh); retreat of the Tuatha De Danann, abode of fairies. Word derived from Old English mund, meaning hand or protection, or from Teutonic mondi, meaning jutting out. (2) In heraldry a jeweled ball or globe surmounted by a cross; emblem of sovereignty. This form of mound is derived from the Latin mundus, meaning world.

MOUNT Steed of a deity. In Sanscrit called vahana.

MOUNTAIN Aspiration, attainment, celestial realm, climbing, difficulty, empire, life of man, pregnancy, retreat, tranquility, wisdom, woman. As a screen for the setting and rising sun, resurrection. Dream significance: (climbing) improvemnt; (descending) opposition. In allegory implies meditation. Mystical realm, in contrast to flat land realm of reality; light, opposed to valley, which is darkness or tears. Primitive peoples believed it was an entrance into the otherworld and buried their dead in caves or on slopes. In cosmological legends the stick with which the sky deity churns the primordial océan to bring up land from the bottom or, after the deluge, to bring up land for a new world, thus the holy harbor of the ark. In some legends the ark on which deluge survivors lived still exists on a mountain top, but death comes to those who climb up to it. Almost every mythology has a sacred mountain called the earth's navel, and it was looked upon not only as the center of the habitable world, but thought to be connected with the umbilical cord attached to the foetus through which Earth drew her increase. It appears as the home of dwarfs, fairies, and giants, the heaven's vault, the ladder to heaven, the mansion of throne of the creator god, the world pillar supporting heaven. This appears to be related to the idea of a tree of life or world tree. The summit is the scene of eternal youth, joyous repose, place for worship, site of waters of health, trysting spot of men and gods, thus typifies heavenly communion. In emblems a mountain usually is represented with three, five, or six levels or peaks, three being most common. By gnostics symbolized by A.

In Babylonian mythology place of judgment. In Brythonic legend the Holy Grail was preserved on Montsalvat (mountain of salvation). In China called shan. Symbolic of constancy, longevity. The head of P'an Ku (see). Christian delectable mountains or holy hills drop sweet wine, typifying celestial love, salvation. The Egyptian realm of the dead was called mountain of the west. In Hebrew tradition revelation, witness of the eternal power and faithfulness of God. Japanese source of food and life. Navaho Indians believed the Black or Northern Mountains covered the earth in darkness, the Blue or Southern Mountains created dawn, the White or Eastern Mountains caused day, the Yellow or Western Mountains brought brilliant sunlight. In Norse mythology, Valhalla, abode of the dead, was located in a mountain. In Siberia revered as the bed or birthplace of the winds. In Tibet spirits of deified mountains usually are shown in warrior costume riding a lion or horse and holding a banner of victory. Such mountains are: Ha-wo-gang-zang, west; Kul-lha-sha-ri, south; Thang-lha, north; Yar-lha-shang-Po, east. Tse-ring chhe-nga (Five Sisters of Mount Everest) are usually shown in a temple enclosure. The sister in the center holds a bowl of jewels and a golden staff. The others hold jewels, a spear, and a sun. All wear flowing robes. The Five Brothers of Kanchenjunga are deified mountain spirits. They ride horses or lions, wear high helmets and warrior costumes, carry banners and flags, and are guardians of divine repositories.

Barren mountain. Sterility.

Mountain ash. November 2

birthday flower symbolizing prudence, quietness. Tree of good omen which wards off the evil eye. In Norse mythology Thor's helper.

Mountain chant. Navaho Indian rite characterized by a nocturnal masque of the gods depicting the ascent of a hero to the world above, where the people are eagles. With the aid of Spider Woman's magic, the hero defeats the enemies of the eagles. As a reward he is given the sacred mountain chant, which is designed to bring physical and spiritual health. Thus a therapeutic.

Mountain climbing. Joy in hardship and privation, a pilgrimage; renunciation of the world.

Mountain covered with snow. Abstract thought, nobility.

Mountain peak. Achievement, coldness, isolated abstraction. Altar or fire of the sun.

Mountain range. Emblem of West Virginia.

Sacred mountains are:

Mount Ararat. In Old Testament memorial of the deluge typifying man's sin, God's justice, God's mercy.

Mount Carmel. Old Testament symbol of faithfulness and fruitfulness.

Mount Caucasus. In Greek mythology where Prometheus was chained to a rock.

Mount Cithaeron. In Greek mythology place where Heracles pastures the flock of Amphitryon and slays the lion whose skin he later wears. Scene of Bacchic festival at which Pentheus, king of Thebes, is torn to pieces by his frenzied mother and aunts. Site where Oedipus is left to perish by his parents, and where the usurper Lycus of Thebes exposes Amphion and Zethus.

Mount Damarvand. Iranian mountain on which Azhi Dahaka will desolate the world by having his fetters broken. He will be killed by the hero Keresaspa at the very instant the Saoshyant appears with khvarenanh (kingly glory). Keresaspa will also slay Druji and Angra Mainyu. The destruction resembles that at Ragnarok.

Mount Ebal. Old Testament mountain echoing blessings and curses solemnly pronounced on it. Compare Mount Gerizim.

Mount Etna. In Greek mythology workshop of artisan giants. Its volcano is the fire which supplies the torches Demeter uses in searching for Persephone. When the Titans lose their war against the gods they are tossed into the pit of Mount Etna.

Mount Everest. Sacred Buddhist mountain. Abode of gods.

Mount Gerizim. Old Testament mountain echoing blessings and curses solemnly pronounced on it. Compare Mount Ebal.

Mount Ida. Sacred Greek mountain where Zeus is kept concealed from his father.

Mount Kirishima. In Japanese mythology where heavenly grandchildren descend to earth.

Mount Meru. Hindu holy mountain with three peaks composed of gold, silver, and iron; venerated as the dwelling place of the trinity Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. Also called Sumeru.

Mount Moriah. In Old Testament where David met and appeased the destroying angel. Site of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem.

Mount Nissa. Mountain in Ethiopia where Osiris was born.

Mount Nysa. Greek mountain on which Dionysus was born and entrusted to the care of the nymphs, and where Silenus became his guardian. Nysa means light.

Mount Olivet. Three-peaked holy mountain of the Hebrews, venerated as the residence of

Jehovah.

Mount Olympus. Greek home of the gods; site of the court of Zeus.

Mount Othrys. In Greek mythology place where Cronus prepares for his battle against Zeus, who has taken possession of Mount Olympus. The ark of Deucalion grounds here. In some versions the ark lands on Mount Parnassus.

Mount Parnassus. In Greek mythology the center of the world and, in some accounts, harbor of the ark of Deucalion. Site of a temple of Apollo and the Muses, hence to "climb Parnassus," is to write poetry. Also the site of a temple of Dionysus.

Mount Sinai. Divine law, in allusion to Old Testament account that here Jehovah revealed himself to Moses and gave him the ten commandments. Alternately known as Choreb or Horeb.

Mount Zion. Site of the royal residence of David; hence ancient Hebrew theocracy or modern Christian church. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, celestial city.

MOURNING Symbolized by ashes; colors black, grey, lavender, purple, white; cypress; draped urn; flag at half mast; lamp or candle burning; rue, weapons reversed, weeping willow.

Mourning bride. Herb symbolizing unfortunate attachment. In the language of flowers: I have lost all.

Mourning rites. In some cultures mourning incorporates joy because departed enters realm of immortals as well as sorrow over personal loss, and wailing and weeping coincide with flute playing, in which a dead persons deeds are sung and his piety recounted. Those who sang a man's (in many societies a woman remains a nonenity in death as she did in life) praises during his lifetime continue to do so after he is dead if they desire the dead man to use his influence in their behalf. Mourning rites include blood-letting, burning a candle or flame, cutting hair and placing it with the dead, expressing fear of the world of no return, fasting, placing food and transportation for the dead, removal of shoes, self-mutilation, sprinkling mourners with ashes, tattooing, wearing haircloth or sackcloth or clothes of mourning colors. Mourning rites also are connected with the harvest solemnizing the death of vegetation.

MOUSE Death, destruction, fecundity, impending evil, petty thievery, poverty, prowling, timidity, untidiness. As the meanest and smallest animal symbolic of humble position. Many mice signify war. Dream significance: loss of lent money. Mouse is used as a term of endearment. Sacred to Apollo, one of whose titles was Smintheus, meaning mouse; to Ganesa; Horus, Isis, who took the shape during her flight from Set; and to the Devil, who sometimes took its form. In some Cinderella tales her cloak is made of a mouse or louse skin to signify humility. In Finno-Ugric belief one of the forms taken by the soul after death.

Black and white mice. Night and day.

Gray mice. Minor troubles, poverty, silent activity. Emblem of Saint Gertrude of Nivelles.

Mouse-deer. In Borneo, Java, and Sumatra the trickster-hero. Called kantijil or pelanduk. He arouses enmity and pursuit, but succeeds in escaping.

Mouse-eared chickweed. April 5 birthday flower, symbolic of simplicity.

Mouse Tower. A structure despised and feared, alluding to the watchtower on the Rhine, where Archbishop Hatto of Mainz was devoured by mice because of his cruelty to the poor during a famine. Actually, the tower, built two hundred years after the death of Hatto, was a tollhouse for the collection of duties from passing shipping. The tradition grew from the similarity of maus (mouse) and maut (toll) and the unpopularity of the toll.

MOUTH Divine duality, the male and female principles. When closed, a line, the male principle; when open, a circle, the female principle; or the tongue represents the line, the lips represent the circle. Fountain or well of life, speech, thought. According to Dante, where love ends; the eyes being where love begins. In Christian tradition, place of issue of creative breath. As such it is located below the other features because creation, coming from the Highest, is downward in direction. In Egyptian and Hebrew tradition a door or portal.

Boar's mouth. Vedic sacrificial altar.

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. Born to good luck or inherited wealth.

Demon's mouth. Hell.

From hand to mouth. Live thriftlessly, in the manner of one who consumes all available food as soon as he receives it.

Large mouth. Strong assertions.

Make the mouth water. Cause to desire ardently, from the increase of saliva in the mouth at the expectation or sight of appetizing food.

Muzzled mouth. Silence.

Open mouth. Disseminating a doctrine or heresy, hence a preacher or scoffer. In medieval art a jester shown with an open mouth symbolizes one fanning fires against Rome.

Put one's head in a lion's mouth. Enter a situation of great peril.

Small mouth. Weak assertions.

Stag's mouth. Gnostic symbol of a fountain or well of righteousness.

MOVEMENT See motion.

MOWING Death, destruction, slaughter.

MOWIS In American Indian legends a bridegroom constructed of snow. When morning comes, Mowis leaves the wigwam of his beautiful bride and melts. She hunts him throughout the forest, but never sees him again. Echoes the Eros-Psyche legend.

MOYA In Japan house where mourning rites are performed prior to interment of a body.

MOYMIS In Babylonian mythology the intelligible world, the only begotten of Apason and Tauthe. Later identified as Mummu, the Logos or Word, or Life.

MOYOCOYATZIN Literally, determined doer. Aztec god who could do as he pleased. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

MOYTURA A name of Mag Tured, which see.

MRTYU Hindu death demon; Yama's messenger. Identical with the Buddhist Mara.

MSURA KWIVIRE-VIRE African magic syllables. Used as a charm.

MU (1) Fabled continent on which man and civilzation mysteriously originated. It supposedly sank in the Atlantic Ocean. Also known as Atlantis. Prototype of the Garden of Eden. (2) Twelfth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of forty. Equivalent of English M.

MUALI Among the Mashonaland peoples of Africa god who lives in heaven.

MUCALINDA Buddhist serpent king who spread his hood as a canopy over Buddha to shelter him from the elements during the period preceding enlightenment and to celebrate Buddha's victory over the demon-tempter Mara.

MUCKLE-MOUTH MEG A fearsome female, the subject of 19th century English ballads and poems, in which an English trespasser across the Scots border is given the choice of marrying Meg or hanging on the gallows. Muckle Meg was the name of a 15th century artillery cannon. Probably identical with Meg.

MUC-THAIUY In Indo-China revered as an example for all men to follow. He was a legendary fisherman who captured a tiger in his net at the moment the beast was attacking the king.

MUCUS OF THE NOSE In Japanese mythology food, life force. Purification offering.

MUD Lowest stratum of anything, pollution, worthlessness. Dream significance: serious worry; (to get on one's self) coming danger.

Mud Cat State. Mississippi; from the large number of catfish in the Mississippi River.

MUDGEGONG In Australian mythology an evil spirit created by Baiame. He caused all of Baiame's children to turn into animals except two who became the ancestors of mankind.

MUDJEKEEWIS In Longfellow's Hiawatha deity of the west wind. Father of Hiawatha and other sons. Slayer of the great bear Mishe-Mokwa.

MUDOR WEDDING Volga-Finn moving feast in which Vorsud, luck-protector, is carried to the new home like a bride in a sleigh with horses and bells.

MUDRAS Buddhist symbolic poses. Compare Asana, Buddha poses, gestures, hands, vahana.

Abhaya: right arm elevated, slightly bent, hand level with shoulder all fingers extended, palm outward. Signifies blessing of fearlessness, protection. Mudra of Buddha and Dipankara.

Anjali: both arms stretched upward above head, palms turned up and fingers extended. Signifies salutation, sometimes prayer. Mudra of tantric form of Avalokitesvara.

Bhavacakra: fingers indicating a wheel and signifying Wheel of Life.

Bhumisparsa: right arm pendant over right knee, hand and palm inward, all fingers down touching lotus throne. Signifies witness, earth bear witness, as when Buddha called earth to witness that He had attained Buddhahood. Mudra of Aksobhya and Gautama.

Bhutadamara: wrists crossed in front of breasts, no symbols in hands. Signifies awe inspiring. Mudra of Bhutadmaravjrapani. Also called trailokyaviya.

Buddhasramana: right hand level with head, palm up, all fingers extended outward. Signifies salutation. Mudra of Usnisavijava, Vasudhara.

Dharmacakra: both hands a-

gainst breast, left hand covering the right. Signifies preaching, turning the Wheel of Law. Mudra of Gautama, Maitreya, and Vairocana.

Dhyana: hands in lap, right hand on left hand with fingers extended, palms up. Signifies meditation. Mudra of Amitabha, Gautama, Manjusri, and Man-la. Also called samadhi.

Karana: hand stretched out, index finger and little finger stretched out, thumb presses the other two against palm. Signifies fascination. Mudra of Ekajata and Yama.

Ksepana: hands joined palm to palm with tips of fingers touching and turned down into kalasa containing amrita. Signifies sprinkling body with amrita. Mudra of Namasangiti.

Namaskara: hands at breast in attitude of prayer. Signifies prayer. Mudra of tantric form of Avalokitesvara and Yama. Compare Anjali.

Tarjani: fingers doubled in fist, except index finger which is raised in menacing attitude. Signifies meancing. Mudra of Marici.

Tarpana: arm or arms bent, raised on level with shoulders, palms turned in and fingers slightly bent and pointing toward shoulders. Signifies homage to departed fathers. Mudra of Namasangiti.

Uttarabodhi: all fingers locked, palms upward, thumbs and index fingers touching at tips, fingers extending upward. Signifies best protection. Mudra of Gautama as liberator of the nagas and of Namasangiti.

Vajrahumkara: wrists crossed at breast, holding ghanta and vajra. Signifies Buddha supreme and eternal. Mudra of Samvara, Trailokyavijava, Vajradhara, and Yidam forms of Dhyanibuddhas with Saktis.

Varada (vara): arm pendant, all fingers extended downward, palm turned outward. Signifies charity or gift bestowing. Mudra of Gautama, Man-la, Green Tara, White Tara.

Vitarka: arm bent, all fingers extended upward, except index finger which touches tip of thumb, palm turned outward. Signifies argument. Mudra of Akasagarbha, Gautama, Ksitigarbha, Maitreya, Taras.

MUDWORT Seashore flower symbolizing happiness, peace.

MUEZZIN Mohammedan crier who calls the faithful to prayer at the appointed hours five times daily by intoning loudly. Chanter of the Adzan.

MUGWORT November 3 birthday flower symbolizing happiness. Worn as a charm against ague; if carried in the hand, said to cure a wanderer of fatigue. Among Aztecs emblem of Chalchiutlicue as mother goddess. Fungus of immortality; provider of life substance. Mugwort grass is the flower of the Japanese Boys' Dolls Day, celebrated 5th day of 5th moon.

MUGWUMP Algonquin chief or leader. At one time applied by the Republican Party to those members who claimed the right to vote independently, thus the member of a political party whose vote cannot be relied on; by extension a conceited or self-consequential person.

MUIC INISH An early name of Ireland meaning Pig Island. See Miled.

MUIT (MUUT) Literally, water flood or watery one. In Egyptian mythology a mate of Hapi (Nile).

MUKASA Probably a human being who, because of his benevolence, came to be worshiped as a god by the people of Uganda, Africa. In one account son of Musisi, god who caused earthquakes; in another, son of Wanema. His mother was a mortal. Unlike other Uganda gods he did not require human sacrifice. A canoe paddle was his sacred emblem.

MUKTI (MOSKA) Highest goal of Hindu philosophy, final beatitude, release from the bonds of existence. Right apprehension of truth, which, if one acquires, confers final emancipation on the soul. Also called Nirvana, a name adopted by the Buddhists as their supreme good.

MU KWA Consort of Fu-shi, founder of China. Represented as a serpent entwined with Fu-hsi.

MULA DYADI In Toba Battak mythology creator deity, dweller in the uppermost of the seven heavens.

MULBERRY June 19 birthday flower symbolizing kindliness offset by sharpness; wisdom. Inasmuch as it flourishes late symbolic of slowness. In China symbolizes fertility and scholarship. As an attribute of the silk goddess it brings comforts and industry into the home, but if planted in front of the house will bring sorrow. Hebrew oracular tree. It was consulted by David before his attack on the Philistines and in it God revealed His will to David, hence the word of God. Japanese charm for protection against lightning.

Black mulberry. June 20 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I shall not survive you.

Mulberry leaf. In Japan called kaji; flower of Herdboy Prince and Weaver Princess Day Festival.

Mulberry staff. In China carried when in mourning for a mother.

MULCIBER Literally, softener. A surname of the Roman celestial smith Vulcan as softener or heater of iron. Name from the Aryan root mal or mar, which originally meant crushing, destroying, and later meant decaying, softening.

MULE Bastardy, frugality, hardihood, humility, longevity, obstinacy, patience, poverty, stupidity, sure-footedness, toil. Dream significance: business difficulties. In Buddhism steed of Sridevi. In Mohammedanism Al Borak, which see.

MULLA (MULA MULLO) (1) Gaulish mule god. (2) Sumerian evil spirit; a wandering fire or deceptive light. Sometimes interpreted to be a will-o'-the-wisp, but probably referred to moving stars.

MULLEN (MULLEIN) January 22 birthday flower symbolic of good nature. In the language of flowers: take courage. Supposedly used by old English witches, and for this reason called hag taper.

MULLET In heraldry a five-pointed star symbolizing divine grace, learning, virtue. In cadency mark of the third son.

MUL-LIL Accadian storm god. Originally lord (mul) of dust (lil), husband of earth, phallic father or great snake.

MULUNGU (MTANGA) Among

African tribes the high-dwelling thunder god. Those who die go up to heaven and become his slaves. Identical with their word umlumgu, meaning white man.

MUMBA'AN Indonesian god who dried up earth after the deluge.

MUMBO JUMBO West African demon or grotesque idol greatly feared, especially by women, hence any object of supersitious homage or unreasoning worship.

MUMMIFICATION Immortality. About 3,000 B.C., as a result of a revolt against decapitation after death, bodies were mummified in the belief that ka (see) would return to the body and cause the dead to live again, or in the belief the soul in the nether world depended upon the existence of the body on earth.

MUMMING PLAY A play with masked figures containing a dance with a mock fight; originally a fertility ritual. Origin probably the same as that of the Sword Dance. In Christian countries performed at Christmas time. Father Christmas is stage manager and introduces the characters, chief of whom is Saint George. Other characters are Beelzebub, Big-Head-and-Little-Wit, Doctor, Humpty Jack, a Turkish Knight and his mother Moll Finney. The action is a symbolic representation of the death and rebirth of the year, and the object of the ceremony is to restore the spirit of vegetation to life. Compare Morris Dance.

MUMMU Literally, intelligence. In Sumerian mythology the creative word of Ea personified; the Logos or Life. In Babylonian mythology evil counselor and son of Apsu. Destroyed by Ea, force of good. Derived from Moymis.

Mummu Tiamat. Tiamat as chaos or confusion giantess in the Babylonian creation epic.

MUMMY Figuratively, any person or thing whose characteristics are dried up or shriveled. A dummy.

MU-MONTO Buriat hero who visits the world of the dead and discovers how the virtuous are rewarded and the sinners are punished. Hero of a time myth relating to the cycle of the seasons and to fertility, and as such resembles Mataora, Orpheus.

MUNCHAUSEN, BARON Hero of marvelous adventures. From the fantastic stories related by Hieronymous Karl Friedrich von Munchhausen, a German officer in the Russian army.

MUNDI In Roman mythology opening in the ground through which spirits of the dead returned from time to time to the upper world.

MUNDILFORE (MUNDILARE, MUNDILFARI) In Norse mythology giant father of Sol and Mani. The gods, angry at his ambitious pride in his children, took them from him and placed them in the heavens to drive the chariots of the sun and moon. He was the caretaker of the World Mill to which Bergelmer retreated.

MUNGO Typical name for a black slave, by extension any Negro. In Scotland the name means dear one, and Saint Mungo became the popular designation of Kentigern, a 6th century monk, who founded a community called Glasgu, meaning dear family, whence Glasgow, of which city he

is patron saint.

MUNIN AND HUGIN Literally, memory and reflection. In Norse mythology the ravens of Odin. See under Hugin and Munin.

MUNKAR AND NAKIR Literally, unknown. In Mohammedanism the two black angels with blue eyes who interrogated the dead as to their faith in the Prophet. They are hideous of aspect and have thunderous voices. Those who answer properly have their souls drawn out through their lips and their bodies are left to repose in peace; those who do not give a satisfactory answer are beaten about the head with clubs half iron and half flame, and the soul is wrenched from them by racking torments.

MUNTALOG Indonesian deity who pulled out some bristles standing in the hair of Mumbonang, his father, and brought them down to earth as fire for man.

MUNTSO-MURT (MOTSAOZA, MUNTSO-KUZO) Finno-Ugric spirit which lives in a dark corner of the bathhouse. He appears to human beings only before a misfortune. Sometimes he plays pranks on the bathers by hiding their clothes. Like Korka-murt he has the power to substitute changlings for rightful infants. Identical with Pyvsamaika.

MUPPIN Hebrew name meaning obscurities.

MURDER Anciently, especially among the Jews, the deliberate killing of another person was grounds for the death penalty because human beings were regarded as sacred children of the Creator, who alone had the right to determine when death should occur. In some societies, neither the city of refuge nor the altar could shield such a criminal. Among Semitic peoples, if a corpse were found in the open fields and the murderer could not be discovered, the town nearest the spot was obliged to purge itself by solemn ceremony. In English law murder is a disturbance of the king's peace. Figuratively to murder is to bungle, mar, ruin.

Ritual murder. Among primitive peoples the object is to obtain parts of the human body with which to make 'medicines' prescribed by witch doctors for political and social needs. Some are hung around the neck in little bags or bottles as health amulets, some are placed in the home to ward off evil. The victim usually is chosen at a feast at which enormous quantities of a potent beer or wine are drunk. Compare cannibalism.

MURDOCK Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning sea man.

MURDUK See Marduk.

MURETSU The Japanese Nero. Fifth century tyrant who loved to witness the agony of his fellows. One without mercy or remorse.

MURGI In Baltic mythology souls of the dead. Spirits of the air. Also called iohdi.

MURIAS In Irish mythology one of the four cities whence the Tuatha De Danann were said to have come, and from which they brought the caldron of plenty.

MURIEL Feminine name from the Greek masculine name Myron, signifying myrrh or fragrant.

MURPHY (MORAN) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning sea warrior. In Ireland a murphy is a potato. In Scotland the name equivalent is Murray.

MURRAIN Fifth Egyptian plague wrought by a miraculous agency among the cattle. It became an Elizabethan invective as, "a murrain on you." Ultimately related to murder.

MURRAY Masculine name; Scotch variant of the Irish Murphy.

MURTAZNU (MURTAIMU) Babylonian god of rain, lightning, and thunder. Cognate with Rammon.

MUSAGETES Apollo as the god of music (earth awakening with jubilant sounds) and as leader of the nine Muses. He wears a laurel wreath and plays the lyre.

MUSCA BOREÁLIS Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Fly. Identified as the gadfly which stung Bellerophon when he attempted to fly to heaven on his winged horse and as the gadfly sent by Hera to torment Io. In the middle ages identified with Beelzebub.

MUSCAS (MASHTI) Mountain at the edge of the world. In a legendary history visited by Alexander the Great in his search for the waters of life.

MUSCLES Manliness, strength. In China the muscles and veins of P'an Ku became the strata of the earth.

MUSES Greek goddesses presiding over music, poetry, and science. Originally nymphs of the inspiring springs of dawn and nurses of Apollo, whose body was wrapped in pure white linen (morning mists). In one version they were created by Zeus at the request of the victorious deities after the war with the Titans in order to commemorate their deeds in song. In another tradition they were the four daughters of Zeus and Plusia: Arche (beginning), Aoide (song), Melete (meditation), Theixinoe (heart delighter). In still another account they were the three daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne: Aoide, Melete, Mneme (memory). Finally they were fixed as nine as listed below. They were known as Pierides inasmuch as they supposedly first saw the light of day at Pieria, a Thracian district famous for its rivulets which produced sweet soothing songs. The Pierides also are identified as daughters of Pierus, king of Emathia. They were jealous of their divine power and punished any mortal vain enough to believe he could rival them. When Thamyris challenged them to a music contest they afflicted him with blindness and deprived him of the power of singing. For similar cause they changed the daughters of Pierus into birds. As attendants of Apollo (Musagetes) their favorite haunts were the sacred springs of Castalia at the foot of Mount Parnassus and Aganippe and Hippocrene on Helicon. Symbolic of the light of day they are beautiful and harmonious. Mystics say they represent the nine months of labor when Egypt in antiquity was safe from water. Their libations consisted of honey, milk, and water; never wine. Romans identified them with the Camenae; they probably correspond to the seven sisters who, in Hindu mythology, nurse the infant Arusha. The word muse is akin to mesha (Hebrew for freedom), moose, and mouse. When identified as nine:

Name	Sphere	Attribute
Calliope, sweet-voiced	epic poetry	writing tablet and stylus; sometimes a scroll
Clio, proclaimer or praise	history	open chest of books or scroll
Erato, loveliness	love poetry	lyre or zither
Euterpe, charm or delight	lyric poetry	flute
Melpomene, singer	tragedy	tragic mask
Polyhymnia, lover of song	sacred song	no definite attribute
Terpsichore, delight in dancing	choral song and dance	lyre and plectrum
Thalia, the joyous	comedy and idyllic poetry	comic mask, shepherd's staff, or wreath of ivy
Urania, heavenly	astronomy	globe

MUSHROOM November 4 birthday flower symbolic of bad news, suspicion, wanderer. Dream significance: long life, protection. Because it is sudden in growth and rapid in decay typifies that which is ephemeral, short-lived, an upstart.

MUSHTARI Persian name for Jupiter.

MUSHUSSU Sumerian chaos monster, power of darkness and evil. Serpent-dragon, cohort in the hosts of Tiamat overcome by Marduk. Portrayed as part eagle, part lion, part serpent, or as an ostrich. When a raging serpent subdued by Ninurta, identified with the constellation Hydra. Compare Basmu, Zu.

MUSIC Celestial realms, charm, flattery, happiness, love, sadness. Dream significance: (discordant) slander; (pleasant) good omen.

Musical instrument. In China symbolizes one of the four elegant accomplishments. A stringed instrument typifies joy. In Christian and Hebrew traditions suggests praise of God.

Musical notes. Color and planet correspondences: C - orange, sun; D - Indigo, Saturn; E - Blue, mercury; F - green, moon; G - Red, Mars; A - yellow, Venus; B - Violet, Jupiter. Season correspondences: D - Winter and darkness; A - Spring and dawn; C - Summer and noon; G - Autumn and gloaming. According to Western mystics the Chinese pentatonic scale resolves as follows:

Note	Chinese name	Quality	Rank
Do (C)	kung	faithfulness	prince
Re (D)	shang	righteousness	minister
Mi (E)	chiao	love	people
So (G)	chi	worship	state affairs
La (A)	yu	knowledge	things

MUSISI African Uganda god who causes earthquakes.

MUSK April 24 birthday flower symbolizing caprice. In the language of flowers: Be bolder. Attribute of Virgin Mary.

MUSKRAT In Algonquin mythology animal which dived to the bottom of the primal sea and returned after a day and a night with a speck of mud, from which the giant rabbit Michabo fashioned earth. Michabo (sun) married Muskrat (virgin mother earth), and they became the parents of the human race. Thus from wet earth, dried by sunlight, solid earth was formed, and in damp soil, warmed and fertilized by sunlight, organic life was formed. In Algonquin muskrat is wajashk, which is allied to the word for mud, ajishki.

MUSO-BYOYE Literally dream-vision-man. A Japanese Gulliver who, on a kite made from a bamboo fishing rod and line given to him by Urashima, husband of the dragon princess, traveled into many strange lands: Land of Children, Land of Concupiscence, Land of Delight, Land of Greed, Land of Liars, Land of Never-Satisfied-Passions, Land of Perpetual Drinking. His kite compares with the magic carpet and typifies a cloud.

MUSPELHEIM (MUSPEL, MUSPELLHEIM, MUSPELLSHEIM) Norse light and glowing land to the south, ruled over by Surt, who guards it with a flaming sword. Sparks from the land became the sun, moon, and stars. Here the Elivagar melted and took the form of Ymir. The men of Muspel are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire. The realm, the highest of all nine Norse worlds, is at the extreme opposite of Niflheim.

MUSTAMHO Mohave Indian creator of mankind.

MUSTARD SEED June 18 birthday flower symbolizing abundance, faith, fertility, growth; also indifference. In the language of flowers: I smart. Dream significance: bad sign. A grain of mustard is used proverbially to denote anything exceedingly small which develops into something large and useful.

MUSUBI (MUSUBU-NO-KAMI) Japanese god who unites lovers and to whom rags are hung on roadside trees as offerings.

MUT (MUUT) Egyptian lady of the sky, queen of the gods, great mother who gave birth to all that exists. Wife of Amon-Ra (sun) and mother of Khensu (moon). At Thebes worshiped with them as a trinity. The female counterpart of Amon-Ra, she wears the united crowns of north and south and holds an ankh, cross, and papyrus scepter. She sometimes appears with the head of a man and a phallus, thus she was worshiped as androgynous or self-produced. See Androgynous deities. In other aspects she appears as a lioness or as a vulture. Variously identified as identical with Apet, Hathor, Maat, Nekhebet. Also called Amaune.

MUTA Roman silent goddess of the underworld and mother of the Lares. Also called Larunda.

MUTABRIQU Babylonian deity. Lightning maker.

MUTALAMMIS (AL-MUTALAMMIS) A 6th century A.D. Arab poet noted for his debauchery and gambling. For making advances to King Al-Hira's sister the king gave him a letter to deliver to the governor of Hajar. The curious poet opened it and discovered it contained a request to maim and bury him alive. The carrier of a betrayal letter he resembles Bellerophon and Uriah.

MUTILATION The young sun or vegetation spirit, aware that his death and descent to the lower world are inevitable, rejects the love of the earth mother and castrates himself. This act dramatizes the partial destruction of the sun before it sinks, grain falling before the sickle, the withering of nature in autumn. Mutilated gods are called wanderers, inasmuch as during their period of absence or death they wander in the world of darkness until the time comes for resurrection, most commonly placed at the winter solstice. Their priests, in acts of sympathetic magic to stimulate regrowth, emulate the gods, and in orgiastic rituals sacrifice sexual organs. Various parts of the body are cut for various purposes. Australian medicine men make holes in their tongues. One tribe sprinkles its members with blood to bring rain. Australian Bushmen cut off their finger tips or knock out a tooth as an offering to the deity of misfortune, that is sacrifice a part to safeguard the rest of the body. In the worship of Aphrodite a Syrian woman cut off her breast to affirm her devotion to the great mother goddess. In some mythologies a male (sun hero) trespasses into a woman's realm (dawn or moonlight) and is assaulted in a murderous way. This was reenacted in punishments when men intruded into the mysteries celebrated by women, a serious offense in primitive tribes. Some mutilated gods are Adonis, Attis, Bata, Christ, Endymion, Eshmun, Hylas, Hypistos, Mithra, Narcissus, Osiris, Pentheus, Ra, Tammuz.

In time the sacrifice developed into a mourning rite, and a part of the body was mutilated to serve as a covenant between mourner and dead. Hair cutting or tattooing served as a substitute for blood letting and, among later Jews, a black rag or piece of clothing was cut symbolically. In time of war people in magico-religious intensity mutilate themselves while cursing an enemy. Young men have sometimes lamed themselves as a means of escaping military service. In Central Australia cuts are made on the back and neck in remembrance of the early history of the tribe. Mutilation has been practiced for the purpose of obtaining vital organs, such as eyes, hands, liver, etc., for use in divination, or for use with incantations as charms against evil demons or for obtaining the vital powers of the young. Mutilation, such as circumcision (see), may be practiced in puberty rites. Binding to produce small feet was practiced in China and elsewhere as a mark of aristocracy and beauty; in the Occident girdles are worn to distort the abdomen and emphasize the breasts. During the early 20th century German youths proudly displayed cuts received during a duel. In England and the United States schools substituted the wearing of letters; the ceremony survives in hazings and Hell weeks. Other relics of the rites are preserved in initiations into secret societies. Covenants may be sealed with blood. In law mutilation is used as a punishment for offenses against civil or social custom. In France during World War II, women who fraternized with the Nazis had their heads shaved. Whether ritualistic or social, the practice usually typifies a desire to achieve power over a supernatural force, pride, punishment, revenge, or vanity.

MUTUHEI Society Islands primeval deity of silence. With Tanaoa (darkness) he ruled in Po (void). Destroyed by Ono (sound).

MUTUNUS Roman deity of fruitfulness and protector of flocks. Equivalent of the Greek Priapus.

MUYINEWUMANA Pueblo Goddess. Mother of gems.

MUY'INGWA Hopi underworld lord, giver of maize.

MWENEMBAGO Uzaramo demon, ghost lord of the forest.

MYIAGROS A momentary god. Created solely for the purpose of chasing flies away during sacrifices to Athena and Zeus.

MYIMMO TAUNG Burmese mystical mountain. Revered as the navel of the world. Parallels Meru, Phra Men.

MYLITTA Chaldean mother goddess; helper or giver of birth. Identical with Belit.

MYNHEER CLOSH Dutch for Santa Claus. Literally, mynheer is my lord or master, and used in Holland as a title of address, such as for mister. By extension any Dutchman.

MYOJO-TENSHI Japanese morning star angel. A handsome boy clad as a prince. He appears to wise and virtuous men and guides then on their journeys.

MYRA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning she who laments. Alludes to the myrrh.

MYRDDIN Same as Merlin, which see.

MYRKRIDA Literally, dark-rider. Norse sorcerer or witch.

MYRMIDON One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly noted for their savagery. Subjects of Achilles, they were his followers in the Trojan War. By extension a faithful follower. Also applied to the underling of a desperate or rought character, who executes the commands of his master without question or scruple, or to a petty officer of the law. The Myrmidons have been described as a people created from ants because the word has been given mistaken etymological association with the Greek myrmex (ant). In the Iliad they are compared with wolves, and the Greek words for light and wolf are nearly the same. As they disappear from the battlefield when Achilles (sun) hangs up his shield and spear in his tent, they may typify the sun's death-dealing scorching rays.

MYROBALAN Symbolizes privation. Fruit emblem of Man-la, the medicine Buddha.

MYRON Masculine name from the Greek, alluding to myrrh.

MYRRH April 6 birthday flower symbolic of consecrated wealth, sorrow, and of chastity because it is used as an anti-love philter. Gift of Balthazar, one of the Magi, to the infant Jesus, in prophetic allusion to the persecution which awaited Him. In Christian art an emblem of natural good and wisdom, and assigned to Virgin Mary. In Hebrew antiquity an ingredient of the sacred ointment. Used in embalming to preserve the body.

MYRRHA (SMYRNA) In Greek mythology daughter of the Syrian king Theias. Inspired by Aphrodite her father engaged with her in unnatural love. Repenting for what he had done, he was about to kill Myrrha when the gods, in pity, changed her into a tree. After ten months the tree burst asunder and Adonis emerged.

MYRTILUS In Greek mythology son of Hermes and Cleobula. Charioteer to Oenomaus, king of Elis. He pulled the linchpin from the king's chariot and caused his death in December. Pelops, who married Oenomaus's widow, was ungrateful and threw Myrtilus into the sea. Before he drowned Myrtilus placed a curse on the house of Pelops. Like Oenomaus, Pelops and his descendants died in December. Thus Myrtilus personified frost which caused the death of agricultural or sun deities. Myrtilus was placed by the gods in the Northern Sky as the constellation Auriga, the Charioteer.

MYRTIUM Mountain on which Apollo left his infant son Asclepius. In some accounts the mountain is called Titthium.

MYRTLE May 4 birthday flower symbolic of amiability, love in absence, maidenhood, pleasure, victory. Used in nuptial coronals. In Arabic belief chief of the sweet scented flowers of this world and one of the three things taken out of Eden by Adam, the other two being dates, chief of fruits, and a wheat ear, chief of foods. Christian symbol of conversion, of the purity of Virgin Mary, and of her influence over the unruly impulses of the human soul. In Greek mythology sacred to Aphrodite (Venus) and odious to Hera (Juno) and Athena (Minerva) because Aphrodite was adorned with it when Paris decided she was the most beautiful woman. Emblem of initiation into Bacchic rites. Revered as a tree of the dead or, as an evergreen, a tree symbolic of life-in-death, hence immortality or rebirth. Myrtle bows were carried by Greek emigrants when they sailed to found a new colony to indicate the ending of an old cycle, the beginning of a new one, which they hoped would be favored by Aphrodite, who ruled the sea, myrtle being related etymologically to mer (sea) and mere (mother). Among ancient Hebrews symbolic of fertility, happiness, joy, peace, prosperity. As a bridal garland it was worn by virgins, never by divorced women or widows. The tents of the Feast of Booths (see) are erected of cypress and myrtle branches. In the feast it corresponds to the eye. In the habdalah used to dispel the odor of the fire of hell. After the spirit of the Sabbath departs all are refreshed by myrtle. Roman symbol of beauty, marriage, triumph, victory, and youth. Emblem of the union of the Roman and Sabine peoples. A plant sacred to Venus, it was excluded from the Bona Dea Festival.

MYSING (MYSINGER) Icelandic sea-king who commanded Fenja and Menja to grind out salt (ice) from Frothi's Mill (World Mill located on the ocean floor), which killed Frothi and ended Frothi's Peace. When they had ground out sufficient salt to hold up his ship, greed compelled him to command them to keep on grinding and they did so until his ship was covered. The giant maids continue grinding for they have no one to tell them to stop.

MYSTERY Symbolized by black color, clouds, veil. The mystery of life and death is symbolized by a sphinx, spiral. The term mystery has been applied to certain Pagan religious rites to which only selected worshipers were admitted after initiation and after vows of secrecy had been imposed. Although their exact nature is not known, the candidate probably went through a symbolic rite of death and resur-

rection, thus the mystery served as a gate of the otherworld. The ceremonies, in which various sacred articles, frequently in the form of sex symbols, were exhibited, were essentially those of purification, and the articles could not have been safely seen by the worshiper until he had been initiated into certain esoteric doctrines. Such mysteries are known to have been connected with the worship of Attis, Bacchus, Cybele, Demeter, Dionysus, Isis, Mithras, Orpheus, Tammuz, etc. In Christian belief Pagan mysteries were full of abominations. In the New Testament the word denotes truths of religion, the mystery of the kingdom of heaven, which, without a revelation from God, would have remained unknown to man. Thus, something which before had been concealed from human knowledge, but which now has been brought to light. In ritualistic churches, especially in early times, the term applied to a sacrament, particularly the eucharist. The plan of redemption, as having been hidden in God and still incomprehensible by the mere understanding, is called a mystery. See Naassenes.

Mysterious horseman. Death.

Mystery play. A Biblical drama dealing with incidents from the Gospels. Originally they were simple pageants of the Christmas or Easter legends. Gradually they assumed a secular aspect and were acted by members of trade guilds. The stages were movable and had three stories to represent Heaven, Earth, and Hell. Eventually comic elements were introduced, and one stock character was Noah's wife, who stubbornly refused to board the Ark. Mystery plays sometimes are called miracle plays but, properly speaking a miracle play deals with the miracles of the saints. The word mystery as used is not clearly defined. Mysterie during the middle ages meant skilled workmanship, a trade, and the name may have been applied when the dramas were acted by craftsmen. It may have been derived from the Greek muein or myo (close the eyes or lips), source of the Latin mysterium (secret).

MYSTIC KNOT Endlessness, immortality, infinity. One of the signs on the sole of Buddha's foot. Said to have been developed from the swastika.

MYSTIC MEAL Food of life; meal provided by the Holy Grail.

MYTHIC DANCE DRAMA Pueblo ceremony pertaining to birth, pubescence, death. Parallels the mysteries of Pagan Asia and Europe.

MYTYL In Maeterlinck's Blue Bird the girl. With Tyltyl, the boy, she goes in search of the blue bird of happiness.

N

N Fourteenth of a class or series; thirteenth if the letter J is not counted. Designates north or north pole. According to mystics it possesses magnetic qualities and is constantly alert. Occult significance: it dominates the physical body and its period is for five years. Character traits: cleverness, energy, impulsiveness, love of justice, speaking ability. In divination its numerical value is five or fourteen. Physical weak spots: liver and nerves. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Aquarius or Scorpio. Symbolic correspondence: initiative. Tarot correspondence: Temperance.

Among Hebrew cabalists its usual meaning is fish, and its character traits are: justice, liberty, truth. In low form: disunion, false testimony. In medieval Roman notation 90 or 900; with a line drawn over it 9,000 or 90,000. Parallels Celtic nion (ash), Egyptian hieroglyph water, Greek nu, Hebrew and Phoenician nun (fish). See Alphabet Affiliations.

NAAMAH According to the cabala sister born from the side of Cain. Seducer of men and spirits, including Aza and Azael. Mother of demons, she excited men, especially in dreams. Identified with Lilith.

NAAMAN Literally, pleasantness. In the Old Testament a highly esteemed general of the Syrian king Ben-hadad. Miraculously cured of leprosy by the prophet Elisha on washing in the river Jordan. He yielded to the worship of Jehovah, but accepted the prophet's silence as permission to worship the god Rimmon when in the presence of Ben-hadad. Thus one who succumbs to expediency.

NAAS Semitic for serpent. Akin to Nachash, Nazarene, and to nazar, which means to protect.

Naase. Place in Kildare, Ireland, whence, according to legend, came the stones of Stonehenge, which had been brought to Naase from the remotest parts of Africa. Derived from the Hebrew naas and resolving into nases, which yields one essence or one light.

Naaseni. Gnostic term for Jesus of Nazareth worshiped in the form of a serpent.

Naassenes. Christian sect of the 2nd century, whose doctrines and practices were based on the mystery of generation adopted from Phrygian mysteries, and who identified Attis with the presiding deity of all other mysteries. Saint Hippolytus exposed the sect as one which adopted the fertility cult of the Magna Mater to Christian ceremonies, and which taught that the good news of Christ was precisely the consummation of the inner doctrine of the mystery institutions of all peoples; the end of all being the revelation of the mystery of man; that the gnosis of man is the beginning of the possibility of knowing God. See Mystery.

Naasson. Name of an ancestor of David, which suggests he belonged to a family or tribe which had a serpent totem.

NAASTRAND (NASTROND) Literally, strand of the dead. One of the nine Norse afterworlds. Place of torment, where serpents dropped burning venom on sinners from a high wall. Abode to which murderers and perjurers were doomed forever. Naastrand and Gimle (abode of the righteous) refer to the state of things after Ragnarok; Helheim and Valhal refer to the state of things between death and Ragnarok. Parallels Hell, Tartarus.

NABAA Tree from which Arabian divining arrows are made.

NABAL Literally, fool. In Old Testament a rich sheep owner, whom David protected from robbers in the desert; yet, when David, in an hour of need, made a modest request for provisions for his hungry troops, Nabal turned him away.

NABHANEDISTHA In Hinduism son of Manu. Like Joseph in the Old Testament, he was deprived of the fair share of his father's estate by his brothers.

NABHI Jain culture hero, first of the Kulakaras (law-givers). He taught arithmetic, the reading of omens, and trades. He preached the discontinuance of yugalin (brother-sister marriage). To his wife was born a son called Rsabha (bull, hero) when she dreamed of a lion. After bestowing kingdoms on his sons he passed into the ascetic life. Resembles the Greek Cadmus.

NABIS Tyrant of Sparta who invented tortures. Murdered.

NABOB An Anglo-Indian who has amassed great wealth and lives in splendor; by extension any rich man who lives luxuriously.

NABOTH Literally, prominence. In the Old Testament, when he refused to sell his ancestral vineyards, he was stoned to death on false charges of blasphemy contrived by Jezebel the queen. After his murder Ahab, the king, and Jezebel confiscated his estate. Thus Naboth's vineyard is the possession of one coveted by another able to possess himself of it unjustly.

NABU (NABUG, NEBO) Literally, announcer or proclaimer. In Babylonian mythology messenger of Bel. In early accounts superior to Marduk; in some texts the son of Marduk. Spouse of Tashmetu (hearing, mercy). Writer of fate, deity of wisdom, teacher of agriculture and letters. Sun god of the autumn equinox, thus sun when the days are shortest. Ruler of Wednesday, his planetary correspondence is Mercury, whom he resembles. Also resembles Malak-Bel, Pairekse, Thoth. His shrine was veiled at the New Year in memory of his descent into the underworld. His emblems are a mason's chisel, measuring rod, stylus, writing tablet. Appeared in Hebrew mythology as Nebo, an angel, keeper of the tablets of fate.

NACHASH (NCHSH) According to mystics the serpent which tempted Eve. From the Hebrew meaning snake, also to become wise. Allied to naga, resolves into an-ach-ash, i.e. one great light or mighty ash. Compare naas, ophis.

NACHON (NACON) Hebrew name meaning stroke.

NACH-UN Chief oracle and sorcerer of the Tibetan government. Incarnation of Pe-har, deity brought to Tibet by Padmasambhava and made guardian of the first monastery.

NACIEN In Malory's Morte d'Arthur a hermit who introduces Sir Galahad to the Round Table. Probably an agricultural hero.

NACON Mayan war god.

NADA Feminine name from the Slavic, meaning hope.

NADAB In Old Testament the oldest son of Aaron. Slain by God for presumptuously offering strange fire on the altar of burnt offering. See Abihu. In Dryden's Absalom and Achtiophel a profligate who pretends to possess great piety. The character is meant for Lord Howard of Escrick who, while imprisoned in the Tower, is said to have mixed the consecrated wafer with a compound of roasted apples and sugar called lamb's wool.

NADIMMUD A name of Ea as god of everything.

NADINE Feminine name from

the Russian through the French, meaning hope.

NADIR A word from the Arabic, meaning opposite to (zenith), thus signifying the part of the celestial sphere directly beneath the place where one stands, the inferior pole of the horizon, lowest possible point. Figuratively, time of the deepest degradation or depression. In Pueblo belief the heart or navel of the world from which mankind first emerged; abode of life generators; place where the dead are reborn. Its color is black.

NADUSHU-NAMIR In Babylonian and Chaldean mythology man-lion created by Ea to rescue Ishtar from the underworld.

NAEGLING Magic sword with which Beowulf killed the dragon which attacked his people. Typifies light rays.

NAGA (NAIA, NAJA, NAJE) Buddhist and Hindu deified dragon or serpent. The nagas are guardians of treasures, especially pearls (dew or rain drops), they are beneficent or venomous, and are enemies of the garudas, who force them to release the rains they frequently withhold. They appear in three forms: fully human with snakes on their heads and emerging from their necks; the upper parts of the body human shape, the lower snake form; as common snakes. The females are seductive. Their homes, variously called Nagaloka, Niraya, or Patala, are located in the air, earth, waters, celestial regions, or on Mount Meru. Attribute of Buddha as liberator of the nagas, and of Arvajangulitara, Dharmapala, Nagarjuna, Ugratara, Vajrapani. Hindu guardians of the sea usually are shown with the body of a serpent. The naga is associated with Indra, the rain-bringer. The name has been given to a cult of serpent worshipers who go about naked or nearly so. Naga yields mighty one, it is allied to nachash, and is cognate with the brazen serpent.

NAGAITCHO (NAGAICHO) Literally, great traveler. Athapascan Indians of California deity. With Thunder he created a world which was destroyed by a great deluge. He created a second world, conceived as a large horned animal, which floundered southward through the primal waters. Nagaitcho stood on his head steering the world until it came to rest and served as a home for mankind. Also known as Kyoi.

NAGA MIN Burmese serpent-king. He usually decorates temple balustrades.

NAGARAJA Buddhist serpent-king. Also called Nanda. In Tibet called Klu-rgyal. Compare Raudalo, Virupaksa.

NAGARJUNA Historical person of the 2nd century A.D. deified. Buddhist apostate; disciple of Asvaghosa. Founder of Mahayana doctrine, he claimed to have received sacred books and teaching of the Mahayana from Gautama. In art wears monastic garments like those of a Buddha and has urna and usnisa. He is white, his hands are in dharmacakra mudra, and he has an aureole of seven nagas. His emblems are caitya and naga. In Tibet called Klu-sgrub or Lu-dup.

NAGASENA Fourteenth Buddhist arhat. He went as a missionary to Urumunda and became king of the mountain. Name signifies of the race of nagas. His attributes

are an alms-staff and a vase. In Tibet called Klu-i-sde or Luide.

NAGASVARAJA Buddha as liberator of the nagas or animal beings.

NA-GATES In Norse mythology gates separating Niflheim from Helheim. Those who pass through the gates suffer a second death.

NAGELFARE Norse star deity. Husband of Nat (night); by her father of Aud (bounteous riches).

NAGLFAR (NAGLEFAR, NAGLEFARE, NAGLFARI) Literally, nail made. Norse ship of death made of the nail parings of the wicked dead. It is located in the Gulf of Black Grief in the outer regions of Niflheim. Held fast to a dark island, it will not move until Ragnarok. When it breaks loose, Hrymir will pilot it and mark the beginning of the battle between the giants (evil) and gods(good), which will occur on the last day of the world.

NAG-PA Tibetan sorcerer not admitted in monasteries. He is a devil-dancer, one who performs to battle demons.

NAGUAL (NAGUA) Central American Indian guardian spirit in the form of a beast or bird. Assigned to each person under a compact made by drawing blood.

NAHALIEL Hebrew name meaning inheritance of God.

NAHALLAL Hebrew name meaning pasture.

NAHAMANI Hebrew name meaning comforter.

NAHBI Hebrew name meaning Jah protects.

NAHEMA Occult demon of impurity. Identical with Lilith.

NAHUM (NACHHUM) Hebrew masculine name meaning consolation.

NAHURAK Pawnee deity with animal powers who dwells in the west.

NAHUSA Literally, usurper. In Hindu mythology, when Indra fled, rain ceased to fall, the world became desolate, and the gods asked Nahusa to take over the kingship of earth. Instead of setting things in order he abandoned himself to idle enjoyment. When he kicked the seer Agastya on the head, the seer hurled him from heaven to dwell in snake form for 10,000 years. Indra then was prevailed to return to his kingship. A seasonal myth, Indra ruling during the season of fertility.

NAIADES Greek nymphs who dwelled in and gave life and perpetuity to fountains, lakes, rivers, springs, and wells. Sometimes identified as the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. Attendants of Athena they were nurses of Adonis, Dionysus, and Zeus, whom they anointed with springtime dew. Like the Nereides, Oceanides, and other nymphs they possessed the gift of prophecy and inspired those mortals who drank of their waters with the power of foretelling the future. In art represented as maidens in the bloom of youth with a crown of flowers or water weeds in their hair, carrying water in an urn or drawing it. Naiades, denoting dweller in water, is from the Sanscrit sna (washing) and the Greek nao (flowing). By extension, a young woman swimmer is called

a naiad.

NAIL (ANATOMICAL) Evil genius, seductress. In some cultures a long nail indicates aristocracy, leisure; a short nail indicates toil. Dream significance: (bitten) pain; (cut) quarrel, worry.

Nail marks. If left on a woman's body, at her breast, navel, or thigh, in the form of a peacock's foot, tiger's claw, etc., expresses the intensity of a man's love.

Nail parings. Useful in contagious magic. One supposedly has only to injure them to hurt or cause injury to the person from whose body they have been cut. In Norse mythology the nails of those who were hated for their evil deeds were not pared at death. Thus unpared nails were a sign of uncleanliness. In Niflhel used to build the ship Naglfar.

Nails with white markings. Betoken something pleasant is about to happen. In German and Norse folklore children with such nails are said to be lucky.

NAIL (IMPLEMENT) Axis of the universe, phallus. Firm support, incontrovertible fact, tenacity. Dream significance: unexpected news; (twisted) great difficulties. In heraldry suffering. Anciently the sacred king sacrificed annually in crucifixion received a wound from a nail in his holy foot, thus symbolic of the arrow which pierces the sacred foot of sun heroes. See sacred foot under foot, lame king under king. In Christianity one of the thirteen symbols of the Crucifixion. When typifying the passion of Christ sometimes shown as three bent nails. In Hebrew tradition divine promise, promise of Isaiah, who said, "I will fasten him as a nail in a sure place; and he shall be for a glorious throne to his father's house. And they shall hang upon him all the glory of his father's house." Among the Lapps the Pole Star. In Norse tradition an iron nail with a piece of flint in it, typifying the weapon or stone (sun) which lodged in Thor's head as a result of his battle with Hrungir, was used to produce sacred fires.

Go off the nail. Become irrational.

Hard as nails. In good physical condition; also without mercy.

Hit the nail on the head. Define accurately, speak to the point.

Nail of Crucifixion. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Arrow or Sagitta.

Nail one's colors to the mast. Remain steadfast; the allusion is to the fact that a flag nailed to a man-of-war's mast cannot be lowered in submission.

Nail to the counter. Expose a falsehood publicly. Formerly a counterfeit coin taken in trade was nailed to the counter.

Old coffin nail fashioned into a ring. Talisman for the cure of cramps and epileptic fits.

NAIN ROUGE Literally, red dwarf. A goblin or house spirit of Normandy kind to fishermen. Another elf is called le petit homme rouge (little red man).

NAIOTH Hebrew place name meaning habitations. Abode of Samuel and his pupils, thus place of a school of prophets. David sought refuge at Naioth.

NAIRATMA In Buddhism compassion. Sakti of Heruka. In Yogacara (esoteric doctrine) a personification of prajna (knowledge). The yoga (union) of compassion and knowledge leads to the realization of the nothingness of existence, which results in

Mahasukha or Nirvana (eternal bliss). In Tibet called mKa-spyod-sems-med-ma.

NAIRYOSANGHA Iranian god of fire, messenger of Ahura Mazda. He dwells with kings inasmuch as they are endowed with divine majesty, and he brings to the gods the sacrificial offerings of men. In the Avesta associated with Atar. Parallels Narasamsa.

NAITH In Irish mythology mate of Nath. Naith means combat and is cognate with Neith.

NAK Dragon headpiece worn by dancers in the Indo-Chinese harvest festival Lo Chin Cha.

NAKA-HSI-NA (NAGASENA) In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. He had a keen wit and an impressive presence and ruled over Pandava Mountain in Nagadha. He is shown seated in the mountains.

NAKEDNESS Candor, distress, inability to provide for one's self, innocence, poverty, purity, truth, void of self-interest and vaingloriousness. Dream significance: (to be) poverty; (to see another) scandal, slander.

NAKIR (NAKARMKIR) Islam spirit of repentance. A black angel with blue eyes who, with Monker, questions the dead on their faith. See Monker and Nakir.

NAKI-SAHA-ME-NO-KAMI Japanese goddess of the marsh or stream. Born from the tears of Izanagi when he wept at the death of Izanami. Name signifying Crying-Weeping-Female-Deity.

NAKK (NACKEN, NEKKE, NIK) Evil spirit of the Baltic Finns. The Nakks entice humans with their songs. Their appearance portends disaster. Females are called Nakineiu (Nakk's maid).

NAKSATRAS In Hinduism the twenty-seven lunar mansions. Wives of Soma.

NAKULA Mongoose, a non-tantric Buddhist symbol. Emblem of Arhat Bakula, Jambhala, Kubera, Vaisravana.

NAKULA AND SADHADIVA In Hinduism twin sons of the Asvins and counted as two of the five Pandavas. They are famous for wisdom and beauty respectively.

NAL (NAAL) Literally, needle or needle-tree (fir tree). In Norse mythology nickname of Laufey, personification of the pine needle or tree.

NALA Legendary king of India who had the power of making stones float on water, and built a bridge of them from India to Ceylon. A monkey deity, lord of the sky, the bridge probably was the rainbow or Milky Way.

NALA AND DAMAYANTI In the Bhagavadgita tragic lovers. The gods jealous that Damayanti, daughter of King Bhima, had chosen to marry the mortal Nala, set Kali to cause him to be worsted by his younger brother in a game of dice in which Nala loses his kingdom, his wife, and even his raiment, in consequence of which he becomes an exile. He has many adventures and troubles and finally becomes a hermit in a forest. Eventually Kali departs out of Nala, and he wins back his kingdom and his wife. Probably a light or sun deity who travels through space or time, his stay in the forest typifying the period of darkness

or drought. The lovers parallel Yudhi-shthira and Draupadi.

NAMAMAHAY Tagalog term for a Filipino serf. Members of this class formerly lived in their own dwellings, paying their lords in agricultural services, construction work, etc.

NAMAZU Japanese primeval fish which lived under the earth and caused earthquakes by shaking its tail.

NAMBI In African Uganda mythology the first woman. Daughter of Gulu, heaven; spouse of Kinto, first man.

NAME In primitive societies the soul, source of power and strength. If a magician desires to work evil against an individual he repeats the name when uttering potent magical formulae. To guard against wizards who are able to cripple or destroy by cursing or mentioning a name, a true or big name and a good or little name are given, the big name kept secret by the parents, the individual called by his little or nickname. The true name also is the grave name, and the dead may be conjured up when their names are spoken in invocations. Everytime the name is mentioned the deceased is recreated and, death, therefore, does not make an end to his existence. Thus one is able to summon supernatural aid when necessary. Among some the prowess of a hero depends on his receiving his name and weapons from his mother. Gods and heroes force demons to reveal their names which they use in incantations to break the demons' power. A charm against a demon, especially a child-stealing witch, is to write his or her name on a house. Even in the 20th century certain persons are charged with lack of courtesy when they refuse to give their names to strangers. See Isis, Llew Llaw, Maui. Some African villages have a true name, known only to elders, and a public name. American Indians believed that individuals renamed after a dead person kept the character and traits of the departed from being lost. In China babies were given unpleasant names that would not tempt the envy of the gods. The names of spirits friendly to man were cut in stone or written on paper or silk and placed to frighten off evil spirits. Finno-Ugrians believe that an infant who cries a great deal has received a wrong name, and perform rites to give the child the name of an ancestor who has appeared in dreams as a guardian spirit. Greenlandic Eskimos do not mention a dead person's name until it is given to a child. Thus reborn, the dead person's soul is free to leave the corpse for the afterworld. In the Old Testament compound names are frequent, especially those which embody a term for God. A whole phrase is formed into a name, as Elioenai, i.e. to Jehovah are mine eyes. Ancient Hebrews changed names for the slightest cause. Kings gave names to those to whom they gave office, thus honor and privilege were implied in the new name. The name Abraham, conferred by God, was the final stage of a mystic achievement of true wisdom. The child named after a dead ancestor presumably kept the ancestor alive. Children were not named after a living ancestor because the child then took over the life of the older person. Marriage constituting rebirth names were changed. The cabalists believed that to invoke the divine name meant to invoke the assistance of God.

Namesake. Among primitive peoples to eat an animal or anything else bearing one's name or the name of one's tribe is taboo.

Put out one's name. Extinguish one's family; be a family's last surviving member.

NAMO (NAMI) In Carolingian romances the Duke of Bavaria, one of Charlemagne's noted paladins. A light or agricultural hero.

NAMTARU (NAMTAR) Assyrio-Babylonian plague demon, chief of seven devils. With sixty diseases under his charge he was the messenger of Ereshkigal and bringer of death to mankind. He also was a fate deity, and his wife Hushbishag kept the tablets on which the hour of each person's death was recorded. For those who prayed Namtaru kept the wicked demons in bondage.

NAMUCI Literally, he who will not let go. Hindu demon vanquished by Indra with the foam of the sea. His story parallels that of Vrtra, of whom he probably is a form. He appears in Buddhism as the demon tempter of Buddha. Also called Kama or Mara, and identical with Mrtyu.

NAN (NANANNE, NANCY, NANETTE, NANNY) Feminine name diminutive of Anna.

gNAN Malignant Tibetan spirits who cause pestilential diseases. They infect certain rocks, springs, and trees.

NANA (ANNA-NIN) Sumerian virgin mother; an earth goddess. Wife of Nebo, sister of Tammuz. Also a moon goddess associated with flocks and rivers and protectress of cities. She conceived by the magic use of an almond or pomegranate. Her worship eventually merged into that of Ishtar. Identical with Ana-hita, Nanai, Ningal, Ninsun; prototype of Arianrhod, Cybele, Dechtire.

NANABOOJOO (NANABOZHO, NANIBOJON) Potawatomi friend of the human race. Mediator between the Great Spirit and man. Identical with Manabozho, Michabo.

NANACATL Meztitlan (Aztec) mushroom which intoxicated Nanacatltzatzi.

Nanacatltzatzi. One of the four primeval quadruplets or directions. Name signifies he-who-speaks-when-intoxicated-with-the-poisonous-mushroom. See Hueytonantzin.

NANAI Babylonian early goddess of Ur and Uruk. Daughter of Anu identified with the planet Venus as mistress of the heavens. Later merged with Ishtar and identified with Nana and with Nane.

NANCY (1) Diminutive of Ann. (2) An effeminate and precise youth. (3) In Dickens' Oliver Twist a girl of depraved life who has some fine instincts and protects Oliver. (4) A fable of fairies and witches as told by African Gold Coast tribes. From ananse (spider).

NANDA Hindu king of serpents. Shepherd who raised Krishna. Usually has one head and two arms, is human to the waist, where his body becomes that of a serpent. He wears a serpent's crown and holds a serpent. In another form he has four heads and six arms, two hands drawing a bow. This form controls rain clouds. By Buddhists called Nagaraja.

NANDI Hindu sacred bull, steed of Siva. A fertility emblem identified with the serpent.

NANDINA In the language of flowers: My love will grow warmer. In Japan symbolizes improving fortunes.

NANE (HANEA) One of the seven chief deities of the Armenians. Daughter of Aramazd. At first her rites were of orgiastic nature; later she was a wise, austere war-like goddess, who protected those who worshiped her. Identical with Nanai.

NANE CHAHA Original ancestors of the Choctaw Indians. The name signifies high hill, from which they were believed to have come.

Nane Waiyah. Choctaw sacred mountain. Abode of gods. Name signifies bent or curved mountain, and as the hill of heaven it curved down on all sides to the horizon.

NA-NEFER-KA-PTAH Egyptian destroyer of the deathless snake.

NANGA Polynesian great thief who could work only when the rays of the sun were clouded. Deity of darkness or death.

NANG PYEK-KHA YEH-KHI In Burmese and Indo-Chinese mythology daughter of Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi. A great mother goddess. She was born with the ears and legs of a tigress, and her parents made over to her the expanse of earth and water and the two gourds of life and death. Only a man able to split these gourds was to become her husband. They were cut open by Khun Hsang L'rong; animals and people poured out of them, and she became his wife.

NANIGOES A secret society that terrorized Cuba under Spanish rule.

NANIHEHECATLI Aztec lord of the four winds, who swept the roads before the gods of rain. A name of Quetzalcoatl.

NANIWA Japanese tomb figures made of baked clay and placed in a circle on top of a burial mound. They represent servants who in ancient times were buried alive in the graves of their masters.

NANKILSTLAS In Haida Indian legend identical with Nascakiyetl.

NAN-LHA (NANG-LHA) Tibetan Buddhist house god. Resembles a lar.

NANNA In Norse mythology granddaughter of Odin, the beautiful wife of Balder, mother of Forseti. She was a flower goddess, noted for her purity and fidelity. On Balder's death she sent her gold ring (fertility) to Fulla and her kerchief (beauty) to Frigg, and threw herself on her husband's funeral pyre, where she burnt to death. Thus the flower or summer maid withers with the yearly death of the sun. In the Eddas she is identified as the moon maid, wife of Balder with whom she fights light battles, and sister of Summa, the sun maid. In Saxo she is the wife of Hoder.

NANNAR Literally, light producer. Babylonian moon deity, bull of heaven, friend of man. Son of Enlil. Supreme ruler at Ur in Chaldea, where he was worshiped as a father and mother deity combined, or where he ruled with the goddess Nanai. He controlled nature as a fertilizer and was increaser of flocks and of human offspring. When a

male deity his consort sometimes was Nin-uruwa, and he was the father of the lunar twins Mashu, the boy, and Mashtu, the girl. His name is identical with the feminine Ninanna (Innini). Also known as Sin. See Androgynous deities.

NAN-T'I-MITOLO-CH'ING-YU In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. Presides over Kuru country. He usually is portrayed sitting with a sacred book in his left hand, while he snaps the fingers of his right to show how rapidly he acquired spiritual knowledge. Also known as Nandimitra or Subhinda.

NANZO-BO (NANSO-BO) Japanese Buddhist monk who, by divine guidance, became a serpent (almost immortal) that he might live long enough to hear the prophecies of the future Buddha Miroku (Maitreya). In serpent form he married and to protect his wife he fought an eight-headed serpent with his nine-forked head, i.e. his own head and the eight rolls of the holy scriptures which had become heads on his shoulders. Thus a pious man who in reality is a beast.

NAOISE (NAEISE) In Irish mythology son of Usnach, brother of Ainle and Ardan, tragic lover of Deirdre. Sun deity; recipient of a gift from Manannan (sea lord) of a sword (light rays) that leaves no trace of its blows behind it. Accompanied by his brothers (sunlit clouds), he flees with Deirdre to Alba (Scotland), land of light. When he returns to Ireland, a magic spell is cast over him and he is captured by Conchobar (sky deity), foster-father and would be husband of Deirdre (dawn). He thereupon throws his magic sword to the executioner that with one blow the three brothers may be destroyed.

NAOMI Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning pleasant. In the Bible the name of Ruth's mother-in-law, who bade her son's widow to remarry and returned with her to Judea, that she might do so.

NAONGHAITHYA Zoroastrian archdemon inspiring ingratitude, obstinacy, pride. Opposed to Spenta Armaiti (harmony). In post-Vedic mythology a degenerate form of the Asvins. See Nasatya and Dasra.

NAPAEAE Greek nymphs of dells, glens, and wooded vales. Frequently in the train of Artemis. Although shy they are frolicsome.

NAPHTALI Literally, wrestling. In the Old Testament sixth son of Jacob, fifth by Leah. His descendants, composing one of the twelve tribes of Israel, were an agricultural people. They attended the coronation of David, and are mentioned with honor in the war of the Judges. The tribe is symbolized by an African deer, the color wine, and the gem amethyst. In zodiacal lore associated with the house of Capricornus. See gems, Hebrew tribes.

NAPIER'S BONES Abacus. From John Napier, famous Scottish mathematician.

NAPKIN OF SAINT VERONICA Passion of Christ. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion.

NAPOLEON (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lion of the forest dell. (2) A military genius whose dreams of world

conquest led to his defeat.

NAQBU In Babylonian mythology Ea as god of the deep.

NARA One of the six Buddhist paths or conditions of existence. Region of man, where human misery is divided into eight classes: birth, old age, sickness, death, misfortunes and punishments, offensive objects and sensations, separation from loved ones, ungratified wishes and struggle for existence. On the Bardo Thodol called Naraloka. In Tibet called Mi. See Gati.

NARAKA Personification of the wicked Hindu giant of darkness. Also the Hindu Hell, abode of goblins and sorcerers. It has twenty-eight divisions, in some of which men eat men, suggesting retribution; victims are doomed to swallow burning hot cakes or walk over burning coals, others are mangled by owls or ravens. Each division has a name: Rodha (obstruction) for those who kill a cow, plunder a town, or strangle a man; Rurava (fearful) for liars and those who bear false witness; Sukara (swine) for drunkards and stealers of gold, etc. Adopted by Buddhists it became one of the six paths or conditions of existence. Region of the wicked. On the Bardo Thodol called Narakloka. In Tibet called Dmyal-wa. See Gati. In Japan spirits of the infernal regions, subjects of the devil Oni, are called naraka.

NARASAMSA Literally, praise of men. Hindu god of sacrificial fire; messenger which brings to the gods the offerings of men. An epithet of Agni. Parallels Nairyosangha.

NARASIMHA Fourth avatar of Vishnu; half man, half lion.

NARASTHYABHARNA Human bones apron. Buddhist tantric symbol. In Tibet called Mi-rupe-gyen or Mi-rus-pa'i-rgyan.

NARAYANA Hindu Supreme Spirit floating on the primeval waters. The Universal Soul. Mystic name of Vishnu, in which form he recalls Purusa, the primordial being from whom the world was created and the spirit which is eternal and unique. Later a name identified with Buddha.

NARCISSUS (1) In Greek mythology son of Cephisus and Liriope. For failing to return the love of Echo, Aphrodite caused him to fall in love with his own image, which he beheld in fountains and streams. Consumed by unrequited love he wasted away and was changed into the flower bearing his name which signifies made numb or put to sleep. Narcissus typifies a male who had trespassed into a woman's realm, the spring of Echo, and therefore was assaulted in a murderous way, suggesting a fertility sacrifice similar to that of Adonis, Endymion, Hylas, Pentheus. See mutilation. (2) January 28 birthday flower symbolic of coldness, self-love, stupidity; one who constantly gazes at his own image. In the language of flowers: You love yourself too well. Its painfully sweet scent believed to cause madness. In China used at New Year celebrations for good fortune for the coming year. Emblem of the vulnerable genii of the Taoist heaven. Christian symbol of the triumph of divine love over sin, eternal life over death, sacrifice over selfishness. In Greek mythology dedicated to Hades or Pluto, thus death of beautiful youth, decay that pre-

cedes new life. Worn in wreaths by the Fates. In Japan called inyo-so or suisen, flower of a hundred heads, plant of the two sexes, symbolic of festive occasions, formality, grace, joyousness, mirth, purity, spring. In Rome dedicated to Dis.

NARDAC In Swift's Gulliver's Travels title of the highest honor in the realm of Lilliput. Conferred on Gulliver for carrying off the whole fleet of the Blefuscudians.

NAREAU In the mythology of the Gilbert Islands highest deity. Born of a rock. With his daughter Kobine he made heaven and earth. Creator of the first pair, Debabou and De-ai.

NARFI (NARE, NARFE, NARI, NARVE) Literally, binder. In Norse mythology son of Lodi and Sigyn. His intestines, used to bind Loki, turned into iron.

NARI-KAMI (NARU-KAMI) Japanese thunder and lightning god. Also known as thunder woman. Patron of craftsmen, protector of trees. A tree struck by lightning becomes holy.

NARI MARIAMA (MARIANA) Hindu mother of perpetual fecundity.

NAROKHACHOMA In Buddhism one of a pair of Dakinis, the other being Simhavaktra. Sky-goer goddess. Deity of the four seasons. Also known as Naro-mka-spyod-ma. In Tibet called Sarvabuddhadakini.

NAROPA In Buddhism one of the better known mahasiddhas (eighty-four great sorcerers). Shown seated, the lower part of his body covered by a tiger skin; his hair is long in a usnisa; he holds a kapala in his right hand and a patra in his left.

NARUCNICI Literally, destiny. In Bulgarian mythology deceased mothers who have become fate genii. Also called orisnici, udelnicy, uresici, urisnici. Compare rodjenice.

NARWOJE In Papuan mythology cloud spirit that carries off children.

NASARGIEL Hebrew ruler of the place of torment or Hell. A fallen angel.

NASATYA AND DASRA The Asvins. Nasatya originally was an epithet applied to either of the twins as the physicians of Svarga. They apparently were born from the nose of their mother, whence Nasatya, or they may have been long-nosed (elephant) deities. In post-Vedic mythology they degenerated into the demon Naonghaithya.

NASCAKIYETL Raven creator deity of the Tlingit Indians. Uncle of the raven Yetl, of whom he is jealous and whom he desires to kill. Yetl is as hard as a rock and, when his uncle sees he cannot be killed, he places him in charge of the human race.

NASE AND AZE Japanese legendary lovers who, to avoid being separated, metamorphosed into twin pine trees. Nase means dear one or be not jealous. Another of his names is Naka-Samuta (Middle-Cool Field).

NASNAS Arabian monster who, in the form of an old man, pleads to be carried across a stream; in midstream he drowns his helper.

NASTURTIUM November 1 birthday flower symbolic of patriotism.
Scarlet nasturtium. Splendor.

NASU Mazdian corpse demoness. She corrupts dead bodies.

NASU-NO Japanese death stone. Refuge of Tamano-no-maye, fox witch, when pursued by warriors of the mirror which exposed her hideousness. Until exorcised by a virtuous monk anyone who touched the stone died instantly.

NAT (1) Norse beneficent night goddess. Mimir's daughter, Urd's sister. Driver of the jewelled chariot (star-studded sky) drawn by Hrim Faxi. Refreshment and inspiration bringer; care and worry remover. Her first husband was Nagelfare, star deity, by whom she was the mother of Aud (riches). Her second husband was Annar, water deity, by whom she was the mother of Jord (earth). Her third husband was Delling, dawn deity, by whom she was the mother of Dagr (day). Also Nacht. (2) Genii worshiped in Burma and Siam.

NATA Hero of the deluge myth of the Nahua Indians of Mexico. He and his wife Nena, harvest spirits, are warned by a god and escape destruction in a flood.

NATALIE (NATHALIE) Feminine name from the Latin through the French, meaning birthday, Christmas.

NATESA Buddhist lord of the dance.

NATH Irish goddess of wisdom. Spouse of Naith. Gaelic word for science in general. Cognate with Neith.

NATHAN (NAT, NATE) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning given, a gift.

NATHANIEL (NAT, NATE, NATHANAEL) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of God. (2) One of the twelve disciples of Jesus, also known as Bartholomew.

NATIVITY The nativity of a divine (deity made) child is a common mythological incident. The child, unwanted, is exposed in an ark, chest, or harvest basket, recognized as divine by a radiant glow which surrounds him, and is guarded by a beast, bird, or peasant. See fatal child. In Christian tradition the Nativity refers to the birth of Christ at midnight on December 25 in a manger in Bethlehem. Symbols of the event are: box holly, Christmas rose (poinsettia), Christmas starwort, Christmas torch or Mary taper, Holy Family, Holy Infant in Manger, Holy Thorn of Glastonbury, rosemary, star-cross, star of Bethlehem, three Magi. In painting the setting is a stable with Joseph and Mary near the child, angels keeping guard, an ass and ox and sometimes three Magi in the background. A radiant glow surrounds the infant.

NATROLITE Gem symbolizing feminine friendship.

NATURE In an Italian icon typified by a naked woman with milk pouring from her breasts holding a vulture.
Natural day. In an Italian icon typified by a winged boy in a chariot above clouds. It is drawn by four horses, one white, one black, two bay, signifying the four parts of a natural day, the rising and setting sun, noon and midnight. He carries an orb and a torch.

NAU Egyptian primeval deity with the head of a frog.

NAUBANDHANA In Hinduism the harbor on Mount Himavat where the ark of Manu landed after the deluge.

NAUPLIUS In Greek legendary history the son of Amymone, the river goddess. A navigator who founded the town of Nauplia.

NAUSICAA In Greek mythology daughter of Alcinous and Arete. Nausicaa (probably dawn) finds the shipwrecked Odysseus (sun) and guides him to her father's palace, where he is loaded with gifts (fertility) and provided with a ship (cloud) and equipment for his return to Ithaca. The name is from the Greek naus (ship), which equates with nous (mind, reason). In James Joyce's Ulysses, Gerty MacDowell corresponds to Nausicaa.

NAUTICAL BOX Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Mariner's Compass or Pyxis.

NAVAGVAS Hindu seers who aided Indra in the recovery of lost kine (fertile rain clouds). The name implies they won nine cows in the exploit.

NAVASARD (NAUROZ) Ancient Armenian New Year festival, which probably was celebrated in the spring with agricultural rites which commemorated the dead and aimed at an increase of rain and harvest. Later a Christian rite celebrating the harvest.

NAVE Main part of Christian churches, section west of the choir and chancel in which the general congregation assembles. Name derived from Kneph and cognate with navis (Latin for ship). The German word for nave is nachen (a skiff). Formerly the Christian Church was likened to a ship tossed by waves.

NAVEL Humanity (a ghost has no navel). Because of its shape androgyneity. Anciently the universe navel held the axis or support of the world, it was the root of the cosmic mountain or mountain on which the ark landed after the deluge. People deemed it important to discover the earth's center. See mountain. American Indians sought it as the source of the four winds. Byzantine mystics contemplated their navels, 'circles of the sun,' hoping to witness a refraction of the light streaming from sacred Mount Tabor. In Greek mythology Zeus had two eagles fly in opposite directions at the same speed to discover earth's exact center. They met at Delphi, where in Apollo's temple an omphalos guarded by two golden eagles was set up. Boundary stones in southern India of similar shape are called navel stones. The Jews designated Jerusalem the earth's center, and their sacred shield was given a navel shape. In Turkish legend the Devil, at sight of the first man created by Allah, spat at his stomach. Allah snatched out the polluted spot, and the navel is the scar.

Navel string. Controller of destiny. In primitive belief a child's spirit stays in the afterbirth. If it is properly preserved, the child will prosper; if injured or lost, the child will suffer. Cherokee Indians buried a girl's navel string under a corn mortar that she might become a good baker. The Maoris, to make a woman fruitful, hung the string of a mythical ancestor on the branch of a sacred tree. In Western Australia a boy's string was dipped in water to make him a good hunter.

NAVKY One of a class of Slavic spirits said to be souls of children who died unbaptized or

born to mothers who had met a violent death. They bewitched people into drowning or attacked women in childbirth. Eventually they became water nymphs. Also called majky, mavje, navi, nejky, novjaci.

NAVY Symbolized by two anchors opposed, marine, sailor, warship.

NAYANEZGANI AND THOBADZISTSHINI Twin brothers of Navaho legend. Of the second generation of deities, their names signify Slayer of Alien Gods and Child of the Waters repectively. In a series of labors rivaling those of Heracles they cleansed the world of the man-devouring giants of the first generation, except those of cold, hunger, old age, and poverty. Their home is on a mountain in the center of Navaho country (navel of the world), where warriors pay for prowess and success in war. Probably a sun and a sea deity.

NAZARENE (NASAREE, NAZARITE) A Jew who made vows of abstinence, hence to separate oneself, consecrate oneself. Probably the worshiper of a deity named Nazarya. In later usage the term was applied disparagingly to Christ as an inhabitant of Nazareth, hence a Christian.

NAZARETH A Hebrew place name meaning flower. Here Jesus learned the carpenter's trade.

NAZI Sumerian deity who healed the phallus.

NAZIBUGASH A man of humble origin chosen as Elamite king. He was nicknamed 'son of nobody.'

NAZIT Winged serpent goddess worshiped in the region of the Nile Delta.

NDENGEI In Fiji mythology great serpent which hatched the two eggs laid by a great bird. A boy came from one, a girl from the other, and they were the parents of the human race.

NE Word root meaning born of, as in naissance, natal, new, Noel (birth of God), nucleus. Vowels are interchangeable.

NEAGO Seneca sky deity. A fawn who, when returning with its doe, wafts the south wind. See Ga-oh.

NEAMHUAIN CLANN In Celtic mythology trackers for the Fenians. Probably light rays or dawn heroes.

NEBO In Old Testament sacred mountain in Moab from which Moses saw the Promised Land and where Jeremiah hid the Ark of the Covenant. (2) See Nabu.

NEBRASKA Emblem: goldenrod; motto: Equality before the Law; Nicknames: Antelope, Black Water; nickname of natives: Cornhusker.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR Conqueror who carried the Jews into captivity. King who rebuilt Babylon on such a lavish scale the Greeks numbered it glories, which included the Tower of Babel and the Hanging Gardens, among the seven wonders of the ancient world. Name signifies Nebu protect my boundaries.

NEBULE Literally, mist. A design of tooth-like projections which are separated by curved lines. Used in heraldry to denote clouds or air, night excellence.

NECESSITAS Roman goddess. Personification of the power of the immutable laws of nature. Identical with the Greek Ananke.

NECHTAN (NECHTAIN) Celtic water deity. When his wife Boann, after adultery, endeavored to prove her chastity by walking three times around Nechtan's well, three waves rose and mutilated her. When she fled she was drowned in the pursuing waters.

NECK Anatomical denomination governed by Taurus. In the Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the nine uses of the neck are: 1- Sama, natural position, depicting prayer, meditation; 2- Nata, bringing down, depicts getting decked with ornaments, looking down; 3- Unnata, stretching up, depicts wearing ornaments, looking up; 4- Tryasra, bending to one side, depicts placing something on shoulders, sadness; 5- Rechita, shifting sideways gracefully, depicts charm; 6- Kunchita, contracting, depicts carrying a load on the head; 7- Anchita, pushing forward, depicts eagerness, combing hair; 8- Valita, turning back, depicts looking for something behind; 9- Nivrutta, pushing forward and backward, depicts looking for something ahead, the movement of birds.

NECKLACE Light, durability, excellence, riches. Dream significance: ephemeral feeling. In mythology typifies dawn, female principle, fruitfulness, moon, morning or evening star setting in the sea, the rainbow. Attribute of Amaterasu, Brisingamen, and other sky goddesses. In Buddhism a Bodhisattva orament. When a Dharmapala ornament usually of snakes or human bones.

Broad necklace. Placed on figures in Egyptian tombs to denote royalty to distinguish them from slaves who wore cords around their necks. Also denoted submission to the gods.

NECROMANCY Evocation of the souls of the dead, black magic.

NECROPOLIS In Egyptian mythology the west, realm of the dead, hence a burying ground.

NECTAR Wine of the Greek gods, hence any delicious beverage; honey. Provider of immortality.

NEED FIRE Obtained by friction or other primitive methods and supposedly possessed peculiar virtues, especially for purging demons from cattle and horses, which were driven through the fires.

NEEDLE Feminine industry. Dream significance: spite, slander; (broken) loss of work; (falling) lawsuit, worries; (packet of) cares. In Malaya placed in the hands of a woman who has died in childbirth to prevent her from returning as a langsuyar (shrieking ghost) with open hands.

Needle, thimble, and thread. Attribute of Saint Rosa de Lima.

NEFER-TEM Egyptian deity, nocturnal sun. Son of Ptah. God of generation worshiped at Heliopolis. Crowned with a pschent or a lotus-flame. His image was worn as a good-luck talisman.

NEHAN In Japanese Buddhism synonymous with Nirvana, which see.

NEHEB-KAU Egyptian mother goddess worshiped at the plowing festival. She supplied the souls of the dead with celestial food

and drink. Portrayed as a flying serpent or as a serpent with human head, arms, and legs. Identified with Ma.

NEHES Egyptian god of wakefulness. Probably a dawn deity. Like Heka he accompanied the sun god's ship in its nightly withdrawal from earth.

NEHUSHTAN (NE-ESTHAN) In Old Testament a therapeutic serpent or seraph. Brazen serpent set up by Moses in the wilderness to avert a plague. It was named by King Hezekiah, who contemptuously called it, "a piece of brass," when idolatrously worshiped by his subjects. Hebrew parody on the Greek neosthenios meaning with new strength.

NEIKEA Greek abstract deity. Quarrel. Descendant of Eris.

NEIL (NEAL) Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning champion, chief.

NEITH (NIT) Libyan snake goddess identical with Lamia. A self-begotten virgin earth mother adopted by the Egyptians, who identified her as mother of the sun god Ra. She supposedly lived in the thorn bush or acacia tree. Later a goddess of war and the loom. Depicted with green face and hands to typify earth. Her attributes are two arrows, a bow, a shield, a shuttle, and weaving equipment, the crown of lower Egypt. Merged into Isis and by the Greeks identified with Athena.

NEKEDZALTARA Nature powers of the Tinne Indians. Servants of Tena-ranide, the death bringer.

NEKHEBET (NECHBET) Vulture goddess of upper Egypt. Protector of the king. Sister-wife of Uazit. Portrayed as a white vulture holding a ring or other royal symbols. By Greeks identified with Eileithyia.

NE-KILST-LUSS Northwest Indian creator of the world. A beneficent raven, who obtained the sun and moon from Settin-kijash by fraud and deception for the benefit of mankind.

NEKUSIA Ancient Athenian festival of the dead, at which sacrifices were made to the great earth mother.

NEKYOMANTEION Greek oracle of the dead.

NELEUS In Greek mythology son of Poseidon and Tyro. With his twin Pelias he was left to die by his putative father Salmoneus, but lived to fulfil the prophecy that their birth would bring disaster to Salmoneus. See Exposed child. Because he refused to purify Heracles for the murder of Iphitus he was punished by the loss of all his sons except Nestor, who became a hero of the Trojan war. With Nestor he restored the Olympian Games.

NELL (NELLY) Feminine name, diminutive of Helen and its derivatives.

NELUMBO Egyptian sacred lotus. Said to be the inspiration for the Doric column.

NEMAIN (NEMAN) Irish war goddess.

NEMDA PRINCE Finno-Ugric god called old man of the hill; also northern hero. A spirit who rises again after death to lead his people when they need him in time of war. When sickness is rife

among the cattle, the people say, "Northern hero has sent his warriors to cut down our cattle."

NEMEAN LION In Greek mythology offspring of the Chimera. A drought or winter demon; destroyer of herds. His killing was the first of the twelve labors assigned to Heracles in the mansion of Aries. Invulnerable to arrows, Heracles strangled him to death. Thus the rays of the spring sun (arrows) were not strong enough to kill him.

Nemean festival. Originally funeral games in honor of Archemoros; later celebrated the slaying of the Nemean lion. Parsley wreaths were awarded.

NEMED In Celtic legendary history eponymous hero of the Nemedians, early settlers of Ireland. Like Cessair, a descendant of Noah. They are said to have followed the Partholan to Ireland, and to have carried on their work and traditions. They were light and fertility deities who warred with the Fomors, darkness and drought deities, and defeated them in four consecutive battles (a seasonal myth). Then Nemed and 2,000 of his people died from a plague (fertility withered), and the remaining members were oppressed by the Fomors, who demanded as a tax two thirds of the children born to the Nemed each year to be delivered on Samhain (autumn festival). The remaining Nemedians revolted. Those who were not slain returned to the old world from which they had come. Probably indicating the return of the gods to the otherworld, or the myth may echo an early invasion of Ireland. The children delivered on Samhain suggest rites of human sacrifice and is related to the tale of the Cretan Minotaur.

NEMESIS In Greek mythology daughter of Nyx. Goddess of retributive justice. She rewarded as well as punished, but she found the world so full of sin, she came to be looked upon as an avenging power. Attended by Dice, Erinyes, Poena. To avoid the pursuit of Zeus, she assumed the form of a swan; taking the same form Zeus deceived her. The egg hatched from their union was given to Leda, and from it Helen emerged. She is portrayed as a regal woman, sometimes seated in a chariot drawn by griffins. Her attributes are: apple bough, balance and cubit, diadem, rudder, scourge, sword, weights and measures, wheel. Sometimes called Adrastia or Rhamnusia from Rhamnus in Attica, chief seat of her worship. Her name, which appears to have first been used as an epithet of Artemis while presiding over childbirth or dispensing fate, is from the Greek nemos (grove), and connotes divine vengeance for breach of a taboo. Worshiped by the Romans.

NEMETONA Brythonic goddess of war. Identical with the Gaelic Nemon.

NEMI WOOD In Roman mythology sacred wood, scene of bloody ritual, where the old priest was slain by a younger one, who succeeded as both king and priest until he was slain. Concept of fertility always dying and reborn, also the death and resurrection of the human spirit. See Golden Bough, Grove, King of the Wood.

NEMON Gaelic war goddess. The venomous. A storm deity. Identical with the Brythonic Nemetona. See Badb, Morrigu.

NENABOJ Great Father of the Wetucks Indians of New England.

The Cheat, beneficent trickster who provided mankind with beans and maize, and taught the art of the chase. His work frequently was disturbed by enemies, among whom were his brothers. Resembles Manabozho, Michabo, Nanabojoo, Napiw.

NENOKATATSU-KUNI (NENOKUNI) Japanese land of night, land of the dead, land of roots. Nether-distant-land to which Izanami retired. Also called Yomotsu-kuni.

NEOPTOLEMUS In Greek mythology son of Achilles and Deidamia. His name means new soldier, and he was so called because he entered the Trojan war after the death of his father. Neoptolemus killed Priam, king of Troy, as he knelt in prayer, and took the Palladium, necessary for the fall of Troy. As a prize he was given Andromache, widow of Hector. He married Hermione, daughter of Helen, and was murdered by Orestes at Delphi. He was a light hero. Also called Pyrrhus because of his red hair. See Pyrrhus.

NEPALESE Emigrant monks who introduced Buddhism into Tibet.

NEPELLE In Australian mythology ruler of the heavens.

NEPHELE Greek cloud nymph. First wife of Athamas, king of Boeotia, and mother of Helle and Phryxus. Athamas, tired of her wandering nature, divorced her and married Ino, who planned the destruction of Helle and Phryxus. To circumvent the design, Nephele placed the children on the back of a winged ram with golden fleece (sun-lit cloud), given to her by Hermes. Helle fell into the sea; Phryxus reached Colchis safely. Prototype of Aebh.

Nephelae. Clouds, the restless, wandering daughters of Uranus.

NEPHESH In the cabala the animal spirit of the unjust dead which suffers for twelve months. In the occult sciences animal life and desires, the third and lowest degree of the soul.

NEPHILIM In Hebrew lore a race of demon giants. Born of fallen angels who had cohabited with daughters of men.

NEPHTHYS (NEBT-HOT, NEPTE) In Egyptian mythology daughter of Seb and Nut, sister of Isis, sister-wife of Osiris, sister-wife of Set. By Osiris mother of Anubis. Queen of night, protectress of the dead, she typified the coming into existence of the life which springs from death. Her tears for Osiris caused the inundation of the Nile. Sometimes identified with Hathor and solarized. In serpent form identified with Ma. Portrayed with horns and a solar disc. Nurse of Isis, of whom she may be a double, and of the infant Horus.

NEPRI Egyptian god of grain. Usually pictured as a fat man with ears of grain. Female form Nepret identified with Renenutet.

NEPTUNE (NEPTUNUS) (1) Ancient Italian divinity of moisture, provider of the perpetuity of springs and streams. Later a son of Saturn and Ops, husband of Salacia, and a deity of equestrian accomplishments identical with Poseidon as chief god of the sea. Portrayed as a stately elderly bearded man carrying a trident, sometimes astride a dolphin or horse. The bull was

sacred to him. Name akin to Nephele. (2) Planet eighth in order from the sun, ruler of the bronze age and of Pisces. In astro-mythology star of regeneration, bestower of intuition. Connected with cosmic consciousness, its colors are iridescent to indicate wholeness. Red typifies the father's power, the life and the fire which reappear in the lower world; blue the mother element or substance into which life enters; yellow stands for the child or new birth. Corresponds to the musical tone B flat. Pictured by a trident.

NEREID In Greek mythology any of the fifty sea-nymph daughters of Nereus and Doris. The best known are Amphitrite, Galatea, and Thetis. The Nereids personify the ripples and waves of a calm sea, specifically of the Aegean and Mediterranean seas. Attendants upon Poseidon. In art shown as lightly clad, sometimes with the lower parts of their bodies like fish, or they ride dolphins, sea horses, or other sea animals. The name is akin to Naiad.

NEREUS In Greek mythology ancient of the sea, spouse of Doris, father of the Nereids. Personification of placid waters. Kind and benevolent, he possessed the gift of prophecy and foretold that Paris would bring ill fortune upon the Trojans. Patron of distressed mariners. He is shown with seaweeds instead of hair, his great age marked by the hoary foam of breaking waves. From the word root nao, i.e. to flow.

NERGAL (NERIGAL) Assyrian and Babylonian solar deity. Husband of Eresh-kigal. From the summer solstice to the winter solstice, lord of the fires of the underworld and judge of the souls of the dead. When he returns to the upper world, he is at first benevolent; when god of the burning summer sun, he is the agent of pestilence and war. Also god of the chase. He represented the planet Mars. His titles are Girunugal (mighty one) and Lugal-meslam (king of Meslam). He appears in lion form or as a man holding a sword in one hand and a head cut off from a body in the other. His temple was red and blood stained garments were offered to him, probably a human sacrifice. The name resolves into ur-ig-al, i.e. one fire.

NERIG (NIRIG) A title of the Assyrian fire god Ninib. Also known as Uras.

NERIO In Roman mythology maiden loved by Mars. Bride of the New Year, who replaced Anna Perenna, which see.

NERO Any blood-thirsty evil-doer or tyrant of extraordinary savagery. From the Roman emperor, Claudius Caesar Nero, who loved to witness the agony of his fellows. Called Antichrist.

Nero of the North. Christian II, 16th century king of Denmark.

NERRIVIK Literally, food dish. Greenland Eskimo sovereign over the souls of the dead as well as over the food of the living. She was a mortal woman carried off by a petrel. When relatives tried to save her the petrel attacked them, so they cast her into the sea. She clung to their boat and they cut off her hands. Her severed fingers transformed into whales and seals, and she sank to the bottom, where she dwells as ruler. Patroness of fishermen. Mainland Eskimos call her Sedna.

NERTHUS (HERTHA) Literally, benefactor. Teutonic goddess of fertility and peace. Her principal seat of worship was the Danish island of Zealand. By Romans identified with Terra Mater. See Njord.

NESAN First month of the Babylonian year. Sacred to Marduk and Nabu.

NESARU Caddoan Indian Great Creator. From an ear of corn he created Mother Corn, who led the human race into the light of day from the underworld. Echoes the Ishtar and Persephone descents into the lower world.

NESHAMAH In the cabala the first or highest degree of the soul; reason.

NESKEPER-AVA (NASKEPER-AVA) Finno-Ugric bee-garden mother. Also known as Muksort (bee-soul) and Neske-pas (beehive-god).

NESRECA Serbian evil fate genius. The good genius is called sreca.

NESSA In Irish legend mother of Conchobar. In one account he was her natural son by Cathbad. In another, Cathbad forced her to drink the water she had brought from the river Conchobar because it contained two worms, and the drink made her pregnant. In a third account Conchobar was her son by Factna Fathach. When Fergus mac Roich wished to marry her, she agreed provided he would resign his throne for one year to her son. He consented and, when the year passed, Conchobar had Fergus dethroned. Nessa typifies a fertility queen whose son supplanted winter. Cognate with Nissa.

NESSUS In Greek mythology centaur who, when shot with a poisoned arrow by Heracles for trying to carry off the latter's wife Deianira, avenged himself by giving Deianira his shirt dipped in the blood of his wound, telling her it would act as a love charm. Deianira gave her husband the shirt, and it caused his death. The blood-red mantle represents the angry crimson clouds in which the sun so often dies. In Dante's Inferno Nessus guides Dante and Virgil across part of the Phlegethon River.

Shirt of Nessus. Source of misfortune from which there is no escape.

NEST Chief early form of building. According to one theory, nests have arisen as an accidental result of the ecstatic dance of birds. Figuratively, any cozy place or small abode, a snuggery or retreat; also a den, haunt, resort. Dream significance: (full) good-luck omen; (full of serpents) worry; (seen from the outside) birth, profit.

NESTOR Legendary king of Pylos. Son of Neleus. Oldest and most experienced of the warrior chieftains who joined the Greeks in the siege of Troy. Thus the oldest and wisest man of a class or company, a counselor.

NET (1) In Celtic mythology Fomorian war god; grandfather of Balor. (2) Snare, that which entangles mentally or morally. Emblem of the constellation Reticulum. Dream significance: (empty) poverty; (full) wealth; (torn) disappointments. In Babylonian mythology implement with which Marduk ensnared Tiamat and other chaos demons.

NETTIE (NETTA) Feminine name, Scotch diminutive of Janet.

NETTLE October 31 birthday flower with the sentiment cruelty. Symbolic of courage, envy. In the language of flowers: You are spiteful.

Burning nettle. January 27 birthday flower. Symbolic of slander.

Nettle, hellebore, and cyclamen. Composition for love philters.

NETZACH In the cabala the seventh Sephira, signifying victory or firmness.

NEVADA Emblem: sage brush; motto: All for Our Country; nicknames: Battle born, Sage Brush, Silver.

NEVILLE (NEVIL) Masculine name after a place name in Normandy and from the Latin, meaning new town.

NEVIN Masculine name from the Latin, meaning snow, and from the Teutonic, meaning nephew.

NEVISON Outlaw, thief.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Emblem: purple lilac; nickname: Granite.

NEW JERSEY Emblem: violet; motto: Liberty and Prosperity; nickname: Garden State, Jersey Blue, Mosquito State, New Spain.

NEW JERUSALEM Christian paradise, heavenly city, abode of God and his angels.

NEW MEXICO Emblem: cactus; motto: Crescit Eundo (It Increases by Going); nicknames: Sunshine, Spanish.

NEW TESTAMENT Divine knowledge.

NEWTON Masculine name after a place name, meaning new town.

NEW YEAR Personified by a naked infant boy. Universally celebrated to commemorate the completion of one cycle of life and the birth of a new cycle. Observed with regret or rejoicing, according to ethnic factors. The Babylonian feast, called Zagmuk, was held in the month of Nesan, March-April in modern calendars, to honor gods who assembled to decree the fates for the coming year. Marduk rose from his tomb, and a ram was sacrificed in expiation of the sins of the nation. In China doors and windows are decorated with paper scrolls containing mottoes and religious quotations which are expected to act as wealth charms. It is the most important festival of the year and lasts for fifteen days, beginning with the presentation of rice to heaven and earth. The procession of the cow (passing year) is held, and the festival ends with the parade of the dragon. Christians, who deplored the license of the Romans, made it a period of prayer. In Egypt the celebration coincided with the Nile flood, and the people became drunk in imitation of Hathor, whose drunkenness presumably caused the flood. In India only new foods, such as new grain, are eaten. The festival marks the turning of the sun at the winter solstice, and a great pilgrimage is made to the Ganges for purification in the sacred river. In Bengal people put on new clothes on this day in the belief that will keep them from want during the coming year. In Japan special foods are customary; a male cake is offered to the sun, a female cake to the moon. Pilgrimages are made to shrines to pray to Amaterasu for a bright and happy new year. In Islam it is the day God returns Solomon's

ring, the Devil brings him fine gifts, and swallows sprinkle water on him, i.e. a day of rejoicing for the sun's return. In northern Europe cakes in boar form are made from the first sheaf. Headless spirits wander abroad. Some Occidental countries mark with elaborate balls and orgiastic behavior; bells are rung, horns are blown, toasts are made; thus sorrow for the passing year is merged into a joyous greeting for the new one.

NEW YORK Emblem: rose; motto: Excelsior; nicknames: Empire, Excelsior.

NEZAUALPILLI Literally, lord of fasts. An aspect of the Aztec deity Tezcatlipoca.

NGA-HLUT PWE Burmese Buddhist festival of purification. In some localities part of the New Year festival, in others celebrated at the end of hot weather in April. Fish, which have been stranded, are set free. This is a form of asking for pardon for sins committed during the year. Probably an inversion of sacrificial offerings, condemned by Buddhism.

NGAI Supreme deity of the Masai people of Africa.

NGAWN-WA MAGAM In Burmese religion son of Chanum and Woi-shun. With a hammer he gave the world shape and made it habitable for human beings.

NGOYAMA Burmese human-like devils with tails; they will turn on a benefactor and eat him up.

NGUYEN-HU'U-DO In Indo-China a viceroy of Tongking deified before his death as a protector and god of wisdom.

NGUYEN-QUAN Indo-Chinese greatest of spirits. Also called Huyen-thien and Tran-vu.

NHANGS Armenian monster spirits. Evil river demons. Sometimes they appear as mermaids.

NIAMH In Celtic mythology golden haired daughter of Manannan. She married Oisin and for three centuries they resided in Tir na nOg. Personification of the radiant beauty of the sea. See Divine-human marriages.

NIANG NIANG Chinese goddess of the mountain T'ai-shan.

NIBELUNG Norse subterranean dwarf, brother of Schilbung, with whom he quarreled over a just division of the estate (earth's fertility) of their father. Siegfried (sun) settled the quarrel and received from the brothers the sword Balmung (rays), with which he slayed them when they treated him treacherously.

Nibelungen (Niflungar). Folk of the mist, descendants of Nibelung, who robbed and hid earth's treasures underground until compelled to yield them to those more powerful than themselves. After Siegfried wrested their treasure he and his followers were called Nibelungen, and after the death of Siegfried the name fell to his slayers, who had taken possession of the hoard.

Ring of the Nibelungen. Ring of fertility made from the Nibelungen gold. It carried the curse of death.

NIBHAZ (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, generally understood to mean dog. (2) Avite god of darkness with the shape of a dog. Probably an evil planetary demon.

NICHOLAS (NICK, NICOL, NICOLAS) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning having a victorious army, victory of the people. In feminine form, Nicolette.

Father Nicholas. Santa Claus.

Old Nick. The Devil. Perhaps an abraded form of Nicor or connected with Nickel, a German goblin. In Scotland called Nickle Ben.

NICKARD German water-monster who entered the bed chamber at night to steal the newborn child, leaving in its place a monster who usually was dumb. The remedy for the mother to get her child back was to whip the monster.

NICKNAME A contemptuous or familiar name; originally used to hide a given name. See Name. Some humorous or popular personifications of nations are: Antonio or Tony (Italian); Biddy (Irish female servant); Brother Jonathan (United States); Colin Tampon (Swiss); Fritz (German); Ivan Ivanovitch (Russian); Jacques Bonhomme, Jean or Johnny Crapaud (French); Jean Baptiste (Canadian); John Bull (English); Michel or Cousin Michael (German); Mynheer Closh or Nic Frog (Dutch); Nick the Bear (Russian); Paddy (Irish); Robert Macaire (French); Sawney (Scotch); Uncle Sam (United States).

NICODEMUS A proselyte who feared to reveal his beliefs. A Pharisee who visited Jesus by night. After the crucifixion he brought myrrh and aloes and aided Joseph of Arimathaea with the burial in the sepulchre.

NICOLO Musical instrument symbolizing youthful precocity.

NICOR Old English water god whose offspring are the Nixes or water sprites. As rain giver resembles Hnikar.

NIDABA Sumerian corn or grain goddess. Scribe of the gods, patroness of letters, originator of civilization. Sometimes represented as a forked tree or as an ear of wheat. A form of Ishtar as harvest goddess. Analogue of the Hebrew Shibboleth.

NIDANAS In Buddhist doctrine the casual nexus, sequence of events, or twelve links of the chain which bind man to the endless round of suffering of finite existence: 1- ignorance; 2- form dependent on previous behavior, 3- consciousness, 4- corporeality as an individual; 5- sensuous organism; 6- objective contact; and 7- the resulting sensation; 8- desire; 9- clinging to the pleasures of life; 10- ceaseless becoming, 11- birth and rebirth; and 12- through all inescapable misery. The whirling on the wheel of life.

NIDDHOGGE (NIDHOGGR, NIDHUG, NITHHOGG, NIGHHOGGR) Norse serpent of the underworld; corpse eater that gnaws at the roots of Yggdrasil. Symbolizes decay in nature.

NIDDLE Scandinavian song of malediction.

NIEZGUINEK Literally, imperishable. In a Slav fairy tale a plougher with twelve yoke of oxen and a magic horse of gold with eyes that flash as lightning and has the power to leap up into the clouds, the next moment descending into the middle of a field. The oxen probably typify animals of the zodiac, the horse the sun, the plougher, the supreme deity.

NIFLHEIM (HEL, NIFELHEIM, NIFLHEL) Literally, fog home. In Norse mythology the lowest of the nine worlds; underworld of misty darkness and freezing cold. Northern abode of those who died of old age or disease. Ruled over by Hela. Site of the well Hvergelmir, from which flowed the Elivagar. Opposite of Muspelheim. Cognate with Cuthah, Hades, Hell.

NIFLUNGS Norse children of mists. See Nibelungen.

NIGEL Masculine name from Nigellus, a Latinization of Neil, and meaning black.

NIGHT Synonymous with darkness, death, evil, winter. Dream significance: (clear) happiness, success; (dark) bad luck. Symbolized by bat, black, black mice, crescent moon, poppy, the musical tone d, stars. Personified by Artemis, Diana, Morpheus, Somnus, woman draped in dark blue powdered with stars. In light-darkness myths portrayed as a lustful female who overcomes or ravishes the sun. Among Central American Indians a place of repose. In Egyptian mythology the mother of all things. Sun worshipers believed the soul of the dead passed into a division of night where the privileged rode on the ship of Ra. In Hebrew lore symbolizes adversity, uncertainty, tumult. According to the Spanish mystic, Saint John of the Cross, condition of the soul where one attains union with God.

Night blooming cereus. Transient beauty.

Nightmare. In folklore evil spirit which oppresses people during sleep. Frequently described as a female who attacks men.

Night owl. Prowler.

Night raven. Solitude.

Nightshade. January 23 birthday flower. Symbolic of death, obscurity, skepticism, sorcery, witchcraft. In the language of flowers: Your thoughts are dark.

NIGHTINGALE Anticipated happiness, sweetness; also a bad omen, forlornness, unrequited love. See Philomela. In Japan called uguisu. Gay singer, herald of spring. Its note is said to repeat, "Hokke-kyo," Japanese name of the Buddhist scriptures, Lotus of Truth. In art associated with the plum blossom.

NIHANCAN American Plains Indian trickster hero of cosmogonic events.

NIHON In Japanese mythology the birthplace of Amaterasu, the sun-goddess. Name used as a charm against evil.

NIKE Greek goddess of victory. Daughter of Pallas and Styx. She is winged, holds a laurel and palm branch, and stands on a ball. A temple to her still remains on the Acropolis. Corresponds to the Roman Victoria.

NIKKO Famous Japanese temple where three snow white horses are kept for purposes of divination.

NIKKO-ZEN Japanese peasant ware. Tray of the cheapest lacquer, which the law compelled peasants to use.

NIKOLAI Russian saint, miracle worker. Worshiped by Siberian tribes as a protective spirit of those who travel by water.

NIKUR (NIK) Scandinavian water spirit, who in the middle ages became Saint Nicholas, patron of sailors.

NILE Egyptian celestial river; bestower of fertility and increase. River in which the dead were buried. See water burial. Its god Hapi is depicted as a man with female breasts. In later myths its inundation is said to be caused by the tears of Isis, or the river is said to be an emanation from Osiris, who visited Isis (earth) annually in the form of an inundation; thus a productive and destructive power. Personified by a hermaphrodite crowned with papyrus, wearing a girdle of sailors and fishermen, carrying a tray on which are vases of water and lotus buds. Behind the tray are staves, i.e. pillars of Shu (heaven). According to the Greeks Nilus, son of Oceanus and Tethys was the river's god. See Androgynous deities.

Nile vase. Canopic jar. Filtering jar of Kneph; purification of the soul.

NILTSHI In Navaho tradition the wind who saves many heroes by whispering advice in their ears. Giver of the breath of life to mankind.

NIMBU Tree of good omen in India; wards off the evil eye.

NIMBUS Authority, dignity, divinity, glory, martyrdom, sanctity. Typifies celestial light. Represented as a circle, hexagonal, square, or triangle, and placed behind the heads of deities or sacred personages. The square, symbolizing earth, usually distinguishes mortals. As a symbol of power assigned by the Byzantines to Satan. See halo.

Nimbus with three rays or bars upon a field. God the Father.

NIMROD (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning impiety, rebellion, strong. (2) King of Babel, deified and identified with Marduk. According to the Old Testament a grandson of Ham and son of Cush, who gave him the garments which God had furnished Adam and Eve on leaving the Garden of Eden. These clothes rendered the wearer invincible, and Nimrod became the first mortal ruler of the whole world. He set up idols and enthroned himself for worship as the supreme deity. To display his power he ordered the building of the Tower of Babel, which caused God to reveal his strength. Proverbial from earliest times as a mighty hunter, his name has become a synonym for any daring or outstanding hunter.

NIMUE Enchantress in Malory's Morte d'Arthur; fairy who imprisoned Merlin and who became the wife of Pelleas after Ettarre had scorned him. A later aspect of Rhiannon; another form of Vivien, Lady of the Lake.

NINA (NINETTA) (1) Feminine name, Russian diminutive of Anna. A variant for Cinderella. (2) Babylonian fish goddess. A fertility mother. Perhaps identical with Belit-sheri and Damkina; later identified with Ishtar.

NINAMASKUG Sumerian lord of the cattle stall; shepherd demon. The goat upon which sin was poured out was sacred to him. Parallels Azazel.

NINAZU Sumerian god of healing. A sun deity in decline and lord of Arallu, the underworld. Consort of Ereshkigal. Also a name of Ereshkigal as mother goddess in the underworld.

NIN-BUBU Sumerian god of sailors. An aspect of Ea.

NINDUBARRA Sumerian god of shipmenders. An aspect of Ea.

NINE The absolute, completeness, end of a cycle, perfection (being the cube of three). Also symbolic of immutable truth inasmuch as it contains the peculiar property of ever producing itself, viz: twice 9 = 18, and 1 + 8 = 9; 3 x 9 = 27, and 2 + 7 = 9, ad infinitum. Mystical number; from earliest times the number of heavens, hells, rings of fertility (reincarnations), etc. By mystics called the metaphysician. It is a lucky number, governs the arts, and establishes the balance of spiritual and material things. It contains the synthesis of all colors, and corresponds to the Hebrew letter teth and the zodiacal Sagittarius, house of higher thought or philosophy. Its planetary equivalent is Neptune, denoting the hidden or mysterious. Its rhythm suggests attainment, goal of existence, seed of a fresh beginning. Character traits: artistic expression, geniality, integrity, steadfastness, universal love. According to the Pythagoreans number of lunar increase or wisdom, eight being the number of solar increase. The universe of American Indians contains nine storeys, four above, four below, and earth in the center, suggesting the eight directions and center. Quiche Indian diviners, whose months consisted of twenty days each, divided them into nine good, nine bad, two indifferent. In Celtic lore the number of the mothers of Heimdal. The Christian choir of angels in heaven is nine; Hell has a corresponding hierarchy, and its gates are three of brass, three of iron, and three of adamantine rock. A novena is an act of worship continued through nine days; ecclesiastical architects recognize nine crosses: altar, consecration, marking, pectoral, pendent over altar, processional, reliquary, roods in lofts, spire. Early Egyptian astronomers identified nine celestial spheres. The Greek archons and Muses numbered nine. In the deluge Deucalion's ark tossed about for nine days before it landed on the top of Mount Parnassus. Hebrew number of going forth, premonition, regeneration, spirituality, voyaging. In the cabala, device with which He sealed the North when He contemplated it on His right; equivalent of the name VIH. The nine Norse worlds are: Muspelheim, fire world, highest world, located in the south; Asaheim, abode of celestial deities; Ljosalfaheim, realm of light elves in the east; Vanaheim, mansion of ocean deities; Mannaheim or Midgard, home of man; Jotunheim, underworld of giants; Svartalfaheim, realm of dark elves in the west; Helheim, realm of the dead; Niflheim, the lowest of all, world of mist and ice in the far north. In Roman legendary history Lars Porsena swore by nine gods: Hercules, Juno, Mars, Minerva, Saturn, Summanus, Tinia, Vedius, Vulcan. The nine gods of the Sabines were: Aeneas, Aesculapius, Bacchus, Fides, Fortuna, Hercules, Romulus, Santa, Vesta.

Nine of diamonds. The curse of Scotland; perhaps because of its likeness to the Stair coat of arms, as the first earl was hated for his connection with the Glencoe massacre. In one account the order for the massacre was written on the card.

Nine tripod caldrons. In China caldrons made from tribute metal sent from the nine provinces to the Yellow Emperor Yu. Symbolic of authority, represented control of the country by the holder.

Nine worthies, The. Three Christians: King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon; three Jews: David, Joshua, Judas Maccabaeus; three Pagans: Alexander, Hector, Julius Caesar; all heroes of romances.

Ninth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno where schismatics are punished with fearful mutilations, surpassing the horrors of war.

Ninth circle. In Dante's Inferno formed by the frozen waters of Cicytus, into which all the rivers of Hell pour. Those who have done violence to their kin and those who have betrayed their country are punished here. It is at the center of the whole material universe, where Dis, or Lucifer, is confined.

Ninth day of the month. Among American Indians chosen by malicious witches as the one on which evil designs would be most effective. In Babylon and Sumer a day of mourning and wailing, day on which sackcloth was worn.

Possession is nine points of the law. The nine points, which give a person every advantage short of actual right, are: 1- a good cause; 2- good counsel; 3- a good deal of money; 4- good patience; 5- a good judge; 6- a good jury; 7- a good lawyer; 8- a good witness; and 9- good luck.

NINE HUNDRED NINETY NINE In cabalism sybmolizes intuitive wisdom.

NIN ELLA In Babylonian mythology consort of Ea. Great lady of the waters, a virgin mother.

NINETEEN Lucky, because it consists of one and nine, both lucky numbers. Golden number; to close a nineteen year cycle reconciling solar and lunar time, Apollo visited earth during the season from the vernal equinox until the rising of the Pleiades, was newly married and crowned, and played on his harp and danced every night. The Greeks called this cycle, in which the stars return to the same point, the Great Year. The number is commemorated at Stonehenge in a semicircle of nineteen socket-holes, perhaps representing twelve months plus seven days. In Sumer the nineteenth day was that of the wrath of Gulu, one of mourning, supplication, and wailing.

NINEVEH Literally, dwelling of Ninus. Great metropolis of the ancient world, called bloody city, city of thieves, mistress of the East. Because of her great luxury and wickedness, the prophet Jonah warned that the city would become a dry waste, a prophecy which came true at the death of Ashurbanipal.

NINGAL Literally, great lady. Assyriac-Babylonian moon goddess, wife of the moon god Sin. Worshiped especially at Ur. Identical with Nana.

NINGIRSU Sumerian agricultural deity; son-husband of Bau. Later a war god fighting Yamutbal and other drought monsters. Probably identical with the solar Ninib or Ninurta. Also called En-Mersi, which appears to be a name of Tammuz. Depicted as a goat, as a lion-headed eagle, or as a lion with a bough in his front claws. Analogue of Ahura-Mazda, Indra, Marduk.

NINGISHZIDA (GISHZIDA) Sumerian beneficent vegetation deity. Later a serpent-dragon in the train of Tiamat. With Ninsubur a guardian of the gate of Anu. Patron of medicine. His emblem, a snake coiled around a

staff remains the emblem of doctors. Like his mother, Ereshkigal, he is identified with the constellation Hydra. Prototype of Asclepius.

NING SANG Same as Nphan Wa, which see.

NINGYO In Japanese legend, fisher-woman, mermaid, denizen of the sea. Any woman who eats her flesh gains perpetual youth and beauty.

NINHURSAG (NINHARSAG, NINKHURSAG) Sumerian virgin mother; lady of the mountain; goddess of childbirth. Also worshiped as Aruru, Belit-ilani, Mama, Nintud.

NINI-ANTEH In Indonesian mythology the little girl in the moon. Analogue of Bil.

NINIB (NERIG, NINEB, NIN-IP, NIRIG) Assyriac-Babylonian solar deity. First born of Ea. In early myths the morning and spring sun, beneficent deity of agriculture. Later a god of the fiery noon-day sun, a drought and war deity, lord of the south. His planetary significance corresponds to Saturn as ruler of the winter solstice. At Nippur worshiped as son of Bel.

NINIGI (NINIGI-NO-MIKOTO) In Japanese mythology founder of the imperial house. The prosperity man. Grandson of Amaterasu, sun-goddess, he descended from heaven and defeated O-kuni-nushi, ruler of Idzumo, and became divine ruler of Japan. Father of Hiko-hohodemi and great grandfather of Jimmu Tenno, the first human sovereign of Japan. The members of the royal family are mortal because his wife was Konohana-sakuya-hime, goddess of blossoming trees, whose gift was beauty but short life. His three insignia of power were the mirror, jewel, and sword (wisdom, technique, and strength), which became the insignia of his descendants.

NINKARNUNNA Sumerian god; barber of Ninurta.

NINKARRAKA Babylonian goddess of childbirth and healing. Invoked against slanderers. The dog, as defender of homes, is associated with her. Identified with Gula.

NINKASI Sumerian wine goddess. She aided Lugalbanda in rescuing the tablets of fate from the demon Zu. Sometimes described as a god corresponding to Dionysus.

NIN-KI An aspect of the Babylonian goddess Damkina as lady of the earth.

NINLIL Sumerian virgin mother. Sister-wife of Enlil. Ruler of Margidda (Ursa Major), the wagon star or rope of heaven. Frequently shown with a child. Identical with Aruru, Ishtar.

NINMAH Literally, mighty queen. Babylonian virgin mother. Her attribute is a dove. Identical with Mah, Mama.

NIN-SHACH Babylonian war god. Personification of the destructive influences of the sun.

NINSUBUR Sumerian underworld deity. Messenger of Ishtar. With Ningishzida guards the gate of Anu. Like Tammuz, identified with the constellation Orion, faithful shepherd of the heavens. Identical with Ili-abrat, Papukkal.

NINSUN Babylonian goddess of maternity. Mother of Gilgamesh. Depicted as a cow. Identified with Nana.

NINSU-UTUD Sumerian goddess who heals toothaches.

NINTOKU Legendary Japanese emperor noted for his wisdom and benevolence. Deified after his death. Son of Ojin. When the people of Japan suffered poverty, for three years he remitted all taxes and forced labor, although during that time the palace became dilapidated and rain leaked through the roof.

NINTU (NINKU, NINTUD, NINTUR) Sumerian great mother. Earth goddess. Deity of childbirth. Mate of Enki, mother of Tagtug. Shown with a suckling child. Sometimes depicted as half serpent with a horn on her head, sometimes as a mermaid. Identical with Bau, Ishtar, Ninhursag, Ninkarraka.

NIN-UR (NIN-GALA) Babylonian mother goddess. Lady of Ur; consort of Nannar.

NINURTA (NIMURTA, NINURASH) Sumerian solar deity. Son of Enlil or Bel and Innini. God of the spring and morning sun, creator of the world. In later texts a mighty hunter and war god, who slays the chaos dragon Mushussu and the storm eagle Zu, whose rapacious claws become his emblem. As a war god called Zamama and identified with the constellation Aquila. His weapons were the eagle-headed Sharur and the panther-headed Shargaz, cyclones. As a twin-god who opens the morning gates he is called Etalak and Latarak and identified with Ningirsu and Ninsubur. Called Sakut as god of sunrise and Nikilim (Ninkilim) as lord of swine, whose meat was tabu to his worshipers except at his festival. As a deity who dies each year with perishing vegetation he was supplanted by Tammuz. Probably the origin of the name Nimrod. Identical with Lugalbanda, Nergal, Tishpak.

NINUS According to the Greeks the legendary founder of Nineveh. Husband of Semiramis. Probably male form of Nina.

Ninus' tomb. In a poem by Ovid place where Pyramus and Thisbe, lovers, agreed to meet. Thisbe arrived first and was frightened away by a lioness which had killed an ox. In fleeing she dropped her veil. When Pyramus came and found only the bloody garment he killed himself in despair. Thisbe returned, found his dead body under a mulberry tree, and died of grief. Since then the mulberry bears red fruit. A time myth.

NIOBE In Greek mythology the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion of Thebes. Her pride in her seven sons and seven daughters led her to taunt Leto, who had only two children, Apollo and Artemis, who, to avenge the insult to their mother, killed all Niobe's offspring. In pity Zeus changed Niobe into stone, in which form she continued to weep. A personification of maternal sorrow. She represents winter, the slain children are the snowdrifts and icicles vanishing before the warmth of summer. The tears of Niobe may symbolize the melting ice and snow. The name may be traced to snu (to flow), which appears in the Sanskrit Nyava.

NIO-SAN In Japanese Buddhism two guiding kings or spirits. Usually fierce looking, one red,

one green. They guard the sacred enclosure of a shrine, one on each side of the gate Niomon (Two-deva-gate). Individually they are called Sadaijin (left minister) and Udaijin (right minister). Sadaijin also is called Yadaijin (arrow minister) because he holds a bow and arrow. In pre-Buddhist Japan they were revered as powerful court guardians. Identified with the Sanscrit Vajrapani.

NIOU The scented malicious rival of the tender-hearted Kaoru in the Genji Monogatari.

NIPA Algonquin moon goddess; lady of night, death, cold, and sleep.

NIPINOUKHE AND PIPOUNOUKHE (NIPIN AND PIPOUN) In Algonquin mythology two brothers who shared the world between them. When their period of stay expired, each went over to the locality of the other. Nipinoukhe was accompanied by birds, heat, verdure, and he restored beauty to the world; Pipounoukhe, accompanied by cold winds, ice, snow, laid waste. Personifications of summer and winter. Resemble Castor and Pollux.

NIPPON Native name of Japan. In modern Japanese understood to mean fountain or source of light.

NIRA An obscure Babylonian deity. Son of Ea, god of the deep.

NIRITU Phoenician form of the great mother goddess Baau. Depicted as half woman, half serpent.

NIRMANAKAYA Earthly level of Buddhist manifestation; the ascetic body of a Buddha; home of Manusibuddhas. Compare Dharmakaya, Sambhogakaya.

NIRRTI Literally, decease or dissolution. Vedic goddess presiding over death. A wife who has been degraded in position is regarded as her representative. Dice, sleep, and evil things are associated with her.

NIRVANA Literally, blowing out. Oblivion to care, external reality, or pain induced by intoxication or joy; ecstacy or that which induces such a state. From the Hindu belief of final emancipation, extinction of the flame of life; absorption into the absolute. In Buddhism the union of Heruka (compassion) and Nairatma (knowledge), which leads to the realization of the nothingness of existence, results in Nirvana or Mahasukha. Eternal bliss, extinction through enlightenment. The dying out in the heart of the threefold fire of dosa (hatred), moha (delusion), and raga (passion). Thus, arriving at perfection, the human soul is blown out like a lamp, freed from the necessity of future transmigrations. Ideal and goal of all religious effort. In theosophy the third plane of the solar system; liberated soul, non-individual being.

NISAN First month of the Hebrew sacred year; seventh month of the civil year. Approximates April. Called Abib before the captivity.

NISHAPUR (NISHAPOOR) Moslem beloved city. The perfumer of souls, where the Adzan was chanted for the destruction of Genghis Khan by hordes.

NISHTIGRI Hindu earth mother; wife of Dyaus.

NISROCH The name of Asshur when in eagle form.

NISSA A nymph in Greek legend who was the mother of the sun. Cognate with Nessa.

NISSE Danish household spirits. They are described as infants with the faces of old men wearing grey dress and pointed cap. Usually favorably disposed to members of a household.

NISSYEN Literally, lover of peace. In Brythonic legend son of Penardun. Brother of Evnissyen, lover of strife. Half brother of Bran, fertility lord.

NISUS (NISOS) (1) In Greek legend king of Megara. He had one purple (or golden) hair, on which his life depended. When King Minos of Crete attacked his city, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, fell in love with the invader and cut the lock. Nisus was transformed into a sea-eagle, which incessantly pursued the bird Ciris, into which Scylla had been changed. Hero of a time and fertility myth resembling Panemerios, Q're, Samson. (2) In Virgil's Aeneid son of Hyrtacus. Companion of Aeneas. With his friend Euryalus he enters the enemy's camp at night, but is detected by the Rutulians. Nisus is slain when he unsuccessfully tries to save Euryalus who has been captured. Hero of a light myth.

NITHHOGGR (NIDHOGGR) Scandinavian underworld serpent demon. Typifies darkness or winter.

NITHUD Legendary king of Sweden who captured the fairy-smith Voland. An agricultural lord.

NITNE KAMUI Ainu evil spirits, devils. Compare Wen kamui.

NITSIR In Babylonian mythology the mountain on which the ark of Pir-na-pishtim landed after the deluge.

NIU (1) In the Chinese zodiac the Ox, six stars in the head of Aries and the hinder part of Sagittarius in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the ox and the element metal. A day of bad omen. (2) In Egyptian mythology the sultry air. With his mate Nit the fourth pair of the Egyptian ogdoad.

NIU LANG Shepherd boy of Chinese legend, lover of Weaving Damsel. See Ch'ien Niu.

NIX In Teutonic mythology a water sprite able to assume human form; sometimes appears as half human, half fish. Possesses the gift of prophecy, is fond of music, and sometimes joins the dances of mortals. Usually malevolent, frequently abducting humans, but capable of being appeased by presents. Feminine form usually nixe, nixie, nixy.

NJORD (NIORD, NJORTH, NORDUR) Norse ruler of the winds and summer sea whose abode was Noatun. Dispenser of riches, hence the expression, "Rich as Njord." A Vanagod. After the war with the Aesir he, his son Frey, and his daughter Freya were given as hostages to the Aesir in exchange for Hoenir and Mimir. In Asgard Skade chose him for her husband by his feet. When she was with him she wearied of the sea and longed for the forests and mountains where she might hunt. For a while husband and wife spent nine days and nights in the mountains and an equal time at the sea until

finally they separated, probably reflecting a separation of summer and winter or an historical fact, the uncongenial association of a tribe of seafarers with a tribe of huntsmen. In one adventure he rescues Frey, who has been captured by the giants of Jotunheim, thus water releases growth. Probably worshiped originally as a female deity (Nerthus). Source of the word north. Some state the name means dancer (from the Sanscrit nart), and that the priests and priestesses who represented Njord and Skade carved out their ritual with bare feet. The name also is interpreted to mean benefactor.

NOACHITE A Freemason, from the Scottish rite in which one who has taken the 21st degree is said to be of the "very ancient Order of Noachites," which supposedly originated with Peleg, chief architect of the tower of Babel.

NOAH (NOE) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning peace, rest, radiance. (2) In Old Testament second founder of the human race. Patriarch. Born a shining child (sun) and so perfect, he came from the womb circumcised (mature). His grandfather Methuselah warned Lamech his father to keep the infant's real name a secret to prevent evil magicians from doing him harm. Until after the flood he was called Menachem the comforter. In his 600th year he was delivered from death in the deluge because of his righteousness. Directed by God he built an ark of gopher wood, on which he sheltered his family and a pair of every living thing. In Priestly version the flood lasted a solar year; in Jehovist version it lasted forty days and forty nights. Noah sent a white raven to see if land were exposed anywhere. The raven found a corpse floating on the water; it began to eat the body, and its plumage turned black. Then Noah sent forth a dove, which returned with an olive branch, so Noah knew the waters had abated. Again he sent forth a dove, which did not return, and Noah knew it had found land. (Into the middle ages seamen released birds to determine in which direction land lay.) Mount Ararat in the Caucasus usually is given as the resting place of the ark. Upon landing (a form of rebirth) Noah offered the Thanksgiving sacrifice. He invented agricultural implements and became a husbandman (fertility deity). When he discovered the vine he became drunk on the juice. In his drunken condition he visited his wife's tent. His youngest son Ham told Japheth and Shem about the nakedness (brilliance) of their father, and they turned their heads and respectfully covered him (Conveyed him to the land of night. Thus Japheth and Shem typify the gloaming, probably sunlit clouds.) Noah cursed Ham for his disrespect and made him a servant to his brothers (deity of darkness). He divided the earth by lot among his three sons. To Ham went the rule of the hot south, Africa; to Japheth the cold north, Europe; to Shem the temperate middle, Asia. The Noah-Ham myth may echo the mutilation motif, as in the Uranus-Cronus story. In the original version Noah may have been made drunk by his viniculture son, and then castrated. In Moslem tradition the ass was slow in boarding the ark, and Noah called, "Hurry even though Satan be with you." The Devil accepted this as an invitation and was saved. God removed two of the Pleiades and

water spilled from heaven. Later, to fill the holes, He took two stars from the Great Bear. For this reason the Bear chases the Pleiades, but the stars will not be recovered until Judgment Day. The waters that arose from earth were hot because God passed them through Gehenna. Except for those on the ark, the giant Og, the monster reem, and the fishes only survived the flood. Once, while Noah fed the lion who was seasick, the animal bit and lamed Noah. See lame king under king. A book encased in a jeweled box (starlit sky holding the book of fate) which had once belonged to Adam was on board. In the darkness the jewels became brilliant and illuminated the ship. The box sometimes is identified as the philosopher's stone. Noah died in his 950th year. His symbols are the ark, crow, dove with olive twig in beak, raven, vine. His story is related to the flood story in the Gilgamesh epic, which has been borrowed from an early Sumerian account in which Ziusudra is the hero. Other flood heroes resembling Noah are: Deucalion, Jaik-Khan, Kezer-Tshingis, Lif, Manu, Noj, Pairekse, Schal-Jime, Utnapishtim. In English mystery-play pageants Noah and his wife are popular characters. Noah, the convivial toper fights with the Devil in the ark and beats him. Noah's wife is a sharp-tongued, ill-tempered shrew, who makes Noah's life on the ark miserable.

Noah's Ark (Noetic Ark). (1) House, retreat, sanctuary. Vessel which carries the sun through the period of darkness. According to the cabala a means of transmitting the true knowledge concerning the mystery of sex. The bride, wife, mistress, who, with the consent of God, sheltered Noah. See Ark, Church. (2) Constellation Camelopardalis, also known as the Giraffe, in the Northern Sky. (3) A cloud formation shaped like the hull of a ship; if it extends east and west dry weather is expected; if it extends north and south, wet weather is expected.

Noah's Dove. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Columba.

Noah's Goblet. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crater.

Noah's Raven. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Corvus.

NOATUN Literally, place of ships. In Norse mythology the heavenly mansion of the Vanagod Njord.

NOBEL Lion in a medieval beast epic. Typifies royalty.

NOBILITY Symbolized by frankincense. In an Italian icon personified by a woman gravely dressed carrying a spear and a miniature Minerva.

NOBLE PATH In Buddhism the eightfold excellent way: right conduct, right contemplation, right effort, right faith, right occupation, right resolve, right speech, right self-concentration.

NOBORI RYU Japanese ascending dragon. Compare Kudari Ryu.

Nobori. Japanese festival banners.

NOBUNAGA Japanese liberator. He involved Japan in civil war out of patriotism and freed the nation from the despotism of warrior priests and shoguns without any desire for the title of shogun for himself.

NO CHA Chinese hero who was six feet high when seven years of

age. He performed miraculous deeds with his magic bracelet, which he was able to increase in size and use as a weapon of attack. Probably a personification of storm.

NOCNITZ Night hags of Russian folklore. They torment children by tickling them, sucking their blood, or simply by disturbing their sleep.

NODONS Brythonic deity identified with the Irish Nuada. Probably identical with the Roman Mars.

NOEL (1) A masculine and feminine name from the Latin through Old French meaning natal or birthday, Christmas Day, born on Christmas Day. (2) A shout of joy at Christmas time signifying the birth of God.

NOH EK Mayan Venus or great star.

NOIDDE (NOITA) Among the Lapps a shaman and sacrificing priest. Necessary medium in the consultation of spirits. Provided with reindeer and looked after in every way, as it is believed he might bring about misfortune if he were not served. A seer, whose tutelary genius is called a sueje (shadow).

NOIJIN Buddhist mountain deities whose king is Kubera.

NOJ Builder of the ark in Central Asian flood story. Identical with Noah. See Argalan-Zon.

NOKOMIS Algonquin earth goddess. Grandmother of Chibiabos and Manabozho. Prototype of Ataentsic. In Longfellow's poem Hiawatha, the daughter of the Moon. She falls to earth and becomes the grandmother of the hero Hiawatha.

NOMAN A name used by Odysseus to effect his escape from Polyphemus. In Greek, Outis.

NOMI NO SUKUNE Japanese legendary wrestler, revered as the patron of wrestlers. Because he prevailed upon the emperor to substitute clay figures for human sacrifices at the tumulus of imperial personages, he was renamed Hashi-ne-Omi and worshiped as the patron of clay workers.

NOMOS Greek abstract divinity of social institutions; law.

NONA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning ninth.

NONAE CAPROTINAE In Roman antiquity the feast which women held in honor of Juno on July 7th.

NO-NO-KAMI Japanese god of the fields and plant life.

NON-TANTRIC BUDDHIST FORM Deity in mild manifestation; one head and two arms.

Non-tantric symbols. Asoka (red flower), atapatra (parasol), cakra (wheel), campa (white flower), candra (moon), cintamani (flaming pearl), dhvaja (banner of victory), ghanta (bell), jambhara (lemon), kalasa (vase), khakkhara (alarm staff) khatvanga (wand), kolbok (cushion), lungta (airy horse), mala (rosary), mayurapiccha (vessel with peacock feather), myrobalan (fruit), naga (snake), nakula (mongoose), padma (lotus), pasa (noose), patra (begging bowl), pustaka (book), ratna (jewel), sankh (conch shell), surya (sun), swastika, trikona (triangle), triratna (three jewels), Utpala (blue lotus), vina (lute).

NONURAGAMI Sun deity of the

Tarahumara Indians of Mexico.

NOODLES Confusion, longevity.

NOOGUMEE In Micmac legend the great whale who is Glooscap's servant and on whose back Glooscap travels.

NOON Symbolizes middle age, summer; symbolized by the musical tone C.

NOOSE Hanging, trap. Buddhist non-tantric symbol called pasa; used to gather the unconverted into the fold. In Hinduism the fetter with which sinners are bound. Symbolic of disease.

NOPH Old Testament name for the city of Memphis.

NOR (NORVE) Norse giant, father of night. Probably an aspect of Mimir. Nor is identical with Nox (night).

NORA (NOREEN, NORENE) Feminine name, diminutive of Eleanor, Honora, Leonora.

NORAGHE One of a type of prehistoric complex circular or elliptical stone structures found on the island of Sardinia. They have been identified as dwellings, forts, sun temples, tombs.

NORBERT Masculine name from the French, meaning brightness.

NORDRE In Norse mythology the dwarf presiding over the northern region; one of the four appointed by the gods to support the sky.

NORITO In Shinto ritual prayers to deities.

NORMA (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning pattern, normal, the rule. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Level, Rule, Square.

NORMAN (NORM) Masculine name from Old English Northman, alluding to native of Normandy.

NORN (IN PLURAL FORM NORNIR) In Norse mythology one of the three giantesses who presided over the destinies of gods and men. Their abode was under the Yggdrasil beside Urdar's well, from which they drew water to sprinkle the tree and keep it from decay. Originally only one existed, by the Norse called Urth, by the Anglo Saxons called Wyrd. She was feared as the goddess of doom. When two others were added their names were: Urth (past) who bestowed evils upon the world; Verdandi (present), a bestower of blessings; Skuld (future), to bestow future blessings. Like the Fates of classical mythology they were conceived to be spinners of the thread of life. Probably the source of the three weird sisters in Macbeth. The term has been extended to include women who supposedly possess the powers of magic and second sight. See Disir.

NORNA (NYRNA) Feminine name from the Swedish, meaning to tell secretly, warn or forewarn. From Norn (fate).

NORNAGEST In a Norse legend a stranger in Norway related to King Olaf, a Christian, that three prophetic women had visited his cradle; two said he would be greater than any of his kindred; the third said he would live only as long as a candle burning beside him was unconsumed. His father extinguished the candle and hid it until Nornagest became a grown man, then he gave it to his son. Olaf persuaded Nornagest to be baptised. Nornagest agreed and lit the candle, saying he was 300 years old. After his baptism the candle flickered out and he died. Probably a pre-Christian sun hero. Compare Meleager.

NORRIS Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning horseman.

NORTH The inauspicious quarter; realm of darkness, night. Symbolizes the mysterious, the unknown. Mansion of frost and storm deities. In occult sciences signifies winter, the lower half of the body, death and war, the musical tone D. Symbolized by an arrow with ornamental head crossed below by perpendicular lines. In an Italian icon represented by a mature man of proud aspect, ruddy complexioned with fair hair, blue eyes, white armor. He is about to draw his sword. The sky is cloudy and there is frost and snow. Universally in mythology the location of the pole star or world axis. Also the abode of evil powers. For the colors assigned to the direction see under color. In Celtic mythology land where the moon, the universal mother or white goddess, imprisons the dead sun-king, thus from this quarter the sun never shines or returns. In China ruled by the Tortoise or Dark Warrior; symbolic of yin, the negative principle, and the element water. Controls the kidney and bladder. Seat of the Shih, constellations Hsu, Niu, Nu, Pi, Tou, Wei. In Christianity assigned to Satan. Typifies barbarianism, lack of faith, spiritual darkness. The part of the church which is to the left of a person facing the principal altar. Direction which Hawaiian medicine men and Hindu diviners face when observing the heavens or flight of birds for omens. Illustrated by Kubera with elephant. In Japan guarded by the far-hearing Bishamon. Among Zuni Indians the left, source of strength.

North Carolina. Emblem: dogwood; motto: Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than To Seem); nicknames: Old North, Tar Heel, Turpentine.

North Dakota. Emblem: wild prairie rose; motto: Liberty and Union Now and Forever, One and Inseparable; nicknames: Flickertail, Sioux.

Northeast. In China and Japan regarded an unlucky direction in which to move one's home, as it is the direction of the stone home of the devil. When one is moving a place in another direction should be chosen. In India illustrated by Isana with bull.

Northern Cross. (1) In Christian tradition the cross of Calvary. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Cygnus or the Swan.

Northern Crown. Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Corona Borealis or Crown of Seven Stars.

Northern Bear. Russia.

Northern Gate of the Sun. The sign of Cancer, or summer solstice; so called because it marks the northern tropic.

Northern lights. Aurora Borealis.

Northern Wagoner. Genius presiding over Charles' Wain or the Great Bear.

North pole. In Siberian mythology the universe pillar where the profane may not put their feet. Navel of the world. Seat of cosmic justice where sit judges of the dead.

North star. Widely revered as the cosmic throne of the supreme, upright, unbiased, unwavering divine judge. The great male principle. Eye of heaven, accurate pivot of the universe,

hence, "constant as the north star." Nickname of the state of Minnesota. In Babylonian mythology the pole about which the firmament revolves. Among Finno-Ugrics called Boahje-naste, nail of the sky. Also called Veralden-tshuold, pillar of the world. By Siberians designated golden pillar, iron pillar, lone post, etc., and held to be sky-supporting. Animal sacrifices were made to it, and pillars were erected which were worshiped as the representation of the deity.

Northwest. In India illustrated by Marut or Vayu with gazelle.

North wind. In Algonquin tradition the blowing from the land of cold and darkness; created by the owl. In Egyptian antiquity depicted as a ram or bull with four heads.

NORTIA (NURSIA, NURTIA) Etruscan goddess of fortune.

NOSE Interference, perception, sagacity, snobbery, spying. According to occultists: (arched at top) overbearing; (large) arrogance, good heart, pride; (long and rounded) disloyalty; (pointed) cruelty, dishonesty; (small) fine feelings; (small and thin) alertness; (thick, rounded), virtue; (thick, small) evil; (well-shaped) nobility. In Christianity, vertical exterior symbolizes Divine Unity; individuality, the I Am of man. Interiorly symbolizes Divine Duality, power of breath and spirit. In Hindu Thandava and Lasya dances the six uses are: 1- Natha, closing nostrils intermittently; sadness. 2- Manda, holding firm; anxiety, dislike, thought; 3- Vikrishta, widening nostrils; anger, breathing, fear, foul-smell; 4- Sochvasa, narrowing nostrils; deep breathing, perfume; 5- Vikrunita, twisting the nose; disgust, jealousy, joking; 6- Swabhaviki, natural position; used in all situations.

Nose ornament. Symbolizes breath of life, moisture of life, the water pot or source of plenty, the yoni. Equivalent of the U sign. A nose ring is a sign of covenant; it indicates that a child's blood has been offered to a deity as an expression of love or as a plea for protection. See blood letting. It likewise is a sign of enslavement.

Nose signs. Finger pinching nose indicates displeasure, obnoxious odor. Thumbing nose signifies arrogance, challenge, contempt, insult. A red or yellow nose indicates intoxication. These signs are universal and are traced back to ancient steles. See gestures.

Nostrils. Duality. In the cabala the nostrils of God are the doors through which His breath or spirit goes forth over all things.

To hold a person's nose to the grindstone. To subject to drudgery.

To lead by the nose. To make another submissive; in allusion to the leading and guiding of oxen by means of rings inserted in their noses.

To pay through the nose. To pay excessively. The allusion is to a 9th century tax imposed by the Danes on the Irish, with nose slitting as a penalty for non-payment.

To poke one's nose into. Interfere, display curiosity in an affair with which one has no business.

To put another's nose out of joint. To supplant one in another's good graces.

To turn up one's nose. Be disdainful.

NOSEGAY Gallantry.

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHEL Six-

teenth century French astrologer, prophet, sorcerer. His prophecies are in ambiguous language, hence the expression, "as good a prophet as Nostradamus," i.e. so obscure no one can make out the true meaning.

NOTUS (NOTOS) In Greek mythology son of Eos and Astraeus. Deity of the south or southwest wind, which comes in autumn and winter. His beard is heavy with clouds; his gray pole drips moisture. From his wings a mist falls over the land. He makes men and beasts sluggish and sickly and spreads a dense fog over the sea. Frequently applied to any wind. In Latin called Auster.

NOUGHT Symbol of infinity; the boundless universe, all powerful before creation.

NOUS From the Greek, meaning mind, perception. Diogenes of Apollonia held it to be identical with air, which acts upon organic bodies. Plato made it a purely immaterial rational principle whence emanated all ideas; thus a high form of intuitive reason, the divine mind, which became the gnostic Logos or unbegotten Son of the Father; where as in Plato, logos was held to be discursive reason, while the nous attained to ideas. Aristotle conceived the nous as the unmoved mover, or God, the transcendent power working to definite ends through thinking, in man assuming the double form of the passive intellect, the source of intuitions, and the active intellect, fed from the senses. Arabian philosophers of the middle ages shared the view that the nous is the active principle of the divine intelligence. Modern Christian philosophers hold the view that it is a spiritual faculty of the soul being replaced by sensationalism. Gnostics believe it to be the first creation of Abraxas (God), from which Logos emanated.

Nous and Logos. Gnostic symbols of inner sense and understanding; words with talismanic powers.

NOVA A blaze star, one which flares up suddenly and fades away; hence short life.

Nova Solyma. Literally, New Salem (New Jerusalem). Paradise, city of the sun. Symbolized by the Temple of Solomon.

Novus homo. A parvenu, upstart. The term was applied to the first of an ancient Roman family who obtained curule, became a newly created noble.

NOVEMBER A period of cold and gloom; called month of the dead. So named because it was the ninth month according to the primitive Roman calendar. Eleventh month of the Gregorian calendar. Its birth gem is the topaz, its color is blue, its zodiacal sign is Saggitarius, the Archer, which the sun enters about November 21st. In Chinese art its emblems are the gardenia and rat. On zodiac charts frequently represented by the monkey. In the Occident personified by an aged crone at a meager fire or a middle-aged sage storing fagots.

November eleventh. Feast of Bacchus, feast of Vinalia, Saint Martin's Day.

NOWED In heraldry twisted or knotted as a serpent or an animal's tail.

NOWUTSET In Sia Indian legend the mother of men other than Indians. See Sussistinnako.

NOX Latin name of Nyx, god-

dess of night.

NPHAN WA (NING SANG) In Burmese Buddhism the All-Supreme Being.

NRTYA One of the eight mothers of Buddhism, peaceful in aspect. Her color is green, she has two or four arms, and usually is arhaparyankasana (dancing). In Tibet called Gar-ma.

NU (1) In the Chinese zodiac the Girl, four stars, Epsilon, Mim, Nin, and Nine, in the shape of a sieve in the left hand of Aquarius, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the bat; element, earth. A fortunate period in all ways. (2) Chinese virgin, patroness of marriage, later identified as Chih Nu (see), the weaving damsel. (3) Self-creating Egyptian deity. Chaos. The primeval deep on which Khepera first appeared as a shining egg (sun). Sometimes depicted as male, the consort of Nut, sometimes with a frog's head and obese to represent fertility, sometimes as a virgin goddess. See Androgynous deities. Resolves into On-Hu, i.e. One Hu, the oversoul or unfathomable mind. Also Nun, Nunu, Nuu; later identified with Sebek. (4) Another name for the sacred city of Thebes.

NUADA (NUADA ARGENTLAM) In Celtic mythology son of Danu. Supreme deity of the Tuatha De Danann, light deities. His wives were the five war goddesses: Badb, the fury; Fea, the hateful; Macha, battle; Morrigu, great queen; Nemon, the venomous. Fighting the Firbolgs in the battle of Mag Tured, Nuada's hand (rays) was severed. Diancecht, assisted by Credne, fitted him with a silver hand with fingers that moved, but no maimed person was permitted to rule, and he was forced to abdicate. See Sacred king under King. The kingship went to Bres. When Miach fashioned a perfect hand for him he regained his kingdom. In some accounts he was killed in a second battle by Balor; in others he again abdicated on the arrival of Lug. A heaven god resembling Zeus. One-handed, he compares with Savitar, Tyr. Identified with the British Nodons, Nudd.

NU-BOKO In Japan the jewel-stalk, the male pillar, phallus, root of coition. Symbol of the earth-axis.

NUCLEOLUS Divine nucleus; an appelation under which the Holy Spirit was known among mystics.

Nucleus. Kernel, figuratively a center of essential existence, as the nucleus of a political party.

NUDD The same as Ludd, which see.

NUDIMMUD In Babylonian mythology son of Anu. The begetter, creator of man. Mighty in strength. Wide-eared, thus all-hearing, wise. Identified with Ea and Enki.

NUDITY Innocence, meekness, poverty, truth. In societies where nudity is not a form of life, rituals performed in the nude are expected to bring rain, cure sterility, or are a part of orgiastic worship. In modern times used as a device to protest against social injustice. Saint Francis of Assisi, on being rebuked by his bishop, snatched off his clothes and walked naked in the street.

Nudity of criminals. In Christian tradition typifies lust, sinfulness, vanity.

NU KUA (NU KWA) Chinese creator of human beings when earth emerged from chaos. Sometimes represented as the sister-wife of Fu Hsi, her half-serpent body entwined with his; sometimes represented as a serpent with a human (male or female) or ox head. The name also is separated, Nu, the brother, Kua, the sister, the first human pair. As sister-wife of Fu Hsi, Nu Kua ruled after his death. Kung-Kung, a giant demon, in revolt against her, struck his head against the Pu-chou Mountains and raised them off the ground, destroying the corners of the earth supporting heaven. To repair the damage Nu Kua cut off the feet of the tortoise and used them as heaven-supporting pillars. As well as fighting demons (drought) Nu Kua caused the deluge and later set the world in order and created jade. Referred to as the royal lady, friend of mankind. Prototype of Japanese Jokwa. See Androgynous deities.

NULES-MURT Finno-Ugric forest spirit. He has a human form, but is one-eyed, and is believed to have the power of lengthening and shortening his body at will. Generally he remains the height of a tall tree. He is called great uncle, has many treasures, including gold, silver, and cattle, and he moves from place to place in whirlwind form. He entices flocks and people, especially children, into his power.

NUM Samoyed sky or thunder god.

NUMA POMPILIUS Legendary second king of Rome. After instructions from the nymph Egeria, he consecrated fire, ordered it to be maintained unceasingly as an image of divine power and worshiped as the first principle of things; thus founder of Rome's religious system. Desiring to inculcate respect for property rights he had Terminus stones used to mark dividing lines, thus a law maker. Probably an agricultural deity.

NUMBER Universally believed to contain a magic power or sacred attribute. For symbolism see individual numbers.

NUMBER NIP Same as Rube-zahl.

NUMINA Literally, powers of the will. Roman deities before the Greek gods were adopted. They were abstract deities; no myths were told about them; they usually were not distinguished as male or female. The most revered were the lares and penates. Among those connected with family life were: Pales, strengthener of cattle; Priapus, cause of fertility; Sylvanus, helper of plowmen and woodcutters; Terminus, guardian of boundaries. Later they were worshiped as spirits of rivers and springs, and portrayed as benevolent old men.

NUMITOR AND AMULIUS Roman demigods, personifications of light and darkness. Brothers in conflict. Amulius deposed Numitor as king of Alba. The grandsons of Numitor, Remus and Romulus, restored him to the throne.

NUMI-TOREM (NUM-TOREM) Vogul creator god dwelling in the top or seventh heaven. He let down an earth disk from heaven as a dwelling place for the people he had made. Resembles Tiermes.

NUN (1) Egyptian deity, the Eternal. See Nu 3. (2) A wo-

man devoted to a religious life, and usually living in a convent under vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty. The marriage of a nun to Christ resembles an ancient fertility rite. Compare Anthesteria. (3) Fourteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of the English N. As a noun it means fish, as a verb it means to grow or sprout. Its numerical value is fifty. According to mystics its symbolic correspondence is initiative; its tarot deck correspondence is Temperance; its planetary correspondence is Mars; its zodiacal correspondence is Scorpio. Its color is greenish-blue; its direction on the cube of space is southwest, signifying motion; its intelligence is imaginative, and it is associated with fecundity. In white magic it is in correspondence with the Sun, which is in the sixth heaven. Raphael of the House of God is the sovereign intelligence which governs the luminary Nun in its aspect as a final correspondence to the sphere of Venus in the seventh house, which has Haniel, who is the grace, justice, and love of God, for its sovereign lord.

NUNKY Used to indicate uncle, especially for Uncle Sam or applied to a pawnbroker. When a professional jester addresses his master the term in nuncle.

NUNNE CHAHA Literally, high hill. Apalachian Indians sacred mountain. Also called Nunne Hamgeh (bending hill).

NUN-URA (NURRA) In Babylonian mythology the name of Ea as god of potters.

NUREMBURG A Bavarian city famous for its gambling; especially card playing, and for war trials.

NURRUDERE (NURUNDERI) Creator god in Australian mythology. He taught men how to make weapons and worship. At the command of the Great Spirit, he called all tribal heads to gather around a tree which lightning had split and revealed a great tongue which demonstrated the Great Spirit's presence in all things.

NURSE In the literature of peoples in many parts of the world an abandoned, kidnaped, or lost child, fated to be a hero, is discovered, nursed, and provided with shelter by one who recognizes the child's virtue. Most often the child is a light hero or other nature power, the nurse a personification of a natural phenomenon, such as earth, dawn, cloud, river. The nurse appears as the wife of a peasant, shepherd, or king, who has found the child or to whom the child has been brought, or as an animal which provides assistance or nourishment to humans, such as a cow, goat, or mare, or it may resemble a milk-giving animal or one which is capable of surviving in the wilds, such as a bear, buffalo, doe, panther, or it may be one whose function is hidden in more abstract symbolism, such as bird, snake, or swan. A totemic meaning might exist in a tale, thus the name of the hero resembles that of the nurse. Cycnus is fed by a swan; Lugaid Mac na Tri Con means Lugaid son of three dogs. A royal child is nursed or raised by an eagle or lion that he may absorb the creature's noble qualities. Aegisthus, Asclepius, Philandrus, Phylacides, and Zeus were suckled by a she-goat; Achilles, Heracles, and Jason were instructed by Chiron; Atalanta was cared for by a she-bear; Cyrus was suckled by a dog; Iamus was

fed honey by serpents; Paris was nursed by a she-bear and Ptolemy I by an eagle; Ymir drank the milk of Audhumbla, a cow. See Exposed child.

NUSA In Japan, paper offerings to the gods. Also called gohei.

NUSKU Babylonian fire god, especially the midday sun. As a messenger of the gods the sun's rays. Symbolized by a lamp.

NUT (1) Egyptian celestial cow, goddess of the nocturnal sky. The great female principle. Counterpart of Nu. By Seb, mother of Isis, Nepthys, Osiris, Set, and others. Hathor, in cow form, displaced her as giver of liquid life. Depicted in human form as a dark skinned woman covered with stars bending over Seb, the earth god, as he reclines on his back. She is shown with her head emerging from the sycamore, Egyptian tree of life, the branches forming her limbs, which hold a water vase. In funerary pictures she receives the souls of the dead into her star-decked bosom, arms, and wings. Also Neyet, Nuet, Nuit, Nunet, Nutpe. (2) Symbolic of the mysterious inasmuch as the shell so completely hids that which it contains, and of concentrated wisdom, inasmuch as it is something compact, delicious, and sustaining enclosed in a single shell; whence the expression, "the situation in a nutshell." Dream significance: difficulties can be overcome. Compare Almond, Hazel.

NUTER DUA In Egyptian mythology the rising god, the morning star. Nocturnal representative of the hidden sun deity, the soul of Osiris, or the one who ferries Osiris.

NUTMEG (1) Buddhist symbol of smell. Compare mirror, sugar. (2) Nickname of the state of Connecticut, from a humorous story that peddlars in the state sold wooden nutmegs.

NUYE Fabulous bird of Japan with the head of a monkey, body of a racoon-faced dog, tail of a serpent, feet of a tiger, and with a loud mournful cry. Bird of night. Its flesh supposedly cures hiccoughs.

NWALI (NYALI) Banyai (Africa) creator deity.

NWYVRE In Brythonic mythology husband of Arianrhod. God of the waning heavens. Name signifies space.

NYAKANG Semi-divine hero who settled the Shilluk tribe on the banks of the White Nile. Rain-giver and provider of fertility. The kings of the tribe are regarded as reincarnations of Nyakang. After death all Shilluk monarchs are revered as semi-divine.

NYALWA Infernal world on the Sipa Khorlo, Tibetan Buddhist wheel of life. Realm of sixteen houses of torture, eight hot and eight cold, presided over by Shinje-chho-gyal, who passes sentence on those who have sinned, and who remain in a purgatory or house until the evil causes have played themselves out.

NYAMBE Same as Bumba.

NYANKOPONG (ONYANKOPONG) Ashantis (Africa) high god. Creator.

NYCTIMUS In Greek mythology son of Lycaon. When his father offered Nyctimus as a dish to Zeus, the angry god upset the

table and turned Lycaon and his other forty-nine sons into wolves. At the intervention of Gaea, Zeus restored Nyctimus to life. A resurrection myth. Although the Lycaon clan appears to have been one of light deities, Nyctimus was probably one of darkness or scorched earth. The name signifies night bat. Compare Pelops.

NYING-MA-PA Adi-Yoga or Red Cap Sect of Tibetan Buddhists, who worshiped Samantabhadra as Adibuddha. Compare Ka-dam-pa.

NYJA Slavic underworld god. Analogue of Pluto.

NYM A coward. From the companion of Falstaff in Shakespeare's Henry V.

NYMPH Literally, veiled one, interpreted to mean bride. In Greek mythology a beautiful semi-divine maid renowned for singing and dancing. Nymphs attended Apollo, Artemis, Dionysus, Hermes, Pan, Poseidon, Zeus, and others. Well disposed to mortals they acted as tutelary deities. They presided over various aspects of nature and were divided into dryades, who dwelled in forests; hamadryades in oak trees; hyades in clouds, limniades in marshes; limoniades in meadows; meliades, who also guarded flocks, dwelt in fruit trees; naiades in brooks and fountains; nereides and oceanides in the sea; oreades in mountains. Noble families claimed descent from the nymphs, who cohabited with gods and men. By extension a lovely maid or fashionable woman. The name is akin to nebula, nuptial.

Nymphaeum. A nymph sanctuary or shrine. Magnificent structures where anceint Greeks celebrated marriages.

Nympholepsy. The frenzy which supposedly seizes a person after bewitchment by a nymph.

NYNNYAW AND PEIBAW In Irish legend sons of Beli. Transformed into oxen for their sins. The transformation typifies a seasonal change, perhaps into winter.

NYOIRIN In Japanese Buddhism a form of Bodhisattva.

NYSA Sacred Greek mountain or valley in which Zeus placed Dionysus to hide him from the jealous Hera. A land of marvelous fertility, where Dionysus was cared for by nymphs.

NYX (NOX) Greek goddess of night. Daughter of Chaos. Sister-wife of Erebus, with whom she ruled the nether region of gloom. Mother of Hypnos (sleep), Morpheus and Oneiros (dreams), Thanatos (death). In Orphic tradition she appeared as a great black winged bird hovering over the vast darkness or void where she laid the egg from which Eros (love) emerged. Others represent her as vague and shadowy, by Erebus or Uranus the mother of Aether (ether), Eos (dawn), Eris (strife), Hemera (day), Nemesis (conscience). A black sheep and a cock were sacred to her.

NZAMBI (NZAMBI-MPUNGU) Supreme deity of Congo tribes; a sky god. In a Fiote myth described as naked, probably under Christian influence. To the Fjort a mother-creator or mother earth, who controls all things. To the Barotse he is Nyambe, a sun deity; to the Fan, Nzame the creator; to the Mpongwe, Njambi, father-creator.

O

O Fifteenth of a class; fourteenth when J is not counted. Symbolic of chaos, cosmos, female principle or generative cup, Pearl of Price, perfect One (Deity), Primal Egg, Sun or Eye of the universe, Water (eau). Occult significance: dominates financial situations; its period is six years. Character traits: brilliant, cautious, modest, musically talented. Numerical value: six or fifteen. Physical weakspots: heart, liver. Planetary or zodiacal correspondence: Virgo. Symbolic correspondence: trial. Tarot correspondence: Two Roads.

The mathematical zero sometimes was used by ancients for 11; with a dash over it for 11,000. In medieval music triple rhythm or tempus perfectum; in modern music a null.

Among Hebrew cabalists; love of science, purity; in low form: craftiness. Patronymic prefix in Irish names. Japanese name for the phoenix; also called Foo. In Trieste, where Christian names concluded in 'a,' the mark of a Jew. Parallels Anglo-Saxon oedhel (home); early Greek ◇, later omicron and omega; Hebrew ayin (eye); Irish onn (furze); Latin O. See Alphabet Affiliations.

OA Same as Aos.

OAF A changeling; a misshapen child left in place of a human child stolen by fairies. By extension a simpleton. Scandinavian variant of elf.

OAK Courage, endurance, faith, fire, glory, hospitality, honor, independence, longevity, masculine principle, reward, royalty, stability, strength, triumph, virtue. One of the oldest modes of divination was that of interpreting the voice of the supreme deity in its rustling. Door (to heaven) and thunderer appear as synonyms for oak and, widely in mythology, perhaps because it attracts lightning more than other trees, it is sacred to the sky or thunder god. Among those associated with the oak are Allah, Balder, Dagda, Heracles, Jehovah, Jupiter, Melkarth, Perkunas, Thor, Zeus. Worshiped as the first tree created; from it sprang the human race. Kings, as descendants of sky deities, have been crowned under it; oaths have been made under it, hence tree of witness; public affairs have been transacted under it because of its auspicious qualities; sacrifices were offered under it. Inasmuch as its roots extend deep into the ground and its branches rise into the air, it is emblematic of a god whose law governs both celestial and underground regions. It appears as the gallows of the emasculated fertility or sun god, thus signifies rebirth. The conjunction of the mistletoe and oak refers to the whole course of the sun from its infancy at the winter solstice to its prime at the summer solstice and back; the oak being ruler during the waxing part of the year. In Celtic lore Merlin worked his enchantments under the oak. Seventh consonant (duir) in the druidic tree alphabet; in the calendar the seventh or oak month extended from June 11 to July 9. On June 24, Saint John's Day, the oak king was burned alive sacrificially. See Gawain. Early Christians used hollowed oak trunks to serve as coffins. To resanctify an oak from Thor to Christ, northern Christians carved crosses in oak trunks. Emblem of Christ as the tree from which His cross was made. In Greek mythology the oak mast of the Argo warned the Argonauts

of any danger. In Athens the boy who pronounced the Eleusinian wedding formula was crowned with oak and thorn. An oak revealed the devotion and hospitality of Philemon and Baucis. God or one of His angels most frequently revealed himself in an oak to the Jews, hence the will and word of God. Absalom was caught in its branches. Oak in the Bible may refer to the terebinth. In Iceland the blood oak is unlucky; ships made from it are doomed to be lost. In Lithuania an oak struck by lightning is a lucky sign; elsewhere it usually is a messenger of disaster. Norsemen met in council under the oak, the tree which served as the abode for their departed spirits. In Rome carried in wedding processions as a symbol of fecundity. The golden bough, an oak covered with mistletoe, branch of the winter season, was assigned to the Cumaean Sibyl. Aeneas carried it with him into the underworld to assure his return to the upperworld, i.e. rebirth.

Oak ashes. In southeastern Europe, when mixed with water, formerly given as a medicine containing the magic of the gods.

Oak club. Hard-heartedness, savageness. Frequently the instrument of sky and sun deities typifying thunder and light flashes or rays.

Oak crown. Power, strength, valor.

Oak geranium. January 1 birthday flower symbolizing true friendship.

Oak king. Sacred king. Like the barley king, castrated and ritually murdered at the end of office, usually at the harvest, that verdure may reappear in the spring. Thus a resurrected deity. Symbol of the defeat of the old and the victory of the new spirit of vegetation. See Dying God, King of the Wood.

Oak leaf. Janury 24 birthday flower symbolizing bravery, flame, humanity, welcome. An oak leaf wreath is an attribute of Jupiter, Zeus, and other sky gods.

Oak leaf, reed, and lily. See Reed, lily, and oak leaf.

Oak log. Sacred log. The hewing and burning of the oak at midsummer fires represented the emasculation and burning of the fertility hero, whose ashes then were used to fertilize the fields. Fuel of need and Vestal (everlasting) fires. Burned in yule fires as a resurrection symbol. Frequently a branch covered with mistletoe, a golden bough, was used.

Oak nymph. Dryades and hamadryades.

Sport one's oak. Close the outer heavy oak doors of a student's apartment at an English university to exclude visitors, thus inhospitality.

Winged oak. Sacred to Zeus. Over it he threw a veil on which earth, ocean, and stars were represented. An axis or world tree. Sometimes called willow of Zeus.

OANNES (ON, ONNES) Babylonian, Chaldean, Phoenician, etc. fertility deity. Part man, part fish, he lived among men during the day and at night retired into the depths of the sea. Lord of wisdom, he revealed the arts of agriculture, healing, and writing. Each night and each year at the winter solstice he was swallowed by Tiamat, chaos demon, but reappeared each morning and each spring. Thus a dying god, which see. The constellation Aquarius. Thought to be identical with Ea. Prototype of Dagon, Danwantaree, Jonah.

OAR Capacity for adaptibility to move smoothly among others.

See paddles.

OASIS Haven, refuge. Figuratively, a place or source of joy in monotony or gloom.

OAT In the language of flowers: I love your music. Alluding to the shepherd's pipe made from the stem, a pastoral poem or song.

Feel one's oats. Be frisky, as a colt that has been fed oats; be conceited, self-important.

Wild oats. Dissipation, youthful follies.

OB (1) Word root meaning hub, orb. Root of such names as Hobbs, Hobday, Job, Obadiah, Oben. As vowels are interchangeable, identical with ab, ub; also identical with op. (2) Among ancient Hebrews a necromancer, necromancer's familiar spirit, or the object in which the spirit supposedly resided. Thus the Witch of Endor was baalat ob (possessor of an ob). In Hebrew tradition the python who spoke from his armpits was an ob, the one who spoke with his mouth was a yiddeoni. Inasmuch as ob and ab (father) are identical, the ob was believed to have been an ancestral spirit, perhaps a mummy, or a mummy's head. Eventually equated with a skull, and medieval conjurers utilized skulls in their spells. Oboth in plural form. (3) A river in northwestern Siberia. The Ostiaks believe the entrance to the underworld is at its mouth.

OBADIAH (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning servant of Jehovah. Applied as a nickname to a Quaker. (2) Minor Hebrew prophet, and the name of the book in which his prophecy is recorded. (3) In Sterne's Tristram Shandy a faithful servant.

OBAGAT In myth of Pelew Islands creator deity who wished to keep man immortal. Rail opposed him and gave man disease and death. Compare Lukelang. In myth of Caroline Islands lord of fire.

OBAL Hebrew name meaning bare.

OBASSI Supreme deity of the Ekoi and Ibibio peoples of the Niger Delta.

OBASUTEYAMA Japanese legendary mountain where old parents were left to die and where they frequently were rescued by some deity.

OBEAH (OBE, OBI) In West African folklore a gigantic animal which carries girls to witches. An obeah also is something bewitched which has been put into the ground to cause death, sickness, or other disaster. Obeahism is a sorcery or witchcraft which appears in the West Indies as well as in Africa.

OBED Hebrew masculine name meaning servant. In the Bible a son of Boaz and Ruth; grandfather of David; ancestor of Christ.

OBEDIENCE In an Italian icon personified by a pious virgin submitting to a yoke inscribed, "Suave," which an angel places on her.

OBELISK (1) Eternal life, fertility, finger of god, phallus, regeneration, strength, sun's rays. Protection against evil influences. Stone pillar honoring the sun. Form in which primitive man worshiped the creator. Sky prop. In Egyptian antiquity its four sides and pyramidical point expressed dominion over the four quarters of the world and the zenith.

Commemorative of a king. (2) A dagger sign used as a mark of reference. From the mark in Roman Catholic service books where it originally was used to direct a priest to make the sign of the cross. Afterwards employed to denote passages of doubtful genuineness; now used to indicate a footnote. Also called obelus.

OBERON (AUBERON) (1) Masculine name from the Frankish, meaning the obedient. (2) In Brythonic lore king of fairies. Husband of Titania. In medieval French literature he is the son of Julius Caesar and Morgan Le Fay. At his birth fairies bestow upon him gifts of insight into men's thoughts and the power of transporting himself anywhere instantaneously. He is described as three feet high, with an angelic face, and lord of Mommur. His horn, which summons fairy hosts, also is a horn of plenty. In Spenser's poems the equivalent of the German elf-king Alberich. Equates with Knecht Clobes.

OBI Siberian water spirit.

OBIDICUT In Shakespeare's King Lear a fiend of lust.

OBIN-MURT (IDEM-KUGUZA) Finno-Ugric threshing barn spirit. Animal sacrifices are made to him in the autumn so that he will protect the barn from fire and storm. Identical with Rynysaika.

O-BINZURU In Japanes Buddhism one of the sixteen rakwan, which correspond to the Sanscrit arhats. He was entrusted with saving mankind when Buddha left the mortal world. Giver of courage and strength. Identical with Pindola.

OBLIGATION In an Italian icon personified by a two-headed, four-armed man in armor. Obligation presents a double problem, to care for oneself, to satisfy another.

OBLONG SQUARE In Freemasonry form of the lodge room. In length from east to west; in breadth from north to south. Denotes universality; its ceiling symbolizing heaven; its floor, earth. Commemorates Solomon's Temple and the Tabernacle erected by Moses to honor the miraculous east wind which wrought deliverance of the Jews.

OBOE Masculine principle, pastoral or plaintive music, wind. Carries the same symbolism as flute and horn.

OBOL (OBOLUS) Coin placed in the mouth of the dead by ancient Greeks as a fee to the boatman Charon.

OBROK Tax or fine a Russian peasant formerly paid when absent from his village.

OBSIDIAN Gem symbolizing mutual affection. Mexican lucky stone. Divine rock called 'smoking mirror.' With the aid of the sun it produced fire; to magicians it revealed the will of the gods.

OBSTINACY Symbolized by a balking horse, mule. Personified in an Italian icon by a woman in black with clouds instead of hair. She holds the head of an ass.

OBYDA Chuvash evil forest spirits, which wander about nude with long hair, large nipples, and feet pointed in the wrong direction. They cause men to lose their way, and dance or tickle their victims to death. Wind demons. Also called Ar-sori (half-human) as they sometimes have only half a body with one arm, one leg, one eye.

OC Word root; radically the same as ac, ak. Appears in oak, Ockbrook.

OCCASION In Spenser's Faerie Queene a lame old hag. She symbolizes the cause of anger.

OCEAN Empty desolation. An unbounded expanse or indefinite quantity, as 'an ocean of doubts.' Anciently feared as the abode of chaos monsters or thought to be the primordial waters from which the golden egg (sun), the ancestor of all things, emerged. In Greek antiquity said to be the great stream or river which encompasses the earth.

Ocean greyhound. A fast ocean liner of slender or graceful lines.

Ocean palace. A luxuriously furnished ship.

OCEANIA (OCEANICA) Islands of Central Pacific Ocean. Typified by Polynesian or other natives holding primitive weapons; native animals; native vegetation.

OCEANUS In Greek mythology Titan son of Uranus and Gaea. Personification of the great stream which encircled the earth. Husband-brother of Tethys, by whom he was the father of the Oceanides and all brook and river deities. His realm was located along the outer boundary of the upper world, separating the nether world and heaven. Only one of the primeval deities who did not take part in the Titanomachy against Zeus, and for this reason he was permitted to retain his dominion under the new dynasty. In art shown reclining; his attributes are his steering oar and sea animals. Compare Nereus, Pontus, Poseidon.

Oceanid. Sea nymph endowed with the gift of prophecy. Any of the 3,000 daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. Personification of the mists rising from the sea.

OCELOTL (OCELOT) In Aztec mythology the jaguar or tiger, typifying the nocturnal heavens dotted with stars. Destroyer of the subjects of Quetzalcoatl (light of day).

OCHALL OCHNE (OCHALL OICHNI) Fairy king of Connaught. A fertility spirit. His devoted swineherd Rucht constantly fought the swineherd of Ochall's enemy Bodg. Rucht was turned into a bull known as the White Horned Bull of Connaught, his foe into the Brown Bull of Ulster, in which form their battles continued. The conflict was one of the seasons.

OCNUS In Greek mythology personification of delay and fruitless effort. In the underworld he continually plaits a rope of straw which is eaten by his ass as fast as he makes it, suggesting the constant growth and decay of nature. Sometimes he is depicted as trying to load an ass with sticks which fall off the other side as he places them on the animal. Probably a light or time myth, suggesting that when the sun reaches its zenith it drops.

Rope of Ocnus. Profitless labor.

OCTAGON Regeneration. Carries the same symbolism as eight. A form frequently used for baptismal fonts and fire altars.

OCTANS Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Octant.

OCTAVIUS (OCTAVIANUS, OCTAVUS) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning eight, eighth born.

Octavia. (1) Feminine form of Octavius. (2) Half-sister of Emperor Augustus; wife of Marc Antony, who divorced her for love of Cleopatra. Thus a woman divorced because of her husband's love for another. (3) Roman empress. Daughter of Claudius; wife of Nero, who had her slain.

OCTOBER Represents autumn, harvest. So named because it was the eighth month of the Roman calendar. Tenth month of the Gregorian calendar. Its birth gem is opal or tourmaline; its color is green-blue; its flower carnation, fringed gentian, or autumn leaves; its zodiacal sign is Scorpio, which the sun enters about October 22. In Chinese art its emblems are the chrysanthemum and wild boar. On Chinese zodiacs represented by the goat. In the Occident personified by a cloaked and hooded woman; men filling measures with oil. In Japan the kamiless (godless) month. See Kaminashi-tsuki. Month in which the negative principle is uppermost, as the child leaves the womb in the tenth month. Period of suspension of temporal affairs.

OCTOPUS Entanglement; that which is grasping, rapacious. An organized power regarded as many-armed with a far-reaching capacity for harm; a monopoly, a powerful industrial combine. In Polynesian mythology primeval animal whose children are fire and water. Between their descendants a mighty conflict arises, water wins and the world is destroyed by flood, to be recreated by Tangaloa. In a Samoa myth the sea rises when the primeval octopus breaks its ink sack.

OCTRIALLACH In Celtic mythology a son of Indech. Fomorian warrior who aided Bres in the war against the Tuatha De Danann. Finding the Tuatha De Danann spring of health, where all warriors slain in battle were brought back to life, he filled it with stones and built a cairn around it. A deity of darkness or death.

OCYPETE Literally, rapidity. In Greek mythology daughter of Thaumas and Electra. One of the Harpies. Personification of whirlwind. Portrayed with the face of a maiden, pale and emaciated, and the body of a vulture. Those she wished to punish she robbed of food, or else defiled it.

OD (1) A euphemism for God; used in oaths to avoid open profanity. (2) In Norse mythology a personification of sunshine. After he left his wife Freya, she shed tears of gold. Thus after the sun sets the brilliance of gloaming lingers in the sky. An aspect of Svipdag. Also called Oder, Odur, Odnir, Othur.

ODAKON Same as Dagon. Etymology of Odakon uncertain. It resolves into Ak-on, i.e. Great sun.

ODATIS In Iranian legend daughter of King Omartes. Most beautiful woman of her time, she elopes with Zairivairi, the most handsome hero. A dawn goddess.

ODD NUMBERS Celestial, good, masculine. Equates with the left or dexter side.

ODEON (ODEUM) In Greek antiquity a building in which trial

performances and poetic and musical contests were held. In modern times a theater or music hall. Name derived from ode.

ODERIC In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso the evil knight who, pretending to escort Isabella, sells her into slavery.

ODIN (ODHINN, OTHINUS, OUVIN, VOTAN, WODAN, WODEN, WOTAN) Chief Norse god in aristocratic circles; Thor being the favorite among the folk. Eventually chief god of all the people. Probably originally an isolated tribal god or deified sacrificial king. Creator, ruler of Asgard, whose mansion was Gladsheim, wielder of the thunderbolt or war god who held court at Valhalla for dead heroes, giver of fertility, lord of wisdom, teacher of poetry. Son of Bor; mate of Jord, Frigg, by whom he fathered Balder, and Rind, by whom he fathered Vali. With his brothers Hoener (Ve) and Loki (Vili) he composed a trinity which slayed Ymir, from whose body the world was made, and fashioned the first man, Ask, and woman, Embla. Lord of the air, his gift to the pair was breath or spirit. In return for runes, which made him all wise, Odin left an eye in the well of Mimir. Thus wisdom and power is obtained by self-sacrifice. The pledge is the reflection of sun in water; when Odin passed away from the water the second eye no longer was visible, thus he became one-eyed and wore a slouch hat (cloud) to cover his deformity. One-eyed, he equates with the Cyclops. He spent three nights with Gunlad in the underworld, fathered Bragi, and robbed the three jugs, Bodn, Odrorir, and Son, which belonged to her father Suttung of their poetic mead (wind), and in the form of an eagle flew back to Asgard, where he spat out the mead into vats. Thus he typifies the yearly (or daily) escape of light from the realm of darkness. Yearly he was mutilated and hung on the Yggdrasil, sometimes called his steed. A resurrected deity, he equates with Adonis, Christ, Osiris, etc. He wore a cape (vapor, cloud gatherer) and possessed the ring Draupnir (fertility). He assumed various forms including that of a ferryman to transport the heroic dead, that of a peasant or servant who served Bauge to obtain fertility for mankind, that of a snake or squirrel to enter the earth. His two ravens, which reported everything going on in the world, were Hugin and Munin, his ships were Naglfar and Skidbladnir, his spear was Gungnir, his steed was Sleipnir, his throne was Hlidskjalf, the wolves with which he hunted were Freke and Gere. At Ragnarok the Fenrir wolf swallowed him; a storm myth in which he equates with Tahmurath. He is portrayed as tall and venerable, one-eyed, with a long white beard, and he appears to be contemplating. His name is preserved in Wednesday, a day believed to be favorable for sowing. When Gylfe asked who he was, he answered, 'Har (high), Jafnhar (equally high), Thridi (third). Other names by which he was known are: All-fadir, all father; Biblindi, drinker; Biflindi, spear brandisher; Bolverkin, cunning deceiver, stealer of mead-song; Breit-hut, broad hat; Farma-Tyr, god of cargoes; Fjolnir, many-shaped; Galgavaldyr, gallows or steed; Gangler, traveler; Grimmr, stern; Hackeberg or Hakol-berend, mantle-wearer; Hanga-tyr, god of the hanged; Harbard, high beard; Herfadir, father of hosts (warri-

or dead); Hertyr, god of hosts; Heryan, leader of hosts, Hnikar, spear lord, giver of rain; Hrafna or Rafnagud, raven god; Hropt, arranger of runes; Karlafberge, man of the mountain; Omi, noisy one; Oski, will or wish; Sidhottr, with broad hat; Sigfadir, victory father; Sigtyr, shiner god; Skidskegg, long beard; Vafud or Vegtam, wanderer; Valfadir, father of the brave who dwell in Valhalla; Valkjosandi, chooser of the slain (for Valhalla); Viator-indefessus, unwearied traveller; Vidforull, far-traveller; Ygg, Uggerus or Yggr, the terrible, god of the mighty Yggdrasil, which holds the world together. He appears in later folk literature as the Stranger with a Slouch Hat and Spotted cloak and as the Wild Huntsman. The man who resided in the mountain (sky), numerous mountains bear his name: Gudenesberg, Odensberg or Othensberg, Wodenesberg, Wodnesbeorh. He parallels Gwydion, Indra Parjanya, Jupiter Pluvius, Nicor, Zeus Ombrios. By Romans identified with Mars and Mercury. Odin is the source of Edinburgh. See Brynhild.

Odin oath. A Norseman's most binding oath. The hand was passed through a massive sacred silver ring or through a sacrificial stone.

Odin's tree. The gallows; Yggdrasil.

Odin's wagon. The howling wind.

ODIUM THEOLOGICUM The bitter hatred peculiar to rival theologians.

ODOR OF SANCTITY The sweet and delightful odor which, during the middle ages, was believed to be given off the bodies of saints at their death or when their bodies were translated after death. Thus to die in the odor of sanctity is to die a saint.

ODRERER (ODHROERIR, ODRORIR, ODROVIR, OTHREVIR, OTHROERIR) Norse kettle of inspiration. With the two jugs, Son (expiation) and Bodn (offering), contained the poetic mead (wind) which had been compounded from honey and Kvasir's blood. Whoever drank of this brew became a poet. The three vessels were stolen by Suttung. When Odin seduced Suttung's daughter Gunlad, she permitted the god to sip from each vessel, but he drained all three. Later in Asgard he disgorged the mead into vats for the gods. A few drops fell to earth; thus a poet sprang up here and there, but only a god could obtain enough to be a great poet. Also the name of the mead, which sometimes is called dwarf's mead. See Fjalar.

ODRUS (ODRAS) In Celtic mythology hero changed by Morrigu, war goddess (storms), into a pool of water.

ODYSSEUS Warrior hero of the Odyssey, Greek epic attributed to Homer. Personification of the toiling, wandering sun. King of Ithaca, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus. For ten years he fought with the Greeks at Troy, and then with twelve ships (mansions of the zodiac) richly laden with spoils he left for home. He was one of the Greeks who had stolen the palladium, statue of Athena, the dawn, which act led to the downfall of Troy. For this and for the later sin of slaying Polyphemus, son of Poseidon, he was harassed and suffered perilous adventures for ten years. They are related in twenty-four books which equate with the transit of the sun through the hours of the

day. His most notable experiences were: 1- Leading his men from the land of lotus-eaters (fairyland of dreams), where they had become oblivious of their past. 2- Escape by calling himself Noman from the country of the Cyclops, pastoral giants (storms), where he had been trapped in the cave of Polyphemus. See Issi, Noman. 3- On the island of Aeolus he was provided with winds. 4- In the land of the cannibal Laestrygonians, who destroyed all the ships of the fleet save one, Odysseus and some of his followers escaped. 5- On the island of Aeaea the moon-goddess Circe cast enchantments which turned his men into swine. Odysseus avoided their fate and by Circe became the father of Agrius and Telegonus. He caused his men to be returned to their former shape. 6- He descended into Hades to discover from Tiresias his way home. There he conversed with dead heroes and with his mother Anticlea. 7- He escaped the sirens. 8- His ship passed between Scylla and Charybdis. 9- On the island of Thrinacia his surviving companions slew the sacred cattle (fertile clouds) of the skies, and all but Odysseus was killed. 10- On Ogygia, a paradise, he remained for seven years with Calypso. 11- The raft on which he left was wrecked on the island of Scheria, where he was found by Nausicaa (dawn), who led him to her father Alcinous, who loaded him with gifts (fertility) and provided him with ships (clouds) and equipment (wind) for his return to Ithaca. 12- Disguised as a beggar he remained unrecognized except by his dog Argos and his old nurse, who identified him by a wound. When a child he had been bitten on his leg by a boar. Telemachus, the young sun, was absent, searching for him. He found Penelope surrounded by suitors. In a bow and arrow contest he rewon his wife and killed all his rivals, an incident which probably incorporates a sacred king's refusal to die at the end of his term of office. Compare Arjuna.

Odysseus was a resurrected god, one who had visited the underworld and returned. He served those meaner than himself, he was the owner of poisoned arrows (scorching, death-dealing rays), he had a leg wound, his dog Argos was white and shining, his face when washed after his travails was gleaming, all sun attributes. He was the universal man, cowardly, crafty, cruel, generous, mean, mocking, naive, thinking, valiant; he was truly Noman, a personification of the soul, the Light or God within man. He was one long absent from his native land and, while longing for that land, lingering to enjoy his adventures. His return may incorporate the refusal of a sacred king or priest to die at the end of his term of office. Under the circumstances he would return in disguise and dispose of the candidates for his office (wife's suitors) at the time of his customary abdication or sacrifice. See Sacred king under King. In the Circe incident he may have been a male who trespassed into a woman's realm. Compare Endymion, Hylas. The incident in which he outwitted Polyphemus equates with that of David and Goliath. In Latin the name is Ulixes (Ulysses).

Odyssey. A long and perilous journey. A name formed from Odysseus. It means adventures or things of Odysseus. James Joyce adapted the Homeric epic as the framework of his Ulysses, which presents the events taking place in the lives of the three

leading characters, Leopold Bloom, his wife Molly, and Stephen Dedalus, during an average twenty-four hours in Dublin.

OEDIPUS (OIDIPODES, OIDIPOUS) Literally, swollen feet or man who knew the riddle of the feet. In Greek mythology son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. When an oracle predicts he will slay his father the child is left to die on Mount Cithaeron. A Corinthian shepherd finds him with his feet pierced and bound. In some accounts he is set adrift in a chest. He is adopted by Polybus and Merope, king and queen of Corinth. Hearing the prophecy and believing Polybus to be his father, he leaves Corinth. On the road, in a quarrel, he kills a stranger, who is Laius. He then solves the riddle about the feet of man propounded by the Sphinx which is devastating Thebes and breaks the Sphinx's power. As a reward he is given Jocasta for his bride and made king of Thebes. By Jocasta he fathers Antigone, Eteolcus, Ismene, Polynices. A plague ravages Thebes, and an oracle declares that the city can be cured only with the banishment of Laius's murderer. Oedipus searches for the killer until the seer Tiresias reveals the truth. Jocasta commits suicide, Oedipus puts out his eyes and, accompanied by the faithful Antigone, roams about in misery until one day at crossroads in the sacred groves of the Eumenides at Colonus he disappears from earth at the sound of a thunderclap. Oedipus, the fatal child, is hero of a time myth which traces the daily or yearly career of the sun. He kills his father, the old year, and marries the dawn from which he had sprung. In youthful, beneficent aspect (morning, spring) he brings fertility; in deadly aspect (midday, summer) he causes drought; his daughter, gloaming, accompanies him after his eyes are blinded, i.e. shrouded by clouds or darkness (late afternoon, autumn). Oedipus Colonus may be an axis deity, a universe pillar, which disappears at the world navel (crossroads). The nails driven into his feet to keep him from crawling correspond to a crucifixion and provide him with a sacred foot. He is one unable to escape the mandates of fate, one who explores the truth which will shatter the structure of his social position and prosperity, who achieves his position by wit, party to incest, patricide, a victim of self-imposed punishment. He resembles Aoshnara, Heracles, Kao Hsin, Krishna, Perseus. The episode with the Sphinx parallels that of Vararuchi and the Rakshasha and is related to medieval tales of ogres, such as Rumpelstiltskin and other supernaturals defeated by the discovery of a secret. His riddle solving typifies release of withheld rain. See Exposed child, Foot, Hobbling, Incest of mother and son, Sphinx.

OEGIR Norse sea deity. Name connected with Ogyes, a variant of Oceanus, degraded into ogre.

OEGISHIALM In Norse mythology helmet of dread worn by Fafnir. Darkness.

OENEUS (OINEUS) Greek agricultural deity, planter of the vine. King of Calydon, husband of Althaea, father of Deianira, Meleager, Tydeus. Because he neglected a sacrifice Artemis sent a boar (winter) to ravage his crops. Meleager (sun) was one of the heroes who killed the boar.

OENGUS (AENGUS, ANGUS, MAC OG) In Irish mythology son of

Dagda by Boann or by Elcmar's wife. Deity of love and spring. His harp (wind) was of gold; all who heard him play followed his sweet music. During the winter Dagda apportioned the sid among the Tuatha De Danann. At the time Oengus was visiting his foster-father Midir (underworld deity), and a mansion for him was omitted. When he returned his father pointed out that all the sid had been given away, whereupon Oengus asked for lodgings. Dagda consented to this; when he reminded Oengus the time was up, Oengus refused to leave, saying he had been granted a day and a night of which time and eternity are composed, and called his mound Brug Maic Ind Oc. In the underworld Oengus had abducted Midir's wife Etain (fertility). The beautiful Caer appeared to him in dreams until he became sick for love of her. He discovered that at the end of each summer she became a swan. He agreed to do likewise, she became his wife, and when in swan form they lived in Drago-mouth Lake. The pig and birds were sacred to him. Gaelic equivalent of Eros, analogue of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. His conflict with Dagda resembles that of Zeus with Cronus.

OENOMAUS In Greek mythology son of Ares; husband of the Pleiad Sterope; father of Hippodamia. King of Pisa in Elis. Warned by an oracle that he would perish by the hand of his son-in-law, he demanded that each suitor should overcome him in a chariot race. Having the magic steeds Phylla and Harpinna all suitors lost or were put to death until Pelops raced him. In that race Hippodamia bribed Oenomaus's charioteer to remove a spoke from it. Agricultural lord, especially of the vine, defeated by scorched earth. Resembles Acrisius.

OENONE (OINONE) In Greek mythology nymph of Mount Ida who was married to Paris of Troy (sun). A vine spirit, daughter of the river god Cebren. She had the gift of prophecy and warned her husband against going to Sparta. When Paris pleaded with her to heal his wounds, jealous of Helen for whom Paris had deserted her, she refused, and relented too late. On the death of Paris she stabbed herself.

OENOPION (OENOPIAN, OINOPION) In Greek mythology father of Merope. When Orion became overly eager in his courtship of Merope, Oenopion put out the giant's eyes. Probably a deity of darkness.

OETAEUS Constellation in the Northern Sky. Named from the mountain on which Hercules died. Also called Hercules.

OETH AND ANOETH Brythonic underworld mansion located in Gower. Site of the bone prison in which Manawyddan imprisoned King Arthur until he was rescued by his cousin Goreu.

OFFENSE In an Italian icon personified by a brutish woman in a rust colored dress covered with tongues. She aims at two dogs which worry a hedgehod.

Offensive breath. Folk legend motif in which an envious courtier tells someone at court his breath offends the king and that, when in the king's presence, he should turn his head away. He tells the king the official or servant turns away because he cannot stand the king's odor; whereupon the king sends a letter to his kiln master ordering him to toss into the fire the first person to arrive and on

a pretext sends his servant to the kiln. The servant lingers or is detained. The caluminator, anxious to see the burning, rushes to the kiln and is slain.

OFFERING In Hebrew a minchah, which is bloodless, as distinguished from a zebah (sacrifice). Cakes baked in an oven, cakes cooked on a frying-pan or griddle, fine flour or meal, first fruits of new corn, honey, incense, salt, unleavened bread, wine, also clothing or rags, which replaced blood sacrifices, were offerings. A portion of everything except the incense was retained by the priest as minister of the Lord.

OG (1) Name interpreted by ancient Hebrews to mean gigantic, long-necked, or he-who-goes-in-a-circle. (2) In the Old Testament king of Bashan defeated by the Israelites under Moses. In rabbinical lore an antediluvian giant saved from the flood by climbing on the roof of the ark. He lived for 500 years before he was slain by Moses. Power of darkness or evil. (2) Name given by Dryden in his Absalom and Achtiophel to the poet Thomas Shadwell, who was tall and fat.

OGDOAD (1) The original Egyptian gods worshiped as the fathers and mothers of the world. See under Eight. (2) In gnostic system a group of eight divine beings or eons, also the celestial regions.

OGHUZ Plunderer and destroyer in legends of the Kshaeta, an ancient Airyano Vaejo (Aryan) kingdom in central Asia. Probably northern tribes which broke up happy settlements (earthly paradises) of early Aryans and drove them into China, Persia, and India; later immortalized as a demon. Parallels Azhi Dahaka.

OGIER THE DANE (HOLGER DANSKE, OLGER) Legendary Danish hero. Son of King Geoffrey. Fairies, among them Morgan Le Fay, attended his birth and bestowed gifts upon him. When a hundred years of age he boarded a ship for Avalon, where his youth was restored, and he became one of King Arthur's knights. Ariosto in Orlando Furioso introduces him as a paladin of Charlemagne in which role he defended France from Heathens. After early exploits in the East he returned with a firebrand, on which his life depended. He entered Kronenberg mountain, where he will sleep until his country's hour of need. Compare Arthur, Meleager.

OGMA (OGHAM) (1) Irish sun deity. God of eloquence, fertility, healing, poetry, prophecy, and war. Son of Dagda; husband of Etain; father of Cairbe, Mac Cecht, MacCool, MacGreine, and Tuirenn. He was made to carry firewood by Bres, a period of darkness in which he served one meaner than himself, but in the battle of Mag-Tured he commanded the Tuatha De Danann and killed Indech of the Fomors. Inventor of Ogma or Ogham characters. Wearer of a lion skin. On coins a nail (ray) projects from one of his eyes. He was called sunny-faced or shining faced and honey-mouthed (Cermait). See Light-hero. (2) Ancient Irish alphabet said to have been invented by Ogma to provide a secret speech for the learned which the uneducated might not read. Used for divination, inscriptions on upright pillar-stones or wands (axis or sun emblems), and for other religious purposes. Each letter, probably

constructed from tree runes, was identified as a tree in the forest (alphabet). See Alphabet, druidic.

OGMIOS (OGMIUS) Gaulish god of eloquence. Worshiped in the 2nd century. Represented as an old man followed by a multitude, which he leads by an almost invisible gold chain fastened from his lips to their ears. His countenance, turned toward his captives, is smiling. He wears a lion skin and carries a club and bow, a sheath hangs from his shoulders. Eloquence is the strength through which he accomplishes his feats; he is old because speech shows itself best in old age; the chain represents the bond between an orator's tongue and enraptured listeners. Counterpart of Ogma. His appearance suggests that of Hercules.

OGRE (OGER) In fairy tales a monster which devours a mortal. A human being likened to such a monster. In central Europe probably originally a northern or foreign deity. A name probably borrowed from the Spanish ogro and related to the Italian orco (demon) and Latin orcus (abode of the dead). It may be a debased form of Oegir.

Ogre mask. In China called T'ao T'ieh. It represents a water-buffalo head and symbolizes avarice, gluttony.

OGYGIA (OGUGIA) In Greek mythology island of Calypso. The forest around her cave was composed of three trees of resurrection, alder, cypress, and white poplar. Magic island on which Odysseus was shipwrecked; a paradise; navel of the universe. Parallels Avalon.

OGYGUS (OGYGES, OGYGOS) Legendary king of Attica or Boeotia. Sometimes said to be the father of Dionysus. During his reign a destructive flood took place. Name related to Oegir.

Ogygian flood. Prehistoric, primeval, the very aged.

OGYRVRAN (OGYRVEN, OGYRVREN) Brythonic underworld deity. Father of Cerridwen and Gwynhwyvar (Guinevere). He was a giant and owner of a caldron out of which three muses were born. Perhaps an eponymous deity of language, poetry, and the alphabet (ogyrvens). He was a patron of bards, and his name breaks down into ocurvran, meaning evil bran or raven, the bird of death. Also called Leodegrance.

OHARAI A purification ceremony held in Japan in December.

O-HIGAN Japanese ceremony held at the spring and autumn equinoxes. Visits are made to family cemeteries to honor ancestors. Higan means other shore and suggests the river dividing the world of the living from that of the dead.

OHIO Flower emblem: Scarlet carnation; motto: Imperium in Imperio (Government within Government); nickname: Buckeye. Ohio, from the Indian word for beautiful, is cognate with Io, Iowa.

OH-MAGA-TSUMI Japanese great evil spirit, chief of the maga-tsumi, wicked spirits who comprise the hosts of Susa-no-wo as storm deity.

OHNIVAK Slavic bird of fire. Resembles the phoenix.

OHOBARAI Japanese ceremony for the expiation of offenses by casting off or drowning clothes or clothed figures or rags as sub-

stitutes for humans. Compare Taschlikh.

OHODOWAS Iroquois johaoh or dwarfs who lived in the earth and kept underworld creatures in their proper place.

OHO-GE-TSU-HIME Japanese food goddess; one of the faces of Futa-na Island.

OHO-IWA-DAIMYOJIN Japanese god of the rock. Venerated as helper of women in labor.

OHO-TO-NO-JI-NO-KAMI and OHO-TO-NO-BE-NO-KAMI Japanese Elder-of-the-Great-Place-Deity and his younger sister-wife Elder-Lady-of-the-Great-Place-Deity. A pair of the seven divine generations, primal deities born without progenitor. Personifications of incipient earth.

OHO-USU Literally, Great-Foot-Pestle. Son of the legendary Japanese Emperor Kei-Ko; twin brother of Wo-usu (Little-Foot-Pestle). Oho-usu was sent by his father to bring Ye-hime and Oto-hime, sister of great beauty, to the capital. Instead he married them himself and sent two other girls to court, giving them his wives' names. The emperor, aware of the substitution, would not marry them, and they died of sorrow. Probably a spring earth deity in a fertility legend.

OH-YAMA-TSUMI In Japanese mythology Great-Mountain-Possessor, father of Sengen Sama, goddess of Fuji-yama.

OIAGROS Greek river god. Generally said to be the father of Orpheus.

OIL Consecration, gladness, light, peace, plenty, property, prosperity. That which is cunning, shrewd, smooth, soft. Anciently used for anointing the living and the dead. Christian emblem of the grace of God. Attribute of Saint Walburga. One of the four libations offered by the Greeks, the others being honey, milk, water.

Burn the midnight oil. Study late at night, overstudy.

Oil lamp. Philosophy.

Oil of birch. A flogging; supposedly a lubricant to good conduct.

Oil with wick. Hospitality, light, study.

Pour oil upon troubled waters. Mollify; from the tranquilizing effects of oil upon rough waters.

Strike oil. Attain sudden riches or success.

OILEUS In Greek mythology an Argonaut. Father of Ajax the Lesser.

OILIOIL (OLUM) In Irish mythology: (1) Same as Ailill. (2) Second century legendary king of Munster; a poet. Husband of Sadhbh. Agricultural hero. From his stock is traced all leading Munster families.

OIN Same as Ain.

OINTMENT Cohabitation, heroism, hospitality, love, luxury, medication, perfume, valor.

OISIN (OSSIAN) Literally, little deer. Third century Irish hero. Son of Fionn and the deer-goddess Sadhbh; brother of Fergus; father of Oscar. Bard who narrated the adventures of the Fianna. Except for his cousin Caolite, the swift footed, he was the only great Fenian to survive the battle of Gabhra, and he survived because, while the battle was being fought, he permitted Niamh to

lure him to Tir na nOg, a paradise. Although he thought he had remained but a short time, when he returned to his home, his old comrades were dead, for he had been gone three centuries. Christianity had come to the land. Niamh had provided him with a steed for the journey and had made him swear not to let his feet touch soil. While trying to help a man his foot slipped and touched the ground, and he turned into a blind old man, whom Saint Patrick aided. At the end of his life he saw in a vision a stag pursued over waters by a white hound with red ears. The stag was his soul, the hound was death. A sun hero, he visited the underworld (set) and returned (rose). See Divine-human marriages, Light heroes.

OIZYS Corroding care. Greek abstract deity.

OJIN Legendary emperor of Japan, postumous son of Chiu-ai by Jingu. He conquered Korea while an unborn infant. Deified first as a Shinto god of war, then as a Buddhist god of war under the title Hachiman Daibosatsu. Also called Homuda.

O. K. All correct. Possibly from the humorous spelling oll korrect, from Choktaw Indian okeh (it is so), or from Middle English hoacky (last load of the harvest).

O-KAMA-SAMA Shinto god of the rice pot.

OKAME AND HYOTTOKO In Japanese legend a homely but good woman, a woman with a puffed-up face, and a man with one eye smaller than the other and other features that give him a comic appearance. To be called Okame and Hyottoko is an insult in a good-natured sense. Masks of these figures are used as good-luck charms.

OKAS Algonquin for mother. Allied to ohke, meaning earth. Both are from a root signifying to come out of. See Osh.

OKI Huron Indian indweller; owner or power of an animal, person, or thing. Spirit which dominates the forces of nature. Likewise the idol which keeps watch over the dead. Also called Kiousa. Cognate with Inua, Manitou.

OKIKURUMI Ainu first ancestor of mankind. Differs from Adam in that he descended from heaven, his mother being the earth or elm goddess Chikisani and his father the sun-god, younger of two brothers who ruled heaven, and also called Okikurumi. Other names by which he is known are: Ainu-rak-kur (man smelling of the Ainu), Aeoina Kamui (our hereditary god), Pon Okikurumi (younger or smaller Okikurumi).

OKITSUHIKO Shinto god of the caldron. Also called Kudo-no-kami.

OKITSUHIME Shinto god of the saucepan. Also called Kobe-no-kami.

OKKIS North American Indian amulets; aspects of tutelary spirits appealed to in times of disaster.

OKLAHOMA Flower emblem: mistletoe; motto: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Ever Conquers); nickname: Sooner.

OKOLNER Literally, not cool. Norse region where no frost exists and where, after Ragnarok, the giants have an ale hall called

Brimer. Presumably a volcano in frost regions.

OKOZE In Japan small fish carried by hunters and fishermen as good luck charms.

O-KUNI-NUSHI (OHO-KUNI-NUSHI-NO-KAMI) Japanese earth ruler, protector against smallpox, thunder god. He rides a bronze horse once a year and any humans he meets while on the journey will turn into dogs. When Susa-no-wo descended into the land of roots O-Kuni became ruler of Idzumo. Ninigi dispossessed him; O-Kuni, becoming a god of medical arts and sorcery, dispossessed Susa-no-wo. A myth typifying the birth-death cycle. While ruler of the hidden world he was lord of the Ujikami (ghosts of old rulers), and he prevented evil spirits from harming living persons. While Susa-no-wo was asleep he tied Susa's beard, kidnaped Suseri-bime, Susa's daughter, and made off with Susa's three great possessions, a bow and arrow, harp, and sword. As punishment he was placed in the snake house, but his bride supplied him with a scarf with which he kept the snakes from biting him. He also went to accomplish various labors which correspond to those of Apollo, Heracles, and Theseus. In one legend he was burned when he caught a scorched stone his brothers rolled to him. Nursed by two goddesses he returned to life as a beautiful youth, exemplifying death of the earth in winter and rebirth in spring. With the name Yachihoko-no-kami (god-of-eight-thousand-spears) he was a male equivalent of Cinderella and famous for his amours. He acted as porter to his brothers when they went wooing. His beauty, honesty, and modesty charmed a maiden who rejected all the brothers and expressed a desire to marry him. Thus he was a deity of love and marriage. He combined with Daikoku to become a god of wealth and one of the Shichi Fukujin (seven gods of happiness).

OKU-THOR Literally, wagon Thor. In Norse mythology, Thor who journeyed in thunder storms.

OL In Arthurian romance clever companion of Arthur. He possessed marvelous powers of tracking and accompanied Arthur on the hunt for the boar Twrch Trwyth. Perhaps the wind.

OLAF (OLAV, OOLAF) Masculine name from the Scandinavian meaning forefather, offspring, or heirloom.

OLAG In the Philippine Islands among the Bontoc Igorots a dormitory of unmarried girls; a trial-marriage house.

OLDNESS Malice, venerability, winter.

Old Adam. Evil inherent in man.

Old Bailey. English criminal court. The bailey of a feudal castle was the wall of defense, or main tower, donjon or keep. Resolves into ba-li, i.e. everlasting father; identical with bail, i.e. security.

Old Dog Tray. Proverbial dog in song who is over faithful. Applied to a well-tried but rather tiresome companion.

Old Dominion. Popular name of the state of Virginia.

Old Ephraim. A grizzly bear.

Old flame. A former sweetheart.

Old Glory. Flag of the United States.

Old Grimes. A commonplace old-fashioned gentleman in easy circumstances.

Old Harry. The Devil. Also called Old Bendy, Old Boy, Old Clootie, Old Driver, Old Gentleman, Old Gooseberry, Old Horny, Old Ned, Old Nick, Old One, Old Poker, Old Scratch, Old Serpent, Old Simmie.

Old Ironsides. One notable in battle. From the sobriquet applied to the United States frigate Constitution.

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. Bank of England.

Old Line state. Maryland.

Old man. Old year. In fertility processions the representative of the vegetation deity in an unproductive state. Dream significance: happiness in family.

Old Man Coyote. Crow Indian creator deity; trickster-transformer.

Old man of Crete. A statue representing humanity in its successive stages. Dante describes it as having a head of gold, arms and chest of silver, torso of molten brass, legs of iron, and a right foot, on which it places its weight, of clay. Inasmuch as mankind since the golden age has been imperfect the statue, except for the head, is split by cracks from which flow the tears of the sinful generations of men. The tears descend into Hades to make the streams Acheron, Cocytus, Phlegethon, and Styx.

Old man of the mountains (Sheikh-al-Jebal). Sobriquet of Hassan ben Sabbah, founder of the order of Assassins, who made the mountain fastness of Lebanon his stronghold.

Old man of the sea. In Arabian Nights story of Sinbad the Sailor an old man who asked Sinbad to carry him across a brook. Once mounted on Sinbad's shoulders he clung until Sinbad contrived to make him drunk. Thus an incubus, any burden or person from which it is difficult to free oneself.

Old Moore. Oracle, prophet, seer.

Old Mortality. An itinerant antiquary. From the character in the novel of this name by Sir Walter Scott. Said to be a portrayal of Robert Patterson, who cleared the moss from the tombstones of the Covenanters.

Old North state. North Carolina.

Old Probabilities. The weather bureau personified, because its forecasts so often contain the word probable.

Old Sol. Humorously, the sun.

Old Testament. Book of the Bible symbolic of destiny, dignity, law.

Old wives' tales. Gossip, unconvincing stories.

Old woman. In fertility processions female counterpart or wife of the old man, the vegetation deity in an unfruitful state. An expression applied to an effeminate, fussy, or timid man.

Old Woman Who Never Dies. Among Mandan (Siouan) Indians the grandmother, earth goddess, giver of two kettles, bowls of earth and sky, which are tribal fetishes.

OLEANDER May 28 birthday flower symbolizing beware. In China symbolic of beauty and grace. In Italian tradition staff of Saint Joseph.

OLELBIS Literally, he who sits above. Among the Copehan tribe of Wintun Indians, by sitting in his sweat house in the sky he escaped the conflagration caused by the theft of flint (lightning). On the advice of his grandmothers he sent the eagle and the humming bird to prop up the sky, and he called upon Kahit, the wind, and Mem Loimis, the waters, and they helped him to quench the fire.

OLGA Feminine name from the Scandinavian through the Russian, meaning holy, gracious queen.

OLIVE March 8 birthday flower symbolic of faith, fecundity, good tidings, honor, hope, long life, liberty, mercy, mirth, peace, perception of divine love, preservation, prosperity, reconciliation, security, supplication, victory, wisdom. Also obesity. Word equating with agave, alive, aloe, Jolyffe, love, Olaf, Olyffe. In China symbolizes autumn, nobility. Award of literary merit. In Christianity sacred to the saints Bernard of Tolomei and Pantaleon. Olive land was one of the names of Egypt and Horus was called child of the olive tree. In Greek mythology Athena struck the ground and an olive tree sprang up. This was adjudged to be a greater gift to mankind than Poseidon's gift of the horse, and the city of Athens was named after her. Sacred to Apollo and Heracles. An olive branch was the highest award to a citizen and the highest prize in the Olympic Games. By Jews an ingredient in the sacred oil of the Tabernacle. An olive branch, symbolic of the drying up of winter floods by the spring sun, appeared in the mouth of the dove sent forth by Noah. In Rome sacred to Jupiter and Minerva.

Olive oil mixed with betony water. Supposedly avoids drunkenness.

OLIVER (OLIVIER) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, alluding to the olive tree. In feminine form, Olivia, Olive. (2) One of the great heroes of Carolingian legend. A favorite paladin of Charlemagne, with Roland he rode by the king's side. His horse was Ferrant d'Espagne and his sword was Hauteclaire. After a life full of notable adventure he perished with his great friend Roland in the battle of Roncesvalles.

A Roland for an Oliver. See Roland.

OLIVINE Gem symbolizing innocent pleasures. Its virtues are modesty and simplicity.

OLLERUS Same as Ull.

OLOFAT (OLIFAT) Caroline Islands god of death. He opposed his father Lukelang, who desired man to be immortal. Mischievous and malicious he gave teeth to the shark. Lord of the deceitful and evil. Parallels Rail.

OLWEN Brythonic May queen, goddess of love and vegetation. Daughter of Yspaddaden Penkawr (Hawthorn); loved by Kulhwch. Associated with the wild apple. Her name signifies she of the white track. See Kulhwch.

OLYMPUS By early Greek poets sacred mountain abode in Thessaly of the gods; later placed in the sky. A wall of clouds protected the palaces on the summit from mortal eyes; its gates were guarded by the Horae. The name is used for any pantheon. See Omphalos.

Olympia. Sacred vale near Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece, with statues and temples of the gods. Site of the Olympic games.

Olympiad. The interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games. Time was reckoned by the festival, which was held in a month corresponding to July.

Olympian. Godlike, majestic. The allusion is to the great gods of Olympus, from whom came benefits to mankind. In contradistinction to the gods of earth and the lower world they were

worshiped in the daytime and their sacrifices were shared with worshipers in a sort of eucharistic feast. Their temples faced the east or rising sun. Generally considered to be twelve; Zeus (Jupiter), the sky and ruler of all the gods; Hera (Juno), his wife; Aphrodite (Venus), love; Apollo, sun; Ares (Mars), war; Artemis (Diana), moon; Athena (Minerva), wisdom; Demeter (Ceres), earth; Hephaestus (Vulcan), metal worker; Hermes (Mercury), wind; Hestia (Vesta), hearth; Poseidon (Neptune), sea. Demeter, Hestia, and Poseidon sometimes are excluded, and Asclepius (Aesculapius), healer; Dionysus (Bacchus), vine; and Heracles (Hercules), strength, are included. Demeter, Hephaestus, and Poseidon, who also had abodes in nether regions, were worshiped at night and their sacrifices were entirely consumed, no part went to the priest.

Olympic Games. Greatest of four sacred festivals in ancient Greece. All differences were forgotten and all states united in the festivities, which commenced with sacrifices and included racing, wrestling, and other contests. It lasted for five days, and concluded with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors, who were garlanded with olive leaves.

OM (AUM) (1) Word root meaning sun. Appears in home, homo, etc. (2) A mystic ejaculation representing the name of the supreme being; uttered by Hindus on solemn occasions of invocation to Brahm. Used as a talisman. See Aum. (3) In modern occultism the spiritual essence; absolute good and truth.

Om mani padme hum. Literally, Om, the jewel (of creation) is in the lotus, amen. Famous six syllable formula. Most powerful mantra known to northern Buddhists. Charm for religious purposes. First words taught to a child, the last uttered on the death bed. It is addressed to Padmapani (Avalokita), and its utterance is believed to convey the reciter directly to paradise ending the cycle of rebirths. It has many meanings; its most popular is that the lotus signifies universal being and the jewel the individual being of the worshiper. Used in yoga system to express the union of spirit and matter, of the male and female. Followers of Bon repeat it in reverse.

OMACATL The Aztec god Tezcatlipoca as god of good cheer and lord of banquets.

OMADHAWN (OMADAWN, OMADHAUN) A term of abuse signifying madman, simpleton, from Old Irish. The first two syllables yield sun struck; the last equates with the Old English awen (frenzy).

OMAMORI Japanese Buddhist good luck charm; amulet giving divine protection. Usually made of white paper on which a few words of blessing are printed.

OMAR Masculine name from the Arabic, meaning the better. Akin to amor and Homer.

OMBROPHORE Greek soothsayer who foretold rain.

OMECIUATL (CITLALINICUE) Aztec twofold lady. Female power of generation. With Ometecutli she dwells in Omeyocan, place of the twofold.

OMEGA Twenty-fourth and last letter of the Greek alphabet. Figuratively, the end, the last. Symbolizes the cosmic rope which

holds all things together. The great O or world egg of Orphic mysteries. Equivalent of English long O.

Alpha and Omega. Beginning and end, the first and last.

OMER Hebrew measure of capacity; also the sheaf brought to the tabernacle on the second day of Passover.

OMETECUTLI (CITLALLATONAC) Aztec twofold lord. Male power of generation. With Omeciuatl he dwells in Omeyocan, place of the twofold. In Toltec belief ruler of heaven and earth and procreator of all life.

OMETOCHTLI Literally two rabbits. Aztec pulque god killed by Tezcatlipoca, thus a resurrected god. He was an agent of the drunken man's mischief. Parallels Bacchus.

OMEYOCAN Aztec place of the twofold. Abode of Ometecutli and Omeciuatl. From here the souls of babies, carrying the fates assigned to them, descended to mortal birth.

OMIT'O-FO Chinese Buddhist name for Amitabha. Name recited as the beads of the rosary are counted. For Nirvana, Omit'o-fo substituted redemption by faith and immortality in a blessed realm where souls are born again. He dwells in Hsi T'ien.

OMO-DARU-NO-KAMI In Japanese mythology older brother and husband of Aya-kashiko-ne-no-kami (awful or venerable-lady-deity). His name means perfect-exterior (or face) deity. Together they were a pair of the seven divine generations and represented the gradual progress of creation.

OMOHI-KANE-NO-KAMI Japanese deity thought-includer.

OMORKA (OMOROKA) Babylonian female ruler of primeval monsters. Identical with Tiamat.

OMPHALE In Greek mythology the Lydian queen whom Heracles served for three years to expiate for the murder of Iphitus. While her slave he wore female garb, spun wool, and performed other menial female tasks. She wore his lion's skin and wielded the club. The attractive masculine queen and Heracles were lovers. See Androgynous deities.

OMPHALOS Deity throne, especially of the earth mother. Hub, navel, yoni. Symbolizes divinity, order, peace, tranquility. Altar of conical stone in the temple at Delphi supposedly marking the navel of the earth. The spinning wheel at which Heracles labored was an omphalos, as was the sanctuary where Orestes took refuge. Resolves into om-phallus, i.e. the resistless shafts or arrows of enkindling light. Olympus is a corruption of omphalos, which is derived from the Egyptian Ompha-el, sacred mountain, oracle of the sun god. See Caer Sidi.

OMUMBOROMBONGO Tree out of which, according to Bushman tradition, came the first man and woman and first oxen.

ON (AUN) (1) Word root meaning one, sun. Appears in Haakon, Oannes, Solomon. Vowels are interchangeable. (2) Sacred city in ancient Egypt. Seat of solar worship. Also known as Eun, Un. Called Heliopolis by the Greeks.

ONAN In the cabala his sin corrupted the earth as well as man and caused the deluge.

ONATAH Iroquois corn spirit. Daughter of Eithinoha, earth. When she went in search of refreshing dew she was seized by the spirit of evil and imprisoned until Sun discovered her and guided her back to the fields. Analogue of Persephone.

ONCHESTUS Greek sea and fertility god; son of Poseidon.

ONDOUTAETE Huron Indian deity called on for aid in war. During the chase called Aires-kouy Soutanditemr.

ONE The Absolute, cosmos, creation, godhead, infinite, masculinity, supreme deity, synthesis, unity. Typifies the primal will which eternally creates and sustains the universe. By mystics called the pioneer and assigned to the First Great Cause. It corresponds to the color red, which incites to action; the Hebrew letter aleph; the planet Sun; the zodiacal house Aries, mansion of new life. Its rhythm suggests egotism (destructive aspect), individualism (constructive aspect). It typifies the hidden intelligence. In a cycle or name it denotes change; when not used for achievement its nature becomes ruthless. Its character inclinations are boldness, consciousness, energy, isolation, originality, self-centeredness. In the cabala the world of essence, the Crown, the first Sephira, Eternal Voice, the I Am, Spirit and Word. Among Pythagoreans, being unchangeable, its attribute is reason.

One-eyed. Divine omniscience. An aspect of sun, sky, and sun deities. Horus, Odin, Siva, Zeus have been so portrayed. In sky gods typifies the all-seeing sun. Man-eating giants and monsters, personifying a death-dealing sun, are frequently portrayed as one-eyed. In fable a one-eyed race of ogres, called Arimaspians after Ahrimanes, endeavors to filch hoarded gold (fertility or wisdom) guarded by griffins. To dream of a one-eyed person is a troublesome omen.

One-horse. Minor, small, of inferior capacity or resources.

One way road. Death. Also one way ticket.

ONE HUNDRED Perfection.

One hundred eight. Buddhist number of sins of the flesh.

ONEIROS Greek personification of dreams. Descendant of Nyx. Portrayed as a middle-aged man with two large wings on his back, two small wings on his head.

ONEIS Nymph sometimes said to be the mother of Pan.

ONESIMUS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning helpful, profitable.

ONE THOUSAND Absolute perfection as the cube of ten. In cabalism the conqueror.

ONGON Buriat household spirit worshiped by a family. Images, in animal, bird or human form, which serve an individual, are destroyed on the possessor's death. A famous one, in the form of a human head with hair and beard and rattle around its neck, which supposedly embodies the spirit of a Genghis Khan ancestor, has not been destroyed. By the Altai called kurmes, by certain Turks called tyus. Resemble lares.

ONI (1) Demon of Japanese folklore. Nether world being manifested in disease and wickedness on earth. He may be the spirit of a dead man. Represented in art with a flat face, a

mouth that stretches from ear to ear, three eyes, and horns. An oni has three toes, three fingers, wears a tiger skin loin cloth, and carries a rod of sharp spikes. He is fond of interfering in human affairs, but is easily baffled by simple incantations or charms, which bring on a display of irritation that makes him look ridiculously comic. When his horns are cut off he becomes tame. (2) Leader of the onis; ruler in Naraka.

Oni-bi. Japanese demon fire.

ONION Oneness, primal cause, unity. Eternity, immortality, the universe, suggested by its veil after veil. To dream of one is good luck. An onion under the pillow on Saint Thomas's eve is said to bring dreams of one's future spouse. A crop of thick-skinned onions is a sign of a severe winter. Among the druids and ancient Egyptians a deity emblem. In early England used for divining purposes. In southern United States carried on the left side to ward off disease and burned in a fire to bring good luck.

ONITSU-NU Japanese beach-field-master. Grandson of Susano-wo, sea and storm god. He enlarged the province of Idzumo by pulling with a rope land from Korea.

ONK (ONKH) Same as Ankh.

ONLY BEGOTTEN Epithet of Christ. Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

ONNIONT Huron great serpent. It had a sharp horn or magical jewel head which, when cut off, brought good luck to the possesor.

ONO Society Islands primeval deity. Sound, which evolved from Atea, light. Destroyer of Mutuhei, silence. See Tanaoa.

ONOGORO (ONOKORO) In Japanese mythology the self-curdling or self-condensed. Island formed by Izanagi and Izanami when they stirred the primeval brine with the jewel-spear. Compares with Delos.

ONO-NO-KOMACHI In Japanese legend one punished with solitary years for pride; also one exemplifying the transitoriness of physical beauty and the futility of pride. A beautiful flower maiden, she was so vain, she met with ill fortune in love. She left the court and lived as a recluse. When she died no one buried her, and her corpse remained exposed to the weather.

ONO-NO-YORIKAZE In Japanese legend a lover whose mistress believed he had abandoned her and committed suicide. Yorikaze grieved so bitterly for his mistress he committed suicide and was buried beside her. Out of her grave patrina grew; out of his grew miscanthus, and ever since the two grasses, symbolizing eternal devotion, are rarely found apart.

ONTO AND BONTO Finno-Ugric husband and wife gods of evil. See Staka Pas.

ONYX August birthstone. Symbolic of clearness, dignity. Its sentiment: conjugal felicity. Dream significance: happy marriage. Ancient lapidaries cut to reveal an eye as a charm to protect wearer from all dangers. Dispeller of nightmares. Provider of fearlessness. Adorned breastplates of travelers and warriors. On the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest assigned to the tribe of Ephraim (or Joseph).

By occultists assigned to the tribe of Dan.

Black onyx. Valued for rosaries as it was believed to restrain the passions, strengthen spiritual impulses, and inspire deep devotion.

Carnelian onyx. In the language of gems: Distinction lies before you.

OOP Word root meaning disk, eye, or hoop. Root of sloop.

OOROORAKE Cry of the fiends of Hell to hail Lucifer on Walpurgis night. Cognate with eureka, hurrah, hurray, all of which may be resolved into fire of the great A (sun).

OP Word root meaning eye. Interchangeable with ap, ip, ob. Appears in Ethiopia, Europe, hope, optics.

OPAL October birthstone governing Libra. Symbolic of confidence, happiness, hope, innocence, prayer, tender love. Sentiment: pure thoughts; virtue: increases faithfulness. Dream significance: provides great possessions. Ancients believed it brought success to the wearer, giving prophetic ability as long as it was used for unselfish ends; any attempt to use it to injure another doomed the wearer. Its occult powers intensified if worn by one born under its sign; otherwise it causes ill luck. Those born under its sign are said to be adventurous, poets, and will be prolific in progeny.

Fire opal. In the language of gems: Adversity cannot crush you.

Jasper opal. Symbolizes humility.

Moss or wood opal. In the language of gems: I value your approval.

OPE Norse torture demon. Personification of hysteria.

OPEN BOOK Intellectual attainment.

Opening of Mouth and Eyes. Name of a burial ceremony performed in the tombs of kings in ancient Egypt to enable the dead monarchs to see and taste and enjoy the offerings buried with them and to recite the correct formulas on their underworld journeys. The rite was part of a general reenactment of the Osiris myth of death and regeneration, and the dead were believed to be brought to life again by it.

Open Sesame. A key to a mystery or that which acts like magic in obtaining admission, a favor, or recognition. From the magical conjunction which opened the robber's cave in the story of Ali Baba in Arabian Nights.

OPHANIM In the Old Testament the wheels of the cherubim. Also a class of angels in the Book of Enoch. In the cabala the celestial wheel.

OPHEL Hebrew name meaning hill. Anciently a quarter of Jerusalem adjacent to the temple. It appears to have been enclosed by a wall and fortified.

OPHELIA (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning serpent marsh. (2) In Shakespeare's Hamlet one who is innocent and lacks the ability to cope with life's problems.

OPHIOGENES A legendary race of ancient Troy whose touch supposedly cured snake-bite. The founder of the race was said to have been transformed from a serpent into a man. Snake charmers. Compare Psylli.

OPHION In Greek mythology

king of the Titans. Great cosmic snake, parent of the Orphic world-egg. With his wife Eurynome ruler of Olympus until dethroned by Saturn and Rhea. From Ophion's teeth the Pelasgians were born.

OPHIR The country from which King Solomon obtained gold and precious stones. Its location is not known, and it variously is located in Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, or Malacca. By extension any land of fabulous wealth.

OPHIS (OPIS) Greek for snake. Equates with Apis, sacred Egyptian bull; with apse, altar end of a church, and with aves. Root of Ophelia, Sophia, sophos.

Ophite (Ophitae). One of a 2nd century gnostic Christian sect which worshiped the serpent as a symbol of divine wisdom.

OPHIUCHUS Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Serpens, Serpentarius, Serpent Holder. Depicted as a man grasping the serpent. By ancient Greeks revered as Asclepius, the healer.

OPHRYS May 5 birthday flower symbolizing disgust.

OPINION In an Italian icon portrayed as a well dressed woman appearing to be daring and bold. Wings on her wrists and shoulders help her to fly to express herself.

OPOCHTLI Mexican god of fishing and bird catching.

OPPOSITION Symbolized by a rectangle.

OPS Ancient Italian goddess of plenty. In early times associated with Consus; later the consort of Saturn. Represented as a matron crowned with towers, seated in a chariot drawn by lions. Her festival, the Opalia, was celebrated December 19. As Ops Consivia her festival was August 25. Also known as Berecinthia. Identified with Magna-Mater, Rhea.

OR In heraldry the metal or tincture gold. Represented by a white surface powdered with dots. Symbolic of honor, light, loyalty.

ORACLE Seat of worship of a special divinity who issued commands or revelations; the priest or priestess who supposedly interpreted the words of a deity and gave knowledge of the future. Hence a person of great knowledge or wisdom; a wise saying. Oracles in ancient times were oral; of deities; by dreams, as connected with the sanctuaries of Aesculapius at Rome; of the dead; by signs, as the rustling of leaves at Dodona. Those interpreted by shrine attendants usually were capable of two opposite meanings, thus ambiguity, double talk.

ORANGE (1) Celestial fruit. Symbolic of feminine principle, generosity, infinity, perfection. Eaten as a cure for dispepsia. Word resolving into or-an-je, i.e. golden ever-existent one or golden everlasting sun. In China and Japan fruit of the timeless tree, bringer of good fortune and immortality. See Tajima-mori. In Christian art an attribute of Virgin Mary. In England and Italy oranges were used in witchcraft to symbolize a victim's heart. The victim's name on a paper was pinned to an orange, which was kept in the chimney until the victim died. (2) Color symbolizing fire, flame, health, heat, lust, vigor, wholesomeness. In heraldry called tenne or tawney and represented by lines from

sinister chief to dexter base crossed by horizontal lines. Symbolic of endurance, strength, worthy ambition. Corresponds to the musical tone D natural. By modern astrologists assigned to the sun. The personality traits of those who lean toward orange are: amiability eagerness to attract, gourmet, shallowness, zest for life. In symbology represents the red of passion tempered by the yellow of wisdom.

Orange blossom. January 26 birthday flower signifying chastity, eternal love, fertility. A nuptial flower which must be discarded before it withers or it will bring barrenness. In the language of flowers: You are pure and worthy. Emblem of Florida.

Orange tree. Southern countries.

ORANT In ancient Greek art a female worshiper represented with uplifted arm, palm held as if in prayer. Christian symbol of the church, communication with saints, prayer. In the catacombs a male or female figure represented with hands in the Eastern attitude of prayer. Also typifies the soul of the dead. As the soul is feminine even in a masculine body, painted figures of the dead of either sex were draped in female garments.

ORB Completeness, perfection. Emblem of the earth, sun. Carries the same symbolism as ball and globe, which see.

Crowned orb. Power, royalty.

Orb and scepter. Dominion over the world.

Orb surmounted by cross. Christian dominion over the world.

The Royal Apple = Orb

ORC In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a sea monster that devours mortals.

ORCHID Beauty, charm, femininity, grace, luxury. In the language of flowers: You are a belle; you flatter me. Flower governing the zodiacal Cancer. In China known as lan-hua. Emblem of friendship, harmony, love, numerous progeny, refinement. It is compared to the breath of a beautiful woman and the fame of a great man, and called the ancestor of all fragrance. Japanese flower of summer.

Orchid in a pot. Chinese symbol of friendship with great men.

ORCUS Ancient Italian deity of death. A man dressed as Orcus carried dead gladiators from the Roman arena. Identical with Dis Pater, Pluto. Perhaps the original of ogre of fairy tales. Cognate with the Spanish Huergo. Also the name of the underworld realm of the dead, an impenetrable dark cavity in the center of the earth.

ORDINARIES (HONORABLE ORDINARIES) In heraldry the painted ornaments representing the fastenings or strengthening parts of the shield. The number usually is given as nine: chief, pale, fess, chevron, bend, cross, saltire, pile, quarter.

OREADES (OREADS) Greek mountain nymphs. Fearless hunters they spared no animal. Represented as tall, graceful, and dressed in hunting costume. Echo was an Oread.

OREGON Emblem: grape; motto: The Union; nickname: Beaver, nickname of native: Web-foot.

OREITHYIA (ORITHYIA) Daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, the dawn city. Probably a personification of morning mist. She was carried from the banks of the Ilissus River by Boreas, the north

wind, who ravished her, and she became the mother of Calais and Zetes.

ORENDA Iroquois all pervasive spirit. Indweller, potency, or marvelous companion of each animal, person, or thing. Power which dominates the forces of nature. Likewise the idol which keeps watch over the dead. When maleficent called Otgon. Cognate with Inua, Manitou, Oki.

ORENDIL (AURENTIL) Norse wind deity. See Orvandel.

ORESTES In Greek mythology son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; brother of Electra and Iphigenia. To save him from death at the hands of Clytemnestra (moon goddess) and her lover Aegisthus (darkness), Electra placed Orestes (spring sun) in the care of his uncle Strophius, at whose court Orestes and his cousin Pylades became fast friends. When Orestes grew to manhood he returned to Mycenae, where he murdered his mother and her paramour to avenge their murder of his father. For the crime of matricide he was pursued by the furies until he finally landed on the Taurian coast, where all strangers were sacrificed to Artemis by the priestess, his sister Iphigenia. Pylades volunteered to die in his place, but Iphigenia, discovering Orestes to be her brother, fled with them. Eventually Orestes was purged of his sin by Apollo, and became king of Mycenae. His flight typifies the descent of the sun each night into the underworld to be reborn (cleansed). Compare Alcmaeon, Light hero.

Orestes and Pylades. Inseparable friends, probably with a romantic attachment. Heroes of a light myth. Cognate with Damon and Pythias.

ORGAN A musical instrument which, in Christian tradition, typifies praise of God.

ORGIA In Greek antiquity nocturnal secret rites which honored various deities, especially Dionysus. A winter festival in which the maenads engaged in ecstatic dances to magically stimulate spring growth. At first intoxication by wine was not a part of the ritual; later it lost its solemn connotation and became synonymous with licentious mass intoxication. By extension a debauch, any wild or wanton revelry.

ORGOGLIO In Spenser's Faerie Queene the arrogant giant or man of sin who beat the Red Cross Knight and cast him into prison. Arthur rescued the knight and killed the giant. Orgoglio typifies the tyrannical power of the Roman church. First Arthur cut off his left arm, i.e. Bohemia; then he cut off the giant's right leg, i.e. England.

ORGON In Moliere's Tartufe a credulous man imposed upon by Tartufe, a religious hypocrite.

ORIANA (1) Feminine name from the Latin through Old French, meaning rise. (2) Frequently given to heroines of English literature. In Beaumont and Fletcher's The Woman Hater a tantalizing woman. In madrigals a sobriquet of Queen Elizabeth I extolling her loveliness and purity.

ORIFLAMME (ORIFLAMB, ORIFLAMBE) Literally, gold flame. A royal flag or glorious symbol, usually of red and gold. In heraldry a blue banner charged with gold fleur-de-lis. The early royal ensign of France and the banner of the Abbey of Saint Denis were so called.

ORIGEN An Alexandrian Greek church father of the 3rd century. He coupled woman with the deadly temptations and became a self-made eunuch. By some called a heretic.

ORIGINAL SIN In Adam typifies disobedience which brought death into the world. In Roman Catholicism the innate depravity considered to be mankind's heritage from Adam.

ORIGIN OF LOVE In an Italian icon personified by a young beauty holding a mirror exposed to the sun and setting fire to a flambeau in the other hand. A winged cupid stands beside her. A ribbon with the motto, "Sic in Corde Facit Amor Incendium," floats from the mirror.

ORI-HIME (WAKAHIRUME) Japanese dawn maiden who harmonizes the day. Weaver damsel, whose lover is Kengiu. Analogue of Aurora, Chih Nu, Penelope.

ORILLO In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso a magician whose life depends on a single hair.

ORIOLE Happiness. In China called huang-ch'iao and, in art, associated with the chrysanthemum.

ORION (OARION, URION) (1) Greek sun hero. Hyrieus, king of Hyria in Boeotia, was without an heir when visited by Zeus, Poseidon, and Hermes. In return for his hospitality, when he requested a son, the three gods urinated on an oxhide, which they instructed Hyrieus to bury. At the end of ten months the child Orion was brought up from the earth. In other legends he was the son of Dionysus and Demeter. Orion grew into a giant of great beauty. He offered violence to Merope (or Aero), daughter of King Oenopion, who blinded him. An oracle told him to regain his sight he must travel eastward, and he waded the Aegean Sea (entered the underworld for the night), guided by the blacksmith Cedalion, supplied by Hephaestus. Regaining his sight (rising at dawn) he lived as Artemis' huntsman. When he made love to Eos, he was slain by Artemis and transformed into a constellation. In another version he boasted he could conquer any animal and, to punish him, a scorpion sprang out of the earth and bit his foot, causing his death (sinking). His hound was Sirius, who marked the time of yearly drought. He wore a lion's skin, emblem of the wild beasts he slew, and carried a club, his weapon. (2) The most magnificent of all constellations. Represented on charts by the figure of a man wearing a belt formed by three bright stars and a sword formed by three bright stars. Also called Giant or Great Hunter. The Babylonians called the constellation the faithful shepherd of the heavens and identified it with Tammuz. Among the Buriats he was a hunter born of a cow with a human head. He pursued three stags and as he shot his arrow the heaven god lifted him into the sky, placing his arrow below him. Appealed to by hunters.

ORLANDO A Christian hero in medieval romances. Italian form of Roland, the most celebrated of Charlemagne's paladins.

Orlando's horse. Brigliadoro (golden bridle).

Orlando's ivory horn. Olifant, once the horn of Alexander the Great. It could be heard for twenty miles.

Orlando's sword. Durandana or Durindana. It once belonged

to Hector.

ORLE In heraldry a bearing classed as a subordinate consisting of a narrow border close to the edge of a shield. In Scotland an emblem of preservation or protection. Also called tressure.

ORM Word root. From the Hebrew meaning prudent, ready-witted, wise, and from Teutonic for serpent. Appears in Ormsby, worm, etc.

ORMET In Norse mythology a river in Helheim. One of the rivers through which the dead pass and through which Thor wades when he goes to the lower Thingstead.

ORMOND Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning ship's ornament.

ORMUZD (AHURA MAZDA, ORMAZD, ORMUZ, OROMAZDEZ) Zoroastrian wise creator of all good things. Supreme being, deity of light, guardian of mankind. Opposed to Ahriman, the evil or dark principle. With Ahriman he sprang from eternity. In another version Ahriman was the offspring of a moment of doubt on the part of Ormuzd, in whom coexisted the polar opposite principles, Spenta Mainyu (positive good) and Ahriman (negative evil). Ormuzd presided over the world for 6,000 years and Ahriman for 6,000 years alternately in the manner of Castor and Pollux. Represented as a bearded man attended by angels; enclosed in a circle. Sacred to him were the bull, cock, dog, and number seven.

Wealth of Ormuz. Diamonds. The island Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, is a mart for precious stones.

ORNAMENT Amulet which protects from disease and evil; badge of honor. Ear and nose rings indicate blood has been offered to a deity for protection; if of gold, emblematic of sun worship; if of silver, of moon worship. In Mexico ear ornaments were talismans connected with the eye and soul, lip ornaments with the heart.

ORO Chief god of the Tahiti. His emblem is a conch trumpet.

ORPHEUS Greek legendary hero with solar and wind attributes. Son of Apollo or the Thracian river deity Oiagros and the muse Calliope. He was a musician, poet, seer, theologian, and reformed the rites of Dionysus Zagreus. With the golden tones of the lyre he invented he tamed wild beasts and birds and moved stones and trees (rain clouds). An Argonaut, he saved his shipmates by playing on his magic lyre as they passed the island of sirens and drowned out the siren's song. When Eurydice, his wife, died Orpheus moved Aides to pity with his music, and the underworld deity consented to release Eurydice on condition Orpheus should not look upon her until they reached the upper world. Just before he stepped out of Hades he glanced back, and she vanished, thus dawn disappears with the full emergence of the sun. The prolonged grief of Orpheus (failure to provide fertility) enraged the Thracian maenads and, while engaged in a Dionysiac orgy, they tore him to pieces, a fate also suffered by Pentheus. The fragments of his body were collected by the muses and buried at the foot of Mount Olympus; his head they threw into the Hebrus River, whence it drifted into the sea, by which it was carried to Lesbos, where it continued to sing and prophesy. His dismemberment probably derives from the Osiris legend. His discoursing head is an analogue of those of Bran and Mimir, and the conception probably had its origin in the ancient practice of skull divination. His irresistible music corresponds to the music of Amphion, Angus, Krishna, and the Pied Piper of Hamelin. His descent into the world of darkness and return parallels that of Izanagi. One who lost his wife because he agreed to conditions he did not fulfil, he resembles Lot's wife, Psyche. His name answers to the Vedic Ribhu.

Lyre of Orpheus. Voice of the wind.

Orpheus of Highwaymen. Sir John Gay, on account of his Beggar's Opera.

Orphic hymns. Songs in praise of the gods attributed to Orpheus. No ancient songs, considered to possess rare merit, have survived. Those extant are 4th century forgeries.

Orphic Mysteries. Esoteric rites practiced by worshipers of Dionysus Zagreus, who claimed Orpheus as their founder. The doctrines incorporated the immortality of the soul and a symbolic incorporation with the deity effected by initiation, which freed the initiate from a cycle of rebirths and transported him immediately upon death to the Islands of the Blessed.

Orphic tablets. Eight funerary tablets of gold inscribed with the tenets of Orphism.

ORSON Masculine name from the Latin, meaning a bear.

ORT In Finno-Ugric belief the soul or shadow, which leaves the body in death or sleep.

ORTHROS (ORTHRUS) Literally, dawn. In Greek mythology offspring of Typhon and Echidna. Hound of Hell; two-headed dog which guarded the oxen (clouds) of Geryon. With Cerberus guarded the gates of Hades. Greek form of the Vedic Vritra.

ORTLIEB In Nibelungenlied son of Etzel and Kriemhild. Killed by Hagen, an enemy of Kriemhild. A light deity, probably spring sun.

ORTYGIA In Greek legends sometimes mentioned as the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. Land of the quail, the earliest bird of spring, thus land of light.

ORVANDEL (AURVANDIL, EGIL-ORVANDEL, ORENDIL) Norse hero with solar and wind attributes. Known as the valiant and sea-wanderer. Mate of Groa, who bore him two sons, Hadding and Svipdag. After the death of Groa, mate of Sith, who bore him Ull. Also the father of Roskva and Thjalfi. His abode was on the borders of Jotunheim, and Thor frequently rested there after his battles with the giants. Orvandel's toe became frozen, and Thor snapped it off and tossed it into the heavens, where it became the constellation Orvandel's Toe (Orion). The Anglo-Saxon's called the constellation Earendel. Possibly identical with Horvendillus, father of Amleth (Hamlet).

ORVILLE Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning serenity.

O-RYU In Japanese legend the spirit of an old willow tree, which was married to a warrior and was parted from him when the tree was cut down.

OSBERT Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and bright.

OSCAR (1) Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and spear, warrior. (2) In Celtic mythology son of Ossian. Slayer of a gigantic terrifying boar, which ravaged fertility. The strongest of all Fenians, his banner, Terrible Broom, was the center of every battle, and never retreated a foot until the battle of Gabhra, at which Oscar slew Cairbre and was slain by him. Probably a sun deity.

OSH Algonquin for father. Allied to ohke, meaning earth. Both from a root signifying to come out of. See Okas.

OSHADAGEA Iroquois dew eagle. Assistant to Hino, his abode is in the western sky.

OSHALA Supreme deity of the Yoruba (Africa).

OSHOSSI Yoruban deity of the forest and chase. His rites have been carried to the New World, and he is worshiped in Brazil and Cuba.

OSHUN Yoruban fresh water goddess. Her cult has been carried into Cuba and Trinidad, where her devotees wear amber beads in her honor.

OSHUNMARE Rainbow serpent of the Yoruba. Also worshiped in Brazil. Counterpart of the Dahomean Aido Hwedo.

OSIER July 30 birthday flower symbolizing frankness.

OSIR Phoenician masculine name meaning husband or lord. Identical with Osiris.

OSIRIS Literally, many-eyed. One of the chief gods of Egyptian antiquity. Lord of Nile vegetation and the autumnal or setting sun; watcher. Son of Qeb and Nut or Hathor; also said to be son-brother-husband of Isis, whom he visited in the form of an inundation, and son-brother of Nephthys, both being celestial cows. Likewise revered as the self-generating one, whose eyes were the sun and moon, with air issuing from his nostrils, and the Nile from his mouth, thus the great male power. Foe of his brother (or son) Set, who yearly slew him, cut up his body into fourteen pieces, which he scattered. Isis recovered all but the phallus, which a fish ate. Binding the pieces with linen (mummy form), she breathed life into his nostrils. In other versions she buried each piece where she found it to distribute his fertilizing powers, or she placed the parts in a coffin that floated down the Nile. Annually he underwent reincarnation in the black bull Apis, thus a resurrected god, an opener of the way. An Abydos inscription refers to Osiris as a moon deity. In the underworld he was located in the seventh division of night, where he was judge of the dead, before whom souls were weighed, and king who governed the increase of crops. Also revered as an axis god, one whose body was placed in or crucified to a tree which denoted his fructifying powers. Born on the right side of the universe (east), he perished on the left. His death was avenged by his son Horus, and Isis and Nephthys lamented for him at the harvest. His worshipers, in annual festivals, also lamented for him at the autumnal close of the productive season. Probably originally a deified king whose worship was associated with agriculture. Later identified with Khentamenti, Ptah, Seker, Serapis. His cult dealt principally with life, death, rebirth, and a future life. Represented as a human with green or black flesh, bearded and wearing the atef crown of Upper Egypt. He was swathed like a mummy with his hands projecting from the wrappings. Also portrayed as a bull. His emblems: ankh, black bull of Apis (night growth or eternity), flail, leopard, open eye, ox, pine cone or tree, shepherd's crook, white pig (day growth or time), wolf. Designated God of Turquoise and Lapis Lazuli. A god torn to pieces, he corresponds to Dionysus; a fecundator of nature, he corresponds to Mithra and Tammuz. See Asar, Bata, Mutilated deity.

Osiris-Apis. A title of Apis in the afterworld. Osiris as judge was called Rhot-amenti.

Ptah-Seker-Osiris. All-father.

OSKI (OSCI) In Norse mythology the wish or will of Odin. Odin as wunsch (wish) god.

Oska-byrr. The wish-winds of Odin. Parallel the winds of Odysseus.

Oska-stein. Wishing stone giving power to Odin. Parallels the Blarney stone.

Osk-mayjar. The wishing maidens or Valkyrie.

OSMOND (OSMUND) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning protection of Jehovah.

OSMUNDA October 28 birthday flower symbolizing dreams.

O-SOMAE Japanese rice cake symbolizing the sacred mirror of Amaterasu, sun-goddess.

OSRIC In Shakespeare's Hamlet a court dandy despised for his affectation.

OSSA (1) In Greek mythology sacred mountain in Thessaly. Separated from Olympus by the Vale of Tempe. (2) Greek deity of Rumor.

To pile Ossa on Pelion. To add difficulty to difficulty; in allusion to the fable that the Titans piled one mountain on the other and rolled both toward Olympus to enable them to scale the abode of the gods, their enemies.

OSSIAN Same as Oisin.

OSTENTATION Symbolized by a bird with borrowed plumes, peacock, turkey.

OSTOWEGOWA Great feather dance of Iroquois Indians offering thanks to the Creator for all gifts, especially crops.

OSTRICH Forgetfulness, good digestion, hard-heartedness, stupidity, timidity. In Arabian and Babylonian art associated with demons, a form of the chaos dragon. In Christian tradition symbolizes one who lays his trust in god, from the bird's supposed habit of burying its eggs in sand and leaving them to hatch themselves.

Ostrich feather. Symbolic of justice, space, truth. Emblem of Maat and Shu.

Ostrich policy. A short-sighted policy, the closing of one's eyes to conditions or dangers to persuade oneself they do not exist; in allusion to the practice attributed to the ostrich of hiding its head in danger, thinking it has concealed its entire body.

OSWALD (OSWOLD) Masculine name from Old English, meaning god and power.

OT Word root meaning hot. Correlative of at, et, which occur persistently in words relating to heat. Appears in hotel.

OTAFUKU Literally, big breasts.

Japanese joyful goddess. Popular name of Ame-no-Uzu-me, which see.

OTAVA AND OTSO In Finnish legend Otava is the bear-god of the Great Bear constellation and Otso, the bear, was born on his shoulders. Otso was given no teeth or claws until he pledged not to commit bloody deeds or violence. Because he did not keep his pledge he may be hunted.

OTGON (OTKON) Iroquois maleficent indwelling power. Beneficent powers are called Orenda, which see.

OTHELLO One who is magnanimous and credulous, but fiery and inflexible; in allusion to the Moor in Shakespeare's Othello, who kills his wife in a jealous rage cunningly instilled into his mind by the deceitful Iago.

OTHERWORLD World to which the soul departs without the body; world of darkness which the sun traverses throughout the night (or winter). In the Occident the otherworlds generally are understood to be Heaven or Paradise, realm of the righteous dead; Hell, realm of eternal punishment; Limbo, eternal abode of those who never had an opportunity to accept the Christian faith; Purgatory, intermediate realm where souls are made fit for Heaven or Paradise by expiatory suffering; also Fairyland, land of magic. Fairylands, which lie at the bottom of wells, beneath rivers, under the sea, deep in forests, inside mountains, on the moon, sun, or constellations, in the clouds, probably have been derived from ancient Pagan lands ruled by a goddess queen.

OTHINUS Odin in a Danish account. Chief of the gods, whose rule extended over Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, but who usually sojourned in Sweden.

OTHRYS In Greek mythology a sacred mountain; seat of the Titans.

OTO-HIME In Japanes mythology youngest daughter of the sea-dragon king. Wife of Urashima-Taro, a mortal. Their marriage ends in separation. See Divine-human marriages, Hiko-hohodemi.

O'TRIGGER, SIR LUCIUS An aggressive fortune-hunter, always spoiling for a fight. From the character in Sheridan's The Rivals.

OTSHIRVANI Mongol hero who, in the form of a Garide bird, killed the giant and evil sea-monster Losy. In Siberian mythology a creator god. Identified with the Buddhist Bodhisattva Vairapani.

O-TSUKI-SAMA Mr. Moon of Japanese mythology. The miscanthus is his emblem.

OTTAR (OTER, OTTARR, OTTER, OTR) In Norse mythology son of Hreidmar; brother of Fafnir and Regin. He was a cunning fisherman who took the form of an otter to rob the sea of salmon and other fish. Loki, while in the company of Odin and Hoener, killed Ottar in his animal form. As a blood penalty Hreidmar exacted from the gods enough Andvarinaut gold to completely cover an otter skin. The famed gold carried the curse of death, and Fafnir murdered Hreidmar for it. The otter skin was a skin of snow; the gold was the sun's rays, which would melt every inch of the covering of winter and permit spring growth to come up from the earth. The

gold brings death because in time fertility dies, i.e. is carried by demons underground. Poetically gold is called Ottar-ransom. Ottar in the form of a boar or horse called Hildisivini was a lover of Freyja.

OTTO Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning rich, and from Old Teutonic, meaning mountain.

OTUKAN Central Asian earth spirit. The country of old Turks worshiped as a deity. Marco Polo called the god Natigai; probably a corruption of the name.

OTUS (OTOS) Literally, pusher. In Greek mythology giant son of Poseidon and Iphimedia; twin brother of Ephialtes. With his brother he attempted to scale Olympus and dethrone Zeus, but was destroyed by Apollo. A wind deity. Together the brothers were called the Aloidae, which see.

OTYGEN Mongolian earth mother.

OURANOS Same as Uranus.

OURE Sacred Greek mountains which Gaea produced by her own inherent power. Sky pillars. In later myths their caves and streams became instinct with nymph life.

OUTIS Literally, nobody or noman. Name assumed by Odysseus to effect an escape from the cave of Polyphemus.

OVAKURU Ancestral spirits of the African Ashanti.

OVAL FORM Symbolizes the earth, the passive principle, the Chinese yin, Greek cteis, Hindu yoni, Japanese in. The miphletzeth image for an Asherah.

OVDA Finno-Ugric evil spirit which dwells in chasms, forests, and ruins of old castles. It appears as either a man or a woman with feet backwards. It can be heard to laugh and clap its hands. It entices people to wrestle and then tickles them to death. If touched under the left arm it becomes powerless. A wind demon. Also called Alvasta, Surali.

OVEN Hospitality, warmth. Dream significance: (alight) ease, abundance; (fire out) distress.

OVERCOMING ONE'S FATE An incident universal in folklore in which fate is overcome by a person's wit in obtaining divine aid or by tricking the deity into giving aid.

OVID Masculine name from the Latin, meaning ram.

OVILLUS Literally, pertaining to sheep. An occasional name for the constellation Hercules, in allusion to his theft of the golden-fleeced sheep (sun-lit clouds) of Hesperides.

OWAIN (SIR OWAIN) In Brythonic legend son of the underworld god Urien and Modron. A light deity. A brother of Mabon the sun god; perhaps another name for Mabon. In Saltry's Descent of Owain called Sir Henry Owain, a knight of King Stephen of Ireland who passed through Saint Patrick's purgatory as a penance.

OWASSE In Menominee Indian legend the bear, chief of underground people, a matche-manito or malignant spirit, no doubt because of his cave-dwelling and hibernat-

ing habits coupled with his formidable strength.

OWEN Masculine name through the Welsh from the Latin Eugenius. Welsh meaning lamb, young warrior.

OWL Meditation, night, silence, wisdom. All-seeing, flesh-eater. Typifies a ghost, messenger of witches. The owl's cry in the vicinity of a house forebodes calamity, death, sickness. Unlucky to shoot. The owl is without known pedigree, thus lacks nobility. Dream significance: ill-luck. In heraldry one who is vigilant and of acute wit. Occult significance: moderation, nondocility, orderliness, unimaginativeness. Attribute of dawn deities. Sacred to Asclepius, Athena, Ketu, Minerva. Algonquin creator of the north wind. Central American Indian master of evil, bringer of infirmities. In Babylonian tradition the owl's voice at night was the spirit of a woman who had died in childbirth crying for her child. Buddhist foe of ignorance, lover of darkness and seclusion for meditation and reflection. Messenger of Yama. In China typifies lack of filial respect. Its voice is that of demons. In Christian crucifixion scenes an attribute of Christ, who sacrificed himself to give light to those in darkness. In scenes of hermits at prayer symbolizes solitude and wisdom. An an attribute of Satan, prince of darkness, typifies deception. Egyptian symbol of death. In England typifies smuggling. In Japan, filial ingratitude. A form of Fukuro, the itinerant monk. Among the Ainu god of villages. In Malay a langsuyar (ghost). In Zoroastrianism the Asho-zushta.

Night-owl. A person who habitually keeps late hours.

Owl-eyed. Purblind.

Owl in an ivy bush. Stupid blunder.

Owl-light. Dusk, twilight.

OX The celestial eye, creator, great heat and light of the sun (interchangeable with bull). Agriculture, conscientiousness, creative energy, endurance, fecundity, fertility, labor, life-power, patience, strength, toil, usefulness, wealth. Also apathy, carelessness, pride, stupidity. Dream significance: (fat) abundance; (mad) quarrel; (stopping) fatal indecision; (thin) bad harvest, failure; (yoked) quiet happiness. In heraldry, magnanimity, valor. Counterpart on earth of Taurus, the heavenly bull, because of its service in the cultivation of the ground. Attribute of the corn spirit. Emblem of the sun, because, like the sun, it toils for the benefit of others. In symbolic illustrations frequently represented as domed (dome = resplendent sun). Emblem of Damona, Jupiter, Merodach, Mithra, Osiris, Susa-no-wo, Thoth. Word cognate with axis (deer). Also called bos, majok. Among Asiatic plains people the animal which dug into the parched primordial earth with its horns until it reached water, from which lakes and rivers formed. In China second of the animals which carry the sun through the twelve terrestrial branches; guardian of the direction north-northeast-east; the hours 1 A.M. to 3 A.M.; the sign Taurus (Ch'ou). Represents Niu. Symbolic of spring; anciently a clay ox was beaten to stimulate the revival of spring. One of the attributes of Christ, who was born among oxen in the stable at Bethlehem, typifying his indefatigable service for mankind, necessary for the Ways of Ascent and the search for Sangraal. Symbolic of those who recognize their masters. Emblem of the evangelist Luke and the saints Sebold and Sylvester. In England called mart and slaughtered at Martinmas. Greek incarnation of the generative powers of Dionysus, the eating of the ox (or bull) being part of the god's cult. Among ancient Hebrews a sacrificial animal. In Iranian mythology a form of Geusha Urvan and of Sarsaok. Symbolic of cloud, rain, storm. In Japan called ushi; second zodiacal animal; Buddhist Zen sect emblem.

Dumb ox. Thomas Aquinas; so called because he was taciturn.

Have the black ox tread on one's foot. Know the meaning of misfortune or sorrow. Be visited by death, in allusion to the sacrifice to Pluto.

Lion-headed ox. Earthly power and abundance.

Moses' ox. One of the ten animals of the Moslem heaven.

Muzzle the ox that treads the corn. Give scant reward for labor, in allusion to a primitive method of threshing.

Ox-god. Apis.

Oxherd. In the East lover of Weaver Damsel. In China called Ch'ien Niu, in Japan called Kingiu, in Korea called Ching Yuh. Also known as cowherd, herdsman. See Ch'ien Niu.

Ox Leg. Name for Ursa Major in ancient Egypt. An ill-omened constellation; monster of the Northern Sky.

Ox skull. Death, mortality. When horned and festooned with flowers used at certain feasts as a reminder of mortality.

Ox yoke. Spiritual authority; also restraint, slavery.

White ox. By Arabs dedicated to the sun. A drove of white oxen frequently attached to the white sun tower.

Winged ox. Saint Luke.

Yoked oxen. Attached to a rick, agriculture; attached to a prairie schooner, emigration. See Ox yoke.

OXEYE DAISY October 29 birthday flower symbolizing an obstacle, disappointment. In the language of flowers: Be patient.

OXOMUCO Aztec first mortal woman created by Quetzalcoatl and Tezatlipoca. Spouse of Cipactonal. Name derived from xomitl (foot). Probably the same as Xmukane, mother of the human race, a name which appears to be Mayan in origin.

OXYLUS In Greek mythology leader of the Heraclidae in their fifth and successful invasion of the Peloponnesus. He had three eyes. Probably a sun deity who felled his enemies with scorching heat. See Third-eye under Eye.

OYAN-DO-NE Seneca Indian east wind deity.

OYSTER Valued as an aphrodisiac. Dream significance: sure and easy profit.

OZEM Hebrew name meaning strength.

OZNI Hebrew name meaning Jah hears.

P

P Sixteenth of a class or series, fifteenth if the letter J is not counted. As understood by mystics the pastoral staff or shepherd's crook. Stands for Pa, Parent or Father, Shepherd of all souls. Denotes precaution, symbol of law of preservation; indicates clarity of vision. Occult significance: dominates success followed by ruin; its period

is for seven years. Character traits: artistic, brave, candid, determined, loyal. Numerical value seven or sixteen. Physical weak spot: brain. Planetary correspondence: Mars. Zodiacal correspondence: Capricorn. Symbolic correspondence: hope. Tarot correspondence: Tower of Babel. Among Hebrew cabalists character traits are: agreeable, brave, honorable. In low form, mind blasted by astral fluid. In medieval Roman notation, 400; with a dash over it, 400,000. Parallels Anglo-Saxon rune peordh, Egyptian hieroglyph for shutter, Greek pi (also related to rho), Hebrew pe (mouth or tongue), Irish pethboc (reed or dwarf elder tree). Interchangeable with b, f, and v. See Alphabet Affiliations, F.

P surmounting twin V's. The labarum.

P surmounting X. The labarum.

PA (1) Primitive word root meaning father. Vowels are interchangeable. Appears in Italian padre, Latin pater, Maori pata, Persian pidar, Sanscrit pitar, etc. (2) Originally meant feeder and protector, not begetter.

PACARINA In Inca mythology dead ancestors, who might intercede with Viracocha for the fulfilment of prayers. Fathers of the Ayllu. Similar to angels.

PACCARI-TAMPU Inca place of birth of Ayar Aucca, Ayar Cachi, Ayar Manco, Ayar Uchu, the four sons (winds) of Sun. Mythical cave from which the first humans emerged. The name means house of morning or mansion of dawn.

PA CHA Chinese god who protects against locusts. Associated with the rites for calling and destroying locusts. He is portrayed with a bird's beak and, in his clawed right hand, holds a magic gourd containing insecticide. He also has a bell. His color is blue-green, his hair red.

PACHACAMAC Literally, earth-maker or world animator. Inca supreme god, a wind deity. Son of Sun and Moon; brother of Con, whom he drove from the land. He changed those created by Con into animals and brutes, and created ancestors of the Inca race, to whom he taught the arts of peace and war.

PACHAD Literally, fear. In cabalistic system a name of Geburah, the fifth Sephira.

PACHAMAMA Inca earth mother. Her festivals, still celebrated in the highlands of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and western Argentina, coincide with the beginning and end of the agricultural cycle.

PACOLET A dwarf in the romance of Valentine and Orson. He owns a winged horse of incredible swiftness, i.e. the wind.

PACTOLUS A stream in Lydia, Asia Minor, known as the river of gold. See Midas.

PADALON Hindu realm of departed spirits. It has eight gates, each of which is guarded by a supernatural.

PADDLES Hard-worker, self-reliance, sturdiness.

Paddles crossed. One whose service to mankind dominated his existence.

Paddles with heart-shaped blades. Large-hearted, sympathetic, with fellow feeling.

PADISHAH (PADSHAH, PADSHAW) From the Persian meaning protecting lord. Title borne by Great Moguls of India, Persian shah, Turkish sultan.

PADLOCKS Inhospitality, possessions, secret, security. In China, when made of peach stones or wood, brass, and silver, symbols of good luck, longevity. Tied to children as amulets to chain them to existence. Emblem of Saint Raymond.

PADMA Buddhist non-tantric symbol, the lotus, which see. The blue lotus is called utpala. Emblem of Avalokitesvara, Manjusri, Padmadakini, Padmaheruka, Padmapani, Padmasambhava, Pandara, Sitatara.

PADMADAKINI Buddhist feminine deity of the air, capable of conferring supernatural powers. Her color is red, her emblems are a khatvanga (ritual wand), padma (lotus), rapala (skull cup). In Tibet called Padma-mkhah-Ngro. See Dakinis.

PADMAHERUKA In Buddhism the Red Herukabuddha, an aspect of Amitabha.

PADMAPANI Buddhist Bodhisattva, whose name signifies lotus bearer, and whose emblems are the kalasa (amrita vase) and padma (lotus).

PADMASAMBHAVA Literally, lotus born. Historical person deified. Sorcerer who defeated the magicians of Tibet and converted Tibet to Buddhism. Compare Aaron. In the 8th century A.D. he left India to found the Nying-ma-pa (Red Cap) sect or Adi-Yoga (tantric yoga) school of Buddhism, which was a fusion of Mahayana and Pon. In legendary account he was self-propagated and pure, spiritual son of Amitabha, born from a lotus to be the son of the childless blind king Indrabhuti. After founding Lamaism and building bSam-Yas, oldest monastery in Tibet, he changed himself into a horse in order to convert people of other lands. He subdued demon kings and she-devils (Tan-ma). Usually shown on a lotus with the khatvanga (magic ritual wand) he invented and a patra (begging bowl). He wears red garments and a peaked cap ending in a vajra (thunderbolt); lappets are over his ears. Frequently shown with his two wives. In Tibet called Chags-med-skyon-brol-ad-ma-dpal or Chha-me-chyon-dol-pe-me-pal.

PAEIVAE (PAIVA) Finnish sun god.

PAEON (PAEAN, PAIAN, PAIEON, PAION, PEAN) (1) Greek god of healing. Used as a surname of Asclepius; sometimes of Apollo. (2) Choral ode originally sung in honor of Apollo as healer or averter of evil, later in honor of Dionysus and other gods. When addressed to Ares sung on going into battle. By extension, any song of joy, praise, or triumph.

PAGAN In Christian conception a heathen, hence one ungodly, irreligious. Represented by a broken column, Pan, satyr, swine.

PAGE Card in the tarot deck symbolizing the body, personal vehicle of a human being. Page of clubs represents the idea of body; of hearts, the pattern of the body; of spades, the processes requisite to the manifestation of the body; of diamonds, the actualized manifestation of the body. Also known as Jack, Knave, Squire.

PAGLIACCI Personifies pro-

logue.

PAGODA Sacred building in countries of the Far East; usually pyramidal in shape and connected with a temple. Anciently built for observation and to mark where sacred relics were interred. Corresponds to Western church tower. Symbolic of hope, inspiration, treasure. In miniature used as a talisman. In China called pao-t'a, in Sanscrit called stupa.

PAH Pawnee Indian moon deity. Appointed by Tirawa to a station in the west to illumine the night. From his union with Sakuru, the sun, a son was born who mated with the daughter of the Morning and Evening Stars and became the father of the human race.

PA-HRA Egyptian primeval deity, probably of chaos or darkness. Father of Ahi.

PA-HSIEN In China the Eight Immortals, legendary protectors of Taoism. Originally identified as rebels against the conventions of the court of the Sung dynasty and, in time, their nonsense became construed as wisdom in that if defied man-made codes. They became recluses and eventually visited the paradise of Hsi Wang Mu, fairy queen in the Western Sea. Miraculously endowed, they had the power to change whatever they touched into gold, become invisible or visible, raise the dead, and effect other wonderful transmutations. Resemble genii lohans, saints. Their names are: Chang Kuo-lao, Chung-li Ch'uan, Han Hsian-tzu, Ho Hsien-ku, Lan Ts'ai-ho, Li T'ieh-kuai, Lu-Tung-pin, Ts'ao Kuo-chiu.

PAI HU The Chinese white tiger, guardian of the west. One of the four fabulous creatures guarding the four cardinal points, the others being Ch'ing Lung (azure dragon), Chu Ch'ieh (vermilion bird), Kuei Shen (black tortoise or somber warrior). Also called Bach-ho.

PAINE (PAYNE) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the country, a rustic; also a pagan.

PAINTED CUP Flower emblem of Wyoming.

PAINTER'S EASEL Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Pictor.

PAINTING In China called hua; one of the four emblems of a scholar.

Painting of the Chinese god of Longevity. Called Shao t'u. Talisman.

PAIREKSE Ostiak flood hero. Son of the heaven god, ancestor of man. The writer-man who, in heaven, writes at the direction of the gods in the book of fate. A heavenly messenger and spy, he comes to earth on reconnaissances and is called traveling man or man of many lands. In folktales called the goose spirit because he makes his journeys in the shape of a goose or other animal. Analogue of Nabu, Noah, Noj, Puleh, Thout.

PAIRIKA Zoroastrian female spirit of seduction. The Pairikas cast evil spells on stars.

PA KWA (PA KUA) Chinese book of changes, eight diagrams or eight trigrams, standing for first cause, heaven-earth, light-darkness, yang-yin. The design is composed of solid lines symbolizing the yang or active principle of the universe, and broken lines, symbolizing the yin or

passive principle, arranged in a circle. It supposedly first appeared on the back of the unicorn, and from it the written Chinese alphabet was devised. It is used for interpretation of omens and as an amulet for longevity. When the Tai Kih, the Great Monad, appears in the center it stands for the graphic representation of the origin of all things from the Absolute, and is placed over doorways as a talisman against evil. Its symbolism reading clockwise is: 1- ☷ K'un or Khwan, north, zodiacal ox, earth, yin or passive principle, submission. 2- ☳ Ch'en, northeast, dragon, thunder, movement. 3- ☲ Li, east, pheasant, sun brightness, creation, fire. 4- ☴ Sun, southeast, goat, still water, pleasure. 5- ☰ Khien, south, horse, heaven, yang or active principle, power. 6- ☱ Tui, southwest, cock, wind, wood, breath, flexibility. 7- ☵ K'an or Khan, west, boar, moving water, moon, peril. 8- ☶ Ken, northwest, dog, hills, hindering, resting. The sacred disk, Shen Mien represents the Ka Kwa in motion and symbolizes heavenly perfection.

PAL Syllable in divine names signifying the blade of creation, earth's axis. As a blade or spear indicates to brandish, drive, hurl, or wield a pal or pole. In palace the tent pillar or pole, suggesting impregnability. See spear stirring.

PALACE Authority, royalty. Dream significance: (see it) distress, sorrow; (inhabit it) pride in the wrong place.

PALADIN Any of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, hence a champion, knight. The names vary greatly. Among those called upon to make up the twelve were: Anseis, Archbishop Turpin, Astolpho, Berengier, Engelier, Fierabras or Ferumbras, Florismart, Ganelon, Gerard de Rousillon, Gerier, Gerin, Ivon, Ivory, Malagigi or Maugis, Namo or Nami, Ogier the Dane, Oliver, Orlando (Italian form) or Roland (French form), Oton, Rinaldo or Renauld, Salomon or Solomon, Samson.

PALAEMON (PALAIMON, PALAMON) (1) In Greek mythology surname of Melicertes as sea god helpful to the shipwrecked. Also renowned as a wrestler. (2) In Virgil's third Eclogue a shepherd, umpire in music.

PALAMEDES Greek culture hero. Son of Nauplius, king of Euboea. Reputed inventor of dice, discus, lighthouses, weights, some of the letters of the alphabet, etc. During the siege of Troy he incurred the enmity of Odysseus by exposing his feigned madness. In revenge Odysseus concealed money and forged letters in Palamedes's tent, whereupon Palamedes was put to death for treason. An ingenius man is called, "quite a Palamedes," in allusion to this hero. Resembles Cadmus, Fuh-hi.

PALATIUM (PALATINE) Sacred hill in ancient Rome. Navel of heaven, pillar or vault of the universe, world axis. Romulus and Remus were placed on Palatium by Faustulus.

PALATO (PALANTA, PALANTO, PALATIA) In Roman mythology daughter of Hyperboreas (north-wind), consort of Latinus (agricultural hero). Her abode was in the extreme north, where the axis-pole (pal) is located.

PALE In heraldry an ordinary

consisting of vertical bands occupying one third the width and running through the middle of a shield. Bestowed on those who impaled or defended cities. Symbolizes fortitude, military strength. Its diminutives are endorse and pallet.

PALENESS Compassion, fear, illness, pining, suspicion.

Pale Horse. Death.

PALES Ancient Italian deity. When worshiped as a male, deity of flocks and shepherds; when female, she presided over agriculture and the fruitfulness of flocks. The name Palatine, originally signifying pastoral colony, is derived from this divinity, to whom cakes and milk were offered. Pales, meaning protector, is derived from the Sanscrit pala, i.e. one who feeds and protects.

Palilia (Parilia). Pales' festival. Celebrated on April 21, date of the traditional anniversary of the founding of Rome as the former abode of shepherds. Rites include bonfires of straw through which the flocks are driven for purification.

PALESMURT (AR ZORI) Finno-Ugric forest spirit. A wind demon. Half-man, with half a body, containing one eye, one arm, one breast, one foot. He is very strong, and with his one hand easily crushes a human. In the twilight he frightens lonely travelers with his shrieks.

PALETTE, MAULSTICK, AND BRUSH Artist, art, painting.

PALICI Beneficent twins; protector agricultural deities worshiped in Sicily. Sons of Jupiter and Thalia or Aetna. Also said to be the sons of Adramus. Their mother, pregnant of them, was at her own prayer swallowed by Earth, whence came the twins in proper time. Called gods of the breakless oath, and oaths in legal actions were taken beside their sacred springs. Their shrine served as an oracle and sanctuary for runaway slaves.

PALINURUS Pilot of Aeneas. He fell asleep at the helm, fell into the sea, and was drowned. Palinurus has become a generic term for a pilot or steersman, sometimes for a chief minister.

PALL (PALLIUM) Christian coronation robe, death garment, and ecclesiastical vestment symbolizing authority, union, yoke, and shroud of Christ. In heraldry a Y-shaped bearing charged with crosses patté fitché, and suggesting an archbishop's pallium. Appears in Canterbury arms. The Y-shape symbolizes the crucifixion.

PALLADIUM Sacred image of Pallas Athena (dawn). It was said to have been made from the shoulder blade of Pelops and to have fallen from heaven. According to tradition, as long as the statue remained within the city, Troy (abode of Hector, prince of darkness) would be safe. When it was stolen by Diomedes and Odysseus (sun heroes) the citadel fell. Aeneas carried it to Rome, where the Palladium was worshiped as an image of Aeneas. Probably a phallic figure comparable to the Miphletzeth. The name is applied to any protection or safeguard, especially an institution which guards something precious to a community. Compare stone of Scone.

PALLANTIOS (PALLANTIUS) A title of Zeus.

PALLAS (1) In Greek and Roman

mythology a name of several gods, all of the monster type. Titan son of Crius and Eurybia; spouse of Styx, and by her father of Bia (strength), Cratos (power), Nike (victory), Zelus (zeal). Giant son of Lycaon; slain by Athena. Son of Evander; an ally of Aeneas, he has been equated with Saturn. (2) Another name for Athena, probably identifying her as the slayer of Lycaon's son. The giant killed by Athena is also known as Palleneos, and probably personifies darkness.

PALM BRANCH June 17 birthday flower with the sentiment spirituality. Symbol of conquest, creative force, endogeny, faith, joy, peace, preeminence, reward, salute, victory. In heraldry denotes justice, royal honor, triumph. Sacred to orgiastic goddesses. Used as a royal fan. Named from its flat spreading leaves, which resemble an open hand spread out. In China called chiao yeh and typifies harmony, mirth, self-education. In Christian art martyrdom, purity. Token of one who visited the Holy Land. Talisman for victory over temptation. In Greek a word identical with phoenix. Sacred to Nike. Awarded at Pythian Games. By Jews called lulab. Carried at the Feast of Tabernacles (see). Corresponds to the human spine. Roman emblem of public games. Sacred to Mercury, Venus.

Bear the palm. Be victorious; in allusion to the Roman custom of awarding a palm branch to the triumphant gladiator.

Itching palm. Greatly desire money, accept bribes. By tradition the itching right hand palm is a sign one is about to receive money.

Palm branch on coins or seals. Worldly authority or power.

Palm branch encircled by seven or twelve stars. Virgin Mary's victory over sin.

Palm crown. Virgin saint.

Palmer. A pilgrim to the Holy Land, who returns with the palm branch as a token of the pilgrimage. Also a cheat or swindler, one who palms something, as a card.

Palmer's staff. Staff of a pilgrim to the Holy Land.

Palmer-worm. A caterpillar so called because it wanders about like a palmer or pilgrim.

Palm grease. Money paid as a bribe, a tip.

Palm off. Dispose of fraudulently; in allusion to jugglers who conceal in the palm of the hand articles they pretend to pass off in another way.

Palm Sunday. Sunday immediately before Easter, commemorative of Jesus's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Parallels the Pagan rite of blessing fields; probably the outgrowth of an ancient phallic feast.

Palm tree. Beauty, conjunction of opposing forces, fruitfulness, internal conflict, immortality, nature of deity, phallic pillar issuing flames, self-creation. Androgynous and solar emblem, of which the Maypole is a modern substitute. Assyrian, Babylonian, Chaldean, Egyptian, Phoenician tree of life. Sometimes portrayed with seven branches as a fertility symbol. In Christian art sometimes appears as the tree of life. Typifies a righteous man because its roots are in the earth, its head is lifted toward heaven. Emblem of Saint Ambrose. Egyptian symbol of the year, the branch symbolizing the month, as the nature of the tree is to produce a branch each month. In Hebrew called tamar. Tree by which God sometimes made known his will, hence

word of God. Typifies the soul aspiring toward heaven. Emblem of the tribe of Menassah.

Palmy days. Joyous, prosperous days, as were those of a triumphant gladiator when he received the reward of the palm branch.

Yield the palm. Suffer or admit defeat.

PALMETTO Emblem of South Carolina.

PALSGRAVE (PALGRAVE) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a mounted officer.

PALUC CAT (PALUG CAT) A creature born of a pig and hunted by Arthur. Because of a prophecy that the cat would cause the land to become sterile Coll, its guardian tossed it into the sea, where it was found and nourished by Paluc's children until it became one of the three plagues of Anglesey. Demon form of Cerridwen, which compares with monsters of drought and darkness (winter) fought by sun heroes.

PALULUKON Hopi plumed serpent with both subterranean and celestial powers. God of fertility and lightning. By the Zuni Indians called Koloowisi. See Kokko.

PAMELA Feminine invented name. It appears in English literature as the name of a simple country girl, whose chastity and modesty win her a noble husband.

PAN Greek woodland spirit. God of flocks, hills, pastures, and wild life. Lusty deity of weather or wind insofar as weather affected crops and herds. Chief of satyrs, he presided over rural occupations, was patron of fishermen, hunters, and shepherds, and created mirages and other pitfalls for travelers. Son of Hermes and Dryope, Hermes and Penelope, Odysseus and Penelope, of Penelope and all her suitors, or of Zeus and Callisto. Lover of Pitys and Syrinx. When Syrinx fled from him, the gods to help her turned her into a reed. Pan joined seven pieces of the reed together and named the musical instrument in her honor. He was the author and director of dances to the gods, and wandered through the forests attended by nymphs playing the syrinx or Pan's pipes. He is said to have caused groundless fear, hence the word panic. Because, with his own raucous voice, he supposedly created panic among the Persians at Marathon, Athenians worshiped him on the Acropolis. In later times a special deity of the Orphics, who interpreted his name, probably originally Paon (feeder), to be Pan (all) and revered him as a pantheistic nature god. Plutarch relates that Thamus, passing the island of Paxos, heard a mighty voice commanding Thamus to proclaim, "Pan is dead." Probably a misunderstanding of the lament for the mutilated Tammuz. In Christian mythology made to coincide with the nativity or crucifixion to mark the end of Paganism. He usually is portrayed with the head, chest, and arms of a man, a crooked nose, the legs, horns, tail, and sometimes the ears of a goat to typify his fertile powers. He is said also to personify the sensual (animal) as well as the spiritual (godly) attributes in mortals. By gnostics he is represented seated in the center of the zodiac playing on his pipes. Milk and honey were offered to him, cows, lambs, rams were sacrificed to him. Pan is the root of panis, Latin for bread,

and pensée, French for idea or thought, and is a generic term for mountain. His type has been multiplied into a plurality called panes. Identified with Anshar, Faunus, Inuus, Lupercus, Min.

Pandean. A strolling performer on Pan's pipes.

Pan's pipes. The syrinx, flute of seven reeds invented by Pan. The wind. Pan's skill on the pipes is reminiscent of the primitive magical practice of endeavoring to control winds by whistling or playing on wind instruments.

PANACEA Literally, all healing. Greek goddess of health. Daughter of Asclepius, god of medicine. Her name is applied to any cure-all for diseases or misfortunes. Figuratively that which cures is the daughter of the healing art. Medieval alchemists searched for a panacea. Some famous panaceas of fable are: Achilles' spear, Aladdin's ring, Fierabras' balsam, Medea's kettle, Prince Ahmed's apple, Promethean unguent.

PANACHE A plume or bunch of feathers used as a headdress on a helmet to symbolize knightly honor or daring.

PANATHENAEA The most important of Athenian festivals. Celebrated in honor of Athena, and held in midsummer. The lesser Panathenaea was held annually; the greater was held every five years, at which time a peplus embroidered in gold for Athena's statue was carried through the city spread on a mast like sails. The design depicted the victory of the goddess over the giants.

PANCAMAHARAJA The five great astrologers or kings of Tibetan Buddhism. Identical with the Mahapancaraja. In Tibet called sKu-lna-rgyal-po or Kunga-gyal-po. They are: sKu-i-rgyal-po, king of the body; Prinlas-gyi-rgyla-po, king of magic; gSun-gi-rgyal, king of speech; Tsun-gyi-rgyal-po, king of accomplishments; Yon-tan-rgyal-po, king of deeds.

PANCARAKSA (PANCHARAKSHA) Five Buddhist spell goddesses or great protectresses. They are worshiped as a group and also independently. In usual form they are peaceful, wear Bodhisattva ornaments, and have images of their Dhyanibuddhas in their crowns. Their emblem is a white parasol. They are: Mahamantranusarini, east, spell against disease; Mahamayuri, north, spell against snake bite; Mahapratisara, south, spell against physical dangers and sin; Mahasahasrapramardani, center, spell against earthquakes and storms; Mahasitavati, west, spell against ferocious animals and plants.

PANCHALI A name of Draupadi, the common wife of the five brothers in the Hindu epic Mahabharata.

PANCHATTVA In Japan the five principles of Kulacharya, i.e. wine, grain, flesh, fish, coition. Also known as the five M's.

PAN CHHEN RIN-PO CHHE The first Tashi Lama; spiritual head of Tibet. Historical person of the 17th century deified as an incarnation of Buddha Amitabha (Buddha of Infinite light).

PANCRACE A bore who attempts to apply involved logical analysis to trivial matters. From the character in Moliere's Mariage Force.

PANCRATIUM In Greek antiquity a contest of athletes, including boxing and wrestling, which formed a part of religious festivals to call into play all the powers of the contestants, who continued until one was killed or acknowledged defeat.

PANDARA In Buddhism a sakti of Amitabha. A Dhyanibuddha-sakti whose asana is lalita, color is rose, emblems are the cakra, kapala, kattrka, padma, utpala, and whose mudras are the varada and vitarka.

PANDAREOS In Greek mythology a dog which guarded the infant Zeus in the cave of Dicte.

PANDARUS In Homer's Iliad a renowned archer. During an armistice with the Greeks he broke the truce by shooting an arrow which wounded Menelaus. He was killed by Diomed, and Troy was destroyed. Hero of a time myth; truce violator. In Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide he procures Creseide for Troilus. His name is the source of pander.

PANDAVAS In the Hindu epic Mahabharata the five sons of Pandu. Inasmuch as Pandu had not consorted with his wives Kunti and Madri, mothers of the five, they were virgin born or sons of deities, acknowledged by Pandu to be his heirs. Yudhishthira, the eldest, was the son of Dharma and celebrated for his integrity; Bhima, a giant with a fiery temper, was the son of Vayu the wind; Arjuna, the chivalrous one, was son of Indra; Nakula and Sahadeva, famous for wisdom and beauty respectively, were the twins of the Asvins. The five were guardians of crops and fought their cousins the Kauravas, sons of the blind King Dhritarashtra, for possession of the kingdom whose capital was Hastinapura. At a public trial of strength the princess Draupadi is won by Arjuna and becomes the wife of all the Pandavas. In a gambling match the Kauravas cheat the Pandavas and drive them into exile. After thirteen years the Pandavas overthrow the Kauravas but, in remorse, abdicate and set out for Indra's heaven, all falling by the wayside except Yudhishthira, who arrives to find his brothers and Draupadi there to receive him. This is a time myth, in which the Pandavas provide fertility; Draupadi is the spring maid; the Kauravas typify drought or winter. During the period of the Pandavas' exile earth is without fruitfulness. All represent various social aspects as the poem is also rich in ethical discourse. Compare Bharata.

PANDEMONIUM Literally, from the Greek, all the demons. Milton used the name for the palace in Hell built by Mulciber under Satan's orders, hence an abode of demons, any place or gathering remarkable for disorder and uproar.

PANDION Legendary king of Athens. Son of Erichthonius and Pasithea; father of Butes, Erechtheus, Philomela, Procne. An agricultural hero. Pandion II, the great grandson of the above, was the grandfather of Theseus. Also an agricultural hero.

PANDORA In Greek mythology the first woman. At the request of Zeus created by Hephaestus. Athena taught her the use of the loom, Aphrodite bestowed beauty upon her, Hermes gave her a crafty and thievish disposition. She became the wife of Epimetheus, who instructed her not to raise the lid of a chest in his house.

She disobeyed him, and sickness, war, and other evils fell upon mankind. When she hastily replaced the cover hope alone remained in the box. Thus she heightened man's misery by withholding hope. In one version Epimetheus, afterthinker, was forewarned by his brother Prometheus, forethinker, not to marry Pandora. He was keeper of a chest containing all the blessings of mankind and, upon marrying Pandora, she opened the box, and all the blessings except hope escaped before she replaced the lid; thus she saved only hope for mankind. She typifies a beautiful but dangerous woman. Her name means all-gifted, i.e. gift of all the gods, and suggests her origin was a form of the earth goddess, i.e. giver of all gifts, including death and disease. Also called Anesidora, which means she who sends up gifts.

Pandora's box. A gift which seems valuable, but which actually is a curse.

PANDROSOS Literally, all-bedewing. In Greek mythology the daughter of Cecrops; sister of Agraulos and Herse. The three sisters were entrusted with a box by Athena, who instructed them not to open it. They disobeyed and found the snake entwined body of the infant Erichthonius (earth's fertility). In fright they threw themselves over the precipice of the Acropolis. Dew disappears as the morning advances.

PANEMERIOS In Greek mythology a title of Zeus meaning of the livelong day. In this aspect he appears to have been a god of the solar year, who annually was shorn of his hair and power by the moon goddess. His male attendants or priests, the curetes, dedicated their forelocks to him in the morning. Compare Nisus, Samson.

PANEROS Stone which supposedly made barren women fruitful.

PANGGU Melanesian creator deity. Parallels Chinese P'an Ku.

PANGLOSS Literally, from the Greek, speaking all tongues. In Voltaire's Candide a pedantic philosopher and incurable optimist, who causes all sorts of misfortune.

PANIS Literally, niggardly. Hindu marauders, air and drought demons. Foe of Indra, they stole his cows (fertile rain clouds), which they hid in a cave beyond the river Rasa, where Indra battled them and released his herd. In some poems the Panis appear to be gloomy powers of darkness and the cows typify the bright clouds of day.

PANISC (PANISCI, PANISK) A forest godling, half man, half goat, attendant upon Pan.

PANJANDRUM (GRAND PANJANDRUM) A word coined by the comic dramatist Samuel Foote. Used for one who is pompous, a minor official, village squire, or unknown or mysterious person who exalts his position.

P'AN KU Chinese great architect and creator produced from the interactions of the Greater and Lesser, subdivisions of the Yang-Yin. In some versions he emerged from the cosmic egg, in others his father was Heaven, his mother Earth. In one myth he is androgynous. He was the first of all living things, and first ruler of the world. From granite blocks floating in space

he hewed the sun, moon, and stars, and became a light giver. Azure Dragon, Phoenix, and Tortoise, which came out of chaos, assisted him. He worked for 18,000 years and died; in dying he completed the universe. His blood became rivers, his bone marrow gems and pearls, his bones and teeth metals and minerals, his beard the light of stars, his breath clouds and winds, his left eye the light of the sun, his right eye the light of the moon, his flesh soil, his hair trees and plants, his head mountains, his limbs the four quarters of the world, his muscles the earth's strata, his sweat descended as rain, his voice as thunder, and the parasites which infested his body, impregnated by the wind, became the human race. In art shown as a horned dwarf dressed in bearskin and leaves, holding a hammer and chisel or a sun and moon; or portrayed as a giant brandishing an ax. Analogue of Izanagi, Manzashiri, Panggu, Purusa, Ymir. See Tai-kih.

PANOI In Banks Islands mythology entrance to the underworld.

PANO-KA (PAKU-LA, P'U-CHU-LO) Literally, mongoose bearer. One of the eighteen lohan of Chinese Buddhism. He was converted to Buddhism in his 120th year and became young again. He lived free of illness and carried a mongoose around with him, whence his name. He is pictured with a small boy at his side and a rosary of 108 beads, over which he meditates. Also known as Nakula or Vakula.

PANOPTES See Argus Panoptes.

PANQUETZALITZTLI Aztec life-giving and war goddess.

PANSY February 4 birthday flower. Symbolic of heartease, kind thoughts, meditation, remembrance, trinity, unity. In the language of flowers: You occupy my thoughts; think of me.

PANTAGRUEL Literally, all thirsty. In Rabelais' Pantagruel giant son of Gargantua and Badebec, who dies at his birth. Last of a giant race. A buffoon, a jovial drunkard with satirical humor. He holds cities in his mouth; his tongue is large enough to protect armies from rain. His name indicates the period of drought during which he was born.

Pantagruelion. Plant invented by Rabelais. A humorous appellation for hemp from which the hangman's noose is made.

PANTALOON In Italian comedies an absurd emaciated old man who wears slippers; a dotard. Name derived from Pantaleon, patron saint of Venice.

P'AN-TAO (FAN T'AO) Chinese peach tree of the gods; bearer of the fruit of immortality. It blossoms every 3,000 years and yields its fruit 3,000 years later. Located on the Isles of the Blest called Shen-t'ao.

PANTECATLE One of the four divine brothers in Aztec legend. Probably a title of Tezcatlipoca.

PANTHAKA In Buddhism the thirteenth arhat. He taught the way to salvation; then ascended to the heavens of the thirty-three gods. His emblem is a patra. In Tibet called Lam-bstan or Lam-ten.

PANTHEON Literally, from the Greek, all the gods. A temple dedicated to all the gods of a people; specifically that erected at Rome by Agrippa. By extension a shrine to a country's heroes, a building where famous dead are interred.

PANTHER Bloodthirstiness, deadliness, ferocity, irritability, knavery, lack of sensitiveness, luxury, one who strikes an unexpected blow without warning. Because of its eye-like spots the watcher or supreme deity in many religions. Typifies summer. Dream significance: fatal omen. In heraldry signifies a beautiful woman who can be fierce or tender, defending her young at the hazard of her life. Sacred to Bacchus, Dionysus, Ninurta, Osiris. In Christian tradition it supposedly sleeps for three days, and then emerges from its den with a roar which is heard throughout the countryside. From its mouth issues sweet scents which lure followers. Thus an aspect of Christ. Seneca Indian west wind spirit called Dajoji.

Panther's breath. Holy spirit, life. Charm against disease.

Panther with head between his legs. One showing only his fine fur, hence deceit.

PAN-T'O-KA (PANTHAK) One of the eighteen Chinese Buddhist lohans. One of Buddha's greatest disciples, he ruled Trayastrimsat heaven and had the magical power to pass through solids, to produce fire and water at will, to reduce his size until he disappeared. Portrayed seated on a rock reading from a scroll. Elder brother of Chu-Ch'a-Pan-t'o-ka. Also known as Pantha, the Elder.

PANURGE Literally, all-worker or all-doer. In Rabelais's Pantagruel the cowardly but jovial favorite of the hero. He will "do" anything or anyone.

PANZA, SANCHO See Sancho Panza.

PAOLO AND FRANCESCA Tragic lovers. See Francesca Da Rimini.

PAPA (PAPA-TU-A-NUKU) Polynesian primeval deity; earth. Wife of Rangi (heaven). In some versions she developed out of Tangaroa (primeval sea); in others Tangaroa was her husband, whom she deserted to become the wife of Rangi, by whom she became mother of Rehua, Rongo, Ru, Tane, Tu, and other deities. In Hervey Island myths daughter of Tima-te-kore (nothing more), wife of Vatea (light), and mother of Rongo, Tane, Tangaroa, Tangiia, Tonga-iti.

PAPACHTIC Literally, he of the flowing locks. Aztec personification of the sun's rays or aureole of light. An aspect of Quetzalcoatl.

PAPAEUS A title of Jupiter.

PAPA PURUSHA Hindu man of sin. A human form made up of all wickedness; the head is brahmanicide, the nose woman-murderer, the arm cow-killer, etc.

PAPA STOUR Most famous form surviving of Sword Dance. Performed by seven dancers representing the seven champions of Christendom. The leader, Saint George, performs a solo dance. He then presents his comrades one by one and finally all dance in unison.

PAPER Flimsiness, lack of durability.

Paper money schemes. Pleasure gardens, from the use in Goethe's Faust.

Paper strips. In China, Japan, and Tibet talismans against evil.

In China usually of yellow paper with an idol or Chinese character painted on it in red or black. In Japan called gohei. Usually white and blue, the white representing the spittle of Susa-no-wo, the blue his nose mucus, to expiate the faults for which he had been exiled to the underworld. Tibet Buddhists inscribe with religious symbols and swallow to cure disease. They also wear as a protection against dog, eagles, and evil spirits.

PAPHNUTIUS In Anatole France's Thais the young monk who succeeds in converting Thais and then falls lustfully in love with her.

PAPHOS Town in Cyprus famous for its temple of Aphrodite, where rites were orgiastic.

Paphian. A votary of Aphrodite, hence a lewd woman, a prostitute. Also called Cyprian.

PAPIMANY In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel the country of the Papimanes, a people who had a mania for the Pope; thus any priest-ridden country.

PAPPAS Hittite great father. Known to the Egyptians as Sutekh and identified by them with Set.

PAPS Adequacy, fertility, life force.

PAP-SUKAL Assyrian messenger of the gods.

PAPUKKAL Sumerian chief messenger of Anu. A winged angel carrying a wand or staff in his right hand. In Babylonian myths called Ili-abrat. Identical with Ninsubur.

PAPYRUS Emblem of Lower Egypt; also of Amon. Symbol of love and of the occult or hidden. In Egyptian belief a protection from crocodiles, and said to be the material of the cradle in which Moses was found in the bulrushes.

PARA (BJARA) Literally, bearer. Finno-Ugric thieving spirit. Resembles a cat and assists men in carrying items from other people's larders. Identical with Puuk.

PARABRAHMA Hindu air spirit. Appears in five evolutionary forms: 1- Akasa tatwa, essence of subtle ether; 2- Vayu, wind; 3- Taijas, fire; 4- Apas, water; 5- Prthivi, earth.

PARACELSUS One who exalts knowledge, from Browning's poem of this name. Browning's hero was a portrait of Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus, a 16th century alchemist and physician, who had been forced to leave the university because he defied tradition. He was a spendthrift, tavern roisterer, untidy dresser, but remained a tireless experimenter, combining the mysteries of the cabala with facts of science, and has influenced science and occultism to the present day. He supposedly had contact with the devil, and a small demon in the shape of a bird lived in the hilt of his sword.

PARACLETE Greek word meaning helper, intercessor. Applied to the Holy Spirit in the sense of comforter.

PARADISE A Greek word, borrowed from the Persians, meaning a garden or pleasure park. Abode of the deceased faithful; place of bliss; region, state, or condition of surpassing delight. In Arabian belief where the deceased are attended by the houri. In Buddhism any of the numerous

realms where Buddha receives his believers. Christian heaven. In Jewish teaching the Garden of Eden, home of Adam and Eve; the part of Sheol where dwell souls of the disembodied just. In Japanese tradition heavenly worlds are a result of transmigration and subject to decay; paradise remains unchanged.

PARADIXION TREE Tree in India, in which dwell doves (virtue) which are able to slay the dragon (sin). Those who dwell in the tree or within its shadows have nothing to fear as the dragon lives at the base of the tree, outside the ever-present shadow. In Christian interpretation the tree is the Father, its leaves the Son, the shadow the Holy Ghost.

PARAMITA In Buddhism, virtue.

PARASOL Typifies the radiant solar wheel, world or universe tree. Symbolic of divinity, halo, power, royalty. In Buddhism called atapatra and is one of the eight glorious or precious things typifying authority. Emblem of Buddha, Pancaraksa, Sitatapatra, Usnisasita.

Parasol tree. In Chinese called wu-t'ung shu. According to legend it is the only tree on which the phoenix will alight, an event which glorifies a peaceful reign. It supposedly puts forth twelve new leaves each year, except in leap year, when a smaller thirteenth leaf grows, thus represents the year. Compare Palm tree.

White parasol. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight glorious emblems. Typifies official authority; also protection against the heat of evil desires.

PARASU Sanscrit for ax. Buddhist symbol of tantric manifestation. Emblem of the Dharmapalas.

PARAVATAKSHA Naga king of India, who dwelled under a lake overshadowed by a solitary ashoka (holy tree). His sword caused earthquakes and brought clouds. When he appeared his eyes flashed fire (lightning) and he roared (thunder). He attacked anyone who plucked the tree's berries, which renewed youth, promoted longevity, and were a source of supernatural knowledge. The tree also contained the life substance of Paravataksha. Compare Fraoch.

PARCAE See Fates.

PARENTALIA Babylonian feast for dead souls to which the ghosts (souls) returned to partake.

PARI (1) Melanesian charm song. (2) Tatar evil spirit.

PARIA Caribbean American Indian sacred mountain; navel of the earth.

PARIACACA Peruvian creator of all things. Hatched in the shape of a falcon on Condorcoto mountain. From four other eggs falcons emerged which were the winds. By magic the five transformed themselves into men.

PARIAH A member of a low caste in Southern India; often agricultural laborers. The name is from a native word meaning drum, and they were so called because they were the drummers at certain festivals. By extension a social outcast. One who pollutes other castes but is polluted by none.

PARIJATA Hindu universe tree

yielding all the objects of desire.

PARI-NIRVANA Buddhist state when extinction of life is achieved, state at which there can be no rebirth. Death of a Buddha, entrance to Nirvana. Escape from the Sipa Khorlo (wheel of life).

PARIS (1) In Greek mythology son of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba, who dreamed she was to bear a fire-brand. Told by a seer that the child would cause the destruction of Troy, she left him on the slopes of Mount Ida to die. Suckled by a she-bear until rescued by shepherds, he became noted for his beauty, and because of his success in warding off flock robbers he was surnamed Alexander (helper of men). When he awarded the apple of discord tossed by Eris to Aphrodite as the fairest of the goddesses, he created two enemies, Athena and Hera. Shortly after he was reconciled to his parents, and sent on a mission to Greece. Although his wife Oenone pleaded with him not to go, he sailed for Sparta, where, aided by Aphrodite, who had promised him the most beautiful of women, he abducted Helen, wife of King Menelaus. The abduction led to the Trojan War in which Paris killed Achilles and was slain by Philoctetes. Menelaus emasculated the body before giving it to the Trojans for burial. Because of their hatred for Paris, Athena and Hera sided with the Greeks, and the city of Troy was destroyed. Thus the prophecy was fulfilled. Paris is portrayed as a youth wearing a Phrygian cap and presenting an apple to Aphrodite. A beauty contest judge, he was a sun hero who abducted the moon or dawn goddess. The Greeks mostly were light heroes; the Trojans mostly those of darkness. The Achilles-Paris-Philoctetes conflict represents one phase of the sun destroying another. In the tradition of sun heroes Paris was exposed, suckled by an animal, a far-traveler, unfaithful, and emasculated. Compare Heracles, Sigurd, Sun hero. (2) A gay city, alluding to the French capital, which is noted for its brilliant social life and Bohemianism.

Judgment of Paris. A judgment which leads to conflict.

Parisian wedding. A massacre, in allusion to the Saint Bartholomew massacre which took place during the festivities of the marriage of Henri of Navarre and Margaret of France.

PARISII A fire worshiping Gaelic tribe, after which the city of Paris was named.

PARJANYA Hindu rain bringer, giver of increase. Personification of a cloud. Portrayed as a bull or a cow. In later myths a form of Indra. See Androgynous deities.

PARK Beauty, fertility, paradise, recreation, wealth. Dream significance: melancholy, pain.

Park Avenue. Wealth and luxury contrasted to poverty and squalor, in allusion to the avenue in New York City, one end of which is occupied by fashionable residences, the other by slums.

PARNASABARI Buddhist female Bodhisattva, whose name signifies savage clad with leaves. Six-armed goddess who cleanses disease. Lady of all wild aboriginal tribes of India. Her color is yellow; her emblems are the pasa (noose) and sara (arrow); her mudra is tarjani. Also called Gandhari, Pisaci, Pukkasi. In Tibet called Lo-ma-gyon-ma.

PARNASSUS (PARNASSOS) A

mountain near Delphi, Greece. One of its two peaks was sacred to Dionysus, one to Apollo and the Muses, hence the seat of inspiration, music, and poetry. Mountain on which the ship bearing Deucalion and Pyrrha landed after the deluge, thus a haven. A name akin to the Persian pari meaning radiant.

Climb Parnassus. Write poetry.

PARNE Finno-Ugric evil forest spirit. It has three fingers on each hand and three toes on each foot with sharp clawing nails.

PARPARA In Kei Islands creation myth Parpara lost the fishhook of his elder brother Hian. Hian demanded the hook, which eventually was returned by the fish who had found it. In revenge Parpara caused Hian to spill some palm liquor, and then demanded that Hian return it to him. Hian dug so deeply he made a hole in the sky. Hian, Parpara, another brother and sister (unnamed) and four dogs, descended on a rope, discovered earth and became one of the ancestors of mortals.

PARRICIDE A folklore and mythological theme dramatizing the death of the old day or year by the new day or year. Examples are found in the tales of Oedipus, Perseus, Saint Julian.

PARROT Chatterer, gossip, greed, irritability, mocking verbosity, prophecy. Dream significance: indiscretion, slander. In Chinese tradition the bird warns women to be faithful to their husbands. The Hindu man-eating Rasshases supposedly kept their souls in parrots.

PARSEE (PARSI) Adherent of a Zororastrian sect of fire worshipers, who expose their dead on structures called towers of silence that they may be dissipated without polluting the earth. To escape persecution in Persia they fled to India, hence refugees.

PARSIFAL (PARZIFAL, PARZIVAL) Hero of medieval German romance who is identical with the English Perceval and the Welsh Peredur. According to prophecy only a guileless fool (innocent man) who asks the proper questions will heal the thigh wound of Amfortas, guardian of the Grail kept in the temple of Montsalvat (bring fertility back to earth by curing the king's impotence). Parsifal, who has grown up in a forest, becomes attached to King Arthur's court, and is the only knight of the Round Table pure enough to accomplish a partial cure, and fertility is restored for a season. Personification of the spring sun. See Fisher king, Galahad.

PARSIMONY In an Italian icon personified by a virgin modestly dressed with a pair of compasses and a purse full of money tightly closed. She carries the motto "Servat In Melius."

PARSLEY October 30 birthday flower. Symbolic of death, feasting, fickleness, useful knowledge, victory. Charm to ward off evil. In some localities considered unlucky to transplant from an old home to a new one as the Devil takes his tithe of it. In Greek antiquity awarded at Nemean games. Hebrew symbol of coming spring, suggesting the perpetual renewal of life and ever sustaining hope of human redemption. Characteristic side dish of ancient banquets, especially the Passover feast. Compare lettuce.

Parsley around a carrot. Fecundity.

PARSON'S PENNY In medieval Britain each mourner placed a piece of money on the table at a funeral as a token of respect to the deceased. It incidentally compensated the clergyman for praying for the soul of the dead. In Wales called spade money.

PARTAKING OF FOOD See Eating.

PARTHENON A celebrated temple. Erected by the Athenians for the worship of Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis. Called the Maiden's Chamber. On two sides the structure had eight pillars, typifying the directions; on the other two sides it had thirty pillars, typifying the course of the moon.

PARTHENOPAEUS In Aeschylus's Seven Against Thebes one of the six light heroes killed at the siege of that city.

PARTHENOPE Literally, virgin face. In Greek mythology one of the sirens. Unable to charm Odysseus with her song she threw herself into the sea. Anciently the name of the city of Naples because she supposedly had been cast up on its shore. A name sometimes applied to a dangerously alluring woman.

PARTHENOS Literally, the virgin. An epithet applied by the Greeks to Artemis, Athena, and other goddesses.

Parthenion. A grave and modest choral ode sung by virgins.

PARTHIAN SHOT (OR SHAFT) A parting thrust or last retort; in allusion to the ancient Parthians, who fought on horseback and after each shot appeared to retreat.

PARTHOLAN (PARTHOLON) Leader of the first legendary settlers of Ireland. They supposedly arrived on a May 1, Beltaine Day. The fought the Fomors, powers of darkness, and increased the plains, lakes, and fertility of the island, and on a May 1 three hundred years later returned whence they came. In one legend they were attacked by a plague. Having a premonition of their end the Partholans gathered on the Sen Mag and disappeared, probably indicating the return of light deities to the otherworld. A name identical with Bartholomew.

PARTINGTON, MRS. (1) One who stands in the way of progress or attempts the impossible. In allusion to an anecdotal character, who attempted to wipe up with a mop the Atlantic Ocean tide which swept into her house during a gale in 1824. (2) A B.P. Shillaber character noted for her misuse of words. Probably suggested by the above.

PARTRIDGE Deception, filth, lasciviousness, luxury, mischievousness, trickery, war. One easily caught or trapped. The male supposedly practices sodomy when the female sits on her eggs. A spring migrant sacred to fertility and sun deities, and to love goddesses because of its carnal passions. The hen, according to tradition, can become impregnated by the sound of the cock's voice or his scent blown into her by the wind. Its dance is an orgiastic war dance performed by cocks for the hen. They hobble on one foot, keeping the other in readiness to strike a rival. The males become so absorbed in their dance, if a man comes close and kills some of the dancers, the others continue undeterred. The quail's erotic reputation has

a similar background. Into the present a partridge is lamed and caged. Its love call attracts other cocks, who are attacked by hunters. The more rivals the caged cock sees fall, the more gleeful its cry. In Ecclesiasticus the caged partridge is likened to the proud man who rejoices at the disasters into which he has decoyed his neighbors. As a bird which sits on eggs it does not hatch it is a Christian symbol of deceit, the Devil, and theft. Sometimes a symbol of the church and truth. Iroquois bird which advised Ioskeha that Tawiscara was drying up the earth, thus one who gives a warning, a fertility or life symbol. Compare Foot, Hobbling, Lame king, under King.

PARTURITION HOUSE A practice common in primitive societies is the retirment of women to a one-room windowless hut for the purpose of delivering her child unseen. Frequently the woman builds the hut herself. She remains in it until she has been purified. The legend of Toyotama-hime indicates this rite.

PARVATI (BAGAVATI) Hindu great virgin. Queen of hills, womb of all time, consort of Siva. Worshiped in various forms, especially as Durga or Kali.

PASA Sanscrit for noose. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Emblem of Amoghapasa, Marici, Vajrapani, Yamantaka.

PASCH Hebrew Passover feast; also Easter.

Paschal (Pascal). Masculine name from the Hebrew of Passover lamb. In English the name honors Good Friday.

Paschal candle. In the Roman Catholic Church candle blessed on Holy Saturday, placed in the sanctuary, and kept there until Ascension. Symbol of the resurrection.

Paschal lamb. Eaten by the Jews at the Passover feast. Symbol of atonement, redemption, sacrifice. A memorial. Christian symbol of Christ. In heraldry a white lamb passant carrying the Saint George red cross banner; device of Knights Templars.

Paschal moon. New moon of the spring equinox.

PASEAH Hebrew name meaning lame.

PASHA Egyptian and Turkish title meaning head or sovereign. Usually given to military officers; sometimes given to high civil functionaries. A variant of bashaw.

PASHT Same as Bast.

PASIPHAE Literally, all shine. Cretan moon goddess. Daughter of Helios and Perseis; wife of Minos; mother of Ariadne and Deucalion. She conceived a passion for the white bull given to Minos by Poseidon, and by the bull became the mother of the Minotaur, which Minos imprisoned in the labyrinth (realm of darkness). Thus she was mistress and mother of a bull (sun).

PASITHEA Same as Aglaia.

PASQUE FLOWER June 23 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: You have no claims; I have no claims. Emblem of South Dakota; also of Easter.

PASSANT Walking and looking toward dexter side; dexter forepaw raised as if walking; said of an animal in heraldry. Typifies passing, surpassing, transitoriness; being in circulation,

current.

PASSE-VARA Holy mountain abode of the seides (stone gods) of the Lapps. Game on the mountain is not shot.

PASSION Symbolized by a flaming heart, nightingale, red, red rose, wild beast.

Christ's passion. Symbolized by a cross, crown of thorns, hammer, I.R.N.I., ladder, pincers, reed, seamless garment, spear, sponge, three dice, three nails.

Passion flower. June 22 birthday flower symbolizing holy love, religious fervor, susceptibility. Emblem of Tennessee. Its five petals and purple color symbolize Christ's wounds and suffering; its spear-shaped leaves, the sacrifice in the final act of redemption.

PASS ON THE TORCH Transmit an inheritance, tradition, or wisdom; in allusion to the relay torch race of the Greeks.

The passing bell. Church bell tolled to announce a death; formerly rung when a person was dying to drive away evil spirits waiting for the soul.

PASSOVER Hebrew festival commemorating the coming forth out of Egypt, when the angel of death that slew the first born of the Egyptians passed over their houses, which had been marked with lamb's blood. Held during the full moon of Nisan (March-April). The feast (seder) consisted of the bitter herbs betzah, carpas, haroseth, hazereth, maror, zeroa; four glasses of unfermented wine; paschal lamb; unleavened bread (matzoth). Before and after drinking the first glass of wine, the hands were washed, i.e. purified. The lamb was roasted whole, no bones were broken, and all that remained uneaten was placed in a fire as an offering. The unleavened bread is a reenactment of the trials of the exodus. In Hebrew called Pesach, which is derived from the root PSCH, which means to dance with a limp. Originally a barley or spring planting dance; later a commemoration of the escape of the Israelites from Egypt. It is synchronized to Pagan spring festivals; to it the Christian Easter is synchronized. In the Easter feast the lamb represents Christ's body.

PAST Personified by a pensive woman beside a broken column. She contemplates a skull, which she holds.

PASTORAL STAFF Emblem of the good shepherd of all souls, i.e. supreme deity. Christian symbol of ecclesiastical authority; crosier borne by an abbot, bishop, etc.

PATAGONIAN MINT July 30 birthday flower symbolizing virtue.

PATAIKOI Figures of dwarfs carried by Phoenician sailors as talismans. They resemble images of the Egyptian god Ptah. The word is related to pehti, Egyptian for strength, and to patu, Maori for father.

PATALA The series of seven (or eight) Hindu underworlds inhabited by semi-divine beings who are provided with every kind of sensuous beauty and hold continual revels.

PATARA (1) City famous for an oracle of Apollo. Sometimes said to be the birthplace of Saint Nicholas (Santa Claus). (2) In Hinduism disk held by Vishnu, the wheel of the sun or circle of perfection.

PATECATL Aztec lord and discoverer of the ocpatli (peyote) liquor. Parallels Dionysus.

PATELIN An artful cheat, a crafty man. From the character in French comedy.

PATEN In Christian churches dish used for the eucharistic bread. Of gold or silver-gilt, the host rests on it during mass.

PATERA Roman votive bowl. A shallow round vessel of earthenware or silver. Resolves into pater-A, i.e. father A or father Sun; also pa-ter, i.e. father enduring.

PATERNOSTER From the Latin, meaning our Father. The Lord's prayer, from the opening words in the Latin version. Every eleventh rosary bead, which is connected with the prayer's repetition; hence a rosary.

Paternoster Row. Street on which prayer books and rosaries are sold; from the street in London. In one account the street received its name because funeral processions on their way to Saint Paul's began their paternoster at the beginning of the Row.

Paternoster-while. A short time; the time it takes to say a paternoster.

PATESI Babylonian prince-priest, ruler of a town subject to a more powerful city; servant of a king or chief deity.

PATH Experience, knowledge, learning. The way leading from the land of the living to that of the dead, universally regarded as perilous. Buddhist doctrine has an eight-fold path or noble way; also six paths (gati) or conditions of existence.

Lion in the path. Danger ahead, especially a fancied danger.

Pathfinder. Symbolized by a dog, fox, Indian, wolf, or a galley or ship with eyes at the prow.

Pathway of souls. Milky Way.

Primrose path. The pleasant road; path pursued for pleasure rather than for virtue.

PATIENCE Symbolized by an anchor, ass, elephant, ox, violet. Personified by Griselda (patient Grisel or Grizel), a Boccaccio heroine. In an Italian icon portrayed as a mature woman sitting on a stone. Her naked feet are on thorns, a heavy yoke is on her shoulders.

PATOLLUS (PATOLLO) Ancient Baltic god of the underworld; one of a triad consisting of Perkunas and Potrympus. Prussian god sacred to one of the three divisions of the holy oak. Before his image were the heads of a cow, a horse, a man.

PATRA Begging bowl, Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Emblem of Amitabha, Avalokitesvara, Gautama, Man-la.

PATRICK (PATRICIUS) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning noble, patrician. It resolves into Pa-ter-ick, Father enduring (or brilliant) fire. In feminine form, Patricia (Pat, Patsy, Patty). (2) See under Saints.

PATRINIA Japanese symbol of autumn, eternal devotion. In legend the mistress of Ono-no-Yorikaze believing herself to be abandoned by him committed suicide by drowning. When she was buried patrinia grass grew on her grave. The unhappy lover likewise drowned himself and was buried beside his mistress. Out

of his grave miscanthus grew, and ever since the two grasses rarely are found apart.

PATROCLUS (PATROKLOS) In Homer's Iliad the loyal friend of Achilles. When Achilles, because of an argument with Agamemnon, refused to fight for the Greeks in the Trojan War, Patroclus pleaded to be permitted to take his place. Achilles, finally persuaded, lent Patroclus his armor, strictly cautioning him how to use it. Patroclus disregarded Achilles's warning and was killed by Hector. Patroclus was a reflection of or the rays of the sun (Achilles); when he took the form of the sun he was killed by darkness. Like Icarus and Phaethon he ignored instructions and therefore was doomed to die.

PATRONYMIC PREFIXES OR SUFFIXES In Anglo-Saxon names sen or son; Gaelic mac; German sohn; Greek ides (plural idae); Hebrew ben; Irish O', Norman fitz; Russian vitch.

PATSHAK Among the Ostiaks spirits of small children who had been killed. Homeless, restless spirits denied the opportunity of resting in a grave, they rule over grass, roots, and trees. Resemble apparas, liekkio.

PAUL (PAULINUS, PAULUS) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning little. In feminine form Paula (Paulina, Pauline). (2) See under Saints.

Paul Bunyan. Giant logger and super-lumberjack; legendary hero of the woods and patron saint of the American lumber industry. Rsembles folktale giants and retains traces of Gargantua and Finn mac Cool. Also a comic demigod or trickster hero famous for highly exaggerated exploits. May originally have been a French Canadian hero.

Paul Pry. An inquisitive meddler, news gatherer, squirrel; in allusion to the hero of John Poole's play by that name.

Rob Peter to pay Paul. Benefit one at the expense of another; take from one in order to give to another; shift a debt. The saints Peter and Paul are thought of as having access to a common purse, thus to transfer from one pocket to another, in reality leave a situation unchanged.

PAULOWNIA Japanese symbol of rectitude. With five petals the badge of the imperial family, with seven petals badge of the emperor.

PAU-PUK-KEEWIS Mischief-maker, sorcerer in Longfellow's Hiawatha. He teaches the Indians the game of hazard; then strips them of their possessions by his winnings. He eludes the angry Hiawatha by changing into a beaver. After many adventures he changes into an eagle. Typifies wind or winter.

PAUTIWA Zuni lord of the underworld. Visited by Kiaklo for the breath of life. See Ashiwi.

PAVEMENT Civilization, travel. Anciently a judgment place.

Broken pavement. A broken life.

PAVO Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Peacock.

PAVOR Roman abstract divinity of panic.

PAWNBROKER Symbolized by three golden balls, a design borrowed from the coat-of-arms of the Medici family, the first pawnbrokers. See Lombard.

PAX (1) Roman abstract divinity of peace. (2) A circular or square plaque containing a representation of the crucifixion, the Lamb, Virgin, or other sacred image, and kissed at certain Roman Catholic masses to symbolize the kiss of peace.

PAXTON Masculine name from the Latin, meaning peace town.

PAYATAMU Zuni diminutive flower-crowned god who plays his flute in the fields, cautioning flowers to grow and butterflies to follow him. A breeze deity. Parallels Pan and the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

PAYETOME Brazilian agricultural god. He has a white beard and resembles Sume.

PAYNAL (LITTLE PAYNAL, PAYNALTON) Literally, hurried or swift. Aztec deputy god; substitute for Huitzilopochtli when he was in a state of suspended animation for part of the year (in Hades). Winter sun deity.

PAY ZUME Paraguayan god who came from the east (dawn). A sun deity. Diviner, magician, priest, he instructed his people in the arts of agriculture and hunting. Identical with Zume.

PAZUZU In Sumerian mythology son of Hanpa. Demon of the winds, bringer of fever and cold. A monster, he had four wings; a head half human, half canine with a grinning mouth; hands of a savage; legs which terminated in the talons of a bird of prey; a scorpion's tail. His body was covered with scales or feathers.

PE (PEH, PHE) Seventeenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English P, and at times Ph or F. Its meaning is mouth or tongue; its numerical value is eighty. According to mystics its symbolic correspondence is fate; its tarot deck correspondence is Star; its planetary correspondence is Mercury; its zodiacal correspondence is Aries. Its color is scarlet; its direction on the cube of space is north, realm of darkness and mystery, signifying the period of the sun's annual death; its intelligence is active or exciting. In white magic refers to the first of the mystical elements, held to be fire. Its sovereign intelligence is Seraphim. In correspondence with the air, which is the abode of sylphs, whose lord is Ariel.

PEA February 17 birthday flower, symbolic of respect. Dream significance: (dry) coming marriage; (green) perfect happiness.

Black pea. Symbolizes health, strength.

Everlasting pea. Symbolizes lasting pleasure. In the language of flowers: Appoint a meeting.

Sweet pea. February 1 birthday flower symbolizing delicacy, departure. In the language of flowers: Remember me.

PEACE Symbolized by a dove, emerald, olive, P. Personified by Eirene (Irene), Pax, or by a draped maiden, crowned with wheat-ears, holding a sheaf of wheat and a statuette of abundance. In an Italian icon represented by a young winged woman crowned with olives and corn ears. A lion and a lamb sit together on one side of her; weapons burn on the other.

Peace and forgiveness. Symbolized by a dove and olive branch.

PEACH Femininity, velvety skin, yoni. In China called t'ao and symbolizes good fortune, happiness, longevity, marriage.

A fairy fruit. In Chinese art associated with the bat. Frequently takes the place of the character shou (long life). In Christian art symbolizes salvation, silence of virtue. An attribute of Virgin Mary. In Japan an emblem of immortality and a charm against plague. An attribute of Izanagi.

Peach and bat. Chinese symbol of happiness and long life.

Peach blossom. April 25 birthday flower symbolizing spring. In the language of flowers: I am your captive. Emblem of a bride and the state of Delaware. In China called t'ao hua. Emblem of February, charm against evil. In Japan chief flower associated with Girl's Doll Festival. Symbolizes fecundity, In (female principle), and marriage. Like the fruit, a charm against plague.

Peach rods. Japanese demon dispeller. Used to oust evil spirits in ceremony which takes place the last day of the year.

Peach stone. Padlocks made of the stone and wood are tied to children as amulets to bind them to life and ward off evil. If mingled with the ashes of a mulberry tree supposedly confers immortality.

Peach tree. In China p'an t'ao or fan t'ao, tree of life. The Shen t'ao grows on the Isles of the Blest, over which Hsi Wang Mu rules. It blossoms every 3,000 years, its fruits appearing 3,000 years later and conferring immortality on those who eat it. It coils up its leaves to a height of 3,000 miles and a golden cock sits upon it at dawn. Emblem of Chung-li Ch'uan, Han Hsiang-tzu, Ho Hsien-ku, Shu Yu, and Yu Lei. Tree planted at inaccessible Buddhist shrines to signify the moral, "He who is satisfied with the first fruits of Chinese learning will never know the profound beauty of its hidden mysteries." Korean emblem of Buddhism; planted at temples and shrines.

Three peaches. Chinese emblem of Tung Fang So, the thief.

PEACHUM In Gay's Beggar's Opera a rascal and receiver of stolen goods. His house is the resort of pickpockets, thieves, and all sorts of villains. For his own benefit he betrays Captain Macheath, husband of his daughter Polly, to the police.

*PEACOCK (1) The all-seeing, arrogance, beauty, court life, dignity, immortality, luxury, magnificence, ornamentation, pompousness, regality, resurrection, worldly pride. Dream significance: pride misplaced; (with full tail) rich marriage. By ancients believed to be a destroyer of serpents, thus a releaser of fertilizing moisture. In some localities worshiped as the phoenix. Bird by which blasphemous oaths were made. Mount of the Etruscan Uni, Greek Hera, Hindu Maya, Japanese Benten, Roman Juno. In Buddhism called mayura; mount of Amitabha, Mahamayuri, Sarasvati. Emblem of a Byzantine empress. In Chinese and Japanese art a companion of the peony. In Christian art the ever-vigilant church. Attribute of Christ, Saint Barbara. Symbolizes grace of sacrament, heavenly glory. Badge of the Egyptian city Heliopolis. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Pavo.

Peacock atop a candlestick or pillar. By Arabs called Melek Taos; symbolizes the sun god supported by the universal axis.

Peacock feathers. In a literary style refers to borrowed ornamentation; in allusion to the jay who decked herself in peacock's feathers and became an object of ridicule. In Buddhism called mayurapiccha; ritual altar object used for sprinkling. A non-tantric symbol. In China called ling; in the drama worn in a headdress to signify a warrior. In the east a mark of rank. In Egypt and Rome unlucky, emblem of the evil eye.

Peacock feeding on grapes. Symbol of the Christian eucharist.

Peacock tail. Star-studded sky; the ever-watchful evil eye. In Greek mythology created by Hera from the eyes of Argus Panoptes.

Peacock tail folded. Remorse.

Peacock with dragon. Sky and earth. Carries the same symbolism as bird and serpent, winged serpent.

Peacock with olive leaf. Christian church bringing peace.

PEAK Mayan hieroglyph for A. Contains the notion of great father. For symbolism see Hill, Mountain.

Center Peak. In China called Ts'ung Shan, one of the five sacred mountains; color yellow, element earth.

East Peak. Tai Shan; color green; element wood.

North Peak. Hêng Shan; color black; element water.

South Peak. Hēng Shan; color red; element fire.

West Peak. Hua Shan; color white; element metal.

PEANUT Pettiness, small change, valuelessness.

Peanut gallery. In the United States the top gallery of cheap seats. Formerly those who sat there ate peanuts and tossed the shells onto the stage. In Europe the gallery is called Olympus.

PEAR The human heart. Word from the same root as pair, per, pere, pyramid, pyre. Probably so named because it is formed like a pyramid or pyre. Old Anglo-Saxon for pear was peru (pere Hu). In China called li; symbolic of justice, longevity, purity, wise and benevolent administration. In Christianity typifies Christ's love for mankind. In Egyptian antiquity sacred to Isis.

Pear blossom. August 17 birthday flower symbolizing affection. In the language of flowers: Not altogether lovely. In China called li hua; symbolizes wisdom. Emblem of August. In Korea typifies grace, nobility, purity.

Pear tree. Comfort. In China symbolic of longevity. In many parts of the world held sacred because of its pyramidal form.

Prickly pear. June 12 birthday flower symbolizing satire. In the language of flowers: Do not forget.

PEARL June birthstone symbolizing beauty, faithfulness, humility, innocence, integrity, modest splendor, moonlight, purity, rarity, refinement, reward of patience, self-sacrifice, sorrow, tears, virginity, wealth, wisdom. Dream significance: disillusion, sorrow. Charm against fire. Powdered and mixed with water to cure lunacy and stomach ailments. It is associated with the color white and the flower honeysuckle, and carries some of their symbolism. It governs the zodiacal house Cancer, and its occult powers are said to be intensified if worn by one born under its sign. Those born under its sign will be creative and taciturn, and will lead an agitated existence, but a life of power. Attribute of love and moon goddesses. Typifies O of the gnostic alphabet. Of disputed etymology the word seems to be from the Latin and means little pear or little ball.

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It resolves into per-le, and contains the notion of father (light) everlasting. In Buddhism called tama. Third eye of Buddha. In China created from the bones of P'an Ku. Symbolizes perfection, riches. Protector of chastity, health, longevity. Christian symbol of salvation. A particle of the consecrated eucharist wafer. Attribute of Christ and Virgin Mary. In the East divine essence which controls the ebb and flow of tides. See Kanji, Manji. Placed in the mouth of a dead noble to preserve the body and assure long life in the next world. In England formerly called margaret. In medieval Europe believed to bring ill luck to those who did not have it as an ancestral gem. Hindus attribute its creation to Vishnu. In Iran known as the child of light.

Black pearl. Rejection.

Casting pearls before swine. Giving that which is precious to those who are base, unappreciative, or unable to comprehend its value.

Flaming pearl. In Buddhism the cintamani; the jewel in the lotus, one of the eight precious things. In China called chu and symbolizes feminine beauty, genius in obscurity, the heart of Buddha, pure intentions.

Mother of pearl. Chinese fairy food providing longevity.

Pearl of Asia. Largest pearl in the world; given by the Shah Jahan to his wife Mumtaz Mahal, for whom he had built Taj Mahal.

Pearl of great price. A designation of wisdom.

Pearly Emperor. Yu Huang.

Pearly gate. Gate of Heaven. When twelve in number, gates to New Jerusalem.

Red pearl. Sun.

PEBBLE Justice, law. Among Anglo-Saxons a white pebble was a charm of the dead and placed as a grave gift. In Greek antiquity a black pebble signified guilt or rejection, a white pebble approbation or acquittal.

PECAN Self-restraint.

PECK MEASURE In China ten catties of rice; symbolic of a full measure of justice, mercy, and virtue.

PECKSNIFF A canting humbug, a hypocrite. From the character in Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit.

PEEL Prison, refuge, stronghold. A circular tower of a type found along the Scotch-English border; probably used for sun worship.

PEEPUL (PIPPUL) Chinese name for the bo or bodhi tree, Sanscrit Buddhist fig tree of life.

PEGASUS (1) Imagination, inspiration, intellect, knowledge, poetry, science, understanding, wisdom. In heraldry activity, energy, enterprise whereby one may mount to honor. Badge of Inner Temple of Inns of Court. In Greek mythology winged horse offspring of the sea foam of Poseidon and the blood of the slaughtered Medusa. Chrysaor was his twin. At the request of Athena (wisdom) he became the steed of Bellerophon (sun), and the mount of Bellerophon when he overcame the Chimera (drought). When Bellerophon attempted to fly into the heavens Pegasus threw him and ascended alone into the skies to become the constellation and bearer of thunder and lightning for Zeus. The name signifies springs of water, and he typifies morning clouds or vapors which rise from the sea. When the Muses contended with the daughters of Pieros, Mount Helicon rose heavenward in delight,

and to stop its ascent Pegasus gave it a kick. His hoofs released the fountain Hippocrene, and in its sacred waters the Muses quaffed their richest draughts of inspiration. Compare Aarvak, Blodughofi, Zu. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Flying Horse. Known to the Chinese as Pik, the partition, wall between the old and new years.

Break Pegasus's neck. Write halting poetry.

PEGGY Feminine name, diminutive of Margaret or Marguerite.

PE-HAR See Nach'un.

PEI-CHI CHEN CHUN Chinese god of the North Pole. Reincarnation of T'ien Pao.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE A form of punishment used into the 18th century, which consisted of placing heavy weights on the naked body and withholding sustenance until an accused admitted guilt or perished. Used figuratively to express great emotional distress.

PEITHO Greek goddess of persuasion, specifically persuasion of love. Worshiped variously as one of the three Graces, as an attendant of Aphrodite, as an aspect of Aphrodite. By the Romans called Suadela.

PEKAH In Old Testament general of the army of Pekahiah, king of Israel. He conspired against the king, whom he killed, and usurped the throne. His evil reign was filled with terror.

PEKINGESE Chinese imperial dog. Once its removal from a palace was punishable by death. A lion-dog symbolic of energy, even disposition, intelligence, love of comfort, valor.

PEKKO (PEKO, PELLON-PEK-KO) Finno-Ugric barley god. Name related to Beyggvir (Byggvir), servant of Frey.

PEKLO Slavic underworld.

PEKOD Hebrew masculine name meaning visitation.

PELALAH Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah distinguishes.

PELARGONIUM Thoughts.

PELASGUS (PELASGOS) In Greek mythology grandson of the river god Inachus; son of a mother, Niobe an earth goddess, but without a father. Sometimes Zeus is said to be his father. Father of Lycaon. Founder of the Pelasgic division of the Greek people. Arcadian first man, teacher of civilization.

PELE Polynesian fire goddess of volcanoes, inhabiting the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii. Her eruptions are caused by jealous rages.

PELEG Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning division.

PELE KOLESE Finno-Ugric water spirit. Half dead, it floats on the water with its face turned toward the sky. Anyone who tries to rescue it becomes its victim.

PELET Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning deliverance.

PELETHITES AND CHERETHITES In the Old Testament body guards or messengers of the king, especially of David. They appear to have been Philistines, thus mercenaries. Their names mean runners and executioners

respectively.

PELEUS In Greek mythology son of Aeacus; brother of Telamon. King of Thessaly, he won his bride, the sea-nymph Thetis, by holding her while she changed her shapes until she returned to her proper form. Their wedding became a beauty contest when Paris awarded the apple of Eris to Aphrodite as the fairest of goddesses. His wife bore him seven children, six of whom she burned to death, the seventh, Achilles, Peleus rescued and presented with the Pelian spear (rays). The changes of Thetis, suggest seasonal changes. A sun and fertility hero, Peleus was fated to be castrated and slain. His first six sons were offered as surrogates in his place; the rescue of Achilles indicates Peleus could no longer escape his destiny. See Sacred king under King.

Pelian spear. So called because it was cut from an ash growing on Mount Pelion or because it had belonged to Peleus. It was so huge none but Achilles could wield it, and it had the power of healing those it wounded, thus the sun's rays cure and wound.

PELIAS In Greek mythology son of Poseidon and Tyro. Father of Alcestis. With his twin Neleus he was left exposed to die. One was suckled by a mare, the other by a bitch, and they lived to avenge the wrongs done their mother by Salmoneus, thus fulfilling a prophecy. The brothers usurped the throne of the co-kings Cretheus and Aeson. After a time Pelias exiled Neleus. Pelias had been warned to beware of a one-legged man. When Jason, son of Aeson, wearing one shoe, claimed the throne, Pelias agreed to abdicate if Jason would bring him the golden fleece, but Pelias refused to fulfil his agreement. Medea, sorceress wife of Jason, thereupon tricked Pelias's daughters into slaying him, but cutting up his body and casting the pieces into a caldron to boil. Pelias is a light hero; his severed body shimmers on water as he sinks. He and Neleus are counterparts of Eteoclus and Polynices. See Exposed child.

PELICAN Benevolence, charity, parental love. From an erroneous notion that the mother, when food is scarce, feeds her brood with her own blood. According to fable, when the young begin to grow they rebel against the father, who kills them; then in remorse, after three days, he will give them his blood and revive them; thus a symbol of resurrection. Also symbolic of dullness, gregariousness, indolence, melancholy, migration. Emblem of Louisiana. In heraldry represented as standing above its nest with wings adorsed, nourishing its young. It is said to be blazoned in its piety, piety having the classical meaning of filial devotion. In Christian art symbolizes atonement and crucifixion. When used as an emblem of Christ a pelican is vulning herself.

PELION Sacred Greek mountain. See Ossa.

PELLEAN (PELLAM) In Grail romances son of Pelles. With his father a keeper of the Grail. Both are called Fisher King. An underworld deity; later form of Pryderi.

PELLEAS In Arthurian romances a knight of the Round Table. Because of his innocence he is treated with scorn by Lady Ettarre, whom he loves. In Spenser's Faerie Queene one of

the pursuers of the Blatant Beast after its escape from captivity. Thus a light and fertility hero.

PELLENORE (PELLINORE) In Arthurian romances a king and knight. Father of Sir Percivale and Sir Tor. Slayer of the King of Orkney. A slayer of winter. In some versions of the Grail story a maimed king, custodian of the Grail.

PELLES (PELEUR) In Grail romances father of Elaine and Pellean. Grandfather of Galahad. In some tales a foreign king related to Joseph of Arimathea, and guardian of the Grail, which he kept in his castle of Carbonec. An underworld deity.

PELOPS Literally, dark-eyed or dusky-faced. In Greek mythology grandson of Zeus, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes. Tantalus served his body as a stew for the gods. His shoulder had been eaten by Demeter before the gods discovered the nature of their dish. Hermes restored him to life and supplied him with an ivory shoulder. He was therefore a dark-skinned youth with a white shoulder blade, or a porpoise, which has a dark exterior and a white shoulder blade, which was sacred to priestesses of earth or mother goddesses. The slaying by his father symbolizes the burning of fruits and flowers by too great heat of the sun, his restoration symbolizes the freshness of earth after draught. For the crime a curse was placed upon the family, and for generations many of its members met with tragic fate, i.e. one season was overcome by another. To win Hippodamia for his wife Pelops defeated her father Oenomaus in a race; thus scorched earth defeated the agricultural lord, whose horses were winds. Poseidon is said to have fallen in love with Pelops and to have carried him off to be his cupbearer as Zeus with Ganymede. Peloponnesus was the 'island of Pelops.' Compare Nyctimus.

Pelops's ivory shoulder. A mark of identification.

PEN Authorship, correction, immortality, intellect, learned employments, liberal arts. In art frequently appears with ink horn or blotter.

PENANCE Typified by a hair shirt, scourge, skull.

PEN ANNWFN In Welsh legend a title of Pwyll, which see.

PENARDUN Brythonic sky goddess married to a sea god. Daughter of Don, wife of Llyr, mother of Manawyddan.

PENATES Old Roman household guardians of the welfare of a family. Probably originally gods of the larder or penus (inmost), their images being kept in the penetralia, i.e. center of the house. They had a place at the hearth of every home, the family table was sacred to them, and a perpetual fire was maintained in their honor. Rome, conceived as a larger family, had its Penates, whose images Aeneas supposedly brought from Troy. They were preserved in the temple of Vesta. First fruits were offered to them. Compare Lares.

PENCIL Correction, immortality, phallus. Instrument of arts or imitation. Emblem of Calliope.

PENDRAGON A title which carried dictatorial powers conferred in times of grave danger

on early British chieftains. King Arthur's father was called Uther Pendragon. The word is from the Welsh pen (head) and dragon.

PENDULUM Judgment, time.

PENELOPE (PENNY) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning bobbin, weaver. (2) In Greek mythology wife of Odysseus, mother of Telemachus. In the absence of Odysseus she was harassed by numerous suitors. She promised to make her choice as soon as she finished weaving a shroud for the aged Laertes, her father-in-law. To gain time she secretly ripped at night the weaving she had done during the day. In popular accounts pictured as a model wife; by some considered a woman of wavering affections, a flirt who wove a web for her suitors. The weaving symbolizes the harmonizing of the day; the web of clouds cannot be completed until the setting sun (Odysseus) appears. Compare Arachne, Chih Nu, Ocnus, Orihime.

Penelope's fabric or web. Procrastination, a trap.

Penelopize. To undo a work again and again to stall for time. Fruitless effort.

Penelops. A sacred purple-striped bird; perhaps an aspect of Penelope.

PENELOPHON In Percy's Reliques a beggar-maid loved by a king. By Shakespeare called Zenelophon.

PENELVA A knight of Spanish romances.

PENEUS Greek river god. Father of Daphne. Also known as Ladon.

P'ENG NIAO Chinese roc or fabulous bird. It has wings like clouds, causes winds, and bears the sky on its shoulder blades. Its flight is symbolic of rapid advancement and success.

PENG TSU A Chinese Methuselah.

PENIEL (PENUEL) Literally, face of God. In the Old Testament a fortified town where Jacob wrestled with the Angel Jehovah face to face.

PENINSULA STATE Nickname of Florida.

PENIS Chief symbol of the Roman god Fascinus. Form of a herm.

PENITENCE Symbolized by brown, grey, violet.

PENKNIFE Dream significance: squabble, unfaithfulness.

PENNSYLVANIA Emblem: keystone; motto: Virtue, Liberty, and Independence; nicknames: Coal, Steel.

PENNYROYAL Fleeing. In the language of flowers: You had better go.

PENTACLE (PENTANGLE, PENTAGON) (1) Eternity, perfection, universe. Worn as a health amulet; used as a doormark to keep out witches. In invocations and spells used as a generator; opposed to a talisman, which is an intermediary. Emblem of Gawain, Mercury, Quetzalcoatl, and Thoth. Totem of American Indians. In Christian art typifies the five wounds suffered by Christ, hence a form Devils fear. By German writers called drudenfuss, meaning wizard's foot, probably a corruption of druid's foot; worn as a symbol of deity on their sandals.

Greek Christians used it as a sign of the cross. Among Jews a good-luck mark. Famous legendary key of Solomon. Japanese insignia of high station. (2) Tarot deck card. When a majority appeared in a deal signified business, money, possessions. A diamond has replaced the pentacle in modern decks.

Pentacle on coin. Emblematic of commerce.

PENTATEUCH Literally, five tools or books. The books of Moses or the first five books of the Bible, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, taken collectively.

PENTECOST Literally, the fiftieth. A joyful Jewish harvest festival at which first-fruits of wheat were offered. Also called Feast of Weeks because it was celebrated on the fiftieth day or seven weeks after the second day of Passover. In later times ceased to be thought of as a harvest festival and considered a celebration of the gift of the Law to Moses on Mount Sinai. By Christians adopted as the feast of Whitsunday to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles. Celebrated with green colors to suggest the life and growth of the Holy Spirit within man.

Pentecostals. Gifts to the priest by parishioners or by inferior churches to the mother church at Pentecost.

PENTHESILEA In Greek mythology daughter of Ares. Amazon queen who, after the death of Hector, took the part of the Trojans and engaged Achilles in single combat. Her beauty and courage caused Achilles, who mortally wounded her, to lament.

PENTHEUS In Greek mythology grandson of Cadmus and son of Agave. King of Thebes. He prohibited his people from taking part in Dionysian rites. Nevertheless his mother and sister went to Mount Cithaeron to join a group taking part in a Dionysia. Smitten with a fierce desire to witness the orgies which no male was permitted to see, he hid in a tree. Agave, maddened by the frenzy of the revels, mistook him for a wild beast and tore him to pieces. The legend reveals the introduction of a foreign ritual that had been strongly resisted and established by violence. As a male who trespassed into a woman's realm Pentheus resembles Actaeon, Endymion, Hylas, Orpheus.

PENURY In an Italian icon personified by a lean old woman pitifully dressed. She holds a willow branch and a pumice stone. A lean cow is at her side.

PEONY (PAEONY) June 21 birthday flower symbolizing anger, bashfulness, indignation, lowliness, shame. Emblem of spring. Word which resolves into pa-ony, i.e. only father. In China called mu tan. The queen of flowers, emblem of March. Symbolizes affection, feminine loveliness, good fortune, honor, love, spring, wealth. Also called lo-yang, the king of flowers, flower of the yang principle believed to possess curative powers, thus symbolic of longevity. In art associated with the peacock, pheasant, and phoenix. By the Japanese called botan or fuki-gusa, herald of summer. Symbolic of brightness, enchanting beauty, high rank, virility, wealth. Also called the flower of twenty days and an emblem of aristocracy. Its companions in art are the Chinese lion and the peacock.

Peony and crowing cock. In

China honors and success.

Peony tree. In China the hua-chung wang, king of trees. Symbolizes brightness, distinction, good luck, masculinity, riches.

PEPEZU Yuracari, South American Indian, god who carries people off to the forest.

PEPHREDO In Greek mythology one of the Graeae. The horrifier or watcher.

PEPI A name of Egyptian kings meaning father. Word akin to pope.

PEPITA Feminine name corresponding to masculine Pepe (Joseph).

PEPPER FLOWER Satirical thoughts.

PEPPERMINT October 27 birthday sprig symbolizing cordiality, warmth. In Korea signifies mother's blessing.

PER Scandinavian masculine name meaning fire or light. Akin to Ber and to the roots of Perceval, Persephone, Perseus.

PERAA Alternate title of Pharaoh. Literally, great house.

PERCHTA See Berchta.

PERCIVAL (PERCEVAL, PERCIVALE, PERSE, PERSIVAL) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning courteous, and from the French, meaning pierce and valley. (2) Knight of the Round Table. Son of Sir Pellinore or Sir Evelake; brother of Sir Lamerock. In one version he is brought up in a forest ignorant of the outside world. As quester of the Grail his task is that of healing the Fisher King whose disability causes the wasting of the land. He fails to solder the broken sword (phallus), but he asks concerning the Grail and this frees the waters which partially restore the land. Thus, like Gawain whom he supplanted, he has partial success. In Perilous Chapel he slays the Black Hand. In another version he catches sight of the Grail, but Sir Galahad wins the quest. He typifies a solar deity endowed with the restorative powers of a medicine man. Identical with Parsifal and Peredur. Compare Rishyacringe.

PERCY (1) Masculine name from a Norman French family name after Perci, a place in Normandy. (2) A term used to suggest effeminacy.

PERDIX Literally, partridge. Greek sun deity. Nephew and pupil of the inventor Daedalus. Variously called Kalos or Talus. To save him, when his uncle made jealous by his invention of the saw and a pair of compasses tried to kill him, Athena transformed him into a partridge. Sometimes identified as female, mother-mistress of Talus, inferring he was virgin born inasmuch as the hen-partridge supposedly can become impregnated by the scent or voice of the cock. The partridge, a spring migrant, was sacred to fertility, love, and sun deities.

PEREDUR (PEREDOR PALADRHIR) Knight of the Round Table. A later form of Llew Llaw, a sun god. Oldest and most primitive of the Grail seekers, in his tale a platter bearing a man's head appears instead of the chalice or grail of later legends. The severed head is the form of the Fisher King's mutilation. Peredur causes the head to be restored, the king is made well,

and with the recovered health of the king, earth becomes fertile, i.e. spring returns. Welsh equivalent of Parsifal and Percival. His name signifies spearman with the long shaft, i.e. sun with rays. See Fisher King.

PEREGRINE (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning stranger, traveler. It resolves into per-eg-ur-un, i.e. fire of one great power or fire of the sun. (2) A type of falcon symbolizing hunting, pilgrimage, sojourner in foreign lands. In ancient Rome a resident without rights of citizenship.

PEREZ (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning breach or darkness, and from the Latin, meaning indolent. (2) In the Old Testament son of Judah by Tamar; ancestor of David and Christ. A spirit of night.

PERFECTION Symbolized by circle, lotus blossom or bud, lily, pearl, quatrefoil, seven, white. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a gold gauze vest revealing her breasts. She leans on a zodiac ring and draws a perfect circle.

Perfect work. In an Italian icon personified by a woman sitting on the points of triangular blocks holding compass, mirror, and square.

Way of perfection. Typified by holy cities, ladder, sacred mountains, Thummin.

PERGRUBRIUS Baltic god of return or renewal.

PERI (1) Word root from the Greek, meaning about; here, there, and everywhere. From the Sanscrit para. (2) Persian name meaning radiant or winged. In Persian mythology a beautiful malevolent sprite of a class which caused comets, eclipses, crop failure, etc. In later myths a fairy descendant of disobedient angels doing earthly penance until readmitted into paradise. The peri directed with a wand the way to heaven to the pure in mind.

PERICLYMENUS In Greek mythology son of Neleus and Chloris. Sun hero with shape-changing powers similar to those of Atabyrius, Llew Llaws, Proteus.

PERIDOT August birthstone symbolizing happiness. Thunderbolt emblem. Its virtue; it dispels female betrayal and encourages friendship and marriage.

PERIKIONIOS A title of Dionysus meaning he about the pillar or axis.

PERILLUS In Greek mythology builder of a bronze bull for Phalaris the tyrant of Agrigentum. When victims were burned in it the bull sounded like the bellowing of a real animal. Phalaris tested it on Perillus. Thus one who was the victim of the trap he set for others.

PERILOUS BIRTH A world-wide mythological episode in which a king is warned that his death will follow the birth of a son or grandson. He arranges to have the infant exposed on a mountain, murdered, set adrift, or faced with another peril. The infant invariably is saved and returns to fulfil the prophecy. Involved is the death of an old and the victory of the new vegetation spirit. Krishna, Oedipus, Perseus were victims of perilous birth.

Perilous Castle (Dangerous Castle). During the reign of Edward I the name was attached to the castle of Lord Douglas, who destroyed several English garrisons stationed there, and who

vowed to destroy anyone who dared take possession of it. In Grail romances the castle in which Liones was held prisoner, hence an underworld or winter realm.

Perilous Cemetery. Cemetery in the forest surrounding Perilous Chapel. Every day a marble tomb appeared bearing the name of a victim of the Black Hand which struck knights who entered the chapel. Ghosts haunted the cemetery because the ground remained unconsecrated until Sir Gawain wounded the Black Hand.

Perilous Chapel. Built by Queen Brangemore, who was slain by her son Espinogres. She was buried beneath its altar and thereafter a Black Hand every night murdered any knight (sun or light ray) who entered the chapel until the hand was struck by Gawain (or Percival). Only the most pure of knights (spring or innocent sun) was able to break the spell of the hand (winter or darkness).

Perilous passage. A world-wide mythological motif exemplifying death and rebirth, frustrated redemption, passage of the moon or sun through clouds or storms, quest for waters of life, the vagina-dentata concept. A cave or underworld gate opens and shuts. In Bushman legend the deity Lizard is pinched in two by mountains he tries to pass. Among Eskimos, Kayak's stern is injured by icebergs. In Greek mythology the Symplegades are twin rocks which crush those who would pass between them.

PERIOD See point.

PERIPHETES In Greek mythology robber giant who killed travelers with an iron club. Slain by Theseus. Storm giant slain by the sun.

PERISCII From the Greek meaning throwing a shadow all around. The inhabitants of polar circles whose shadows during a summer day move around them.

PERISSA In Spenser's Faerie Queene the mistress of Sansloy and a step-sister of Elissa. Personification of excessive exuberance of spirit.

PERITHOUS Greek light hero. An Argonaut.

PERIWINKLE January 31 birthday flower symbolizing tender recollections. In magic powered with earthworms and eaten in meat as an aphrodisiac.

Blue periwinkle. August 18 birthday flower symbolizing early friendship.

White periwinkle. Symbolic of the pleasures of memory.

PERIZADA Feminine name from the Persian, meaning perfect.

PERKELE Finnish Devil. From the same root as Perkunas and Purgine.

PERKUNAS (PEHRKON, PERKUN) Baltic great deity. Sky god whose voice was thunder; with it he revealed his will to men. He sent fertilizing rains and, like Indra, when he smote the Devil with his lightning bolt he did not kill him but merely sent his opponent down to hell for seven years. When Moon fell in love with Morning Star who thereupon left her husband, Perkunas, Sun, cut the star in two with his sword. With his hammer he destroyed the dungeon (underworld of winter) in which fertility was imprisoned. One of a triad with Patollus and Potrympus. In Prussian legend god sacred to one of the three divisions of the

romove or holy oak. A perpetual fire burned before his image. His name is akin to Perkins and radically is Per-ak-un-as, i.e. One great fire. He equates with Erkir, Perun, Thor.

PERKUNE TETE Baltic mother of lightning and thunder who, at night, receives the sun, which she sends forth the next day bathed and shining. Identified with the planet Venus.

PERNELLE Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning young woman. Derived from Peter.

Madame Pernelle. In Moliere's Tartuffe a vixen who interrupts everyone.

PERPENDICULAR, THE Fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

PERRAN ROUND Stone amphitheatre in Cornwall; used in stone worship.

PERSE Greek sea nymph. Wife of Helios, mother of Aeetes, Circe, Pasiphae, and Perses.

PERSEA Egyptian tree of fate. Held sacred because its fruit resembles a heart and its leaf a tongue.

PERSECUTION In an Italian icon personified by a winged woman dressed in green and rust colors. She shoots an arrow; a crocodile is at her feet.

PERSEPHONE In Greek mythology daughter of Zeus or Poseidon and Demeter. Spring maid or summer child, goddess of flowers. Abducted by Aides while sporting on Enna meadows. Her mother sought her with such grief earth failed to produce so Zeus dispatched Hermes to the underworld to obtain her release. Since she had eaten a pomegranate seed she was magically bound to return to her husband periodically and reign as underworld queen. The seed eaten (or sown) transforms into its germ and is endowed with the power to again appear as fruit, but it must return to seed. Her life exemplifies the cycle of the seasons, thus she is goddess of death and resurrection. Probably a duplicate of Demeter, mother and daughter representing two phases of the vegetative powers of the soil, the mother standing for the entire power, latent or active, at all seasons, the daughter for the potency in its youthful aspect. Her emblems are the calathus, flame, key, liknon, narcissus, pomegranate, poppy, scepter, stars, veil (mysterious processes of buried seed), wheat ears. In Eleusinian Mysteries called Kore; also known as the Maiden. Her name resolves into Pertho (destroy) + phonos (death). By Romans called Proserpine. Analogue of Allatu, Creudylad, Dornroschen, Ereshkigal. The Persephone-Demeter cult parallels that of Dusura-Chaabu. Compare Adapa, Food sharing.

PERSEPOLIS Ancient capital of Persia, one of the wonders of the ancient world. Name signifies city of lights.

PERSES In Greek mythology son of Crios and Eurybia or of Helios and Perse; brother of Pallas. Name means destroyer, thus the sun in destructive aspect.

PERSEUS (PTERSEUS) (1) In Greek mythology son of Danae by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold. Acrisius, father of Danae, being advised by an oracle that Danae's son would kill him, set his daughter adrift with her son. They were res-

cued by fishermen of Seriphus. Desiring to marry Danae, Polydectes, king of the island, sent Perseus on the hopeless task of obtaining the Medusa head. With the help of the gods, who provided him with winged sandals, a magic wallet, and a helmet which made the wearer invisible, Perseus cut off the Medusa head. On his return journey he rescued Andromeda from a sea monster which was about to devour her. He returned home with Adromeda as his bride, turned Polydectes into stone by showing him the Medusa head, and released Danae from the prison into which she had been placed. At Larissa he took part in some funeral games and accidentally hit his grandfather, who was visiting there, with a discus. Unwilling to occupy the throne of the man he had killed he exchanged Argos for Tiryns and eventually founded the cities of Midea and Mycenae. The Medusa head he presented to his patroness, Athena. Many great heroes descended from Perseus and Andromeda, the most renowned being Heracles, their great grandson. Perseus's labors symbolize the career of the sun. He is parted from his mother, the dawn, in the morning; in the evening he finds her imprisoned by darkness. His career is that of a fatal child, which see; also see Exposed child. His expulsion in a chest represents the fleeing of tribes who worshiped him and Danae from enemies as well as the flight of the sun across the sky. Analogue of Karna, Moses, Oedipus, Sargon, Theseus. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Champion or Legendary Hero.

PERSEVERANCE Typified by a carp or salmon leaping up a waterfall, a web with a spider in the center. In the East by a bell rubbed by a priest.

PERSICA (1) Flower symbolizing restoration. Also called lady's thumb. The peach likewise is called persica. (2) Gnostic sacred rite, the initiates of which were called keepers of the fruits and symbolized the power of keeping or preserving.

PERSIANS Anciently feared as dominion seekers, plunderers; later regarded as exquisites.

PERSIMMON Poise, skepticism, efforts to attain worldly knowledge and to build up new theories or objections. Sometimes thought to be the golden apple that grew in the Garden of Hesperides. Also called Jove's apple. In China the shih-tzu, symbolic of business, comradeship, joy. Bringer of the hope that all affairs will be realized according to one's wishes. In Japan dried persimmons are used as New Year decorations to bring health and success. Because the fruit is prepossessing although the flower is not, Koreans say, "Don't be high-minded, be humble, and like the persimmon yours will be a beautiful life."

Persimmon blossom. In the language of flowers: Bury me amid nature's beauties; also I shall surprise you by and by.

PERSIS Feminine name from the Greek, meaning Persian woman.

PERSUASION In an Italian icon personified by a woman with a tongue topped by an eye and fastened to her head. A cord is wrapped around her and she holds an animal with three heads on a rope.

PERUN (PERON, PROVEN) Slavic chief god, fabricator of

lightning and thunder. He is portrayed with three heads with fiery-red faces surrounded by flames. A perpetual fire was maintained in his honor; if extinguished it was rekindled by sparks struck from a stone held in his image. The oak or romove tree was sacred to him; the hammer was his emblem. His name yields solar fire. Identical with Baltic Perkunas, Bohemian Peranu, Lettish Perkons, Polish Piorun, Serbian Peroon. Resembles Svarog and Thor.

PESACH See Passover.

PESTILENCE Typified by a veiled winged skeleton with a scythe or by Laimos.

PESTLE Symbol of obstetrical import. In Egypt an implement for grinding corn. By Romans deified under the names Picumnus and Pilumnus.

Pestle and mortar. Yoni and lingam.

PETALON Gold leaf that adorned the Jewish high priest's miter. In Christian tradition Saint James wore it on his forehead.

PETASUS (PETASOS) Broad-brimmed flat hat, sometimes a winged cap, given by Zeus to Hermes. Emblem of a herald or traveler, symbolizes safety, speed.

PETER (PETE, PETERKIN, PIERRE) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning rock, stone. Cognate with Patrick. (2) See Saint Peter.

Peter Bell. A Wordsworthian character. A hard-hearted tinker who was taught humanity by a faithful donkey.

Peter Funk. Conductor of a mock auction; one who makes fictitious bids at auctions.

Peter Klaus. German legendary goatherd of Sittendorf. His adventures resemble those of Rip Van Winkle.

Peter man. A fisherman; originally one who fished with nets. In thieves' cant one who robs vehicles or drugs his victims.

Peter Pan. A J.M. Barrie hero. A little boy who never grows up; he protects children who are lost.

Peter Rugg. In New England legend a man who swears that a thunderstorm shall not hinder him from reaching home. For his blasphemy he is forced to roam about for eternity between Boston and Hartford in a phantom chaise with a thunderstorm in his wake. Compare Flying Dutchman.

Peter Schlemihl. A Chamisso hero; one who sells his shadow to a gray stranger in return for Fortunatus's purse. The name from Yiddish meaning fool has become a synonym for anyone who makes a desperate and senseless bargain.

Rob Peter to pay Paul. See under Paul.

PETHAHIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah opens.

PETHUEL Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah delivers.

PETREL Small sea-bird; name from Italian petrello (little Peter). During storms it flies low and seems to walk on water; thus named after St. Peter, who "walked on water." Symbolizes trouble; one who 'raises Cain.' Sailors call Mother Carey's chicken.

PETRUCHIO A man who tames a shrew. From the husband of the haughty Katharina in Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

He has spirit, vigor, wit, and has his own way whatever the consequences.

PETUNIA December 22 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: You soothe me; You are not as proud as you are pretty.

PEYOTE Narcotic of the cactus plant; prized by Mexican Indians, who use it ceremonially to obtain the blessed state which to them is supremely religious. The cult has spread to United States Indians and incorporates aspects of Christianity. The plant is eaten in the manner of the sacrament, first the peyote button, then water with prayers and songs.

PFINGST MONTAG Whitsun Monday; observed by Germans as a holiday of merrymaking and outdoor sports.

PHAEACIANS (PHAEAECES) In Homeric legend a gay seafaring people who served as mariners of the dead. They inhabited the island paradise of Phaeacia or Scheria over which Alcinous was king. His daughter Nausicaa (dawn) welcomed Odysseus (sun) to this land in the east (sunrise).

PHAEDRA (PHAIDRE) In Greek mythology daughter of King Minos of Crete; wife of Theseus. She fell in love with her step-son Hippolytus; when he scorned her she falsely accused him, and Theseus had his son put to death. In remorse she strangled herself. Personification of gloaming or the moon, which causes the sun's destruction. Resembles Antaea, Sudabah.

PHAEDRIA Seductress in Spenser's Faerie Queene.

PHAENNA Literally, brightness. One of the two Graces worshiped by the Spartans.

PHAETHON (PHAETON) Literally, gleaming or shining one. Originally an epithet of the Greek sun god; later identified as the son of Helios and Clymene. He prevailed upon his father to let him drive the sun chariot. His lack of skill set heaven afire, made Lybia a desert, and scorched the skin of the Ethiopians. To save the world Zeus struck him with lightning. The Heliades, his sisters, weeping over his body, were turned into poplars, and their tears became amber (golden light). A story which probably has roots in an ancient festival in which the summer death of vegetation was celebrated by mourning. Phaethon may have been a child surrogate given temporary investiture as the sacred king and then sacrificed on a fire. His fall has been interpreted to be the sun's approach to earth at sunset as well as the scorching caused by a hot sun. He typifies one who lacks power and wisdom; a reckless driver; one who in vanity believes he can conquer the world, thus the expression, "Set the world on fire." He resembles Icarus and the maddened Heracles. Phaethon also is said to be a son of Eos and one of the two horses yoked to her chariot, thus rays of dawn.

Phaethon's bird. The swan. Cygnus, Phaethon's friend grieved so at his death the gods, moved to compassion, transformed him into a swan and placed him among the constellations.

PHAETHOUSA In Greek mythology a light nymph who, with Lampetie, fed the cattle (clouds) of Helios.

PHALAND Same as Volund.

PHALARIS One who delights in cruelty. The allusion is to the tyrant of Agrigentum, who had a bronze bull constructed so that the cries of victims burned alive in it sounded like the bellowing of a real bull. Phalaris tried it first on its builder, Perillus.

PHALERA A metallic boss, disk, or stud. By ancient Greeks used as a helmet ornament or on horse trappings. A similar ornament was worn by Roman soldiers. Also the identification mark on slaves.

PHALLUS (PHALLOS) (1) Symbol of self-worship and virility; also of nature's generative powers. Usually worshiped in fertility rites. Emblem of the sun and axis deities typifying shafts of enkindling light. Frequently adorned with bells. Talisman against evil and illness, especially malignancy. Member on which oaths were sworn. In ancient Greece and Rome borne in Bacchi processions. Chief symbol of the Roman deity Fascinus. In Pompeii used as a street sign over lupanars. Compare Herm, Lingam, Miphletzeth. (2) Inferior Greek divinity; companion of Bacchus. His image, typified by his phallus, was carved from the fig tree. The name is from the same root as Pallas.

Phallic dances and rites. Performed as acts of sympathetic magic for the multiplication of crops, herds, and humans. In Japan performed by Ama-no-Uzume to entice the sun goddess Amaterasu from her cave.

Phallic fruits. Apple, fig, grape, peach, pomegranate, triformed leaf, wheat ears.

Phallic statues. Set up in fields and offered berries and fruits for a good harvest. Placed before Mongol monasteries to frighten away female demons.

Phallic symbols. Used in rites to induce fertility goddesses to provide crops and herds. Ankh, arrow, bow, bull, caduceus, clitoris, club, cross, crosier, cup, embryonic organism, fire, knobbed stick, Maypole, minaret, omphalos, phallus, pole, ram, scepter, serpent, spear, spire, stake, stump, sword, T, tau, thrysus, torch, tower, tree that is tall or with short branches, upright stone.

PHANES (1) In Orphic Greek religion first born of the gods. He had four eyes corresponding to his fourfold nature, i.e. spring, summer, autumn, winter, or to the four directions, east, west, north, south. He had golden wings and the heads of a ram, bull, snake, and lion. His name is from phaino (I appear). Identical with Iao. (2) Ancient Irish god of fire. Creator-preserver-destroyer. Also called Fan.

PHANTASOS In Greek mythology personification of strange, false dreams. Attendant of Morpheus.

PHANTOM SHIPS In legend they sail against the wind or where there is no wind; masts penetrate the clouds, or bend over to let the sun or moon pass; they are without crews, or manned by ghostly crews; the captains are doomed to sail eternally because of a blasphemy, or they play dice with the Devil for their souls. The Carmilhan, the Flying Dutchman, and the Alice Marr, which comes halfway into the Gloucester, Massachusetts, harbor and then disappears, are phantom ships. Portend bad luck.

PHAON (1) In Greek legend the ugly old ferryman of Mytilene.

When he ferried Aphrodite, who was disguised as a poverty-striken old woman, across the sea without payment, she turned him into a handsome youth. Sappho, the poetess, fell in love with him and is fabled to have leaped from the Leucadian rock when he rejected her advances. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene the personification of intemperate revenge.

PHARAMOND A knight of the Round Table said to have been the first king of France in the 5th century. In one legend he abdicates to marry a humble maiden.

PHARAOH (PERAA) Literally, great house. Title of ancient Egyptian rulers. They were revered as incarnations of the sun god who caused fruitfulness, and for this reason wore the uraeus. In Scriptures used as a proper name; the ruler under whom Joseph flourished, and the line under whom the oppression of the Israelites and the Exodus took place. Thus a taskmaster or tyrant.

Pharaoh's chicken. The vulture, so called because it often appears in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Pharaoh's corn. Wheat grains found in mummy cases.

PHARISEE Literally, separated. One of the Jewish party whose members strictly observed all external forms and ceremonies of the law, and in so doing were led by a sense of superior sanctity to separate themselves from other Jews. By extension one who pays scrupulous regard to tradition rather than to the spirit of religion, one self-righteous, a hypocrite.

PHAROS Ancient lighthouse of white marble built on the island of Pharos in the 3rd century B.C. and accounted one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. By extension any beacon, conspicuous light, or watch tower.

PHEASANT Beauty, gormandizing, luxury, mother love. Dream significance: happy event. In China the yeh chi, symbol of beauty and good fortune. In art associated with the peony. Represents Wei. In Japan called kiji or kigisu, the weeping woman, a bird of mourning; also a messenger of the gods.

Pheasant's eye. In the language of flowers: I cannot forget you.

PHELIM Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning good.

PHEMIOS In Homeric legend one who with his music lulls to sleep the sorrows of men who are about to die. Probably the gentle breeze.

PHENACITE Mineral symbolizing superstition.

PHEON In heraldry the barbed head of a dart or arrow, or the broad English arrow borne as a badge of office.

PHILAMMON In Greek mythology a son of Apollo and Chione. The first musician to celebrate the birth of Leto's twins. Typifies breeze.

PHILANDRUS (PHILANDROS) Literally, man loving. In Greek mythology, with Phylacides, abandoned and suckled by a she-goat. Probably twins of light and darkness. Source of philander, i.e. to make licentious love to a woman. In Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, Philander is the name of a Dutch knight who is a male coquet.

PHILEMON AND BAUCIS Personifications of hospitality and devotion. From the Roman legend of the humble cottagers who shared their meager meal with a stranger, who developed to be Jupiter in disguise. When the god promised to grant any wish they made they expressed a desire to die at the same time. Jupiter granted their wish and transformed Philemon into an oak and Baucis into a linden tree with their top branches entwined. Prototype of Darby and Joan.

PHILETUS Masculine name from the Greek, meaning love.

PHILIP (PHIL, PHILLIP, PIP) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lover of horses. In feminine form Philippa.

PHILISTINE Early Palestinian foe of the Jews. In mordern usage one who is devoted to low aims, materialistic, narrow-minded, ruthless. Matthew Arnold applied the term to middle class English, which he called ignorant and obstructive.

PHILITIS Because Khufu and his successor Khafre, despots who had built the two great pyramids, had become so hateful to Egyptians, they called the pyramids Philitis after a shepherd who grazed his flocks near them.

PHILOCTETES Greek sun hero; archer to whom Heracles, at death, gave his poisoned arrows (violet-tinted morning rays). Philoctetes was an Argonaut, and in the Trojan War sided with the Greeks. His foot was bitten by a serpent (earth, i.e. he set) on the island of Lemnos, and the Greeks abandoned him. An oracle declared Troy could not be taken without his arrows, so in the tenth year of the war he was sent for. In combat he killed Paris.

PHILOMELA Literally, love of song. In Greek mythology daughter of an Athenian king; sister of Procne, whose husband, the Thracian king Tereus, ravished Philomela, and then cut off her tongue that she might not reveal his conduct. Tereus told his wife that Philomela was dead, but Philomela embroidered her fate into a peplum and sent it to her sister. In another version Tereus cut off Procne's tongue and married Philomela, saying Procne was dead. When the sisters discovered his guilt they killed Itys, son of Tereus and Procne, and served the flesh to his father. The gods changed Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a swallow, Tereus into a hoopoe. In early myths Philomela and Procne probably were identical; Philomela a lover of celestial herds (golden-tinted morning clouds), Procne a dew nymph, Tereus the sun which cut off their tongues (dew drops), Itys a personification of dawn, the birds representing spring. The legend was attached to a series of religious pictures found at the temple of Daulis, which may have been instructional scenes showing different methods of taking oracles. In which case the tongue really was a laurel leaf which an attendant handed to the priestess; the chewing of the leaf sent the priestess into a trance in which her face was contorted with ecstasy, not pain; the letters on the peplum were oracular sticks on a cloth; the Itys eating was the taking of omens from a sacrificed child's entrails by a priest; the birds were disguises in which priestesses and priest read flight auguries.

PHILONOME In Greek mythology second wife of Cycnus. She

falsely accused her stepson Tenedos, whereupon Cycnus placed him in a chest and tossed him into the sea. Thus the moon caused the sun to set. Resembles Phaedra, Potiphar's wife.

PHILOSOPHY Symbolized by blue, the color of ancient academic robes. Personified by a classical figure contemplating a skull; he holds a scroll and pen; an owl (Athena) and a heron are near him. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, who appears to be vigorous.

Philosopher's stone. An imaginary stone; an element, mixture, or solid, which alchemists sought as they thought it contained the property of converting baser metals into gold or the cure for various ills. Thus that which is able to separate the gross from the spiritual, the pure from the base.

PHILOTES Greek abstract deity. Desire. Descendant of Eris.

PHILOXIA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning loving strangers.

PHILTER Mystic drink used for inspiring courage, hate, love, etc. Related to aphrodisiacs.

PHILYRA Greek sea nymph. Daughter of Oceanus. Mother of the centaur Chiron by Cronus. Transformed by Zeus into a linden tree.

PHINEAS (PHINEHAS) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning a serpent's mouth or oracle; brazen mouthed.

PHINEUS In Greek mythology son of Agenor or of Belus. Soothsayer, he was blinded by the gods when he abused the gift of prophecy. When his second wife Idaea accused her stepsons Oryithus and Crambis (or Polydectus and Polydorous) of improper conduct Phineus put out their eyes. For this the Harpies tormented him by defiling his food. When the Argonauts stopped at Bithynia, Zetes and Calais rescued him from the Harpies. In appreciation he told them how to pass the Symplegades. Probably a light hero who passed through the underworld of night or winter, where growth decays. Legendary prophets are often portrayed as blind, the blindness preventing them from being deceived by appearances.

PHLACCUS, MRS. An insensitive American dowager, mistress of a palace in Europe; her aristocracy is wealth only. A T.S. Eliot character.

PHLEGETHON (PYRIPHLEGETHON) In Greek mythology river of fire in Hades. It flows into the Acheron. Site of the judgment hall of Rhadamanthus, who sentences guilty shades to tortures in Tartarus. Dante places those who had been violent against others in it.

PHLEGM According to an ancient theory one of the four humors. Caused sluggishness. From this word came phlegmatic, meaning coolness of temperament, sluggishness. See humor.

PHLEGRA Place of burning. In Greek mythology Thessalian valley where Zeus battled the giants. Suggests the sky at sunset.

PHLEGYAS King of the Lapithae; father of Coronis. Personification of flame. In a frenzy against Apollo for violating his daughter, Phlegyas set fire to the

Delphi temple, and was slain by the god. In Hades a huge stone hung over him. In Dante's Inferno he is a boatman of the Styx, guardian of the fifth circle.

PHLOX May 26 birthday flower symbolizing unanimity. In the language of flowers: Trying to please you.

PHOBETOR In Greek mythology personification of alarming dreams. Attendant of Morpheus.

PHOBOS Greek abstract divinity. Fear. Son of Ares and Aphrodite. Attendant or steed of Ares in war. Source of the word phobia.

PHOCIS Ancient Greek state in which the Delphic shrine of Apollo was located. Regarded as the center or navel of the earth. Word identical with focus. Originally called Pytho.

Phocensian despair. When the men of Phocis presumed to plough the sacred field of Delphi they were forced to defend themselves single-handed against the other Greeks. The conflict looked hopeless, and a huge pile was built on which men, women, and children were to join in one vast human sacrifice. Before mounting the pile the men rushed in desperation against the foe and obtained victory.

PHOEBUS (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning brightness, light, to shine; also probably denotes life and the power of creation. (2) In Greek mythology an epithet of Apollo, sun god, as a healer.

Phoebe. (1) Feminine form of Phoebus. (2) A Greek Titan, daughter of Uranus and Gaea; wife of Coeus; mother of Astraea. She likewise is said to be the mother of Latona and grandmother of Apollo and Artemis. Generally she is understood to be the moon in the open vault of heaven, thus an aspect of Artemis and a sister of Phoebus Apollo.

PHOENICIA (PHENICIA, PHENICE) (1) In Greek mythology the purple land from which Zeus in the form of a white bull abducted Europa. In another legend land founded by Phoenix, Europa's brother, while searching for her. The name denotes brightness or splendor; it was a celestial realm. (2) A Mediterranean country, whose people were noted colonists, navigators, and traders. The Phoenicians were the chief rivals of the Greeks and Romans for mastery of the ancient world.

PHOENIX (1) Fabulous Arabian bird. Emblem of solar or fire worship. It supposedly lives to a great age, at which time it burns itself to ashes, and after three days comes to life again; thus symbolic of immortality, rejuvenation, resurrection, self-immolation. Also symbolic of storms. It appears alone, without mate or companion. Figuratively, a person of singular or superlative excellence, a prodigy. Because alchemists employed it to symbolize their vocation it is used as a chemist's shop sign. Badge of Lord Mountbatten's Southeastern Asia command in World War II. Purple-red, its most prevalent color, supposedly was invented by the Phoenicians, from whom it receives its name. The word resolves into fo-en-ix, i.e. one great fire. The bird evolved from the conception of bennu, Egyptian bird of the rising sun. Compare Garuda, Griffin, Rukh. In China called feng-huang. Empress emblem. Its advent heralds an auspicious event; its departure foretells calamity. When the world is peaceful its

note will be heard. Symbolic of abundance, beauty, prosperity. Also identified with Chu Ch'ieh, Vermilion Bird, ruler of southern quadrant, indicating summer. In art associated with the peony. In Christianity typifies Christ. In Japan called Ho-wo. It typifies the entire world, its back the crescent moon, its wings the wind, its feet earth, its tail trees and plants. (2) In Greece the date-palm tree over which Baachus was lord. Symbol of rebirth. Cognate with phenice, Hebrew for date-palm. Identical with the Ashera. (3) Greek light deity. Son of Agenor; brother of Europa. While searching for his sister he settled in the country named after him, Phoenicia, a celestial realm of purple light. (4) Constellation in the Southern Sky.

Phoenix cycle or period. The time of reappearance of the phoenix is usually given as every 500 years, but sometimes it is said to appear every 250, 1000, or 7000 years.

Phoenix Park. A public park in Dublin, which James Joyce mentions in Finnegans Wake to symbolize the Garden of Eden. It is the site of the secret crime of H.C. Earwicker.

PHOL In Norse mythology Odin's horse; also a name of Balder. Thus the sun or sun's rays.

PHOLUS (PHOLOS) Greek centaur renowned for hospitality.

PHONOI Greek abstract deity. Murder. Descendant of Eris.

PHORCYS (PHORCOS, PHORCUS, PHORKUS, PHORKYS) Greek sea god. Son of Nereus and Doris, husband of Ceto, by whom he was the father of the Gorgons and Graeae. By Hecate he was father of Scylla, by Sterope of the Sirens. He fathered Ladon, dragon which guarded the Hesperides, and other monsters. Identical with Orcus, Roman underworld god. His name is the same word as porcus (pig). In one aspect Goethe calls Mephistopheles Phorcys.

Phorcides. The Graeae, which see.

PHORONEUS Literally, discoverer of fire. In Greek mythology ruler of Argos. Son of Inachus and Melia; husband of Cerdo and Telodice. The first of men and ruler of all mortals. A fire deity who provided the comforts of life. Equates with Bhuranyu.

PHOSPHORUS (PHOSPHOR, PHOSPHOROS) Greek name signifying light bringer. Used as an epithet of Artemis and Hecate as lunar deities, but usually understood to be the title of the morning star when it shines in the east before sunrise. In one legend Aphrodite asked him to act as night-watcher in her temple, explaining his absence from the heavens until just before daybreak. He supposedly had the power of fructifying crops. In art portrayed in the company of other divinities of light or as a youthful rider bearing a torch. Also called Heosphorus or Eosphoros, i.e. dawn-bearer. Identical with Lucifer, Venus. Compare Hesperus.

PHRA IN Siamese equivalent of Indra. If, when he appears in the Songkran festival, he carries warlike weapons, the year will be troubled. A lantern or torch portends a severely hot season, a watering pot implies abundant rain, a wand prophesies peace.

PHRA IN SUEN Siamese equivalent of Siva.

PHRA MEN Siamese sacred mountain; navel of the universe. Compare Meru, Myimmo Taung.

PHRA NARAI Siamese equivalent of Vishnu.

PHRA NARET Siamese equivalent of Lakshmi.

PHRIXUS (PHRYXUS) In Greek mythology son of Athamas and Nephele. To rescue him from the jealousy of his stepmother Ino, Nephele placed Phrixus and his sister Helle on the back of a winged ram. Helle fell into the sea and was drowned, but Phrixus reached Colchis, where he married Chalciope, daughter of King Aeetes. After sacrificing the ram to Zeus, Phrixus presented its golden fleece to Aeetes, and an oracle predicted that the king's life depended on the safe-keeping of the fleece, which became the goal of the quest of the Argonauts. Helle, the light warm air, fell from the sunlit clouds (fleece), while Phrixus, the cold air, could not be destroyed.

PHRYGIAN CAP Emblem of liberty, wisdom. Worn by dealers in black magic. Midas hid his ass ears under such a cap.

PHRYNE (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning frog or toadlike, probably signifying pallid. (2) A famous hetaera; in antiquity an ugly child who developed into one of the most famous beauties of all time.

PHTAH See Ptah.

PHUOM-OMRI In the occult sciences a priest of Apis.

PHUPHLANS (FUFLUNS) Etruscan deity equating with Bacchus.

PHUR-BU (P'UR-BU) Tibetan Buddhist ceremonial dagger; three-edged magic dagger on which appears the three faces of Hayagriva. Used to dispel evil spirits.

PHUT (PUT) Grandson of Noah, son of Ham. His posterity served in Egyptian armies and in the hosts of Gog; in several Bible passages translated Libyans.

PHYLACIDES (PILACIDES) See Philandrus.

PHYLACTERIES A protection against demons, a reminder, talisman for peace and long life. Among the Jews strips of cowhide parchment inscribed with Scripture passages enclosed in a black calfskin case with a thong by which it was bound on the forehead or around the left arm, the end strapped around the third finger three times. It was worn in memory of the early history of the race and of the duty to observe the law; also as a charm. Early Christians borrowed it. The case held relics of the dead, a scroll inscribed with mottoes, texts, or legends. In medieval art shown held or issuing from the mouths of angels. By some called hypocritical, ostentatious piety and wisdom; hence a border or fringe used for display. The word is from the Greek meaning guard or watch.

PHYLLA AND HARPINNA The swift horses of Oenomaus, king of Elis, Greece. Typify wind.

PHYLLIS (PHILLIDA, PHILLIS) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning green leaf or bough. (2) In Greek mythology a Thracian princess. Believing herself to be deserted by Demo-

phoon, she committed suicide. The gods transformed her into an almond tree. Personification of dawn or spring, who died when the sun moved on. (3) A country girl in Virgil's Eclogues; hence a poetic name for a shepherdess or rustic maiden.

PHYSICIAN Symbolized by caduceus, cane, conveyance, horse, serpent, staff, surgeon's implements.

Physic. In an Italian icon shown as an old woman crowned with laurel. She holds a cock and a knotty staff, around which a serpent is twisted, to typify the practice of medicine.

Physician's ring. In the middle ages worn on the third finger of the right hand; viewed as an amulet. The stone indicated the disease against which the ring was a protection; carnelian or a red stone was a charm against hemorrhage, coral was believed to cure nervous disorders, sapphire or a blue stone preserved from infection and pestilential diseases, etc.

PHYTALMIOS Greek epithet for a fertility deity. Applied to Dionysus as god of growth, and to Poseidon at Eleusis as god of plants.

PI (1) Sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of eighty. Equivalent of the English P. (2) Word root corresponding to pa, which see. (3) A mathematical formula representing the relation of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, formerly a sacred secret; a number no one has been able to work out and which goes on eternally as 22 to 7. (4) Two constellations or resting places of the sun in the Chinese zodiac: a- the End, six stars in Hyades, western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the moon. Unlucky time for building, propitious time for funerals. b- The Wall, two stars in a straight line, Gamma in the tip of Pegasus and Alpha in the head of Andromeda. Represented by the porcupine, element water. An evil time for weddings.

PIACHE (PEAI-MAN) Central and South American medicine man, witch doctor.

PIA DE' TOLOMEI Sienese woman, wife of Nello della Pietra who, when he wanted to marry another woman, shut her up in a tower in his castle, where she died. Immortalized in Dante's Divina Commedia.

PIAGNONE Mourner; particularly the followers of Savonarola from their dejected appearance.

PIAO (POH) A Chinese term for unicorn. Also called Lin or Lu.

PIBROCH Literally, pipe-man. A battle type of bagpipe music used by Scottish clans.

PICADOR In bull-fighting the horseman with a lance who irritates or wounds the bull before the matador enters the ring; hence a clever debater, one of ready wit.

PICCARDA A woman who had taken religious vows, but is forced by her family to break them and marry a nobleman. Dante finds her in the sphere of the moon, where are those who had imperfectly performed their vows.

PICKAX Carries the symbolism of ax.

PICROCHOLE A fire-eater in

Rabelais' Gargantua who satirically personifies mankind's quarrelsome nature and lust for conquest and power. He may be a portrait of Charles V or Ferdinand of Aragon.

PICT A woman who paints her face. From the custom of the ancient Picts who painted their bodies.

PICTOR Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Painter's Easel.

PICTURE See image for interpretation, also icon. Dream significance: pleasure to come.

Picture playing cards. The picture being double suggests the dual law expressed in all phenomena; light and darkness, male and female, summer and winter.

PICUMNUS Roman rustic deity. Grinder of corn. With his twin Pilumnus, tiller of earth, a companion of Mars. The brothers, tutelary gods of childbirth, may have been aspects of Saturn. The woodpecker personified and deified.

PICUS Roman augur. Son of Saturn, husband of the nymph Canens, father of Fauna and Faunus. He appears to have been an axis, forest, and horse deity, as well as a first man and earliest king of Latium. When he repulsed the advances of Circe, she changed him into a woodpecker, under which form he retained his prophetic powers. His transformation hints at a change of season.

PIE Round sacrificial cake; body of the deity. See bun, wafer. The book or ordinal in Church services.

Eat humble pie. Be obsequious. At hunting banquets during the middle ages the venison numbles (heart, liver, etc.) were made into pies and given to the servants, thus one who ate the numble pie (later corrupted into humble pie) was a menial.

PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN Hero of a German legend, Bunting by name. He appeared at Hamelin, which was visited by a plague of rats, and offered to rid the town of the pests for a sum of money. With his pipes he charmed them into the Weser, where they were drowned. Refused his payment and called sorcerer, he reappeared the following Saint John's Day and lured all the children, who followed him to the Koppelberg Hill, where all save two, one blind, one dumb, were swallowed up. A fairy tale probably inspired by stories of flute or harp-playing divinities, who frequently spent half a year (winter) in the underworld. Some of those he resembles are Angus, Krishna, Nules-murt, a trumpet-blowing angel, Payatamu.

PIERCE (PEARCE) Masculine name. Variant of Peter through Norman-French Piers.

PIERIA A Macedonian coast district at the base of Mount Olympus; fabled as the birthplace of Orpheus and the Muses.

Pierian spring. Fountain of the Muses in Pieria; it supposedly gave poetic inspiration to all who drank of it; hence any source of inspiration.

PIERIDES In Greek mythology daughters of Pierus, king of Emathia, who challenged the Muses to a music contest. For their vanity the Muses transformed them into wrynecks. Air or fountain nymphs. The name also is applied to the Muses because they were born in Pieria.

PIERPONT Masculine name from the Greek and Latin through the French, meaning from Peter's; also stone bridge.

PIERROT Literally, little Peter. White-faced and white-clad buffoon. In early pantomine he usually was the tallest and thinnest man, his costume was large and loose with long sleeves. He personified the male principle; while still in a state of innocence he wore a white cap; after his fall or attainment of the knowledge of good and evil he wore a black cap. His sweetheart, the female principle, was Pierrette, sometimes Columbine. From the simple figure a more romantic artist-lover has evolved, one of lofty imagination, who hides his true feelings behind a comic mask.

PIERS PLOWMAN Chief character in the poem The Vision of Piers Plowman, who in early parts is a simple pious English laborer, in later parts, Christ himself. Thus he personifies the poor man's Christ.

PIETA A work of art showing the dead Christ with Virgin Mary or sorrowing women.

PIETRA Feminine name from the Italian, meaning stone.

PIETY Symbolized by a cross, flaming heart, heart, lamp. In an Italian icon personified by a pale winged woman with a Roman nose. She has flames instead of hair. Her left hand is over her heart; in her right she holds a cornucopia from which flow fruits and grains.

Piety and religious aspiration. Typified by a heart and hind.

PIG Filth, greed, gluttony, lethargy, lack of tenderness, mental darkness, obstinacy, sensualism. Dream significance: damage, difficulties. Anciently substituted for humans in sacrifices to death deities. According to a proverb a pig coming into the house betokens poverty and the advent of a dog riches, on the theory a pig eats and sleeps and a dog protects. Buddhist symbol of ignorance, one of the three cardinal sins. In China the shih, a good luck talisman. The yang principle, animal guarding the hours 9 to 11 P.M., carrier of the sun into the twelfth house of the Zodiac. In Egyptian antiquity held unclean and supposedly caused leprosy if eaten except at the mid-winter mysteries, when it was served at sacrificial rites. At sowing time it possessed the spirit of Osiris, at harvest time the spirit of Set.

Black Pig. Devil, Satan.

Buy a pig in a poke. Purchase a bargain without examining it; in allusion to a trick of placing a cat in a bag and selling it for a suckling pig. Those who opened the sack, "let the cat out of the bag." The French say, "buy a cat in a pocket."

Pigs in clover. Newly rich who retain low tastes.

Pigskin of Tuis. In Irish legend the pigskin of the king of Greece, which had two virtues, the power of healing and the power of turning water into wine. Demanded by Lugh as part of the blood fine from the sons of Tuirenn, who had murdered Lugh's father. Probably a holder of winds.

Pigs of Anthony. Degenerate monks of the order of Saint Anthony, who generally is represented with a hog at his feet.

Pigs of Easal. In Irish legend the seven pigs which, though killed every night, were alive the next day. Anyone who ate a part of them never was afflicted with

disease. Demanded by Lugh as part of the blood fine from the sons of Tuirenn. Typify earth's renewing fertility. Probably the same swine Manannan owned and served at the Feast of Ages.

PIGEON Constancy, gentleness. Also cowardice, thus pigeon-livered. A dupe or simpleton. Deity messenger. Dream significance: sincere love. Radically, pi-ge-on, i.e. father great one. See dove. In Australian myths bringer of babies. A pigeon appeared at the baptism of Christ; typifies Holy Ghost. In Greek mythology a form of Zeus. In Hinduism herald of Yama, death god. A green stone pigeon invoked by Maoris as an oracle is called Korotangi.

PIGMY Figuratively, a person of small understanding. In classical legend a race fabled to have been destroyed in a war with cranes. See dwarf.

PI KAN Chinese legendary sage who reproved the tyrant Chou Hsin for debauchery at court, whereupon the emperor ordered the sage's heart cut out to see if it had seven orifices as the heart of a man of superior virtue was said to have. Ts'ai Shen Yeh, god of wealth, is his deified spirit.

PIKE (1) Fish used in heraldic bearings to signify Christ or Christian. In Welsh called pig. Both words yield great father. (2) Metal pointed shaft used in war; superseded by the bayonet. In middle ages a badge of rank. Symbol of creation, earth's axis, phallus. See spear.

Pikestaff. Pilgrimage.

Plain as a pikestaff. Obvious. The unostentatious staff carried by pilgrims clearly revealed their devotion.

PIKER Esthonian thunder god.

PILATE (PONTIUS PILATE) A Roman soldier appointed procurator of Judea. Hated for his cruelty. He delivered Christ to be crucified. Later he committed suicide. Figuratively, an unprincipled person; especially one whose cruelty leads to his downfall.

Pilate's voice. A rough voice. In mystery plays all despots spoke in a loud, ranting manner.

PILE In heraldry represents the large pieces of wood used by engineers in bridge building. Denotes construction, difference.

Make one's pile. Accumulate a fortune; in allusion to the coin piles that are stacked before a winner at the gambling table.

PILGRIM Colonizer, seeker, stranger, wanderer. In Royal Arch chapters of Freemasonry inscribed on a triangular plate; gold jewel of principal Sojourner. In Christian tradition Everyman journeying toward heaven. In allegory he is equipped with the Holy Ghost's spectacles, undertakes a pilgrimage over places where he had previously gone astray, and achieves rebirth.

Pilgrimage. Symbolizes conviction, devotion, life, search. Symbolized by escallop shell, palmer's robe, sandals, shell, or staff.

Pilgrim fathers. Symbolized in the United States by Puritans, ship Mayflower, Thanksgiving Day festival, turkey.

PILLAN Supreme essence of the Araucanian Indians of southern Chile. Deity manifesting thunder god attributes.

PILLAR Confidence, constancy, creator, earth support, firmness, memorial, North Pole, phallus, Pole Star, security, sky prop, steadfast resolution, trunk of the world tree, world axis or spine.

Element of tree worship. Bearer of messages from or to a deity. In heraldry typifies fortitude. Form in which Bacchus was worshiped by Theban Greeks. Hebrew symbol of truth. Emblem of Samson. According to the Zohar the means by which the soul ascends. In Japan a deity presumably inhabits each pillar, hence good-luck if upright, bad-luck if upside down. It is called wo-bashira, meaning male pillar. A pillar of heaven (male) is called Ame-no-mi-Hashira; a pillar of earth (female) is called Kuni-no-mi-Hashira. The end pillar of any fence represents the phallus. Siberians worshiped as the image of the North Star deity or as that of the world tree.

Black pillar. Exclusion, negation.

Four pillars. The four directions or winds. Stability. In Egyptian mythology the backbone of Osiris; also typifies Tat.

From pillar to post. Form one predicament to another. Originally from bad to worse, i.e. from pillory to whipping post.

Ornamented pillar. From under which Asherah, Baal-peor, Ishtar, Priapus, and other fertility and love deities were worshiped.

Pillar of fire (cloud or smoke). Knowledge, light of God, word of God. That which guided the Hebrews through the wilderness.

Pillar of salt. Lot's wife; perpetual monument of God's judgment.

Pillar saints. Stylites; ascetics, chiefly those in Syria, who separated themselves from mankind by living on the tops of pillars.

Pillars of Heracles. Two promontories, one on each side of the Straits of Gibraltar. Torn apart by Heracles from a single mountain and placed as a monument of his perilous expedition to obtain the oxen of Geryon. Ancients believed they marked the end of the world; thus the expression, "I will follow you even to the pillars of Heracles."

Pillar topped by a bird. Same as Bird on pedestal.

Pillar topped by a cock. See Cock perched on a pillar.

Pillar topped by a nail. Among Lapps represents the sacrificial or world tree which holds up the sky. The nail typifies the Pole Star or universal navel. When with seven branches it is the world tree on which sacrificial victims are hung. Parallels Yggdrasil.

Shattered pillar. Death.

Three pillars. Beauty (or goodness), power, wisdom. The triune deity.

Twelve pillars. Ancients believed twelve pillars supported the universe; also separated the constellations, thus the path of the Fates. Temples frequently had twelve pillars of unhewn stone or twelve windows.

Two pillars. Gateway of dawn, eternity, life. Guardians. Birth and death. Twins of beauty and strength, light and darkness, north and south, order and chaos. In chariot races the goals were two pillars or stones. Ancient Babylonians believed the sun reentered each morning between two pillars, hence gateway of the horizon. In gnostic tradition the letter H, aged immutable door, portal of eternity. In Hebrew tradition priestly and kingly power; justice and mercy. The porch of Solomon's temple, thus door of heaven. The pillar on the right was Jachin, the first principle, God's will established, the stabilizer; the pillar on the left was Boaz, the Voice or Spirit, strength. In Nyasaland circumcision rites the boy or girl passes between two pillars suggesting passage through the gate of re-

birth into adulthood. Symbolically the child dies and is reborn as an adult.

Two pillars entwined. Celestial twins.

Universe pillar. Center of the universe, where the profane may not tread.

White pillar. Acceptance, affirmation.

PILLOW Talisman for prevention against pain, sickness, suffering. Placed with the dead as a protection against violation of the tomb. Symbolic of comfort, luxury.

PILTZINTECUTLI-TONATIUH Toltec Indian sun god; in the underworld ruler of the third hour of the night.

PILUMNUS Roman pestle god; tiller of earth. Brother of Picumnus, which see.

PIMENTOLA Swedish gloomy and dark place; home of the dead. Also called Sarajas. Resembles Manala, Tuonela, Yabmeaimo.

PIMPERNEL August 19 birthday flower symbolizing assignation, change, childhood, faithfulness. Because it closes at the approach of bad weather called poor man's weather-glass; typifies one who functions in the dark.

PIN Figuratively, to restrain. Dream significance: wounded pride.

Not a pin to choose between them. Exactly alike.

Not worth a row of pins. Valueless.

On pins and needles. Nervous, physically or mentally uneasy.

Pincushion. One who accepts abuse without fighting back.

Pin money. A lady's allowance for personal expenditures. At one time pins were expensive.

Pin one's faith to. Repose confidence in.

Policy of pin pricks. Policy of continual annoyances.

PINAHUA Inca god of the west. Also called Ayar Uchu.

PINAKA Trident held by Siva. See trident.

PINCERS Christian symbol of martyrdom. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion. Attribute of saints Apollonia, Dunstan, Lieven.

PINDOLABHARADVAJA Buddhist twelfth arhat; missionary to Eastern Videka. He who guards the banner entrusted to him. He holds a patra (begging bowl) and pushtaka (book). In Japan called O-Binzuru; in Tibet called Bha-ra-dhva-so-myo-len.

PINE March 21 birthday flower. Symbolic of boldness, endurance, fidelity, fire, health, immortality, wisdom. Its vitality is believed to have the power to strengthen the soul of the deceased and to preserve the body from corruption. A phallic symbol sacred to Attis, Bacchus, Cybele, Dionysus, Neptune, Osiris, Pan, Poseidon, and other fertility deities. In China the sung; symbolic of leadership, prosperity, steadfast friendship, venerable old age, winter, and personal control because of its power to withstand frost and snow. Most widely worshiped of flowerless trees in Japan. Its symbolism is the same as in China, and for this reason appropriate at New Year, wedding, and old age celebrations. In art associated with the crane and tortoise.

Black pine. Pity. The masculine principle.

Black and red pine. Marriage, the masculine and feminine princi-

ple.

Pine, bamboo, and prunus. In China and Japan the three friends of the cold season. Suggests that those who encounter hardships should learn never to falter for these three flourish despite adverse conditions. In Japan called sho-chiku-bai; an offering expressing strength, abundance, beauty, and used in New Year celebrations. If the pine branch is displayed alone during the three-day New Year celebration it is used on the first day.

Pine cone. Abundance, fecundity, fire, good luck, life, phallic principle, regeneration. Typifies the reproductive organ or fire. Charm against witchcraft. Sacred to love goddesses. As a fertility and prosperity symbol survives as an ornament on iron railings. In India the disk of the cone was replaced by an inverted triangle above the tau, and in this form appears on the foot of Buddha. Semitic life symbol, typifying existence united yet distinct or the union of negative and positive forces.

Pine cone and tassel. Emblem of Maine.

Pine pitch. Philosophy, time.

Pine tree. A world tree. A sexual symbol where the palm does not flourish. Attis mutilated himself under a pine, and it was bled (cut for turpentine) at the vernal equinox. When cut down it was adorned with ribbons and carried with pomp to the mother goddess's sanctuary, where it was decorated by fleeces, violets, and in other ways.

Pine twigs. Victory in Isthmic games.

Twin pine trees. Fidelity, passionate love. In Japanese legend Nase and Aze wished to remain together apart from the rest of the world. When they wept and embraced they were metamorphosed into pine trees entwined with each other.

PINEAPPLE February 8 birthday flower. Symbolic of delicacy, luxury, perfection, tropics.

PINK (1) Color signifying the birth of a girl. Symbolic of joy and youth. Associated with the number five, mystic number for healing. Esoteric meaning: one who wishes to devote his life to healing others. Debased meaning: Sentimentality, hue that lacks vitality. (2) May 31 birthday flower symbolizing amiability, divine love, morning light, timidity, welcomeness. In heraldry typifies admiration. In Japan classified as feminine. In Korea typifies ill fortune.

China pink. September 20 birthday flower symbolizing aversion.

Double red pink. June 2 birthday flower. Ardent love.

Indian pink. October 25 birthday flower. Always lovely.

Mountain pink. June 14 birthday flower. Aspiration.

Red pink. March 3 birthday flower. Pure love.

Variegated pink. Refusal.

White pink. Fascination, talent.

Yellow pink. June 3 birthday flower. Disdain.

PINTO-LO-PO-LO-T'O-SHE (PINDOLA, PO-LO-T'O-SHE) Pindola, the Bharadvaja, one of the eighteen Chinese Buddhist Lohan. Ruler in Purva-Videha or Godhanga, region in the west. His voice is like that of a lion, he is able to rise into the air like a bird, suggesting he is an aspect of wind. His mount is a tiger, which typifies his power over wild beasts and his ability to overcome evil. Usually shown seated with an open book on one knee and a mendicant's staff resting on his

arm.

PIPE (1) For smoking. Portable sacrifice altar. Dream significance: small satisfaction; (broken) quarrel. Among American Indians symbolic of peace. In Great Lakes Indian legend a pipe, when smoked by the hero, produces clouds of pigeons and turkeys, when smoked by the villain, who enchants or robs the hero, gives off beetles, dung, and mosquitoes; suggesting seasons controlled by deities of fertility or drought. (2) For music. Allurement, the wind. Instrument of Pan, Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Crossed Pipes. Typify Christ, Pan.

Piper. Charmer, sorcerer.

PIPOUNOUKHE Algonquin spirit of winter. See Nipinoukhe and Pipounoukhe.

PIPRU Literally, resister. Vedic demon hostile to mankind. Overcome by Indra.

PIRACY Symbolized by black; crows; Jolly Roger, i.e. white skull and crossbones on a black field.

PIRHUA AND MANCA Literally, son of the sun or revealer of light. Peruvian solar hero.

PIRITHOUS (PEIRITHOOS) In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Dia. Ixion is given as his putative father. King of the Lapithae in Thessaly. An Argonaut. At his wedding feast his bride Hippodamia was attacked by Centaurs, and the celebration turned into a battle. After Hippodamia's death he aspired to marry Persephone. Theseus, his boon companion, aided him in the rash adventure, and both were fastened to a rock in Hades by Aides. Heracles rescued Theseus, but Pirithous remained under ground. Thus the sun brought back the sun to upper regions while fertility remained below. The battle was one of seasons.

Pirithean wedding. A brawl.

PIR-NA-PISHTIM Babylonian deluge survivor. Son of Umbara Tutu. Hut dweller in Shurippah. In a dream he was warned by Enki, and saved his family, field laborers, and servants, and appointed Buzur-Kurgala captain of the ark, which after seven nights and seven days rested on Nitsir. After the flood he and his wife were made deities and placed on the Island of the Blessed in the midst of the Sea of Death. There Gilgamesh visited him. Also called Atra-chasis, Utnapishtim, Ziusudra. Prototype of Noah.

PIROGONIA Maoris sacred hill. Fiery mountain on which fairies (paiarehe) dwell, i.e. on which sun sets.

PIRUA (1) Inca name for the planet Jupiter. Heavenly form of Manco Capac. (2) Mother of Mama Cora, Peruvian maize goddess. Name akin to Peru.

PISACAS Hindu demons who drink human blood and eat human flesh. They cause the living to die and devour corpses. Especially foes of fathers, they dwell in the water of villages. Indra crushed a yellow-peaked Pisaci. Their appearance is revolting. Resemble the Raksas.

PISCES Twelfth sign of the zodiac. Typified by twin fish or the ship Argo. The sun enters about February 19 and remains until about March 20. It is a winter sign, called the zodiac's hell, feminine and cold; its quality is unfortunate and moist. It

symbolizes hypocrisy, violent death. Its character trait is treachery; it governs the feet and toes. Its tarot significance is the Hanged Man. It is ruled by Neptune. As the fish typifies sexual love and ideas, it is the station for the planet Venus, and is the mansion where divine contemplation is sacrificed to the world of appearances. Babylonians called it Fish of Ea.

PISCIS AUSTRALIS (PISCIS AUSTRINUS) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Southern Fish.

PISCIS VOLANS (VOLANS) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Flying Fish.

PISGAH Mountain range on which was located the summit Nebo, from which Moses beheld the Promised Land.

PISON Literally, freely flowing. One of the four rivers of the Garden of Eden. Said to be a stream of gold. Typifies fertility. By Christians associated with Saint John. Also called Halys or Phasis.

PISO'S JUDGMENT Legally right, ethically wrong. On circumstantial evidence Piso, a Roman judge, sentenced a man to death for murder. At the place of execution another man confessed to the crime, and the centurion returned the condemned man to Piso; whereupon he condemned all three to death, saying, "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." The first man was executed because he had been condemned, the centurion because he disobeyed orders, the guilty man because he had been the cause of the death of the other two.

PIT Darkness, death, evil, imprisonment. As a trap for wild beasts likened to the plots of designing persons. Dream significance: (to fall into) fatal omen.

PITA Brahman creator-preserver-destroyer deity.

PITAKA Buddhist receptacle for religious writings.

PITCHER Fertility, nourishment, rain. Emblem of Aquarius.

PITCHFORK Harvest. A weapon of the gods typifying lightning. When three-pronged denotes a triad. Dream significance: sterile labor.

PITCH PINE March 26 birthday flower symbolizing philosophy.

PITHOM Egyptian sanctuary city. Contained a treasury. Built by the Israelites during their servitude. Name means house of Tum; akin to Pytho, Python.

PITKOMOINEN (PITKAINEN) Literally, long man. Finnish thunder god.

PITRI Literally, father. In Hinduism: 1- Deceased ancestors, semi-divine fathers to whom the service of srad'ha is offered; 2- the sons of gods; 3- the ten Prajapati, mythical progenitors of the human race.

Pitripati. Literally, lord of Fathers. A name of Yama as first man.

Pitryana. Literally, way of the fathers. Way of the dead. Compare Devayana.

PITYS Greek nymph of the pine tree. She was loved by Pan, benignant breeze. The jealous north wind Boreas hurled her from

a rock and metamorphosed her into the tree.

PIUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning filial, pious. Radically, light of pa. Like Leo and Urban a conventional papal name. Cognate with picus.

PIXY (PIXIE) In English folklore an elf or fairy, especially one who dances. Compare Puck.

PLACENTA Among Finno-Ugrics and other peoples hung on a tree in a forest, where sacrifices are offered to it as the nourishing mother of the child.

PLAGUE Expression of a deity's wrath, punishment, salvation through destruction.

PLAIN Land of reality in contrast to the mountain, mystical realm. Nickname of the Girondists in the French Revolutionary National Convention, because they sat on the level of plain floor of the hall.

PLANET From the Greek, meaning wanderer. So named because ancients believed planets, watchmen of the heavens, wandered among the stars. They were aspects of the gods whose names they bore, and in their travels prepared occurrences on earth. Alchemists and astrologers recognized seven planets, which influenced the course of human destinies, and which they consulted for forecasts in divination:

Roman Name	Babylonian Name	Greek Name	Angel	Cabalistic Intelligence	Cabalistic Spirit
Sun (Apollo)	Shamash	Apollo	Raphael	Nagiel	Smeliel
Moon (Diana)	Sin	Artemis	Gabriel	Elimiel	Lamaneal
Mars	Nergal	Ares	Chamael	Graphael	Modiniel
Mercury	Nebo	Hermes	Michael	Tiriel	Cochabiel
Jupiter	Marduk	Zeus	Zadkiel	Sophiel	Zadkiel
Venus	Ishtar	Aphrodite	Hamiel	Hagiel	Noguel
Saturn	Ninib	Cronus	Zapkiel	Agiel	Sabathiel

Properties of the planets:

Planet	Color	Day	Metal	Gift	Sin	Virtue	Organ Ruled
Apollo	White or gold	Sunday	Gold	Luck, domination, leadership	Pride	Science	Heart, arteries
Diana	Silver	Monday	Silver	Imagination, carelessness, travel	Laziness	Intelligence	Brain, nerves, stomach
Mars	Red	Tuesday	Iron	Strength	Temper	Courage	Face, muscles
Mercury	Green or blue	Wednesday	Quicksilver	Business ability	Envy	Ingenuousness	Limbs, lungs
Jupiter	Purple or orange	Thursday	Brass	Wisdom	Greed	Integrity	liver, veins
Venus	Yellow or blue	Friday	Copper	Beauty	Luxury	Love	Stomach, genitals
Saturn	Black	Saturday	Lead	Curse, bad luck, sorcery	Avarice, hypocrisy	Prudence	Bones, bile, bladder

PLANE TREE October 24 birthday plant. Symbolizes friendliness, genius, magnificence, ornamentation, shelter. Christian symbol of charity, moral superiority. By Greeks dedicated to Zeus and by Romans to Jupiter, who poured libations of wine over its roots.

PLANT Symbolic of the life cycle; death in winter, rebirth in spring.

Plant with purgative properties. Chewed by primitive peoples in the belief they have the power of keeping off evil spirits or ghosts.

PLANTAIN Christian symbol of the multitude seeking salvation. In India tied to a tree with flowers to signify joy and fertility; used at marriage and other festivals.

PLATE Female principle; sacrifice.

PLAT-EYE Evil ghost of West Indies. Usually appears along with the new moon. It has the shape of a dog with fiery eyes; the longer one stares at the eyes the bigger they get until nothing can be seen but the eyes.

PLATO (PLATON) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning broad-shouldered.

PLEASURE (1) Symbolized by butterfly, dancers, dolphin, grapes, musical instruments, pomegranate, ribbons waving. By seaweed in Japan. Personified in an Italian icon by a winged half-clothed youth crowned with myrtle. He carries a harp and wears buskins. (2) One of the gnostic Aeons.

PLEIADES The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione (or Aethra); sisters of the Hyades. They killed themselves for grief when the Hyades were placed in the heavens by Zeus, and like their sisters were placed in the sky. In one account they were changed to doves when they appealed to Zeus to save them from Orion, who constantly pursued them, and became a cluster of stars known as the Seven Sisters or Seven Doves. The names of the seven were Alcyone, Celaeno, Electra, Merope, Maia, Sterope, Taygeta. The lost Pleiad is Electra or Merope. Rain-cloud nymphs. The name is said to mean weeper; also sailing, because navigation was considered safe when the cluster appeared. By extension it is applied to any group of seven illustrious persons or brilliant things. In Blackfoot Indian tradition the stars were lost children, driven by poverty to take refuge in the sky. By Siberian Yakuts called Urgel, i.e. air hole, through which streams of cold draught come from the upper heavens.

PLENTY In an Italian icon personified by a garlanded beautiful woman in a green gown carrying a cornucopia.

PLEURISY ROOT Heartache cure.

PLINY Masculine name from the Latin, meaning of the rock.

PLOW Fertility, laboriousness, pioneering.

King's hand on plow. Consecration, dignity, power.

Heated plowshare. Trial by fire, instrument of martyrdom. Emblem of Saint Cunigunda.

Plowshare scrap. In China worn as an amulet to dispel evil soil spirits.

Two wheeled plow. Divine vehicle, supreme deity in dual aspect.

PLUMBAGO BLOSSOM Holy wishes.

PLUMB BLOSSOM January 15 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity. In the language of flowers: Keep your promises. Chinese emblem of spring signifying courage, more abundant life, valor breaking through obstacles. In Japan called eldest brother of flowers because it is the first each spring. Symbolizes beauty, chastity, gentility, hardiness, loveliness, modesty. In art associated with the nightingale.

Indian plum. July 23 birthday flower symbolizing privation.

Plum, bamboo, and pine branch. Chinese and Japanese floral triad expressing strength, abundance, beauty. Used in New Year decorations. If the plum branch is used alone during the celebration, it is used on the third day.

Plum tree. In China the mei. Emblem of January, symbolic of longevity and winter. The contrast between its knotty trunk and green shoots is symbolic of age and youth, suggesting that in spite of age, youth can rise anew, hence hope. In art associated with the magpie, bird of joy.

Three plums. Emblem of Lao-Tse.

Wild plum. Independence.

Withered plum tree. Bastard.

PLUMB RULE One of the six jewels of Freemasonry. Represents south. Symbolic of rectitude. In Encampment of Knights Templars, surmounted by a banner, silver jewel of standard bearer. In Royal and Secret Councils, with trowel enclosed in an equilateral triangle, silver jewel of principal conductor of the works. In Royal Arch chapters, surmounted by a turban, suspended in an equilateral triangle, gold jewel of the scribe. In Symbolic Lodges, gold or silver jewel of junior warden.

PLUME See feather.

Plumed Snake. Pueblo Indian genius of rain clouds and water.

PLUMMET Discretion, justice, perfection. In heraldry uprightness.

PLUTO (1) In Roman mythology son of Saturn, husband of Proserpina. King of Orcus, lord of the dead, giver of wealth. Ruler of the iron age. Identical with Dis Pater; corresponds to Greek Hades and Plutus. (2) Greek river nymph; daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. (3) Ninth and outermost planet from the sun.

PLUTUS (PLOUTON, PLOUTOS) In Greek mythology son of Iasion and Demeter. Underworld guardian of earth's treasures. Zeus blinded him that he might distribute his gifts without discrimination. Because he bestowed his gifts without regard to merit he sometimes was called Fool, an epithet of Christ. In some accounts revered as beneficent; in others men dared not address him as the unseen ruler of the dead, and with averted faces offered sacrifices to Plutus, the wealthy. In art he is represented as lame when he makes his appearance, winged when he takes his departure. Also portrayed as an infant in the arms of Eirene (peace). At Athens and Thebes associated with Tyche (chance). His emblems are the dog Cerberus, cornucopia, key, two-pronged fork. His name is the source of the phrase, 'rich as Plutus,' and the term 'plutocrat.' Identical with Aides, Hades, Pylartes. By Romans called Pluto.

PNEUMA Soul or spirit. In ancient philosophies the universal

spirit; hence the divine and immortal element in man. In New Testament the spiritual, the Holy Ghost or act by which he proceeds from the Father or from the Son.

PNYX Literally, crowded. Place in ancient Athens where people deliberated and voted upon public affairs; also the assemblage of people.

PO (1) Polynesian chaos mother; she enveloped everything over which Tanava (darkness) and Mutuhei (silence) ruled. She typified a debris which brought about creation, and was the begetter of La'i-La'i, the first female, who became the mother of mankind. Name also used for the underworld, from which came all life. Compare Te Kore. (2) Tagalog term of respect. (3) River in Italy, alternately known as Padus, which yields parent of resplendent light.

POCHARD In Russian and Siberian tales the deity is a white pochard, the devil a black one.

PODALIRIUS In Greek mythology son of Asclepius, brother of Hygeia, Machaon, Panacea. Hero and physician in the army of Agememnon during the Trojan war.

PODARGE In Greek mythology mother of storm wind; also of the fabulous horses Balius and Xanthus, which probably represent clouds.

PODOGA Slavic air god.

PODSNAP In Dickens' Our Mutual Friend a pompous, respectable, self-satisfied middle-class man. The designs of Providence coincide with his own. Hence the noun podsnappery.

POEAS (POIAS) Greek shepherd who lights Heracles' funeral pyre. Slayer of Talus, bronze sun man. Thus the spirit of darkness or winter. Father of Philoctetes, light deity who inherited Heracles' arrows (rays).

POET In Dante's Divina Commedia typifies human wisdom.

Poetry. Symbolized by a crown of ivy and laurel, a harp, lyre, pen and scroll. Personified by the Muses. In an Italian icon represented by a woman in a sky-colored dress decorated with stars; her head is winged, she wears a laurel crown, and holds a harp; a swan stands beside her. Also represented by a ruddy complexioned young man laurel crowned and girded with ivy; he is writing, but his head is turned toward heaven, as his ideas are of a supernatural quality.

POHJOLA Finnish northern home, world of the dead through which a gloomy river flows. It is a village of man-eating spirits who breed sickness. Pohjanakka is the ruler. Also called Tuonela.

POIA Literally, scarface. In Blackfoot legend star boy, whose face was scarred. Son of the Morning Star and So-at-sa-ki (feather woman), a mortal.

POINAE (POENA, POINE) Greek abstract avenging goddess. Punishment. Probably a vindictive ghost. Attendant of Nemesis.

POINSETTA Symbolic of Yule festivities, nativity of Christ. Also called Christmas rose.

POINT (DOT, PERIOD) End, finality.

Point within a circle. Deity surrounded by eternity, fecundity,

heavens and their omphalos or chaos egg, male and female principles, sun, universe axle and hub. In Freemasonry the individual brother (point) and the boundary of his conduct or destiny (circle); also Supreme Power, Architect of the universe. Mayan hieroglyph for A. Pythagorean symbol for the universe.

Three points with radiating lines. Hebrew symbol for the soverignty of God.

POINTING A means of killing among North American Indians. Believed to be as fatal as the glance of an evil eye.

POISON In time myths symbolizes the cold or darkness with which night or winter deities put to sleep or kill light or summer divinities. On the other hand, sun deities carry poisoned swords, i.e. scorching rays, which devastate the earth. The Hamlet legend is one in which poison plays a large part. Heracles had poisoned arrows.

Poison dogwood. Symbolizes contemptuousness, cynicism.

Poison ivy. Symbolizes caustic ridicule.

POISSON D'AVRIL Literally, April fish. French April fool.

POKO-HA-RUA-TE-PO In Polynesian mythology wife of Rangi. Pit of the breath of night.

POKUNT Soshonean spirit which dominates the forces of nature. Equivalent of Manito.

POL (PHOL) A name of Baldur. Sometimes said to be the horse of Odin. The sun's rays. Related to Baal and Paul.

POLE Creation, phallus, sky prop, universal axis. Compare spear. Finno-Ugrics furnish the deceased with a pole which serves as a bridge in the otherworld, an idea inherited from Iranians, whose dead cross a bridge.

Pole-star. North star or Polaris. Cosmic throne, eye of heaven, heavenly axis. Constancy, the male principle. That which directs, governs, guides. An ideal for action. An attractive or controlling principle. Epithet of Jesus. By Hindus called Dhurva. In Japanese mythology the needle of Weaving Damsel. Abode of Ame-no-Minaka-Nushi, lord of heaven's center; of Kamu Mimusubi, female principle; of Taka Mimusubi, male principle. In Lapp tradition the nail which holds the sky in place and around which the heavens revolve. In Norse mythology called Veraldar ngli (world spike).

Pole striped red and white. Anciently a sacrificial post; if the patient of the barber (bleeder) grasped the pole, he was chosen the sacrificial victim. Later topped by a gilt knob and a surgeon's symbol. During certain periods the barber performed surgical duties, and it became the barber's emblem. The pole symbolized the stick held by a pain-racked patient; the red and white spiral stripes represented bandages, one with blood on it. Blue sometimes was substituted for red inasmuch as venous blood is bluish. The knob represented the basin into which blood poured. Probably derived from the caduceus or Asclepian wand.

Surgeon's (Chirurgeon's) pole. See above.

Telegraph pole and wires. Commerce, electrcity, messages. In commercial art shown with Mercury.

Totem pole. Image of a sacred spirit; widely revered by American Indians. Typifies a sacred tree; a tree of life or

cross. Symbol of authority and tribal unity. Grave memorial. Central object in the sun-dance, during which it is adorned with sun symbols and talismans. Also addressed as the four winds, the rain, or waters, all bringers of fertility.

POLEVIK (POLEVOY) Russian malevolent field spirit, withholder of vegetation.

POLICHINELLE In French pantomime the equivalent of the Italian Punchinello.

A secret of Polichinelle. A secret known to everyone, but of which some make a needless mystery.

POLLENTE In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of might. He stands on Bridge Perilous and attacks everyone who crosses it, bestowing the spoils upon his daughter Munera. He represents Charles IX of France, who slaughtered Protestants on Saint Bartholomew's Eve.

POLLICE VERSO Literally, with turned thumb. In ancient Rome the public condemned a gladiator participating in the games to death by holding out their hands with the thumbs pointing downward. Hence the phrase 'thumbs down' or 'thumbs up.'

POLLUX (POLYDEUCES) In Greek mythology immortal twin of the mortal Castor. Placed as a fixed star in Gemini. See under Castor and Pollux.

POLLY Feminine name, variant of Molly, diminutive of Mary.

POLLYANNA (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, combining forms of Mary and Hannah, thus bitter grace. (2) A fatuous optimist, from the character created by Eleanor H. Porter.

POLOZNITSA Finno-Ugrian goddess who punished those who harmed rye during its flowering. Equivalent of Poludnica.

POLUDNICA (POLEDNICA, PREZ-POLUDNICA) Russian female field spirit. Whomever she touches will die a sudden death. Her favorite victims are children left alone in the fields and women who have recently borne children and go out at midday. Her name signifies midday spirit; probably a personification of sunstroke.

POLYANTHUS October 23 birthday flower symbolizing pride of riches.

Crimson polyanthus. Heart's mystery.

Lilac polyanthus. Confidence.

POLYBOTES In Greek mythology giant whom Poseidon destroyed by hurling him upon the island of Cos. Perhaps a personification of storm.

POLYBUS (POLYBOS) In Greek mythology king of Corinth, husband of Merope, foster father to Oedipus. Ruler of a realm of darkness.

POLYDECTES In Greek mythology king of Seriphus, where Danae and Perseus were provided with shelter. Polydectes sent Perseus to slay the Medusa, and while he was gone Polydectes tried to force Danae into marriage. When she refused he treated her with great unkindness. Upon his return Perseus showed Polydectes the Medusa head, the king turned to stone, and Danae was rescued from the prison in which her unwelcome admirer had placed her. Polydectes was

an underworld king who had imprisoned dawn. He parallels Eurystheus who also sent a sun hero on perilous adventures.

POLYDEGMON An epithet of Hades. The name signifies grayness or gray man.

POLYDORUS In Greek mythology the youngest son of Priam and Hecuba. In one account slain by Achilles at the siege of Troy; in another, placed in the care of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, who treacherously slew him. Prince of a realm of darkness or winter. Also the name of a son of Cadmus and Harmonia.

POLYHYMNIA (POLYMNIA) Greek Muse of sacred hymns. Shown crowned with laurel.

POLYIDUS (POLYIDOS) Literally, many-shaped. In Greek mythology soothsayer consulted by Bellerophon. He probably was a performer in sacred or shape-shifting dances, i.e. dances typifying the change of lights or seasons. In one legend, when Glaucus, son of King Minos fell into a jug of honey and smothered to death, the Cretan king shut Polyidus up with the body and commanded him to bring the child back to life. A serpent approached the corpse, and Polyidus killed it with a stone. Another serpent approached the dead reptile and covered it with grass, whereupon it crawled away. Polyidus put some of the grass on the infant's body and restored the child to life. A lord of an underworld realm of fertility.

POLYMETIS An epithet of Odysseus.

POLYNICES (POLYNEIKES) In Greek mythology son of Oedipus by his mother Jocasta; thus a child of incestuous union. Husband of Argia. Brother of Eteocles and Antigone. After the voluntary abdication of Oedipus his sons became joint rulers, agreeing to govern in alternate years (seasons). Eteocles became ambitious and seized the throne. The expedition of the Seven Against Thebes was to restore Polynices to his rightful place, but in the battle the brothers killed each other. Polynices personifies spring or fertility; Eteocles winter or barrenness. As brothers in conflict their story resembles that of Cain and Abel, Eber and Eremon.

POLYPHEMUS Literally, many-voiced. (1) In Greek mythology son of Poseidon and Thoosa. Jealous lover of Galatea. Personification of storm. One-eyed chief of the Cyclops; devourer of human flesh. He lived in a cave in which he imprisoned Odysseus and his companions. After he had eaten six of the company Odysseus made him drunk and blinded him. Odysseus and his remaining six companions escaped from the cave (realm of darkness) by clinging to the bellies of sheep (clouds); thus sun (Odysseus) and fertile lights or months outwitted darkness or winter. Poseidon never forgave Odysseus for this insult and sent storms to plague the sun hero. As a powerful giant outwitted by a small man Polyphemus resembles Goliath. He personifies brute force; his name is applied to a one-eyed animal or man. (2) One of the Argonauts. When Hylas was drawn into the water by a fountain nymph, Polyphemus heard his cry. With Heracles he searched for the youth but never found him. While they searched the Argo sailed without them. Heracles returned to Argos; Polyphemus remained with the Mysians and became their king. Probably a personification of the wind that accompanies sun.

POMEGRANATE Concord, fecundity, female principle, hope, immortality, love (pomegranate roots, if separated, twist together again), resurrection, union, virginity. Sometimes thought to be the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge. In heraldry emblem of Henry IV, Moorish king of Grenada, who used it with the motto, 'Sour, yet sweet,' to intimate that a good king should temper severity with mildness. In China the shih liu. Favorable influence, numerous progeny, prosperity. Carries the wish that high honors may be hereditary. The Christian church and congregation; gift which Christ carried down from heaven, hence God's blessing. Emblem of Virgin Mary. In Greek antiquity said to have sprung from the blood of Dionysus. Attribute of Hera. Fruit of the underworld eaten by Persephone, hence death, deity food, hope in immortality. Tabu at Eleusinian Mysteries. On the blue robes of Hebrew high priests typifies faithfulness. In Hinduism an appeal for God's blessing. Bringer of health. Korean food for the gods; sacrificed to dead ancestors. Because the fruit is beautiful at a distance but will not bear close inspection a synonym for persons of fine appearance but of indifferent character.

Pomegranate and bells. On the robes of Hebrew high priests symbolizes lightning and thunder.

Pomegranate blossom. June 10 birthday flower. Signifies foolishness, mature elegance. In China called tan tsao; emblem of June.

Pomegranate, peach, and Buddha's hand. Chinese Buddhist trinity wishing many sons, long life, and good luck.

Pomegranate, peach, and citron in Buddha's hand. In Chinese Buddhism wish of abundance of sons, years, and happiness.

POMONA Roman fruit tree goddess. Loved by Silvanus, woodland deity; Picus, tiller of the ground; and Vertumnus, god of changing seasons. Divinity typifying autumn, she was portrayed as a youthful maiden in a short tunic and cloak, bearing pruning hook and fruit.

POMONUS Early Italian creator deity. He bore the epithet Pupdike (decider). Name associated with Vesuna, probably as consort.

PON A primitive Tibetan religion. A form of nature worship. Demonolatry with human and animal sacrifices. Later fused with Mahayana Buddhism into the Nying-ma-pa (Red Cap) Sect or Tantric Yoga School. The White Pon was much like Buddhism, whereas Black Pon priests were feared as sorcerers.

PONDWEED In China the tsao, spirit of waters.

PONIARD Vendetta.

PONOS Greek abstract deity. Toil. Descendant of Eris.

PONTIFEX Literally, bridge or path maker. In ancient Rome originally guardian of the Sublician bridge; later a member of the highest priestly college, which had supreme jurisdiction in religious matters, the regulation of the calendar, and superintendence of burial and marriage rites; hence one who directs the path to the gods, leads a procession.

Pontifex Maximus. High priest of the Vestal temple. If by misfortune or negligence the fire went out he stripped and scourged the erring virgin for permitting the procreative energy of the god to forsake mankind. He was personally responsible for the chastity of the Vestals. In Christianity Pontifex Maximus emerged as the pope.

PONTUS (PONTOS) Greek deity of the salt unproductive sea. Sea as pathway from one land to another. Offspring of Gaea, also mate by whom he was father of Nereus. Source of pontoon.

PONY Typifies diminutiveness. Word akin to Epona.

POOKA (PHOOKA) Irish goblin who appears as an ass, horse, or mule. Mischievous, he lies in wait for belated travelers in desolate sections, especially near marshes, and suddenly rises between the legs of pedestrians and carries them off, holding them until the first cock's crow, and then tosses them into the mud. Puck in Shakespeare.

POOKONGHOYA AND BALONGAHOYA Hopi warrior brothers; monster (drought) slayers.

POOL OF WATER Reservoir of cosmic knowledge; universal consciousness.

POOP Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Puppis and the Stern (of Argo).

POPE Spiritual guide. Symbolized by cope, globe surmounted by triple cross, papal tiara, pectoral cross and ring, white robes. Word akin to Baba, papa, pepi. See Pontifex Maximus.

Pope Joan. See under Joan.

POPLAR Courage, immortality. In heraldry aspiration; emblem of Lombardy. Armenian sacred tree, consulted in divination. Christian symbol of the holy rood. In Greek mythology Heracles was crowned with poplar leaves during his descent into Hades. Those next to his brow whitened to signify his triumph.

Black poplar. June 11 birthday flower symbolizing courage. A funeral tree. In ancient Greece used for purposes of divination; stands for loss of hope.

White poplar. Female principle, resurrection, time, waters. Also called aspen. In druidic tree alphabet tree of the fourth vowel, eadha (E), and in the druidic calendar tree of the autumn equinox, symbolizing old age. Emblem of shield-makers. Coffin builders in Ireland use the wood for the measuring rod, presumably as a reminder to the souls of the dead that death is not the end. In Greek mythology, when Phaethon died, his sisters, the Heliades, who wept for him were metamorphosed into white poplars by Zeus.

POPOCATEPETL Literally, smoking mountain. Aztec sacred mountain where Tlaloc was worshiped.

POPOCONALTEPETL Literally, mountain of foam. Mexican mountain on which the art of making pulque from the agave (maguey) was discovered. The wine was used in baptisms and other religious rites. See Drunkenness of children.

POPPY Consolation, enchantment, evanescent pleasure, laziness, night, oblivion, sleep, solace, witchcraft. Dream significance: amusement, pleasure. Word akin to papa, pope. In China the a-fu jung; symbolizes

December. Christian symbol of extravagance, fertility, ignorance, indifference. In Greek mythology an attribute of Aphrodite, Demeter, Hera, Hypnus, Morpheus. Identified by some as the Sumerian tree of life instead of the date palm.

Golden poppy. Emblem of California.

Poppy head. Symbolizes sleep, Hypnus or Somnus. In Christian church architecture it appears at the termination of a bench or pew; signifies heavenly sleep.

Poppy leaves. Tell-tale leaves, because when crushed in the hand they make a crackling sound from which a lover learns the truth.

Red poppy. May 10 birthday flower symbolizing consolation.

Scarlet poppy. Fantastic extravagance.

Variegated poppy. Flirtation.

White poppy. May 8 birthday flower symbolizing forgetfulness, sleep.

POPUL VUH Mayan sacred scriptures.

PORCELAIN TOWER OF ANKING One of the seven wonders of the middle ages.

PORCH Figuratively, the beginning or early part. In primitive churches called narthex; place where penitents were admitted.

PORCUPINE Light rays. In some American Indian mythologies a form assumed by the sun; in others a form assumed by the moon. Buriat inventor of fire. When he told his secret to his wife a hawk overheard him and told the gods, who in turn passed the secret on to man. In China symbolizes Li. Among Turco-Tatars inventory of fire and teacher of agriculture.

PORPHYRION In Greek mythology a serpent-legged giant; an underworld force of upheavel. One of the Gigantes. He attempted to ravish Hera and was slain by Zeus.

PORPHYRY Literally, purple. Stone symbolizing royalty. Dream significance: death.

Porphyrogene. Born in the purple, said of a child of a royal sovereign. In Byzantium the empress's bedroom was lined with porphyry, and her children were born in the room. Figuratively, one born to wealth.

PORPOISE Literally, hog fish. Forecaster, inasmuch as by its frisking it portends storms. Sacred to earth and mother goddesses. In Greek mythology, because it is a dark sea beast with a white shoulder blade, it is emblematic of Pelops.

PORTABLE SPITTOON See under spittoon.

PORT-HOZJIN (ORT-HOZJIN, PORT-KUGUZA, PORT-KUVA, PORT-OZA) Russian-Lapland household soul or ruler. He lives in a fireplace and appears in the shape of a dog.

PORTIA Feminine name from the Latin, probably referring to the porcupine or famous Porcii clan who were breeders of pigs. In Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice an heiress who acts as a barrister; hence a female advocate. In Shakespeare's Julius Caesar the faithful and noble wife of Brutus. She kills herself by swallowing fire (probably poison) when she learns of her husband's defeat.

PORTUNUS (PORTUMNUS) Roman

sea god, protector of harbors. Identical with Palaemon.

POSEIDON In Greek mythology son of Cronus and Rhea; husband of Amphitrite; brother of Zeus. Probably originally a horse deity; later sea-ruler, particularly of the Mediterranean. His disposition was variable; he provided fertilizing waters, protected navigators and commerce between nations, or sent earthquakes and storms. He pursued the earth goddess Demeter; when she fled from him in the shape of a mare he assumed that of a stallion and covered her, thus the sea covered the shore. In a quarrel with Athena over a city's name, Zeus decided it should be called after the deity who conferred the best gift on mankind. Poseidon produced the horse, symbol of war and wretchedness, and lost to Athena who produced the olive tree, symbol of peace and prosperity, and the city was called Athens. In the battle of Zeus against the giants he aided Zeus by slaying Polybotes. Another time he tried to dethrone Zeus, and for this sin was compelled to do the work of a bondman. With Apollo he built the indestructible walls of Troy; because Laomedon refused to pay him the covenanted recompense he sided with the Greeks in the war which led to Troy's downfall. His abodes were on Mount Olympus and at the bottom of the Aegean Sea. He governed the zodiacal house Pisces. He fell in love with Pelops and made the youth his cup-bearer. He inspired heroes with physical courage, but had no power over the mind. Sacrificed to him were black bulls, boars, galls of victims, rams. Also sacred were the ash tree, dolphin, horse, pine tree, water plants. His emblems were the anchor, chariot, shell, ship prow or tiller, two-handled vase. The Isthmian games were held in his honor. Usually portrayed as bearded, his head covered with heavy locks (sea weeds), nude or scantily clad, his muscular body seated on a rock or in a chariot drawn over water by sea horses. His name may have once denoted lordship. Among his surnames are: Asphaliaios, builder; Enosichthon, earthshaker; Gaieochos, guardian of the world; Hippios, horse, the mare tamer; Phytalmois, plant giver; Pylaochos, gate keeper. By Romans called Neptune. Equates with Shui-Shen, Sid-on. Compare Nereus, Oceanus, Pontus.

POSHAIYANNE (POSHAIYANKI) Pueblo Indian culture hero. Son of a virgin. He grew up an outcast, became a magician, and gambled with the chief. The winner, he ruled the tribe and used his power beneficently, becoming a potent bringer of wealth and game. When he died he promised to return. A northern version of the Quetzalcoatl myth.

POST See pillar.

POSTVERTA Same as Carmenta.

POT Fertility, hospitality, nourishment. See Water pot, World pot.

Gone to pot. Ruined, in allusion to the pot into which refuse metal is thrown to be remelted or discarded as waste.

Keep the pot boiling. Keep in action with unabated energy, keep in business.

Pot boiler. That which is done merely for the sake of money; applied especially to artistic or literary work of small merit.

Pot companion. An ale knight, drinking companion.

Pot luck. Unceremonious hospitality; a meal composed of whatever food is on hand.

Pot valiant. Courageous in consequence of alcoholic stimulation.

Take pot shots at. Shoot at anything within easy range, make a shot which demands no skill; originally to shoot at game within range in order to fill the pot with food for a meal.

The pot calls the kettle black. One person chides another for a blunder of which he is equally guilty.

POTAMEIDES (POTAMIDES) Greek river nymphs. Each river was known by the name of its ruler or rulers, as the Acheloides were nymphs of the Achelous.

POTATO Poverty, sustenance. In Peru called acsumama, i.e. great snow mama or great life mama.

Potato blossom. June 13 birthday flower symbolizing benevolence.

Small potatoes. An inferior, insignificant, or mean person.

Small potatoes and few in the hills. Anything trifling.

Stolen potato. Charm which keeps off rheumatism.

POTENTILLA In the language of flowers: I claim at least your esteem.

POTHOS Greek abstract deity. Anxiety of love. Attendant on Aphrodite.

POTIPHAR In the Bible and Koran a high officer of Pharaoh, who purchased Joseph of the Midianites and made him master of his house. When his wife falsely accused his steward he imprisoned Joseph; then, as captain of the guard, he promoted Joseph in prison. A deity of darkness, who imprisoned the sun during the winter (or night). Parallels Proetus.

Potiphar's wife. One who because of jealousy or pique makes false accusations. When Joseph fled from her advances, leaving his coat behind him, she accused him falsely and Potiphar placed Joseph in prison. A gloaming or moon goddess. By Arab writers called Rahil or Zuleika. Parallels Anpu's wife, Antaea, Phaedra, Philonome.

POTLATCH A gift which must be returned. Among Pacific northwest Indians a winter festival celebrated by dancing and feasting, at which a chieftain or man of means, in a competitive show of wealth, distributes gifts and destroys property. Recipients of the gifts are bound to return them with interest, and frequently are ruined in doing so. Hence an Indian giver.

POTOMAC River symbolizing the United States Civil War.

All quiet on the Potomac. Nothing eventful happening; in allusion to a bulletin frequently issued during the Civil War.

POTRYMPUS (POTRIMPO) Ancient Baltic god of rivers and springs, hence of vegetation and good fortune. One of a triad with Perkunas and Patollus. His emblem is a pot containg a serpent, representing the cult of harmless ringed household snakes. In Prussian legend god sacred to one of the three divisions of the romove or sacred oak tree. A snake guarded his body or image in the tree.

POTS-HOZJIN Russian reindeer master.

Pots-hozjik. Reindeer mistress; identical with Luot-hozjik.

POTTAGE Peasant's food.

Sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage. Exchange something of permanent value for a temporary pleasure; in allusion to the transaction between Esau and Jacob.

POTTER Creator deity, sovereignty of God. In Buddhism, when at work, typifies consciousness. See Sipa Khorlo.

Clay in the hands of the potter. That which is easily influenced or molded.

Pottery broken. Precious things of the past. Emblem of saints Justa and Rufina.

POUCH See purse.

POURBOIRE From the French, meaning for drinking. A small gift of money, a tip.

POURUSHASPA Iranian primeval hero. Priest of the haoma sacrifice. Divine father of Zoroaster.

POU-T'AI Chinese god of contentment; a corpulent deity. Identical with Mi-li. Parallels Japanese Hotei and Sanscrit Maitreya.

POVERTY Dream significance: profitable change. Symbolized by begging bowl, brown, frayed gown, mouse, rope girdle. Personified by an angel clad in a frayed brown gown with a rope girdle, by a beggar, monk, Poor Clare sister. In an Italian icon shown as a poorly dressed woman, her right hand fastened to a stone, on her left hand expanded wings as if she would fly.

POWAMU Hopi Indian bean-planting dance. Fertility rite.

POWELL Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning of the spirit.

POWER Symbolized by a double-bladed battle-ax, elephant, mace, steam, weapons. Personified by a giant, Heracles, a warrior in armor.

Regal power. Typified by a scepter; in Japan by a peony.

PRADHANA In Hinduism primary matter out of which the material world is evolved.

PRADYUMNA Hindu god of love; a resurrected deity. Son of Krishna. When six days old he was stolen by the demon Sambara, who foresaw his death was to be caused by the child. Sambara cast him into the water where he was swallowed by a fish, which was caught and given to Sambara's queen Mayadevi. Finding the boy inside, she raised him, and when he reached manhood she confessed she was not his mother and manifested her love for him. He thereupon killed Sambara and carried Mayadevi off to Dvaraka, his father's capital. By her he was the father of Aniruddha. Compare Attis, Jonah, Perseus.

PRAEPATES Favorable augurs in ancient Rome.

PRAIRIE STATE Nickname of Illinois.

PRAISE In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white wearing a jasper at her breast and a crown of roses. She blows a trumpet out of which comes splendor (rays) and she points to the three Graces.

PRAJAPATI Literally, lord of offspring. In Hinduism originally a title applied to several gods, among them Brahma, Hiranyagarbha, Indra, Rishis, Savitri,

Soma, Varuna, etc. Later the name of the cosmic principle or lord of light, born of the golden egg produced by the waters by means of tapas (heat). After a year he uttered three sounds, "Bhuh," which became earth; "Bhuvah," which became atmosphere; "Svar," which became sky. He produced creatures who were made divinities by reaching the sky; when he created man he created death. He took the form of a deer to pursue his daughter Rohini, who had the form of an antelope. To punish him Rudra pierced his thigh and Prajapati fled to the sky where he became the constellation Mrga (wild animal). See Mutilation. In the form of a fish who saved Manu from the deluge he was called Matsya; in the form of a tortoise called Kasyapa or Kurma he held the world on his back. He was an androgynous deity; when he entered the material (female) form he was called Prakriti. See Androgynous deities.

PRAJNA In Buddhism knowledge. See Nairatma.

Prajnaparamita. (1) Wisdom that has gone to the other shore; chief sutra of the Mahayana school. (2) A female Bodhisattva. The superior wisdom, sakti of Vajradhara. Her color is white or yellow; her emblems are the mala, pustaka, utpala; her mudra is dharmacakra. In Tibet called Ses-rab-kyi-pha-rol-ta-phyin-pa.

PRAKASA Buddhist principle of light; symbolized by a triangle.

PRAKRITI (PRAKRTI) Hindu great womb or supreme goddess. Primitive matter, material force, opposed to Purusa, spirit or creative force. Equivalent of Maya or Sakti as the inherent power of manifestation. See Prajapati.

PRAMANTHA Hindu fire god. Analogue of the Greek Prometheus.

PRANA Hindu personification of breath; individual life-principle in contrast to the jiva, the personal soul.

PRASE Gem symbolizing self-love.

PRAVUIL (VRETIL) In Hebrew lore wise angel who writes down the Lord's works.

PRAXIDICE (PRAXIDIKE) In primitive Greek religion an exactress of vengeance. Her image was a head (mask) only, and heads were sacrificed to her. In later myths, a triple form called the Praxidikae was assigned to her. The three goddesses were monstrous and were slain by heroes. They were mistresses of wild things and resembled the Gorgons.

PRAYER Symbolized by hands with palms together, incense, kneeling figure, litae. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in a white mantle looking heavenward. She kneels and holds a fuming censer and a flaming heart. A cock is beside her.

Prayer sticks. Zuni deity

Prayer wheel. (1) A cylinder which holds the formula 'om mani padmé hum.' Employed by Tibetan Buddhists as an aid to or a substitute for prayer. Each revolution represents one repetition of the prayer. Its use is founded on a misinterpretation of Buddha's instructions that his followers should 'turn the wheel of the law,' i.e. incessantly preach Buddhism. (2) In medie-

val times a wheel attached to a chapel's ceiling. Rotated like a wheel of fortune to divine answers to prayers.

Praying mantis. Courage.

PRECEDENCE In an Italian icon personified by a majestic woman wearing a wren as a crown. She opposes an eagle with her hand to prevent him from attacking the wren.

PRECIOUS METALS AND STONES Prophylactics and talismans against disease and malign influences. Rain charms. Symbolic of knowledge and spiritual truth. In various parts of the world placed in the mouth of the dead to pay for transportation into the other world or to preserve the body from decay and assure immortality. See under Birthstones, Gems, individual metals and stones, Manji.

PRECIPICE Danger.

PRESCOTT Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the priest's cottage.

PRESENT Personified by a youth on a winged wheel holding the distaff of the Fates. Before him is a winged genius with a torch.

PRESERVATION In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a cloth of gold. She wears an olive wreath; in one hand she carries a millet sheaf, in the other a gold circle.

PRESTER JOHN Legendary Christian king and priest who supposedly ruled over an immense empire somewhere in Asia in the 12th century. He was called Prester because he had converted the natives.

PRETA Literally, hungry ghost. Hindu demon, self-doomed by an error in a former life to the circle of perpetual hunger. Bringer of pestilence. Identical with Gaki, Yaksa.

Pretaloka. Buddhist region of tortured spirits. One of the six conditions or paths of existence. In Tibet called Yi-dvag.

PRETORIAN GUARD Bodyguard or household troops of Roman emperors. Ultimately they obtained the power of deciding the succession to the throne.

PRIAM (PRIAMOS) In Greek legend last king of Troy. Husband of Hecuba; father of fifty children, among whom were Cassandra, Hector, Helenus, Paris, Polydorus. His name originally was Podarces (swift foot). When Heracles captured his father Laomedon, Hesione was permitted to ransom one of the prisoners. She chose her brother Podarces, who thereafter bore the name Priam (ransomed one). When Hector in the Trojan war was killed Priam begged Achilles to ransom the body; thus the lord of darkness was humbled before the morning sun. In one legend, when Troy fell, Priam was killed by Neoptolemus (light); in another he was killed by Pyrrhus (fire).

PRIAMOND In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of courage and daring.

PRIAPUS (PRIAPOS) Greek personification of the male generative power. Protector of bee keepers, farmers, fishermen, goat and sheep breeders, vine growers. His father is given variously as Adonis, Dionysus, Hermes, or Pan; his mother was Aphrodite or the Naiad Chione. He was ugly at birth, and Aphrodite was so horrified she left him exposed on a mountain to perish. He was raised by shepherds who found him. Asses and geese were sacrificed to him; he received first fruits with libations of honey and milk. His emblems were the cornucopia, phallus, pruning knife. Misshapen, his statue was used as a scarecrow as well as for worship. Sometimes portrayed as a rude herm painted red.

PRIDE Typified by cedar, cock, turkey, peacock. In medieval art personified by a rider splendidly equipped encountering a hurricane. Fire, rain, and wind are belched from the mouths of three dragons which drive the rider toward Hell.

Pride of China. Bloom symbolizing dissension.

PRIEST Typifies divination, expiation for sin, mediation between divinities and men, religious rites and sacrifices. Among primitive societies one who struggles with spirits that are demanding and jealous. His calling is recognized by convulsions, dreams, fits, etc. Among the Zuni Indians the 'one who knows how' in gambling, healing, etc.

Priestly robes. Sacred clothing stemmed from the belief that certain articles contained magical influences. In primordial societies deities were clad in the skins of animals from which they derived their powers; their priests were similarly clad to receive inspiration from their coverings. See Ephod.

Priest of Nemi. See King of the Wood.

PRIMROSE May 7 birthday flower symbolizing early youth, inconstancy, innocence, lover's doubts, sadness. In the language of flowers: Believe me. A key which supposedly has the power of opening treasure caves. In heraldry a four-lobed ornament used as a bearing, quarterfoil. Flower governing Aquarius. In England typifies wantonness. In Ireland and Wales a fairy flower. In Japan called tsukimiso (grass that looks at the moon), hence friend of the moon.

Primrose path. Road of pleasure without regard to virtue.

Red primrose. October 22 birthday flower symbolizing neglected merit.

PRIMUM MOBILE From the Latin, meaning the first moving thing. In Ptolemaic astronomy the ninth (later tenth) or outermost sphere. It contained the fixed stars and revolved diurnally, giving motion to the inner spheres with the planets. It was the boundary of creation, above it was the empyrean or deity's throne. Figuratively, any mainspring of action.

PRINCE From the Latin, meaning chief, leader. Title formerly applied to a sovereign; now usually limited to the sons of a sovereign and their sons. Signifies one who is lordly, magnificent. Used figuratively to indicate one of the highest rank, as a prince of philosophers. In feminine form, princess.

Prince Charming. In folk literature the sun as lover. He awakens the sleeping princess and the whole world to love and light.

Princedons. Angels who are dispensers of the fates of nations.

Prince Kuramochi. In Japanese legend a counterfeiter.

Prince of darkness. Satan. Also called Prince of the power of the air; Prince of this world.

Prince of light. Christ. Also called Prince of peace.

Prince's feather. In the language of flowers: I blush for you.

Princess Woodencloak. A name variant of Cinderella; wood being symbolic of healing.

Princess Volupine. A T.S. Eliot character who suggests the foxy and sensual, a decayed aristocrat turned adventuress.

PRIN-LAS-GYI-RGYLA-PO (TIN-LE-GYI-GYAL-PO) In Tibetan Buddhism one of the Pancamaharaja, the five great astrologers. King of religious services, i.e. state oracle. Usually shown with three faces and six arms riding a lion.

PRINTING Symbolized by book, ink ball, ink roller, papyrus, printing press. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in a checkered dress with letters of the alphabet on it. She holds a trumpet around which is a scroll inscribed, "Ubique," and a houseleek with the word "Semper" on it. A printing press is near her.

Printer's devil. A printer's errand boy, who becomes smeared with printer's ink. In allusion to the medieval notion that Satan is black.

PRIPEGALA Slavic fertility god; identified with Priapus.

PRISCIAN Sixth century Latin Grammarian; hence any typical grammarian. In the Inferno, Dante places him in the seventh circle as one who was violent against nature.

Break Priscian's head. Break grammatical rules.

Scratch Priscian. Make a slip in grammar.

PRISCILLA (PRIS) (1) Feminine name from the Greek corresponding to the Roman Priscus, probably meaning former; hence somewhat ancient or old fashioned. (2) A Puritan; from the character in Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish. (3) A female disciple; wife of Aquila, converted by Paul.

PRISON Confinement, crime. Dream significance: fatigue; (coming out) recovery from illness; (entering) oppression.

PRITHIVI See Prthivi.

PRIVET Flower symbolizing prohibition.

PROCNE (PROKNE) In Greek mythology daughter of the Athenian king Pandion and Zeuxippe; wife of Tereus. When her husband cut out her tongue and raped her sister Philomela, she wove her story into a tapestry, which she sent to Philomela. Together the sisters killed Procne's son Itys and served him to his father. Upon discovering what he had eaten Tereus pursued the sisters, and for their sins the gods turned them all into birds: Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, Tereus into a hoopoe. Procne and Philomela are aspects of dew or mist, who are abused by Tereus, the sun. Compare Aedon, Medea.

PROCRIS (PROKRIS) In Greek mythology daughter of Erechtheus and Praxithea or Herse. Personification of dewdrop. In accordance with an oracle, her father when about to undertake an expedition against Eleusis sacrificed her to assure victory. Compare Iphigenia. In another legend she appears as the wife of Cephalus, a hunter, to whom she gave a gift of a spear. Overhearing him call upon a breeze to cool him and thinking it was the name of a loved one, she

spied on him. Cephalus, seeing a movement in the bushes, threw his spear at what he believed to be a wild beast, and accidentally killed his wife. In both legends the dew is destroyed by the sun.

PROCRUSTES (PROKROUSTES) Literally, the stretcher. In Greek mythology a robber giant who placed his captives on an iron bed. He cut off the limbs of those who were longer than the bed and stretched the limbs of those who were shorter until they fitted. He was finally killed by Theseus in the same manner he killed his victims. He was a god of death, fitting all who came his way to the grave. Figuratively, one who forces others into conformity. Also called Damastes (subduer).

PRODIGALITY In an Italian icon personified by a blindfolded smiling woman, who scatters gold coins from a cornucopia.

PROETUS (POETOS, PROITOS) In Greek mythology king of Tiryns. Probably a deity of darkness. Brother of Acrisius, with whom he was in conflict. His wife Antaea bore him three daughters, who became mad due to the ecstasy of Dionysiac rites. See Minyas. When Antaea falsely accused Bellerophon, Proetus made him the bearer of a death letter. Analogue of Potiphar.

PROFESSOR CHANNING-CHEETAH A supercilious professor in the poetry of T.S. Eliot. He is secure in his feeling of superiority, a humbug, insensitive, pretentious.

PROFUNDITY Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

PROMENADE Dream significance: joy, security, tranquility.

PROMETHEUS Literally, forethought. Greek Titan. Son of Iapetus and Clymene, Gaea, or Themis; brother of Atlas and Epimetheus. His wife is given as Asia, Celaeno, Hesione, or Pyrrha, all epithets of the earth goddess. He helped Zeus overthrow Cronus, manifesting his sympathy for law and order. Athene breated a soul into the man Prometheus fashioned out of clay, thus he was the father of the human race, which he taught the alphabet, astronomy, mathematics, the cure of diseases, and the art of divination. When Zeus denied mankind the use of fire Prometheus stole it from the sky and conveyed it to earth in a hollow reed (lightning). In revenge Zeus commanded Hephaestus to mold Pandora to bring misery to mankind, and he chained Prometheus to a rock on Mount Caucasus. Possessing prophetic power Prometheus knew the source from which Zeus eventually was to be overthrown. To obtain this knowledge Zeus offered to release him. Rather than perpetuate a reign he regarded as unjust he refused the offer, whereupon Zeus sent a vulture each day to gnaw away Prometheus's liver, which grew back every night. Thirteen generations passed before he came to an agreement with Zeus, who sent Heracles (sun) to kill the vulture (storm). The devouring and regrowth of his liver refers to the effects of time, the consumption and reproduction perpetually going on in nature. Prometheus typifies intellect and nobility, a victim of ingratitude. His life exemplifies: championship of man by an immortal and punishment of the champion for breaking the traditions of his class;

displeasure of a ruler incurred by a subject; man free, yet subject to a supreme ruler; suffering on the part of one who voluntarily sacrifices himself for others; final adjustment which resolves in compromise, harmony, justice, mercy, and righteousness. Prometheus equates with Parmantha; as a chained fire deity resembles Loki.

Promethean fire. The vital principle; so called from the divine flame which Prometheus gave to man to save him from annihilation. Figuratively, inspiration.

Prometheans. The earliest safety matches. Made in 1805.

Promethean unguent. Made from a herb upon which blood of Prometheus had fallen, it rendered the body invulnerable. Medea gave some to Jason to protect him against fire and weapons.

PRONOIA Greek abstract deity. Foreknowledge.

PROPHECY FULFILMENT A common mythological theme which suggests the normal cycle of a phenomenon. Exemplified in the Acrisius-Perseus and Laius-Oedipus stories.

Prophet's mantle. Privilege, succession to an important office; in allusion to the mantle cast on Elisha by Elijah.

PRORSA An epithet of Carmenta as goddess of childbirth.

PROSERPINA (PROSERPINE) In Roman mythology a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres; kidnaped by Pluto to be his wife and queen of the lower world, but allowed to return to the upper world each spring. A personification of spring or of seasonal changes. In later legend goddess of sleep or death. Counterpart of the Greek Persephone.

PROSPER Masculine name from the Latin, meaning fortunate.

PROSPERITY Symbolized by agate, bees, cedar, cornucopia, green, olive, turquoise. In Japan by charcoal, ferns. Personified in an Italian icon by a richly dressed woman holding a cornucopia filled with coins and an oak branch with acorns; she also holds violets.

PROSPERO In Shakespeare's Tempest the banished duke of Milan. Father of Miranda, the most beautiful girl in the world. He is shipwrecked on a magic island where he works enchantments. After sixteen years of exile he raises a storm to shipwreck his brother Antonio, who usurped his throne. On the island with Prospero and Miranda were Sycorax and her son Caliban, the ugliest man in the world. Sycorax imprisons Ariel; Caliban attempts to rape Miranda. The dramatis personae in the Tempest duplicates that of an old myth, which has been lost in which Prospero was lord of the world under the sea; Miranda the dawn or spring maid; Sycorax the earth mother; Caliban storm demon, Ariel the miraculous child. Prospero equates with Tegid Voel, Sycorax with Cerridwen, Miranda with Ceirwy, Caliban with Avagddu, Ariel with Gwion Bach.

PROSTITUTION A temple ritual which prevailed especially in early religions of Western Asia and Eastern Europe. Sacred prostitution was not regarded as an orgy of lust but was performed by daughters of noble families in the service of the great earth mother, whose name

varied from place to place. The rite was one of sympathetic magic to provide plentiful crops and herds as well as children. At Byblus women shaved their hair in annual mourning for Adonis; those who refused to sacrifice their beauty gave themselves up to strangers, and the money so earned was donated to the goddess. Children born as a result of these unions were regarded as sacred, virgin born, and brought up by the temple. Compare Love orgies, Maenad.

PROTAGONIST Chief person in a drama or novel; by extension the leader in any contest, enterprise, or given cause.

PROTESILAUS (PROTESILAOS) In Greek mythology husband of Laodamia. When the Greek troops arrived at the coast of Troy all hesitated setting foot ón shore as it had been predicted the first to do so would die. Protesilaus leaped on land and was felled by Hector. Because of his great heroism he was permitted to return from Hades and visit his wife for a few hours. When the time came for them to part she committed suicide. He typifies a phase of light, probably gloaming. As a hero equates with Menoeceus.

PROTEUS (PROETEUS) In Greek mythology son of Poseidon, whose flocks he tended. King of the island of Pharos. Nicknamed Old Man of the Sea, he was fickle and yielded only to force. He possessed the gift of prophecy, and to escape foretelling the future, he assumed various terrifying forms, but, if his questioner maintained his hold through the transformations, Proteus at last told what he knew. Thus one who easily changes his appearance or principles. Personification of the shifting winds and moods of the sea. His name, related to Pallas in the sense of monstrous, is an earlier spelling of the Greek word for early man. As a shape changer equates with Taliesin.

Protean. Changeable, given to aliases, variable; also a sophistical and dissimulating mind. An actor who plays different parts.

PROTOGENIA (PROTOGENEIA) Greek dawn goddess; mistress of Zeus; ancestress of Endymion.

PROTOGONOS In Greek mythology an egg-born, wind-born bisexual cosmic potency. Archetypal man in Orphic worship; Eros considered as the creator of the universe. See Androgynous deities.

PROVIDENCE Symbolized by angel, ant, hand of God emerging from clouds, hen, inscribed star, squirrel. In medieval art personified by a woman in a tunic and cloak; she wears a coronal of laurel and carries a scepter and cornucopia.

PROWESS IN A CHILD In mythology indicates a personification of sea, sun, wind, or other phenomenon. The hero grows miraculously and accomplished marvelous feats while still an infant. Heracles and Vali were heroes of this type.

PRSNI In Hindu mythology mother of Maruts by Rudra. Perhaps a storm cloud.

PRTHIVI (PRITHIVI) Hindu mother goddess. The broad flat earth. Wife of Dyaus (sky). Shown as a variegated cow. The name transliterated into Greek becomes Plateia (plateau). Equates with Gaea. See Dyava-

prthivi.

PRTHU (PRITHU) Hindu hero born when saints rubbed the right arm of Vena, who they had slain for his wickedness. When told that Prthivi had suspended fertility Prthu went forth to punish her. At his approach she took the form of a cow and fled, but he pursued her and, unable to escape, she promised that a harvest never again should fail. Probably a personification of spring or fertility.

PRUDENCE (PRUE) (1) Feminine name from the noun. (2) Symbolized by an ant, crane, serpent, service tree, the perpendicular. In India by an elephant with a howdah. Personified by Apollo with four eyes and four hands (control of the four directions), Janus, Metis. In an Italian icon by a two-faced woman in a gilt helmet looking in a mirror. She holds an arrow around which a remora fish twists. A stag is by her.

PRUFROCK, J. ALFRED Protagonist of a poem by T.S. Eliot. Typifies spiritual stagnation. Inhibited, timid, unromantic, torn by self-pity and self-disgust, terrified of social and sexual activity, he seeks a haven where his inner universe will not be disturbed by tormenting problems, and associates with those who like himself are mean.

PRUNING KNIFE (OR HOOK) That which clears away waste, thus allowing that which is good to fructify.

PRUNUS BLOSSOM Generally understood to be the plum blossom, which see.

PRYDERI (PHYDERI) Literally, anxiety. In Cymric mythology son of king Pwyll and Rhiannon, a mare goddess. He was born on May eve, and the same night Teyrnon's foal was born. A black hand kidnaped the foal and put Pryderi in his place. He was raised by the herdsman until his identity was discovered; then he inherited Dyfed, the realm of his father. Kicva became his queen. He accompanied Bran to Ireland to war against Matholwych, and was one of the seven champions to escape. When Manawyddan, Bran's brother, complained the war had left him landless, Pryderi gave him land in Dyfed and also gave him Rhiannon as wife. Lack of food in Dyfed forced Pryderi, Manawydden, and their wives to seek employment as saddlers, shield-makers, and shoe-makers successively, as at each occupation they were expelled by regular craftsmen. An incident which hints at the course of the seasons. One day Pryderi and Rhiannon disappeared. The starving Manawyddan and Kicva attempted to sow a field, but an army of mice ate the grain. He caught a mouse and was about to hang it when Llewyd, a light deity and mortal enemy of Pryderi, appeared and bargained to give up Rhiannon and her son if the mouse, one of Llewyd's messengers (rays), were released. As joint rulers of Dyfed, Pryderi and Manawyddan were warders of the magic caldron of inspiration (earth's wealth) from which Gwydion, another light deity, stole sacred swine (fertility) for Math. Afterwards the caldron became famous as the Holy Grail. Pryderi was originally a fertility lord, later ruler of the dead. He also was called Guri (Gwri), the golden-haired, suggesting in certain seasons he was a sun or grain hero. As a divine child taken from his mother he resem-

bles Moses, Romulus, Zeus.

PRYDWN (PRIDWEN, PRYTWENN) In Brythonic mythology ship in which Arthur, fertility king, went a long distance in the twinkling of an eye, and in which he made the trip to Caer Sidi for the spoils of Annwfn, the magic caldron of Pwyll, and also to release Gweir, who was imprisoned there. A cloud. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, Arthur's shield.

PRYTANEUM In Greek antiquity the common hall in which government members had their meals at the expense of the state. Emigrants customarily took with them some of the sacred fire from the Hestia (public hearth) of the Prytaneum.

PSAMATHE In Greek mythology by Apollo the mother of Linus. A river nymph.

PSAPHON'S BIRDS In Roman legend, to attract attention, Psaphon raised a multitude of birds, taught them to pronounce his name, and let them loose. Typify flattery, vanity.

PSCHENT Double crown of ancient Egypt. Worn to commemorate the union of the north and south kingdoms by Menes. It was a combination of the white pointed miter of lower Egypt and the red square crown of upper Egypt.

PSI Twenty-third letter of the Greek alphabet, with a numerical value of 700. Equivalent to English ps.

PSILAS A title of Bacchus. From the Greek, meaning bare.

PSYCHE Literally, breath, hence life. Greek personification of the human soul. Portrayed as a butterfly or as a tiny winged being. In later legend a beautiful mortal, spouse of Eros. He warned her not to gaze upon him. Overcome by curiosity she held a lamp over his sleeping form. When a drop of oil fell on his shoulder he awakened and flew away. In her search for him she became a slave of the jealous Aphrodite and descended into the underworld. Eros relented, and they were reunited. Thus the sun fled from dawn, and after her descent into nether regions (suffered death for a day) he returned to her, and she was made immortal. In Christian interpretation the allegory signifies the soul, before it can be united to its original divine essence, must be purified by suffering.

Psyche's task. Grain sorting; in allusion to a task imposed upon Psyche in the underworld.

PSYCHOPOMPUS Title of Hermes as conductor of souls of the dead.

PSYLLI (PSYLLE) An African race, which supposedly has the power to cure by a touch persons suffering from snake-bite. Snake charmers. See Ophiogenes.

PT (PTH) (1) English transliteration of an Egyptian ideogram placed above the heads of deities or sovereigns to signify sky or heaven, suggesting their place of abode or divine character. (2) Word root meaning to open.

PTAH (PTHAH) Egyptian creator. He emerged from an egg laid by the chaos goose or which came from the mouth of Amen-Kneph. Mate of Sekhet; father of Nefer-tem. Chief deity at Memphis. Father of the beginning; architect of the universe;

cleaver of the way; healer; teacher. In one tradition he shaped everything from mud; in another he called into existence each thing he willed to create, thus the embodiment of mind from which all emerges. He was chief of seven (or nine) earth spirits called Khnumu (molders). Patron of artisans. Described as a lame dwarf resembling a European elf. Later merged with Tanen, given a giant form and adored as a mountain and wind deity who supported the sky with his feet on earth, thus an axis deity resembling Atlas. He also was called Ptah-Apis, the sacred bull; Ptah-Osiris, ruler of the destiny of souls; Ptah-Seker, a hawk or sky god. Usually shown in human form as a mummy holding the triple-barred scepter. His images closely resembled the pataikoi, small figures carried by Phoenician sailors, and were used as talismans. His emblems were the ankh, ax, green color, hammer, staff, tat, uraeus. Parallels Hari, Hephaestus, Pan Ku, Vulcan.

Ptah and his seven sons. The creator and his assistants, the sun, moon, and five planets. Identified with the Cabiri.

PTOLOMEA Third ring, ninth circle, Dante's Inferno. From Ptolemy, whose treacherous act of murder is related in the Book of Maccabees. The ring of traitors. Men sometimes are brought into it while still alive, a demon being left in the body on earth, as in the case of Friar Alberic.

PUBERTY RITES Among primordial peoples period at which boys are initiated into tribal mysteries. The initiated form a kind of medicine (magic) society. Magic dances are performed to foster the creative life of nature. In most societies the first signs of puberty in a girl are regarded as unclean, the result of a demon which has wounded her. Her first menstruation is marked by severe tabus. Among American Indians, during the puberty fast, a male learns which animal is to be his guardian or totem from the Great Spirit who appears in a dream. See Circumcision, Coming-out-party, Initiation, Menses.

PUCK In English folk tales a mischievous goblin; pixie leader; originally an evil sprite, but transformed by Shakespeare into a merry-making wanderer of the night. Also called Robin Goodfellow. By the Irish called Pooka, by the Welsh pwcca.

PUERARIA Japanese symbol of autumn.

P'U HSIEN Chinese Buddhist patron saint. Identical with the Sanscrit Samantabhadra, the all gracious.

PUKWUDJIES Fairies of North American Indians.

PUL (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning strong. Used for elephant and for king. (2) An Assyrian king who invaded Israel. With a bribe he was induced to retire.

PUL CHINAVAD (CHINAVAR) Magian bridge no broader than a thread over which on the last day all mankind must pass. On the middle of it angels appointed by God will ask of each one a strict account of his life and weigh the good and evil. The good will be permitted to pass on to a paradise, the wicked will fall into the hell beneath the bridge. Compare Al Sirat.

PULEH In Volga tradition the son and messenger of Kaba. Traveling man, writer of fate. Identical with Pairekse. Resembles Nabu, Thoth.

PULQUE Mexican fermented drink derived from the maguey plant. Indians once believed it contained magical properties and used it to celebrate baptisms, harvests and other sacred rites. A celestial drink which inspired men to prophecy and deeds of valor, and which provided longevity.

PUMA Among the Incas animal sacred to the creator.

PUMICE Italian symbol of penury.

PUMPERNICKLE Peasant's bread. Nickname applied to petty German nobles. The word originally meant blockhead, dolt, and resolves into pumper (sound of a fall) + nickle (Nicolaus). A story, which is incorrect, relates that a Napoleonic soldier gave the name to this coarse bread when he refused it as only "bon pour Nickel" (good enough for the dog Nickel).

PUMPKIN Autumn, harvest. Charm to avert evil influences. In the Cinderella story transformed into a crystal coach. The people of Burma and Indo-China supposedly sprange from a pumpkin or gourd. In the United States emblem of Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving Day. Used figuratively for someone or something of great excellence or desirability; also applied to a stupid self-important person.

PUNCH AND JUDY Mock hero and heroine; in allusion to the chief characters in a miniature puppet show performed in the streets in England. Punch usually is represented as a hunchback with an enormous hooked nose; Judy is his wife, hence any woman who provokes ridicule. They are of Italian origin; Punch is a contraction of Punchinello; Judy is derived from Judith. In the original play Punch triumphs over Disease in the disguise of a doctor, Ennui in the shape of a dog, the Devil by outwitting him, and Death by beating him until he dies.

Pleased as Punch. Cheerful, delighted; in allusion to the marionette, who constantly sings and laughs at his own pranks. His self-satisfaction is contagious.

Suffolk punch. A short fat man. A name originally applied to a breed of pigs.

PUNCHINELLO Buffoon in Italian burlesque or marionette shows; original of the English Punch. A short thick fellow, hence any grotesque person. The name is a diminutive of pulcino (young chicken). In popular tradition it is said to be derived from Puccio d'Aniello, an ugly low comedian. Compare Pierrot.

PUNCHKIN Hindu giant who had no heat in his body. Frost demon.

PUNDIT Buddhist monk.

PUNDJEL (PUNDJIL) Australian creator god who shaped humans out of bark filled with clay and danced life into them. His form was that of an eagle-hawk.

PUNEGUSSE Siberian man-eating giant. Itje, whose parents had been devoured by the monster, kept slaying him, but he was reborn each time he was killed until Itje burnt the carcass. From the ashes mosquitoes were born. A frost myth, in which ice

finally is overcome by sun. Compare Karaty-Khan.

PUNIC FAITH Perfidy, treachery, violation of trust. Opposite of Attic faith. Applied by the Romans to the Carthaginians, who were of Punic descent. An instance of the "pot calling the kettle black," as the Romans were equally perfidious.

PUNISHMENT Symbolized by chains, demons, fire, scourge, vulture.

PUNT (1) Supplied by Finno-Ugrians as a coffin that the dead might have the means by which to procure an existence (fishing) in the next world. Resolves into op-un-te, i.e. eye of the brilliant one. Word akin to point, pontiff, pontoon. (2) Semi-divine land. Persistent tradition associates immigrants from the East who settled in ancient Egypt as coming from Punt, a land connected with ancient deities. In one legend the original home of the Ethiopians, whose chief was Memnon; in another legend descendants of Ham dwelt in Punt.

PUPPIS Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Poop or Stern (of Argo).

PUPPY In the spring red puppies were sacrificed by the Romans to avert the baleful influence of the Dog-star on their grain. In modern times stands for a conceited or empty-headed youth, a silly fop.

PUPU Crested bird which spends its time in trees, rarely coming to the ground. Symbol of the primal cause or creative brain. Also called hoopoe or hoopoo. See Khu.

PURANAS Literally, old tales. The ancient tales serving as Hindu scriptures. They contain the history and legends of the deities.

PURANDHI Hindu goddess of plenty. Associated with Bhaga. By Iranians called Parendi.

PUR DIOS (PYR DIOS) Literally, fire of Dios (Zeus). Lightning.

PURE AIR In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful and serene woman dressed in gold. She holds a white dove and the motto, "Spirat Levis Aura Favoni." Zephyrus in the clouds blows down on her.

PURE LAND OF THE WEST Heaven in Chinese Buddhism; state of bliss in after-life.

PURGATORY (1) Intermediary state or place where souls are made fit for paradise or heaven by expiatory suffering; hence any place of banishment or condemnation, any condition of misery. The Christian doctrine of Purgatory was held in a modified form by early Jews, who believed that for twelve months after death the soul was permitted to visit its body and return to places or persons it loved. This intermediate state was called 'bosom of Abraham,' 'garden of Eden,' 'upper Gehenna,' etc. (2) Part Two of Dante's Divina Commedia. Situated at the antipodes of Jerusalem, i.e. under side of the earth. The time of morning on earth is that of evening on Purgatory. Here people strive for purification to regain free will.

Purgatory hammer. A stone weapon found in prehistoric Irish graves. Formerly believed to be the hammer with which the soul knocked at the gate of Purgatory.

Saint Patrick's Purgatory. A cave on an island in Lough Derg, in Donegal County, Ireland. Fabled entrance to the other world. Here Saint Patrick is said to have shown purgatorial suffering to those to whom he preached. In later times a place of pilgrimage.

PURGINE An Altaic thunder god. Parallels Perkunas.

PURIFICATION Symbolized by emetics, fire, flame, hyssop, number eight, water. Sacrifices of burnt-offerings of cattle, doves, sheep, other sacred animals or articles. Anciently strangers were purified by shaman for the purpose of exorcising harmful influences. A man returning from a journey underwent a bath, had his head shaved, or was otherwise cleansed. Hunters and fishermen in some societies observed abstinence or submitted to various purification rites to appease the souls of creatures killed. Taboos were lain on manslayers in dread of angry ghosts; they underwent certain ceremonies, were isolated, or placed in bondage. Even deities were not exempt; when Apollo murdered the Cyclops he was forced to make expiation by serving a mortal as a slave for a year. The afterbirth purification of women appears to be related symbolically to the covering of fields with verdure after inundation.

PURIM Jewish festival instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from destruction in Persia. Observed annually about March 1. Name signifying lot alludes to the lot which was cast in the presence of the Persian Haman every day from the first of the month to the twelfth to discover which was auspicious for the destruction. Esther, wife of King Ahasuerus, instructed in wisdom and tact by Mordecai, exposed Haman's superstitions, and he fell in disgrace.

PURIPAIS A surname of Dionysus meaning son of fire.

PURITANS Symbolized by Pilgrim Fathers, Thanksgiving Day, turkeys.

PURITY Symbolized by alabaster, crystal, diamond, dove, hart, hind, lily, maiden with unicorn, pearl, snow, swan, white rose. In the East by chrsyanthemum, flames, lotus blossom, water lily. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in white holding a tulip and scattering corn to a white cock. A sun is on her breast.

PURPLE Authority, dignity, empire, glory, honor, intelligence, knowledge, law, loyalty, martyrdom, mourning, patience, perseverance, poise, politeness, royalty, seculsion, self-sacrifice, somberness, splendor, tragedy, trust, wisdom. Debased meanings: arrogance, gloom, ostentation, overweening pride, temporal power, vanity. In astrology dedicated to Jupiter. In Freemasonry one of the four symbolic colors; as a combination of red and blue the union of love and truth. In heraldry called purpure and symbolic of justice and sovereign majesty. Represented by lines from the chief sinister to the dexter base of shield. Used in the robe and vestment of ancient mysteries because of its supposed power of vibration, which helped unfold man's higher nature. In white magic used only for altruistic purposes; in black magic used

in attempts to dominate the mighty forces of nature for selfish and destructive ends. Personality traits of those who lean toward purple are: ability to be long suffering, artful, materialistic, meditative, mysterious, proud, self-satisfied, slow to anger, subtle. One who is rich without love for the poor. In precious stones represented by the amethyst. In China designates the educated, the literati. Christian emblem of God, the Father; episcopal dignity; martyrs. Color of Advent and Lent symbolizing absolution, faith, fast, penitence, sorrow. In Egypt color of earth at evening. Worn as a talisman by soldiers. In the Finnish epic Kalevala, Wainomoinen sails until he reaches the purple harbors of the next world. In Hebrew tradition the color of Solomon's chariot. A color of Urim and Thummim, probably to discover the will of Yahweh. Assigned to water. Symbolic of pomp and power. In Iran attributes of red and blue, masculine and feminine forces, spirit and body. In Japan purple flowers are classified as masculine and symbolize love of truth. Prohibited at weddings because it represents mourning.

Assume the purple. Attain to imperial dignity; in allusion to the official color of Roman emperors.

Born in (or of) the purple. Of imperial or royal birth.

Purple patch. A brilliant or highly colored passage in a literary work which otherwise in undistinguished. Also applied to a weighty enterprise which professes great objectives.

PURSE Avarice, commerce, finance, philanthropy. Emblem of almoner, banker, Fortunatus, Hermes, merchant, Mercury, pilgrim, Priapus, saints Judas, Matthew, Nicholas. Dream significance: (empty) unexpected profit; (full) loss of money. In heraldry signifies liberal blessings, treasury.

Three purses (or balls). Gift of money which Saint Nicholas threw to an impoverished man as dowries for his three daughters.

You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You can't expect refinement from a boor.

PURSUIT A mythological theme which usually involves shape changing. It alludes to the revolving seasons (or hours), the various shapes representing the growth, lights, weather of each season. Examples are Atraioman, Dionysus, Taliesin. Allegories in which women pursue men suggest a matriarchy. The Dryope-Hylas and Cerridwen-Gwion Bach legends are of this type. In patriarchal societies the pursuer is male, as in the Apollo-Daphne story. In modern works the correct seasonal (or hourly) order is broken because the original context has been forgotten.

PURTUPITA AND HULA (PURTU PITUS AND HULUS) Early Italian deities, probably of vegetation, one representing fertility above ground, the other below.

PURURAVAS Literally, gleaming one. In Hindu mythology an aspect of sun. A mortal king (the sun suffers death daily) he married Urvasi, a heavenly nymph, on condition she was never to see him unclothed. A flash of lightning revealed his splendor, which was too dazzling for Urvasi (dawn or spring maid), and she vanished. Inconsolable, Pururavas searched everywhere for her, and finally found her on the last day of the year. Their story re-

sembles that of Eros and Psyche. In cosmological myths the daily duplicates the yearly cycle.

PURUSA (PURUSHA) Literally, man. In the Vedas the deity, being desirous to create the world, meditated; as he did so Purusa issued from his mouth. Primal and eternal male, source of creation, thus an epithet applied to any of the greater deities. Giant who differentiated himself into two beings, male and female. See Androgynous deities. He was sacrificed by the gods to create the world. His head became the sky, his mind the moon, his eyes the sun, his breath wind, his navel air, his feet the earth; Agni and Soma came from his mouth, and from his limbs came the four castes. The title Narayana is applied to him. In Sankhya philosophy Purusa represents the spiritual force, the soul of the universe which is neither a production nor productive, opposed to but working with Prakriti, material force. Frequently identified with Prajapati. Compare Gaya Maretan, Manzashiri, Pan-Ku, Ymir.

PURUSHOTTAMA Sanscrit supreme being, the unmanifested in the aspect of a creator; logos.

PURVA-VIDEHA Chinese Buddhist sacred region ruled over by Pin-to-lo-Po-to-she; located in the west. A paradise.

P'USA (P'U-T'I-SA-TO) Chinese Bodhisattva.

PUSAN (PUSHAN) Hindu sun god. Celestial shepherd, conductor of souls of the dead, guardian of cattle and roads, nourisher; thus sun as beneficent. He wears braided hair and a beard; he carries an awl or goad and a spear; his car is drawn by goats; his food is gruel. Surya as god of pastoral life.

PUSKARA In Hindu mythology the handsome and clever son of Varuna. Husband of Jyotsnakali.

PUSONG In Philippine Island comedy the buffoon; hence a person who runs amuck.

PUSPA One of the eight mothers of Buddhism. Peaceful in aspect. Her color is white, she holds a flower, has two or four arms, and usually is ardhaparyankasana (dancing). In Tibet called Me-tog-ma.

PUSS IN BOOTS Marvelous animal which appears in folklore. He has a ready wit, and by ingenious tricks helps the one to whom he is attached. In an Italian tale called Constantine's Cat.

PUSSY WILLOW Emblem of spring. In Korea typifies social climbers.

PUSTAKA Sanscrit for book. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Made of long, narrow palm leaves, and tied with a string. Emblem of Avalokitesvara, Manjusri, Prajnaparamita, and some arhats.

PUT Hindu land of the dead who had been childless.

PUTANA Hindu ogress who killed infants by giving them to suck. She was killed by the infant Krishna.

PUTTI Little nude children or figures resembling Cupids used in Italian painting and sculpture. In singular form, putto.

PUUK (PUHKIS, PUK) Esthonian thieving spirit. Identical with Para, which see.

PUVAH (PUAH) Hebrew name meaning utterance.

PWAN-CHOO Chinese legendary first man. Born 96,000,000 years before Christ, he separated the heavens from earth. Equates with Adam.

PWYLL Literally, prudence. King of Dyfed, Cymric earthly paradise in which was located a magic caldron (fertility). He sat on Arbeth, a marvelous mound, and a beautiful woman appeared. He pursued her, but she kept the same distance between them until he said he loved her. Then she revealed she was the fairy Rhiannon, betrothed to Gwawl. In a contest Pwyll outwitted Gwawl and Rhiannon became his wife. On May eve their son Pryderi was born, and six women were set to watch over the infant. They fell asleep, Gwawl kidnaped the child, and placed him in the manger of Teyrnon, whose foal born the same night was stolen by a black hand. The six terrified nurses accused Rhiannon of devouring her child, and Pwyll condemned her to sit at the horse-block at his gate and carry his visitors to the castle on her back. Eventually Teyrnon heard the story, and restored the child to his parents. This legend contains the folk tale formulae of rival suitors (opposing lights), an abandoned wife (time myth), animal born the same night as a hero (external soul), black hand (winter). On a hunting trip Pwyll met Arawn, king of Annwfn (underworld) pursuing a stag (soul of Pwyll). The two kings became friends, exchanged shapes, and agreed that each should rule the others kingdom for a year (season). Pwyll defeated Havgan (summer growth), saved Annwfn for Arawn, and thereafter was called Pen Annwfn (head of Annwfn) This visit of a mortal to the underworld exemplifies the course of the seasons; it also exemplifies a mortal aiding a deity. Pwyll appears to be a semi-legendary king, deified as a deity of darkness after his death. In later legends he appears as Pelles, keeper of the Holy Grail.

PYATNITSA PRASCOVIA Russian harvest goddess. She required that on her ceremonial day women should not sew, spin, or weave, lest the dust injure her eyes and bring on the sore-eye plague. Identical with Seewa, Slavic Mother Friday.

PYGMALION (1) In Greek mythology, Cyprian king and misogamist, who carved a statue of Aphrodite and fell in love with his work. At his prayer the goddess imparted life to the statue and he married it. In modern literature the statue is called Galatea. The myth refers to Aphrodite breathing the life of spring into the cold earth. In another interpretation love awakens life. (2) King of Tyre. Son of Belus, brother of Dido, and murderer of her husband Sichaeus. Deity of darkness.

PYGMY See dwarf.

PYLADES In Greek mythology son of Strophius; husband of Electra; faithful and self-sacrificing cousin of Orestes. Pylades and Orestes are names which have become proverbial for friendship, like those of Damon and Pythias, David and Jonathon.

PYLAOCHOS Epithet of Poseidon as keeper of the keys to the prison-house under the sea.

PYLARTES In Greek mythology gatekeeper of the underworld. As guardian of its wealth called Plouton.

PYLOS (PILOS) Pointed cap, which in ancient Greece was a badge of an artisan or fisherman. Hephaestus wore one.

PYRACMON (PYRAKMON) In Greek mythology one of the Cyclops. Giant aid of Hephaestus. Personification of the fire-anvil or flames.

PYRAMID Fire, firmness, glory, immortality, male principle, prosperity, royalty, stability. Emblem of heaven, sacred mountain, sun. It expresses domination over the four quarters of the earth and the zenith. Gnostics symbolized by the letter A. According to Plutarch the first of all forms, and form in which primitive man worshiped the creator. Originally an altar of ever-burning fires dedicated to the sky or sun; later a tomb. Sometimes twin obelisks or a deity image appeared on the summit. In Chaldea a form of palaces and temples. According to mystics the measurements of the Egyptian pyramids coincided with astrological data and their secrets were translated into the tarot deck.

PYRAMUS (PYRAMOS) In Ovid's poetry a Greek youth in love with the Babylonian Thisbe. Because of parental opposition the lovers made the tomb of Ninus a trysting place. Thisbe arrived first and was frightened away by a lioness which had killed an ox. In flight she dropped her veil. Pyramus, finding the blood-stained veil, believed Thisbe was dead and committed suicide. Thisbe returned, found his dead body under a mulberry tree, and died of grief. Since the mulberry bears red fruit. A time myth, Pyramus being a personification of sun, Thisbe of dawn. Prototype of Romeo and Juliet. Burlesqued by Shakespeare in A Midsummer Night's Dream.

PYRE A funeral pile; hence any burning pile. With pur, pyr, pyra, a word root signifying fire or flame.

PYRIPHLEGETHON (PHLEGETHON) In Greek mythology river of flame and rage. One of the five rivers of Hades.

PYROBLI Firestone, which see.

PYROCLES In Spenser's Faerie Queene the personification of fiery anger.

Pyrocles and Musidorus. In Sidney's Arcadia two heroes famed for their friendship. They are shipwrecked in Arcadia, a paradise. Equate with Damon and Pythias.

PYRRHA Literally, fiery or red earth. In Greek mythology daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora. She and her husband Deucalion were the sole survivors of the deluge sent by Zeus. The repopulated the world by casting stones behind them. Analogue of Eve, Harmonia.

PYRRHIC DANCE War dance of ancient Greeks. So called after Pyrrichos, a Dorian, said to be its inventor. In other accounts first performed by Athene in honor of her victory over the Giants. It was performed in full armor to the flute. The Romaika, danced in modern Greece, is its relic.

PYRRHUS Literally, red haired. King of Epirus. An epithet of Neoptolemus, son of Achilles. He gained a victory over the Romans at Asculum at too great a cost, hence Pyrrhic victory.

Pyrrhic victory. A ruinous

victory; victory won with great loss of life.

PYTHIAS See Damon and Pythias.

PYTHON In Greek mythology serpent hatched from the slime of the deluge. He withheld for himself the treasures of fertility. In a prophecy he was warned that he was doomed to die at the hands of Leto's son. He tried to kill Leto but was frustrated by Zeus. Apollo fulfilled the prophecy by killing him near Delphi at the foot of Mount Parnassus. Typifies that which crushes its prey. In symbolism the serpent has been confounded with rivers; hence Apollo (sun) may have destroyed a death-dealing river. Apollo's victory exemplified the triumph of divinity over earthly nature. Totem of several African tribes. From putho, to rot, probably from the rotting of the carcass after the slaying. Equates with Fafnir.

Pythia (Pythoness). Priestess of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi. When she sat on the god's throne she uttered the oracles he inspired. A prophetess, seer; one who goes into ecstasies or frenzies, as the priestess, thus a fortune teller, ventriloquist, witch. The priest is Python.

Pythian Games. Funeral games celebrated every four years to commemorate Apollo's triumph. Victors of the races were crowned with beech, laurel, or palm leaves.

Pytho. Earth's navel. Ancient name of Delphi; site of the Delphic or Pythian oracle.

PYVSAN-AIKA Russian spirit of the bathhouse. Identical with Muntso-murt.

PYX (PIX) (1) In Christian tradition casket which holds the consecrated Host. Word akin to pie (see) and Pius. (2) Chest in which coins to be tested by the British mint are kept.

Ciborium pyx. Symbolizes the mystery of the Last Supper. Emblem of saints Bonaventure and Hyacinth.

PYXIE (PIXY) Flower symbolizing life is sweet.

PYXIS Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Mariner's Compass (of Argo) or Nautical Box.

Q

Q Seventeenth of a class or series, sixteenth if the letter J is not counted. Typifies the wheel and rod, thus the world axis and revolving universe; the All, production, renewal, eternity. Letter of perpetual questioning. According to mystics a good omen for business and health. Occult significance: dominates speech and writing; its period is for eight years. Character traits: love of science and travel. Numerical value eight or seventeen. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. Correspondences: planetary, Mercury; symbolic, happiness; tarot, star; zodiacal, Aries. In Egyptian antiquity inscription with which royal names entered into immortality. Among Hebrew cabalists character traits are: insight; love of music, philosophy, and poetry. In low form, uncertainty. In medieval Roman notation, 500; with a dash over it 500,000. By Anglo-Saxons written cw, Arabic qaf, Egyptian hieroglyph angle, Hebrew qoph (back of head). See Alphabet Affiliations.

QABAUIL Literally heart of heaven. Sky deity of the Kiche Indians of Guatemala. With Gucumatz he created Hurakan, the first man.

QAF (CAF, KAF) (1) Twenty-first letter of the Arabic alphabet. (2) Moslem-Arabic sacred mountain range made of emerald. It encircles the world outside the ocean ring. Generic term for mountain, as the English Alps.

QAHU Egyptian city of gods.

QAISAR-L-HIND Anglo-Indian title for the caesar of India; official title of the English sovereign as India's ruler.

QAMATE Supreme god of the Amoxosa Kiffir Africans. Honored with huge burial monds on which passersby deposit stones.

QAT Melanesian culture hero. He carved three men and three women and gave them life by beating his drum and dancing before them. His enemy Marawa gave them death. He had eleven foolish brothers who endeavored to kill them but he always outwitted them. Reminiscent of Joseph and Maui. With his brothers he lived in perpetual light. He heard of night (I-Qong), and went in quest of it. Successful, he instructed his brothers to sit still and, when they felt something in their eyes, to take no notice of it, whereupon they fell asleep. With a slab of red obsidian Qat cut the night and dawn came. A tradition resembling that of the nursery 'dustman' and 'sandman.'

QEB (GEB, KEB, QEBEB, QEBK, SEB) Egyptian god of primeval earth. Mate of Nut (sky), and father of Isis, Nephthys, Osiris, Set. Portrayed with a goose head or a goose on his head and called the great cackler or gander who laid the solar egg. Sometimes shown resting on his back or side with plants growing from his body, or as a snake master with a serpent head. He holds the ankh or a scepter. In later accounts said to be created by Ra (sun) out of Nu (chaos). Erroneously identified with Set. By Greeks identified with Cronus.

QETEBH MERIRI Spirit of poisonous pestilence in Jewish folklore.

QOLUNCOTUN Creator god of the Indians of Washington state.

QOPH (COPH, KOPH, ZOPH) Nineteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, meaning back of head. Its numerical value is one hundred. Corresponds to English Q. According to mystics its meaning is ax or defensive weapon. Its correspondences are: planetary, Mercury or Neptune; symbolic, happiness; tarot deck, light or sun; zodiacal, Gemini or Pisces. Its color is violet-red; its direction on the cube of space is south below, with the function of sleep, period of physiological repair; its intelligence is corporeal or body consciousness. In white magic it typifies Earth, gnomes' sphere, with Ariel for its presiding intelligence. In another interpretation it is the sphere of cherubim.

Q'RE Early Massoretic name of Jehovah. Equates with Carios and Karu, titles of Zeus, and with curetes, priests of Zeus, and quirites, Roman citizens. Until the reformation during the exile hair was sacrificed to him. Compare Panemerios.

QUAGGA Symbolizes lightning. Yields Khu-ag, i.e. Hu, the great.

QUAIL Resurrection, also lasciviousness. Dream significance: difficulties. Form of dawn and spring deities. Sacred to Apollo and Melkarth. Chinese symbol of courage, poverty, pugnacity. In Old Testament, heaven-sent food.

Quail bone. Among ancient Egyptians and Jews safety, solidity, stability, strength.

QUAKING GRASS In the language of flowers: My heart is agitated.

QUAMOCLIT BLOOM Busybody.

QUARRELING In an Italian icon personified by an armed man in fighting posture. His face is fierce. A cat and dog are at his heels.

Quarrel with one's bread and butter. Foolishly give up a pursuit by which one earns a livelihood.

QUARTER In heraldry one of the four divisions into which a shield is divided by an upright and a horizontal line. Indicates reward for brilliant military service.

Blow from one quarter to another. Shift; a nautical expression.

Latin Quarter. A region populated by artists, Bohemians, and students; from the section in Paris.

Quadrature of the circle. An impossibility, the insoluble.

Quadrifoil (Quatrefoil). Cardinal points, divinity, good luck, perfection, winds. In Christianity the four evangelists. In heraldry good tidings, pring.

Quadrivium. The fourfold way to knowledge in the Pythagorean system; the four sciences, arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, music. In medieval universities combined with the trivium or threefold way to eloquence, grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

Quarter Day. Day that begins or ends a year's quarter. In the British Isles day on which rents are paid. Celebrated as follows:

Ancient Pagan	Celtic	Christian	England	Scotland
Winter solstice (yule fire to commemorate rebirth)	Candlemas, about February 2	Christmas, December 25	Christmas	Candlemas
Spring equinox (rejoicing for growth)	Beltane, May 1	Easter	Lady Day, about March 25	Whitsunday about May 15
Midsummer eve (bonfires honoring maturity)	Lammas or First Fruits, about August 1	Saint John's Eve, June 24	Midsummer Day, June 24	Lammas
Autumn equinox (harvest feast, a mourning rite)	Hallowmas November 1	Michaelmas, September 29	Michaelmas	Martinmas, November 11

Quaternary number. Ten, made up of the first four numbers, i.e. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagorean oath number.

Quaternity. A union of four in one; correlative of trinity. Symbolic of integration; the four quarters of the world bound by divinity.

Quattro Coronati. Four Christian brothers, saints Carpophorus, Severianus, Severus, and Victorius of Rome. Sculptors and architects who refused to adorn pagan temples. They suffered martyrdom on the same day, November 8, 304. Emblems: implements of architecture and the arts, axes, cages, iron, scourges. Generally associated with the Cinque Martiri, five artists, who suffered the same fate.

QUARTZ Integrity.

QUBBAH (QOBBAH) Small tent in which Kadeshoth women, who prostituted themselves in religious rites, offered themselves to worshipers of Baal-peor. Also the name of the female sexual parts. In Hebrew it means something hollow or arched, whence English alcove. See Prostitution.

QUCUMATZ Lord of darkness of the Kiche Indians of Guatemala. With Qabauil he created Hurakan, the first man.

QUDLIVUN (QUDLIPARMUIT) Happy spirit land in the sky of Central Eskimo Indians. Those who have been miserable in life go there and find joy.

QUEEN (1) Dignity, fertility, motherhood, noble birth, stateliness, wealth. Figuratively, a gifted woman, a woman leader. From the root gan, meaning to produce or germinate. Word akin to Kwanyin. (2) Card in the tarot deck symbolizing the soul, inner pattern of a particular human personality. Queen of clubs signifies the idea of souls; of hearts, model of soul; of spades, processes requisite to the manifestation of soul; of diamonds, actualized manifestation.

Queen Anne is dead. A retort made to one who brings stale news.

Queen Dick. To say something occurred in the reign of Queen Dick means it never occurred. An epithet applied to Richard Cromwell.

Queenie. Feminine name, diminutive of Queen.

Queen Mab. Fairy Queen.

Queen Mother. Widow of a king, mother of his reigning heir.

Queen of heaven. Egyptian Isis; Greek Hera; Phoenician Astarte; Roman Juno. Ancient Semites gave the title to moon goddesses, to the morning star as goddess of war, and to the evening star as goddess of love and harlotry. Among those so called are Allat, Ashtaroth, Ishtar, Rusa. Virgin Mary also has been given the title, and as such she stands on the moon, clothed with the sun, and crowned with the twelve stars of Assumption.

Queen of love. The fertility mother. Aphrodite, Astarte, Benten, Sarasvati, Venus.

Queen of Sheba. A great woman dignitary, a haughty woman; also used ironically. In Biblical history she called on Solomon with the intention of impressing him with her wealth; captivated by him she became his wife. By Arabs called Balkis.

Queen of the May. A village lass who presides over the May Day festivities. She symbolizes the spring maid.

Queen of Virtue. In Christian tradition, poverty.

Queen's rocket. Fashion. In the language of flowers: You are

the queen of coquettes.

To the queen's taste. Equal to the most discriminating requirements.

QUEENAH Evil deity of the Cowichian Indians of Queen Charlotte Island. A lord of darkness he possessed the sun, moon, and stars, for which the beneficent deity Spaul killed him. He had a duck form. By the Haida Indians called Any-any-any-ah from its cry.

QUENTIN (QUINTIN) Masculine name from the Latin through the French, meaning fifth.

QUERN See millstone, wheel for symbolism.

QUEST An incident world-wide in folklore is the search by a hero or heroine for something or someone. The search may be to fulfil a condition (attend nature), obtain the tree of life or waters of youth (bring fertility and prosperity back to the land), seek a beautiful maiden (dawn or spring), a handsome youth (sun), a treasure or holy relic, such as the Grail (giver of nourishment); it may be to preserve a life, serve a clan, test courage and strength, or win a mate. Frequently the quester has superhuman helpers, an animal or bird, capable of hearing and seeing extraordinary distances and capable of speaking (wind or other aspect of nature) or penetrating into other worlds. Sometimes the quester transforms into another form, such as that of a beast, insect, or plant (seasonal changes). The final quest may be accomplished only after a series of quests (cycle of the day or year). An underworld quest relates to resurrection, light or growth being imprisoned underground during the dark or winter season. The pilgrim's staff is the quester's emblem. In Christian tradition the roads are given symbolic names such as Aspiration, Charity, Hope, Humility, Justice, Purity. Some legendary questers are: Fraoch, Galahad, Gawain, Heracles, Izanagi, Mataora, Orpheus, Percival, Psyche.

QUETZAL Symbol of rain and vegetation. Royal bird of Central American nations; only chiefs were permitted to wear its plumes. Emblem of Guatemala.

QUETZALCOATL (TOPLITZIN QUETZALCOATL) Literally, green-feather snake. Legendary king and nature deity of the Aztecs and Toltecs. Said to be the son of Iztacmixcoatl and his virgin wife Chimamatl; son or twin brother of Tezcatlipoca; one of the four divine sons of Tonacatecutli and Tzinteotl, or of the chaos deity Tonacatecutli by breath alone, who sent his white son forth to reform the world. With his brothers he made Cipactonal, the first man, and Oxomuco, the first woman. From the hair of their divine mother (earth) they created Xochiquetzel as wife for the son of the first mortal couple. With Tezcatlipoca he made fire, the heavens, and Cipactli, a great fish, from whose flesh they made earth. He welcomed the sun, introduced the calendar and taught agriculture, the art of government, engraving, and stone cutting, and the crafts of gem setting, goldsmith, and silversmith. He lived a chaste life, did penance, and drew blood from his ears and tongue because of sinful things he heard and uttered. He opposed war and human sacrifice and offered the gods bread, flowers, incense, and perfume. He was ruler of the ninth hour of the day, deity

of fire, protector of the reproductive principle, giver of children. His evil brother Tezcatlipoca made him intoxicated with the pulque, and he wandered into the eastern ocean, whence he came, promising to return. Cortez was accepted as the returned white Quetzalcoatl, and thus triumphed over the Mexicans. In another account he died from a foot wound, thus a crucified or mutilated deity; and in a third account his followers cremated his body when he reached the sea (sun setting in flames), and his heart, which escaped the fire, rose to become the Morning Star, thus a resurrected deity. Also known as Ceacatl, one reed, a name also given to his birthday; Citlallatonac, the morning; Nanihehecatli, ruler of the east, rain bringer; Papachtic, the day or sun's rays; Yahuallieheccatl, lord of the four winds whose abode was in the west and whose emblem was an equi-armed cross or a yoel, wheel inscribed with five angles (four directions and the center). His temple was divided into four apartments, one toward the east, yellow with gold; west, blue with turquoise and jade; south, white with pearls and shells; north, red with bloodstones. Portrayed as a plumed serpent, a bearded white man, or as a butterfly. He left his handprint in stone; reminiscent of the footprints of Adam and Buddha. Equates with Gucumatz, Kukulcan, Saramayas.

Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca. Twin brothers in conflict, day and night.

QUETZALPETLATL Aztec fertility goddess. Sister of Quetzalcoatl. Dweller on sacred Mount Nonoalco.

QUETZALVEIXOCHITL Aztec great tree; one of the pillars of the sky. Name interpreted to mean beautiful rose tree, flowery earth, or plumed earth.

QUICKEN Irish tree of life and immortality. Also called mountain ash, quickbeam, rowan.

QUICKSILVER Adaptibility, inconstancy, speed, uncertainty. Metal associated with Mercury. In Tibetan Buddhism one of the eight articles of Man-la ritual.

QUIKINNA'QU (KUTKINNAKU) Literally, big raven or big grandfather. Benevolent creator of the Koriak tribes of Siberia. Called Kutq by the Kamchadal; Kurkil by the Chukchi.

QUIMBY Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning from the woman's cottage.

QUINCE May 6 birthday flower symbolizing fruitfulness, love; also bitterness, disagreeableness, disappointment, scornful beauty, temptation. Resolves into ak-Hu-ince, i.e. great Hu, the one fire. Attribute of Christ; sometimes given as the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. In ancient Greece sacred to Aphrodite. A bride was required to eat it. Norse fruit of redemption.

QUINN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the wise.

QUINTESSENCE In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel queen of Entelechy (literally, world of two meanings), country of speculative science visited by Pantagruel in his search for the oracle of the Holy Bottle. Also called Queen Whims.

Quintessence motif. In folklore, deduction. A means by which a hero saves himself from

an unfortunate fate. Also used to reveal fastidiousness.

QUIPPU (QUIPU) Inca device. Knotty cord used for recording and conveying information. Memory helper.

QUIRIN Stone found in nests of lapwings. Valued by witches and magic makers for its marvelous qualities of discovering secrets.

QUIRINUS Sabine god of agriculture and war. Later a surname of Janus and Mars. Ultimately a sobriquet of Romulus.

Quirinal. Hill in Rome dedicated to Quirinus (Romulus). On it stands the palace of Italian kings. Figuratively a secular ruler's residence, as distinguished from the Vatican.

Quirinalia. Roman festival honoring Quirinus (Romulus). Celebrated February 17.

QUISLING (QUISLER) Traitor. Alluding to Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian official who collaborated with the Germans in the conquest of Norway in 1940.

QUIVER Deity implement, holder of fire and lightning. Emblem of Amor, Cupid, Eros.

QUIVIRA A legendary city; site of a fabulous treasure sought by Coronado and other explorers.

QUIXOTE See Don Quixote.

Quixotic. Having extravagant schemes; foolish, impractical, sentimental.

QUOIT Carries the same symbolism as circle and disc.

QUOOTS-HOOI In Chinook Indian mythology giantess who ate the eggs of the raven Hahness, the thunder-bird, and thus created mankind. See Too-lux.

QVASIR Same as Kvaser.

R

R Eighteenth of a class or series, seventeenth if the letter J is not counted. Like P derived from the shepherd's crook. In Freemasonry represents the right hand and denotes fidelity. In law used as a brand on criminals to signify rogue. According to mystics it has powerful vibrations with potential destructive force. Occult significance: rapidity of action; its period is for nine years. Character traits: counselor, healer, lover of home but unfortunate in that direction; melancholic. Numerical value nine or eighteen. Physical weak spot: heart. Planetary correspondence: Venus. Tarot deck correspondence: moon. Zodiacal correspondence: Aquarius. Christian symbol of regeneration, hence salvation. In art frequently shown on a mountain top or capping a staff. Among Hebrew cabalists, traits are: faith, innocence, justice. In low form: false sense of security. In medieval Roman notation 80; with a dash over it 80,000. Equates with the Anglo-Saxon raed (counsel), Arabic ra, Celtic ruis (elder tree), Egyptian hieroglyph mouth, Greek rho, Hebrew resh (head). See Alphabet Affiliations.

Three R's. Reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic; hence the essential elements of primary education. Rum, Romanism, rebellion; election cry during the campaign of 1884 in the United States.

RA (RE) (1) Supreme deity of ancient Egyptians. Son of Nu and Nut, or a god who formed himself. The midday sun; a triad with Mentu, rising sun, and Atum or Sokar, setting sun. Believed to have bones of silver,

flesh of gold, hair of lapis lazuli. His tears fall as rays. From spittle or by masturbation he created Shu (air) and Tefenet (rain). He castrated himself and with the blood drops created man, thus androgynous or the universal navel and axle. He lived on earth; when man became wicked he ascended to the sky and sent Hathor to cause a deluge. The pharaohs maintained he was their ancestor. At Heliopolis, where his sacred tree and the pool in which he bathed (sank) were located, he was incarnate in the Mnevis bull; at Hermonthis in the Bacis bull. Each night he descended into the underworld Duat, where he battled the serpent Apep. He had human weaknesses, one of which was growing old. He feared to die, and to save himself confided his secret name Ran to Isis. When aged, the cow Nut carried him across the sky or he traveled in one of his barks. His symbols were the celestial eye, crux ansata, hieroacosphinx, ram's horns, scarab, scepter, serpent, vulture wings. Represented as a cat, falcon, lion, but usually depicted as a hawk-headed man crowned with the solar disk and uraeus. In early art shown sailing across the sky in his ship Manzet (morning bark) or stepping aboard Mesenktet (bark of dusk). Merged with Amen and, when merged with Horus, called Hor-akhi, Horus of the horizons. Basically his name is Ur-A, i.e. Fiery one. See Androgynous deities, Aten, Harmachis, Khepera, Name, Tum. (2) Word root, source of Greek rho, and such words as Archon, radiant, rajah, Rex, Wray. (3) Semitic Time or Ancient of Days; the great aged one. Probable source of the Egyptian sun deity. Identical with Mayan La. (4) In Teutonic mythology a harmless elf heard in houses and workshops, but silent when anyone seeks the cause of the noise. The sound when he works is a good omen, but his lamentations betoken an accident. In Sweden called Radare. Resembles the Haltia.

RAAMAH (RAAMA) Hebrew masculine name meaning trembling.

RAB (1) Hebrew word meaning chief, master, teacher. In the Old Testament used in the sense of venerable. (2) A faithful dog; a character invented by Dr. John Brown.

Rabban (Rabbon, Rabboni). Hebrew title of honor; superior to that of rabbi; given only to seven men celebrated for learning.

Rabbi. Literally, my master. Hebrew doctor or interpreter of the law, especially one ordained to deal with questions of law and ritual. In modern times applied to one who holds a pastoral relation to the congregation. Jesus has been called Rabbi Ben (son of) Panther.

RABB Arabic term for Lord; equivalent in Moslem countries to the Hebrew Jehovah.

RABBIT Fecundity, fleet-footedness, gregariousness, lacking fixed principles, a lively but desultory love of learning, long-eared listener, mildness, nibbler, vagabondage, vegetarianism, wanton destruction, watchfulness. Dream significance: (black) lies, reverses; (eating) recovery from illness; (gray) marriage; (killing) danger of betrayal; (white) friendship, success. In China and Japan animal in the moon which pounds out the elixir of life. Christian symbol of the poor and lowly. North American

Indian holy animal which burrowed away the soil and released the primeval race from the underworld. Giver of luck in the chase. In dreams he warned of danger, thus symbolic of lucky escape. Called Ioskeha by the Hurons, Messou by Potawatomi tribes, Michabo by Algonquins. By the Nahuatl Indians called Totochtin, god of drunkenness and idleness.

Rabbit hunt. Zuni fertility ceremonial. Children conceived on the night of the hunt supposedly would be exceptionally vigorous.

Rabbit's foot. Good luck.

RABI Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning the spring.

RABICAN Fabulous horse of Carolingian legend. He fed on air and was unsurpassed for speed, hence wind. His owner was Argalia; later he was owned by Rinaldo.

RABISU Literally, spy. Babylonian demon; ghost which set bodies on end.

RABMAG Hebrew title meaning chief of the Magi.

RABOURDIN A government official in Balzac stories. His honesty and industry cause his downfall.

RABSACES (RABSARIS) Hebrew title meaning eunuch chief.

RABSHAKEH From the Hebrew meaning chief butler or cupbearer.

RACA Epithet from the Hebrew meaning beggarly, brainless, contemptible, vain, worthless.

RACHEL (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning ewe. (2) In the Old Testament daughter of Laban. For love of her Jacob served her father fourteen years, and she became Jacob's favorite wife. Mother of Joseph and Benjamin. The prophecy representing her as mourning over her posterity has been interpreted in the New Testament to refer to Herod's massacre at Bethlehem. According to Dante she represents the contemplative life.

RACK Formerly an instrument of torture.

On the rack. Extreme bodily or mental anguish.

Rack and ruin. Utter destitution or destruction.

RADDAI Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah subdues.

RADGOST (RADEGOST) Chief deity of the Obotrites, an ancient Danish tribe. A goose deity.

RADIEN-AIMO Among Lapp Christians heaven, abode of God. Opposed to Rut-aimo.

RADIGAST (REDIGAST) Slavic deity, maker of thunder and lightning. Probably identical with Radgost and Svarozic.

RADIGUND In Spenser's Faerie Queene, Amazon queen who, getting the better of Sir Artegal in single combat, compelled him to dress in woman's robes and spin flax. A tale reminiscent of Omphale and Heracles.

RADISH Among Jews a characteristic banquet side dish, especially at the Passover feast. Symbolic of the coming of spring, suggesting the perpetual renewal of life and ever-sustaining hope of human redemption. In Japan typifies flourishing prosperity.

RADKNIGHT A feudal tenant obliged to serve his lord with cavalry service; later a freeman owing commutable service.

RAFFLES A gay well-bred thief. From the character invented by E.W. Hornung.

RAFNAGUD The name of Odin as raven god.

RAFT OF FOUR STICKS Among Algonquin, Siouan, and other Indians cruciform symbol of the world's quarters; palladium of the tribe. Supporter of the Father or creator. From the raft an animal or duck dived into primal waters to bring up the mud from which the earth was shaped.

RAFUSEN Literally, bouyant subtlety. Japanese fairy of the floating veil. She appears at night among plum blossoms to scatter perfume.

RAG Despair, idleness, poverty, self-depreciation. In legend typifies fog, hoar-frost, mist.

Chew the rag. Talk incessantly or tiresomely, especially in a quarrelsome manner.

Rag bush. Bush on which pilgrims hang rag offerings.

Rag cut. In Jewish funeral rites a covenant between mourner and dead. Substitute for self-mutilation or a blood covenant.

Ragged-robin. Flower symbolizing ardor, wit.

Rag money. Paper money, especially when not convertible into coin.

Rag offering. In Asia and Northeastern Europe votive offering hung on a bush or tree sacred to a deity. A substitute for a garment or clothed image, which in turn is a substitute for a mortal or blood sacrifice; hence a scapegoat. When cast into water symbolizes offenses cast off; also a substitute for humans. A custom called ohobarai by the Japanese, taschlekh by the Jews. See garment, golden fleece, hanging.

Rag on every bush. A young man who courts many girls and never proposes.

Rag, tail, and bobtail. Lower social classes, vagabonds in rags.

Ragweed. Steed of witches.

Rag well. Sacred spring or well into which offerings are dropped or where deity offerings are hung on the well wall.

Ragwort. A bitter herb which in Korea is eaten at the time of ancestral sacrifices much in the way Hebrew's eat bitter herbs; hence the proverb: For the faithful, after the bitter comes the sweet.

RAGAMOFFYN A middle English demon. Source of ragamuffin.

RAGNAR LODBROG (LODBROK) Norse sun hero. Originally called Ragnar, but after killing serpents (winter) in the land of King Heroth, the king added Lodbrog (shaggy breeches). He married Heroth's daughter Thora and, saddened by her death, became a seafarer, looting many lands (sun in scorching aspect). By Aslog he became the father of Ingvar and Ubbe, said to be historic men; thus his story is a mixture of legend and fact. He was one whose death could be accomplished only by a viper. As one immortal except for a single vulnerability he ranks with Achilles, Balder, Llew Llaw, Siegfried.

RAGNAROK (RAGNAROKR) From the Icelandic, meaning judgment of the gods. Usually called twilight of the gods; in

German, Gotterdammerung. The gods strive in vain to prevent their doom by evil giants (violent forces of nature, especially winter) on the battlefield of Vigrid. After the conflict new lands spring up and bear fruit; Lif and Lifthraser, a human couple who survived the cataclysm, repeople the new world for whom an unnamed great father establishes immutable laws in a golden age of prosperity (return of verdure). Compare Armageddon, Doom of the gods.

RAGNFRID Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning queen of peace.

RAHAB (RAHABH) (1) A feminine name which represents two different Hebrew words, one meaning wide or spacious, the other meaning pride, insolence, and used as a symbolic name for Egypt. (2) Ancient Hebrew darkness dragon or sea demon. (3) Harlot of Jericho who repented, became a worshiper of Jehovah, and sheltered two spies of Joshua. Salmon, a prince of Judah, married the repentant sinner, and she became an ancestress of David and Jesus. Salmon may have been a marriage-name of Joshua. A royal marriage constituted a symbolic ritual of death and rebirth, in which names were changed. They had only fifty daughters (probably prophetic priestesses). The marriage may have been Joshua's (sun's) marriage with the sea goddess. Dante places her in paradise.

RAHAKATITTU Feathered and painted stem used in the Pawnee Indian hako ceremony. Symbolized the female or protective principle. A companion piece is the Rahaktakaru, the male or war principle.

RAHIL Same as Zuleika.

RAHKONEN In Northern Finland the man in the moon.

RAHU Hindu demon who interrupted the regular order. He quaffed some of the nectar of immortality and was discovered by Soma, the moon, and Surya, the sun, who informed against him. Vishnu cut off his head, inasmuch as he had the nectar in his mouth, it remained immortal, and he pursued his enemies, swallowing them from time to time, thus causing eclipses. Ketus was the tail of his bodiless head. Portrayed riding an owl or on a divan. Identified with a star in Draco, analogue of Alkho. The name is derived from the verb to abandon, void; hence blackness, having no body, the umbra of astronomers. In Buddhism demon with nine heads and four arms on a dragon body, which stole amrta, waters of life, thus drought. See Acaryavajrapani. A crow is above the ninth head. He holds a capa, dhvaja, pasa, sara, vajra; he wears Dharmapala ornaments, an aureole of flames, and belts of heads. Eyes on his arms and body.

RAHULA Tenth Buddhist arhat. Son of Gautama Siddhartha and Yasodhara. In Tibet called sGrac'an dsin or Da-chen-dsin.

RAI (RAJ) Slavic heaven, a happy place. Mystic land where everything in nature goes in autumn and remains until spring.

RAIJIN (RAIDEN) Japanese genius of thunder. Colored red. Behind his back is a round frame to which is attached his drums. Frequently portrayed as a drunkard. Associated with Kamanari, thunder woman, Raicho, thunder bird, Raitaro, thunder child,

Raziu, thunder animal.

RAIL In the Pelew Islands evil deity. Bird which gave man disease and death in opposition to the wishes of Obagat, creator god. Parallels Olofat.

RAIN Blessing, divine protection, fertility, truth, wisdom; also destruction, disease, gloom. Symbolized by jewels, tears. Dream significance: despotism, tyranny; (fine) difficulty, worry; (heavy) abundance, accident. According to American Indians a form in which ancestors appeared. In China caused by the tears of Cowherd and Spinning Maid when they separated each year. Sweat of P'an Ku. Japanese symbol for November.

Rain bird. A cuckoo or other bird, which supposedly foretells rain.

Rainbow. Divine presence, hope, peace, resurrection, victory. That which comes and goes without warning. Synthesis of all colors, hence compromise. Promise, the unattainable; a brilliant but illusive attraction or a deceptive allurement. Dream significance: end of troubles. Universally in mythology the bow with which a sky deity fights storm demons, or a bridge between heaven and earth; sometimes a serpent bringer of rain. Among Altai Tatars bow of a mighty hero whose arrow is lightning. In Christianity the seven rays of the rainbow are likened to the Holy Spirit's seven gifts (fourfold nature of man's perfection - body, mind, soul, spirit; and the threefold nature of Trinity). The three main rays (red, yellow, blue) stand for Trinity. In art yellow sometimes shown as green: red signifying highest heaven, full perception of the Lord's love; blue, middle heaven, delight of receiving wisdom from the Lord; green, lowest heaven, love of good but obscure perception of truth. In Greek mythology, Iris, messenger of the gods. Among Hebrews symbolizes blessings, God's covenant, end of troubles, pardon, rebirth, reconciliation, union. Sign of the presence of God's love as manifested in Joseph's coat of many colors. In Irish mythology the sling of Lug. In Japan the bridge from which Izanagi and Izanami thrust the spear which created land. Among the Ostiaks bow of thunder god. In Roman mythology the conferring of blessings on those Juno loved; release of the suffering soul of Dido. In Scandinavian called Bifrost; across it the souls of heroes marched in triumph to the great wassil in Valhalla. By Yakuts and Buriats called the wine of a she-fox.

Rainbow agate. Candor.

Rainbow chase. A hopeless quest; from the fable of the pot of gold buried where the rainbow touches earth.

Rain doctor (Rain maker). One who supposedly brings on rain by charms or incantations. Common among primitive races. In certain Abyssinian districts people engaged in murderous conflicts with each other for the purpose of procuring rain. In other districts a priest who failed to make rain was stoned to death.

Rain saints. Gervais, Godelieve, Martin of Bullions, Medard, Swithin.

RAISIN Festivities, preservation. Word akin to reason. Dream significance: (eating) slight drunkenness; (ripe) covetousness, enjoyment.

RAI-TUBU Hawaiian sky-producer. Son of Taaroa, the primeval creator god.

RAJ Word root from the Sanscrit denoting brilliant, light. Appears in argent, Bragi, rajah; source of the Latin rex.

RAJAGRHA Buddhist sacred city where the discipline, doctrines, and rules of Gautama Siddhartha were formulated. Equates with Jerusalem.

RAJAH (RAJA, RAJAN) Hindu prince or chief; often a title of mere distinction. Maharajah means great rajah.

Raja Kidar. Hindu deity of boatmen. He haunts market places early mornings and fixes the price of grain, which he protects from the evil eye. Also called Bir Badr.

Rajah Vesali. A great and kind king who pardoned the man who murdered his wife and children.

RAKA (1) In Hervey Island mythology, trouble, born of the primeval female deity Vari-matetakere. (2) Hindu abstract goddess who with Anumati presided over the full moon.

RAKE Avarice, harvest, thrift. To gather; to investigate, as political and social conditions. To separate good from bad grain, hence perfect wisdom. A variant of the three-pronged spear or trident, a deity emblem signifying light rays. Attribute of Saint Isadore.

RAKHSH (RAKHUSH) Steed of Rustam in Iranian mythology.

RAKIB EL (RAKKAB) Ancient Semitic sun god. Aramaic name signifying chariot of El or rider.

RAKSHASA (RAKSA) (1) Literally, destroyer. One of a class of evil spirits who guard the treasures of Kubera. The Rakshasas assume animal, human, or vulture shape at will; their strength increases as the day declines, and the rising sun dispels them. Some are ugly with large bellies, matted hair, five feet with fingers set on backward (suggesting wind demons); others, especially the females (Rakshasis), allure by their beauty. In the form of a brother, husband, or lover they attack women; they prowl around the bride on her wedding night, eat humans, and haunt cemeteries. Agni is invoked to destroy them, thus her title, Slayer of Rakshasas. Also called Yatudhanas or Yatus (sorcerers). (2) Ancient custom of marriage by capture.

RALEIGH Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the roe's lea.

RALPH (RAOUL) Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning counsel and wolf.

RAM Creative heat, endurance, fertility, gentleness, knowledge, meekness, peace, procreation, strength, sun. Animal carrying the sun through the first sign of the zodiac, beginning about March 21, thus symbolic of the birth of new thought, dawn of a new era. In heraldry signifies duke or leader. In mythology ram gods are identical with bull gods. Word resolves into ur-am, i.e. solar fire. Root of Rameses. Belus, Latin for ram, is akin to Belenus. Offered by Babylonians as a sacrifice at their New Year's feast in expiation of the sins of the nation; an emblem of Ea. In Christianity the deliverer or leader Christ. In Egyptian antiquity typified soul. The four gods of the elements (Amen-Ra, fire or sun; Osiris, water; Qeb, earth; Shu, air) sometimes appeared as rams. The four winds

had a ram head or shape. Min was a ram deity. In Greek mythology savior of Odysseus and Phrixus, and decorated the head of Jason. Sacrificed to Athena, Poseidon, Zeus. Minoan god of the waxing year; opposed to the goat, god of the waning year. Hebrew symbol of sacrifice, alluding to the sacrifice of Abraham. In Hebrew ram means high, ramah is a lofty place. In Hinduism a steed of Agni. Ram or rama means husband, man, in Sanscrit. Iranian symbol of virility; emblem of the Persian empire. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven. Attribute of Khon-ma, Tibetan old mother earth.

Ram's horn. Creation, ray, violence, war. The Jewish shofar.

Ram with one horn pointing fore, the other aft. The Roman god Janus.

RAMA (RAMACHANDRA) Hindu sun hero. The gods feared Ravana, demon gifted with invulnerability unless killed by a mortal. Vishnu, in his seventh avatar, came to life as Rama, son of Dasaratha by Kausalya. Kaikeyi and Sumitra, other wives of Dasaratha, meanwhile gave birth to Bharata and the twins Laksmana and Satrughna respectively. Because he was able to bend Siva's bow, Rama won the hand of Sita, who had sprung up from the earth when King Janaka ploughed the ground. When Dasaratha indicated he intended to proclaim Rama his heir, Kaikeyi reminded him of his promise to name her son. The monarch felt compelled to keep his word, and Rama was banished for fourteen years. When Dasaratha died Bharata invited Rama to return as ruler; Rama refused and Bharata regarded himself no more than his half brother's regent. In Dandaka forest Ravana kidnaped Sita. Aided by his twin half-brothers and the ape gods Hanuman and Sugriva, Rama rescued Sita. A light myth, in which Rama permits Bharata, darkness, to rule for a period without contest. His story also suggests the intrigues troubling royal families; that of Rama and Sita suggests an agricultural myth, in which Sita's capture parallels the capture of cows (fertility) by Panis and that of Persephone by Aides. His exile equates with that of Odysseus. Two other Ramas, Parasa-rama and Bala-rama, are known in legendary history, but Ramachandra is meant when Rama is mentioned. Shown carrying a bow.

RAMADAN (RAMAZAN) Mohammedan holy fast commemorating Mohammed's receiving the first part of his revelation. A harvest rite. Word implies consuming fire, and resolves into San-rama, i.e. holy man or sun. Akin to ram, Rameses, Ramman.

RAMASOON Siamese thunder god. Shown with ax-like weapons.

RAMESES Literally, son of the sun. Name or title of thirteen Egyptian monarchs, hence a ruler.

Rameses II. Miser who built a tower to hold his fortune.

Rameseum. Monument to a king of the Rameside dynasty; specifically an important temple or treasury ruin near Thebes believed to be the tomb of Rameses II. By extension any great monument or treasury building.

RAMINAGROBIS Poet in Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel; satirical account of Guillaume Cretin, 16th century court poet. In La Fontaine's fables the name is given to a great cat chosen to judge between the weasel and the

rabbit.

RAMMAN (RAGIMU, RAIMIMU, RAMMANU) Literally, raging one. Babylonian storm and wind god whose weapon is the thunderbolt. He symbolizes retributive justice. Identical with Adad, Bir, Murtaznu.

RAMONA Feminine name corresponding to masculine Ramon (Raymond).

RAMPANT In heraldry standing on sinister hind leg with one foreleg raised above the other, face in profile. Said of a beast of prey. Ready for battle, fear inspiring.

Rampant gardant. Facing the beholder.

Rampant regardant. Facing backward.

RAM-RAM Literally, Rama-Rama. A Hindu salutation or benediction in meeting or parting; an invocation of Rama. Also used to express disgust.

RAMSEY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the ram's island.

RAN (1) In Egyptian antiquity the true or big name, a manifestation of Ka. Inasmuch as a magician might work evil against a person by uttering his true name, it was kept secret, and a person was called by a little or nickname. The ran was also a grave or death name, and the dead were conjured when their names were spoken in invocations. (2) Norse sea giantess. Wife of Aegir, mother of nine daughters (waves), who were the mothers of Heimdal. The sea in fearful aspect, she broke men's ships, and then in her great net caught the seafarers, thus the expression, "drowned to Ran." In later legends portrayed as a mermaid. Her name, also spelt Rana, signifies robber.

RANA Hindu title meaning prince; frequently applied to chiefs.

RANA-NEIDDA Lapp virgin goddess who lived in heaven and ruled over the mountains which were the first to become green in spring and provide moss for reindeer. The spinning wheel was sacred to her. Equates with Frigg.

RANDAL (RANDOLPH, RANDULF) Masculine name from Old English, meaning shield and wolf.

RANDVER In Norse mythology son of Jormunrek. Falsely accused by Bikki of adultery with Swanhild, his stepmother, Randver is condemned to the gallows. A light myth resembling that of Theseus and Hippolytus.

RANEE (RANI) Hindu queen or princess; wife of a rajah.

RANGI (RAKI) Polynesian sky father. Son of Maku. He had many wives, the first four being Poko-ha-rua-te-po, Papa, Heke-heke-i-pap, Hotu-papa. In one legend Papa had previously been married to Tangaroa, sea god. Jealous when Papa deserted him Tangaroa wounded Rangi in the thigh with a spear, suggesting a fertility myth equating with that of Adonis.

Rangi and Papa. Heaven and earth deities. Universal parents at first joined in constant copulation; later separated by the forest god Tane-mahuta, one of their children.

RANUNCULUS October 21 birthday flower symbolizing fascination. In the language of

flowers: Dazzled by your charms.

Wild ranunculus. Ingratitude.

RAPHAEL (RAFFAEL) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning God is healer. (2) In Jewish angelology spirit of the air, divine physician, patron of pilgrims. In his special province of guardian of men's souls he defeated Asmodeus. When shown in a traveler's robe, wearing sandals, a wallet tied to his belt, his hair bound with a diadem, and carrying a fish, staff, or water gourd, he usually is accompanied by Tobias. When portrayed as a guardian angel he is richly dressed, a casket or wallet held by a gold belt is slung over his shoulder, and he carries a sword, or he is shown in armor. On early Christian amulets his name appeared, sometimes the first and last letters only (RL) were used. According to the gnostic sect of Ophites he had a head resembling that of a reptile, he typified the superconsciousness, and resided in the eastern quarter of the heavens. He corresponds to the Cabalistic Hod and is identical with the Moslem Azrael. Also called Suriel. (2) In Milton's Paradise Lost angel who is sent to teach Adam and advise him of danger.

RASHNU Zoroastrian guardian of justice. With Mithras and Sraosha passed judgment on souls of the dead.

RASIEL In the Talmud angel who taught Adam. Probably confused by John Milton with Raphael, which see.

RASPBERRY The human heart. Resolves into berry of eraspe (Father Eros).

Raspberry blossom. October 15 birthday flower. Symbolizes envy, misery, remorse.

RAT Death, desertion, destruction, enmity, informing, major troubles, renegade, sneak. Dream significance: hidden enemies. In China called shu and symbolizes industry, prosperity; also meanness, timidity. In ancient zodiacs animal of Aquarius, bringer of water. In modern Chinese zodiacs carries the sun through Aries, the first sign, and the hours 11 P.M. to 1 A.M. Guardian of the north and of Hsu. Christian symbol of evil; attribute of Saint Fina. In India vehicle of Ganesa, whose sacredness made the extermination of plague-bearing rats difficult. In Japan called nazumi. Messenger of Daikoku, deity of wealth. The gnawing of New Year cakes by rats foretells a good harvest, especially if the cakes eaten are those of the kamidana (family shrine). Roman good luck symbol. Rat's hair is worn as a charm by South Africans, who believe they will have as many chances of avoiding an enemy's spear as the nimble rat has avoiding things thrown at it.

Rats. Of unsound mind, queer; hence rats in the attic or belfry (head).

Rat vomiting jewels. Buddhist and Hindu rain symbol. Emblem of Vinayaka.

Smell a rat. Suspect something is wrong.

RATA Maori sun hero. Grandson of Tawhaki, posthumous son of Wahieroa, who was killed by Makutu, a cannibal giant (storm). Rata, with companions, went on a long and perilous journey (crossed the sky), found the giant's cave (underworld of night), and lured Makutu with the promise of warm food, whereupon he threw hot coals in his mouth,

killed him, and recovered his father's bones. Equates with Odysseus.

RATATOSK (RATATOSKR) In Norse mythology the rabbit or squirrel which runs up and down the Yggdrasil trying to foment strife between the wise eagle at the top and the serpent Nidhogg gnawing at the roots. Exemplifies seasonal change.

RATH Irish fertility hero. He was lured to sleep by mermaids' songs and was torn limb from limb by them. Thus one season or one aspect of nature destroys another. Rath equates with Tammuz.

RATHAYATRA (RATHYATRA) Hindu chariot festival, during which the Juggernaut procession takes place.

RATI (1) Hindu goddess of love. Later identified with Kurukulla, Buddhist goddess of wealth. (2) In Norse mythology, Heimdal as gnawer or traveler. He bore a narrow tunnel through a mountain to permit Odin to escape in eagle form from the underworld realm of Surtur.

RATNA Sanscrit for jewel. Typifies purity, rain. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. See cintamani.

RATNADAKINI Buddhist feminine deity of the air capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. Her color is yellow; her emblems are kapala, khatvanga, ratna. In Tibet called Rin-chen-mkhah-ngro.

RATNAPANI Buddhist Dhyani-bodhisattva, the jewel bearer, with the cintamani (pearl) as an emblem. In Tibet called Chak-na-rin-chhen or Phyag-na-rin-chen.

RATNASAMBHAVA Third celestial Buddha; Buddha of precious birth. A Dhyanibuddha. His sakti is Mamaki. In usual form his asana is dhyana; color, yellow; emblems: cintamani, ghanta, ratna; mudra: right hand in varada, left hand in dhyana; his vahana is a horse. Also known as Ratnaheruka (Yellow Heruka-buddha). In Tibet called Rin-chen-bhyun-ldan.

RATRI Hindu goddess of the starlit night.

RATTLE Birth, fecundity. American Indian symbol of rain, thunder, wind. Pawnee emblem of the garden of the evening star. With blue lines typifies sky.

RATTLESNAKE American Indian god of fruitfulness, bringer of lightning and rain. From the fact that it seems never to die but annually renews its youth the Algonquins called it grandfather. They believed it could grant prosperous breezes or raise disastrous tempests. Crowned with the lunar crescent it was the life symbol in their picture writing. Its worship may have been inspired by fear. Chippewa emblem of Michabo. Among desert and mountain Indians a counselor to heroes.

Coiled rattlesnake. Emblem of Texas.

RAUDALO In New Guinea mythology king of snakes. With his forked tongue he touched the flood waters and caused them to recede.

RAVANA (RAVANNA) Hindu night demon. He had ten faces and twenty hands. In the epic Ramayana he abducts Rama's

wife Sita, thus he resembles Aides, who abducted Persephone, or Paris, who abducted Helen.

RAVEN Cleverness, cruelty, death, devil, disease, falseness, foreknowledge, foulness, greed, ill-omen, impudence, rapaciousness, war, wickedness. To plunder or prey. Soul of a wicked person. Dream significance: (to left) danger of death; (to right) disappointment, sorrow. In heraldry typifies one who derived little from his ancestors and became the architect of his own fortunes. Sacred to Asclepius, Apollo, Cronus, Elijah, Noah, Odin, Saturn, and other light heroes. Among American Indians of the Northwest a demiurge, half-clown trickster and transformer. He was selfish and treacherous, gluttony his prevailing vice, but he was a seer, and all he prophesied came to pass. Celtic bird of death, attribute of Bran. In China, if his voice is heard between 3 A.M. and 7 A.M., the hearer will receive gifts; if between 7 A.M. and 11 A.M., wind and rain will follow. Represents Pi. In Christian art appropriated to saints Anthony, Apollonaris, Benedict, and Vincent, because a raven guarded them or provided them with food when they lived as hermits; thus God's providence. Also typifies the Devil or sin. Emblem of the Danes; if the Danes were to be defeated, the bird hung his wings; if they were to be victorious, he stood erect. In Hebrew lore it was a white bird, but turned black because it failed to return to the ark. Symbolizes corruption, morbidness, restlessness. Iranian messenger of the sun typifying virility. In Japan called karasu. Its croak foretells death, except when heard at 6 A.M. (wealth hour) or at noon (happiness hour), when it is an omen of good luck. See Gyu-o. In Norse mythology Odin had two ravens, Hugin (thought) and Munin (memory).

RAVGGA Finno-Ugric fish god. It has a human form and voice which foretells tempests and shipwrecks. Also called Meriraukka. Equates with Draugr, Triton.

RAY (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning radiant, and from the French, meaning king. (2) Concentration, force, light, radiation. Evidence of heaven, grace of God, power of good, principle of generation.

Buddha's rays. Apparent radiations from the sun when low on the horizon, actually the shadows of mountains and clouds; symbolized in the nimbus in a figure of Buddha or of another sun god.

Ray grass. Vice.

Rayonant. In heraldry to be adorned with rays.

Rays behind sun. Badge of Japan.

Twin rays. Emanations from the godhead. V in gnostic alphabet.

RAYBURN Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the roe's or deer's brook.

RAYMI (HATUN RAYMI) Peruvian thanksgiving harvest feast at summer solstice.

RAYMOND (RAY, RAYMUND) (1) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning wise protection. (2) In French romance the count of Lusignan, who lost his wife Melusina because he agreed to conditions he did not fulfil. Equates with Hiko-Hohodemi, Orpheus.

RAYNER Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning warrior of judgment.

RAZ In Breton tradition bay of souls located in Armorica (Brittany).

RAZEKA Ancient Arabian god worshiped as food provider.

RAZIEL In the cabala a herald of the Deity. Corresponds to Chokmah.

RAZOR Quarrel, sharpness, treachery, violence.

RBHUS From the Sanscrit, meaning dexterous, shining. In Hinduism three seasonal supernatural beings; artificers, magicians.

RE Musical note to which mystics assign the quality righteousness and the rank of minister.

REALA Hebrew masculine name meaning Jehovah sees.

REALM OF DARKNESS In mythology night, winter. Underworld abode of dead souls. Where the realm's lord keeps fertility and wealth imprisoned until they are rescued by a light hero.

REAPER Death deity. The sickle being moon shaped, moon goddesses also are considered reapers.

Reap as one sows. Enjoy or suffer the consequences of one's actions.

Reaping. Destruction, harvest, slaughter. Castration, hence the emasculation of old oak gods (such as Cronus) by a successor (such as Zeus).

Reaping hook. Badge of Cronus, Father Time, Saturn. Warriors of Abyssinia carry miniature sickles into battle as charms and to castrate enemies.

Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. Behave recklessly and suffer the consequences.

REASON Name of a gnostic Aeon. In an Italian icon personified by an armed woman, a crown of gold on her helmet, a drawn sord in her right hand, on her girdle numeral ciphers; she holds a lion's bridle.

Feast of reason. A social entertainment of intellectuals and wits. During the French Revolution various feasts were held in the cathedral of Notre Dame to crown Goddesses of Reason.

Goddess of Reason. An imaginary divinity set up by atheistic French revolutionists. The role was conferred on various young women of questionable repute, who were crowned in turn in rites symbolizing the divine supremacy of wisdom, and designed to displace church rites.

Reason of State. In an Italian icon shown as a warlike woman wearing a helmet, a corselet, and a green petticoat sprinkled with ears and eyes. She carries a club and holds her right hand on a lion's head.

REBECCA (BECK, BECKY, REBA, REBECCAH, REBEKAH) (1) Hebrew feminine name meaning charmer, ensnarer, noose. (2) In the Old Testament, wife of Isaac; mother of Jacob and Esau. She typifies a woman who deceived her husband and one son because of her partiality for Jacob. Probably an ancient earth goddess or priestess in orgiastic rites, who favored a light hero, who frequently in mythology plays the part of a trickster. The meeting of Abraham's servant with Rebecca at the well is a celebrated pastoral love story.

REBELLION In an Italian icon

shown as a man armed with a javelin wearing a corselet. A cat is the crest on his helmet; he tramples on a yoke and a crown.

REBIRTH See Resurrection.

RECARANUS (GARANUS) Roman creator or recreator. Sun slayer of the robber Cacus. His exploits duplicate those of Heracles (Hercules). Probably an aspect of Jupiter.

RECHABITE Member of an ancient Jewish family, descendants of Rechab. They abstained from wine and the planting of vineyards; hence a teetotaler, a total abstainer.

RECTANGLE Opposition. Among Navaho Indians a female form. See face.

RED Action, anarchy, anger, blood, blush, brilliance, charity, cheerfulness, courage, danger, death, devotion, earth, energy, excitement, fertility, fire, force, fortune, fury, happiness, health, heart, heat, hunting, inspiration, joy, leadership, liberty, life, lightning, love, martyrdom, masculine gender, movement, patriotism, power, primitiveness, revolt, sacrifice, sin, slaughter, stimulation, suffering, sympathy, valor, vigor, war, wildness, wrath, zeal. Debased symbolism: carnal passion, crime, dissipation, lust, vengeance. Typifies first awareness of spiritual love. In art assigned to dawn, love, storm, war deities, to the Devil, and to kings. Represented by the triangle. In astrology dedicated to Mars. Efficacious against evil spirits and ill omens. A health charm, red strings are tied around children's necks to protect them, especially against scarlet fever. Color of magic in folklore, hence worn by fairies. In heraldry called gules, indicated by parallel vertical lines, symbolic of magnanimity and martial fortitude. In music corresponds to the tone C natural. In precious stones represented by carnelian, coral, ruby. In traffic lore signifies stop. The personality traits of those who lean toward red are: crudeness, flirtatiousness, impulsiveness, optimism, thrill seeking. In symbology a positive color, assigned to the sun. It represents consciousness; opposed to blue. Chinese color of the south influencing the heart and intestines. Typifies Manchuria. Worn by Chinese emperor when worshiping sun. Used for festivities, especially weddings. Christian symbol of Divine love, passion of Christ. Represents the body of man, Hell, Holy Ghost. A cardinal color. Worn in honor of martyrs on Ash Wednesday, the remaining days of Holy Week, and on Pentecost. Egyptian color of north influencing the small viscera. Assigned to men. In England of the middle ages red was applied to gold. The usage survives in thieves' cant, a gold chain being red tackle, a watch being a red kettle. Alchemists called the philosopher's stone the red tincture because, with its help, they hoped to transmute base metals into gold. Hebrew earth symbol; Adam meaning red and earth. Japanese symbol of thunder and virtue. Mayan color of the serpent being. Among North Dakota Indians symbolized stone. Roman emblem of a general.

Caught red-handed. Caught in the act (of committing a crime); originally said of murderers caught with the blood of victims on their hands.

Paint the town red. Create a disturbance, indulge in a spree.

Red badge. Courage.

Red bag. Chinese good-luck bag filled with amulets to drive away evil.

Red ball. Frozen water; used to indicate to skaters the ice is safe.

Red ball express. One-way, high-speed column of trucks which, during World War II, moved supplies of the Allies from Cherbourg to the front.

Red bay. Plant symbolizing love, memory.

Red berries. Sacred seeds, fructifiers. In Baltic mythology the dried tears of the sun. In the East efficacious for healing.

Red bird. In China the Feng-hwang or Vermilion Bird, lord of the south, where the fiery element and yang principle predominate. Emblem of summer.

Red blooded. Healthy.

Red Book. In England a book listing all persons in state offices. Originally a royal calendar, a peerage list.

Red Branch champions. In Irish legend sun heroes of Ulster. So called after a room in Conchobar's palace of Emain Macha. Their greatest hero was Cuchulainn.

Red button. In the Chinese empire an emblem of honor which a mandarin wore in his cap.

Red Cap. Badge of fairies in folklore. The Red Cap Sect is the Nying-ma-pa of Tibetan Buddhists.

Red carpet. Auspicious guest, royal welcome.

Red city. City of fallen angels; Hell. In Dante's Inferno abiding place of those whose sins were beastly and malicious, the result of envy and pride.

Red cloth. Talisman to promote abundant harvests and felicity.

Red cloud. In China calamity and warfare.

Red cloud herb. A herb which springs up in China during thunderstorms, thus a gift of dragon (water) gods; life-giver.

Red clover. Emblem of Vermont.

Red cock. In Norse mythology cock in Helheim and of the south, whose fire purifies what is good and destroys what is evil, and who each morning answers the call of Goldcomb, cock of the north, perched on Yggdrasil.

Red Crescent. Moslem badge of military hospital units.

Red Cross. Love and mercy; physical care. Cross of Saint George. Carried by Christian crusaders. Adopted by all, except Moslem, nations as the badge of military hospital services. Emblem of Greece. Also known as Geneva Cross.

Red Cross knight. In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of Saint George typifying Christian holiness. In the manner of sun-heroes he married Una, whom he rescued from a dragon (evil).

Red Cross nurse. Heroism, great mother of the world.

Red Devil Tiger. Tibetan Buddhist demon, originally a Pon deity. Shown with a horse's head on a human body. He steps to the left, wears a tiger skin, has a flame aureole, and carries a star in the right hand, a trisula in the left.

Red dragon. In Christian allegory the destroyer, who seeks to conquer the woman (soul) clothed in the sun (righteousness), but is frustrated by Michael (like unto God), signifying what is noble must never yield to the ignoble.

Red face. In a Chinese play represents a sacred person.

Red flag. Anarchy, auction sale, danger, lawlessness, liberty, revolution. In ancient Rome it signified war and a call to arms.

Red flowers. In Japan typify the male.

Red garment. Ambition, indicating heat of blood.

Red hand. Badge of the Red Branch champions and of Ulster.

Red hat. Worn by cardinals, princes of the Roman church, signifies royalty.

Red horse-headed goddess. Tibetan Buddhist goddess of delight.

Red kangaroo skin. In Australian mythology robe in which the sun makes its morning appearance.

Red land. Paradise in Aztec and Egyptian mythologies.

Red lead. One of the eight objects used in Buddhist Man-la ritual.

Red letter day. A lucky day, day recalled with delight; in allusion to the printing of holidays in red in almanacs.

Red paper strips. Chinese charm against evil.

Red rag. Cause of irritation, as the red rag to a bull.

Red Riding Hood. See under Little Red Riding Hood.

Red robe. In France conferred on a judge; an honor based on the number of convictions.

Red rose. Motherhood. Emblem of the house of Lancaster.

Red Sea. Salvation, spiritual deliverance; in allusion to the Biblical story in which Jehovah parted the sea to permit the Israelites pursued by Egyptians to pass, and closed the sea on the Egyptians, who drowned. The safe passage of the Israelites coincides with baptism, purification, rebirth. Compare Jumna River, Vitanguhaiti.

Red shirt. Anarchist, revolutionist. From the red shirts worn by Garibaldi's brigade in Italy's struggle for independence.

Red sparrow. In Chinese mythology, Chu-dieu, spirit of the south.

Red spreckled by yellow. Life.

Red spreckles on yellow. Fire.

Red tape. Excessive adherence to detail or precedent. The allusion is to the red tape with which official documents are tied.

Red, White, and Blue. The United States flag; also the British.

REDEEMER Soul doctor; character in medieval mysteries, who supplanted the medicine man of earlier fertility dramas.

Redemption. In Christian tradition a gradual and progressive process, a slow growth and expansion of man's spiritual faculties.

REDMOND Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning ambition.

REECE Masculine name from the Welsh, meaning a chief.

REED Authority, frailty, instability, literature, marsh, music, slenderness, weakness. Anciently a measuring instrument, hence irrigation, also to acquire, possess, or rule. Used for purposes of divination. A frequent transformation incident in folklore is the tossing away by a fugitive of a reed which grows into a forest and impedes the pursuers, hence divine protection. In African and Indonesian cosmogonic legends the first human pair was made from reeds. In the Celtic tree alphabet the letter pethboc (p). Tree of the twelfth druidic month, from October 29 to November 25. In November the reed was ready for cutting; twelve signified established power; as the reed was used for thatching it signified establishing the house. Central American Indian emblem of Itztlacoliuhqui. Symbolic of drought, loss of vital warmth and youth. Christian symbol of humility, justice. In Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean an emblem of royalty. In Greek mythology, Pro-

metheus brought fire to mankind in a hollow reed, thus lightning, life. Among ancient Hebrews symbolized fecundity, field, woman, sprinkling.

Broken reed. An untrustworthy support. Isaiah so called the Egyptians.

Bruised reed. Hebrew symbol of a soul crushed and ready to sink in despair.

Golden reed. Glorious possession or rule; permanency.

Reed bouquet. April 4 birthday flower symbolizing fickleness, musical voice. In Egyptian hieroglyphs stands for woman, as the names of women, except those of the queen, were terminated or accompanied by flowers. Also symbolized green things, the woman loved.

Reed circlets. Female principle.

Reed flowering. August 30 birthday flower symbolizing confidence in heaven.

Reed, lily, and oak leaf. In Oriental Christian tradition, man's weakness (reed) transformed through resurrection (lily) into strength (oak leaf).

Reed musical instruments. In China called sheng and symbolizes leaders who gather the people together. Emblem of the phoenix.

Reed shaken by the wind. A person moved by any passing influence.

Reed split. October 16 birthday flower symbolizing folly, indiscretion.

Reed staff. That which will not long support or lend assistance.

Single reed. October 17 birthday flower symbolizing blessedness, complacence, writing.

Thinking reed. Man.

REEL Dance originally performed in honor of the sun. Resolves into ur-eel, i.e. fire lord.

REEM Animal which appeared in crests of ancient kings of Israel; probably a unicorn. Resolves into ur-eem, i.e. sun light.

REFORMATION In an Italian icon a matron plainly dressed holding a pruning hook and a book.

REFRESHMENT Symbolized by a cursive or zig-zag line to represent water, or a fountain, pool, river, sea, well.

REGENERATION See Resurrection.

REGIN (REGINN) Norse celestial smith. In the Volsung Saga son of Hreidmar, brother of Fafnir the strong and Ottar the cunning. He shaped weapons of iron and ornaments of gold and silver. Fosterer of Sigurd. When Fafnir cheated him of his share of the Andvari treasure, he repaired the magic sword Gram (rays) for Sigurd on condition that Sigurd would slay Fafnir. When Sigurd (sun) discovered that Regin (darkness) intended that Sigurd should be killed by Fafnir's poison (frost) so that the treasure need not be shared, Sigurd killed Regin. Regin had both a dwarf and giant form. Usually shown with a forge. In the Nibelungenlied a wonder smith transformed into a dragon because of his evil deeds. With his poisonous venom he tried to kill Siegfried; instead was slain by Siegfried. Equates with Hephaestus, Vulcan.

REGINA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning queen.

REGINALD (REGGIE, REYNOLD) Masculine name from Old English, meaning counsel and rule, strong ruler.

REGION OF BEASTS In Sanscrit Buddhism called Tiryak. In

Tibet, Dud-hgro.

Region of demi-gods or titans. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Asura. In Tibet, Lha-ma-yin.

Region of gods. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Deva. In Tibet, Lha.

Region of Hell. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Naraka. In Tibet, Dmyal-wa.

Region of man. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Nara. In Tibet, Mi.

Region of tortured souls. In Sanscrit Buddhism, Preta. In Tibet, Yi-dvag.

REGULUS Literally, little king. Rome hero. Because he had made the supreme sacrifice for his country the gods placed him in the constellation Leo as one of the four royal stars. Ancients divided the heavens into four colures, each watched by one of the royal stars. Compare Curtius, Menoeceus.

REHOBOAM (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning freer of the people. (2) In the Old Testament son and successor of Solomon by Naamah, an Ammonitess. Brother and enemy of Asa. A victim of pride. Under him the Jews lapsed into idolatry and, when he claimed tyrannical power, Jeroboam with ten tribes revolted successfully, leaving him only the kingdom of Judea.

REHOBOTH Hebrew name meaning enlargement, room.

REHTIA Literally, rectitude or straightness. Early Italian nature goddess; bringer of good fortune.

REHUA Polynesian heaven-propper. Offspring of Rangi (sky) and Papa (earth), he aided his brother Tu in lifting Rangi off Papa.

REIN Control, guidance, restraint.

Give a loose rein. Give liberty or freedom; metaphor from horse driving.

Hold the reins. Exercise control.

Take the reins. Assume the guidance, set the direction.

REINCARNATION In mythology a form of resurrection and of shape-shifting, which see.

REINDEER North, Paleolithic age. Steeds of Santa Claus. Sacred animal of Finno-Ugrics. After a reindeer has been eaten its bones are buried that the animal may come back to life. See skeleton. Among the Lapps reindeer from the herd of a dead man are sacrificed at his grave, where a funeral feast is held. Some of the meat is left for the corpse; the bones are left to act as the dead man's steed.

REINGA Underworld of the Maori of New Zealand.

REINS Formerly thought to be the seat of emotions, hence affections and passions. Anciently used in divination. Anatomical denomination governed by Libra.

REIS (RAS, RAIS) From the Arabic meaning head. A chief of the Turkish empire; captain of a Nile boat; hence one in authority, a chief, governor, or overseer.

REJECTION Symbolized by a black ball.

Rejected son. In folk legend frequently the fate of a hero, especially a sun hero, who is abandoned, exposed to die, is rescued, and eventually returns to claim his rightful place and fulfil a prophecy. See Abandoned children, Exposed child.

REKH Egyptian eagle or phoenix. Same as the Arabian roc, which see.

REK-NA Siamese ploughing festival at which are fixed bamboo trellises believed to be efficacious against evil. During the ceremonies the agricultural minister wears a heavy costume with an insecurely held waist band. If the garment's waist hangs too low, rains will be scanty; if it is girded too high, flood will ruin the harvest.

RELIGION In an Italian icon portrayed as a veiled woman holding fire in one hand, a book and cross in the other. An elephant is at her side.

RELIQUARY Altar or ritual object. A Buddhist or Hindu caitya or stupa.

REM Literally, to weep. Egyptian fish god who wept fertilizing tears. Identical with Remi, an aspect of Sebek, a crocodile god.

REMEMBRANCE Symbolized by forget-me-not, ivy leaf or vine, lock of hair, rosemary.

REMORA Delay, parasite, sucker. Seamen believed, when fastened to a keel, it kept a ship steady. In heraldry found chiefly on modern blazons in place of the serpent and signifies hindrance, obstruction.

REMPHAN (REPHAN) An ancient deity identified with Satan. Also said to be an idol representing Chiun.

REMUS (REMI) (1) Masculine name from the Latin Remigeus, which may mean a changeling, a protector, or of Gaul. (2) One of the legendary founders of Rome. Twin brother of Romulus, which see. A deity of darkness; killed by his brother. (3) See Uncle Remus.

RENA Feminine name, diminutive of Marianna.

RENAULT (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the reborn. (2) One of Charlemagne's paladins, better known by his Italian name of Rinaldo. Also Renaud of Montauban or Reynold of Montalban.

RENE Masculine name from the French, meaning warrior of judgment. In feminine form, Renee.

RENENUTET (ERNUTET, RANNUT, REMUTE) Literally, raising goddess. Egyptian divine nurse, serpent harvest deity. Her festival was held in April.

RENOWN In an Italian icon personified by a pleasant handsome man in a cloth of gold and purple. He wears a gold chain and a red hyacinth crown, and carries a lighted torch and Heracles' club.

REPHAEL Hebrew masculine name meaning God is healer.

REPHAH Hebrew masculine name meaning healing.

REPHAIAH Hebrew masculine name meaning Jah heals.

REPHAIM Literally, giants. In the Old Testament it has two distinct significances: 1- Inhabitants of darkness, ghosts. 2- Giant demons who inhabited Canaan and excelled in crime and violence. As they were overcome by Jewish heroes they are monuments of divine justice. Goliath and Og were of the Rephaim. The term originally may have been applied to

powerful antagonists, later to the souls of the dead in Sheol. Also called Anakim.

REPHIDIM Literally, plains. In the Old Testament an encampment of the Israelites, where God gave them water from the rock.

REPOSE Dumbness, silence. Compare motion.

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS Fertility. Anatomical denomination governed by Scorpio. Sacred to love and mother goddesses. See Eunuch.

REPTILE Healing, regeneration, salvation; thus sacred to Apollo and other healing gods. Typifies one who is coldblooded, groveling, morally contemptible.

Treading on reptiles. In Christian tradition crushing false doctrine.

REPUBLICAN PARTY Symbolized by an elephant; on ballots, an eagle.

RERENGA-WAIRUA In Polynesian mythology the spirit-leap entrance to the underworld. Cliff from which the spirit leaps into the sea. In the otherworld it is welcomed by Te-Reinga and advised that it may never return to life if it eats food there. See Eating.

RERIR In Norse legend grandson of Odin; son of Sigi. Warrior, avenger of his father's death. Probably drought aspect of the sun. Being childless he prayed for a son. Freyja sent Ljod in the form of a crow to drop an apple into Rerir's lap. Rerir gave the apple to his wife, who became pregnant. The child, carried by the queen for seven years, was born after Rerir's death, and named Volsung.

RESEDA Herb symbolizing tenderness.

RESH (RESCH) Twentieth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; equivalent of English R. Its meaning is head or countenance; its numerical value is 200. According to mystics its correspondences are: planetary, Saturn; symbolic, rebirth; tarot deck, Judgment; zodiacal, Gemini. Its direction on the cube of space is south, realm of fruitfulness, with a ruling force; its intelligence is collective. In white magic refers to the animal kingdom, including man.

RESHEPH (RESHEF, RESHEP, RESHIPH-MICAL, RESHPU) Phoenician heaven lord of eternity. God of summer heat, pests, pestilence, and plague. Sometimes he was a sun deity, sometimes one of lightning. As a thunder god he was a warrior. His name signifies fiery bolt or to blaze. Identical with Rakib-El and Shalman. In Canaan he was a death deity also called Mot.

REST HARROW Plant symbolizing obstacle.

RESURRECTION (REBIRTH, REINCARNATION) In mythology a dramatization of the cycle of the year (or day), in which the sun dies each winter (or night) and is reborn each spring (or dawn). Among deities who experienced resurrection are: Balder, Christ, Fionn, Gwion Bach, Heracles, Jonah, Krishna, Odysseus, Orestes, Orpheus, Ra. It is the theme of the mother goddess (earth), who destroys her husband-son (fertility) at the summer solstice, seeks him in the underworld, and brings him up into the light at the winter solstice. Some

such pairs are: Aphrodite-Adonis, Aruru-Nesu, Cybele-Attis, Innini-Dumuzi, Ishtar-Tammuz, Mama-Shulpae. In religion frequently signifies the purifying transit of the soul through wisdom, the progress of the soul from the bondage of ignorance to the liberty of knowledge. Shape-shifting (see) is a form of rebirth. Dream significance: justice to come. Symbols of resurrection are: blooming plant, especially the lily or lotus; butterfly; cleft pomegranate, crucifixion, eight-sided baptismal font; gnostic letter R on a mountain top; lamb with banner; lion; peacock; pelican; phoenix; pilgrim; Psyche (soul); serpent hanging on a tau-cross or staff; tree; twin circles of light and darkness.

Resurrectionist. Grave robber. One who brings to light anything buried in obscurity.

RETICULUM Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Net.

RETORT AND SCALES Chemist.

RETROSPECTION Symbolized by grey, mirror.

REUBEN (RUBE) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning behold a son. (2) In the Old Testament eldest son of Jacob and Leah. Because he defiled his father's concubine Belhah he lost his birthright and all the privileges of primogeniture were given to his brother Judah. He shared his brothers' jealousy of Joseph. His tribe, never numerous, was symbolized by the mandrake or by a sunburst above water, and was associated with Aquarius.

Reubeni. Hebrew masculine name meaning behold my son.

REUEL Hebrew masculine name meaning friend of God.

REVERSAL OF FORTUNE Supremacy of a new season.

REVERSING GARMENTS A folklore incident in which a wayfarer places his right shoe on his left foot, turns his jacket inside out, etc., to break the spell of a forest being, who has caused him to lose his way.

REVIVING CORDIAL Fairytale name for the water capable of miraculous healing. Fountain of youth; water of life.

REVOLVING CASTLE In Arthurian romances the castle housing the Grail, i.e. windswept skies. Also known as Caer Sidi, Castle of Revelry, Castle of Riches, Four-cornered Castle, Glass Castle, Kingly Castle. Equates with the caldron of inspiration and plenty in Celtic mythology and the omphalos in Greek mythology.

REX Masculine name from the Latin, meaning king.

REX NEMORENSIS In Roman antiquity the priest of Diana. To hold his office he was compelled to slay his rival in a duel after having plucked a certain bough, traditionally the golden bough, an oak branch covered with mistletoe. Aeneas carried the bough with him into the underworld to assure his resurrection. See King of the Wood.

REYNARD (RAYNARD) (1) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning hard counsel. (2) Hero of a medieval beast-epic. He personifies carnal appetite, cunning, trickery, and typifies the church. He bamboozles his uncle Isegrim the wolf, who typifies the barons.

Reynard's glass globe. Gift which Reynard claims he sent the queen, but which never arrives because it does not exist. It supposedly reveals to the owner anything he desires to know. Thus a great promise, but no performance.

RGVEDIC Hindu cloud snake; associated with rivers and streams.

RHABDUS (RHABDOS) In Greek mythology an enchanter's wand, which gave the possessor power over the dead. Eventually carried to exorcise evil spirits. Attribute of Circe and Hermes. Source of the king's scepter.

RHADAMANTHUS (RHADAMANTHYS) In Greek mythology son of Zeus and Europa. Rewarded for the justice he exemplified on earth by being made a judge in Hades. He served after death with his brothers Aeacus and Minos, and typifies one relentlessly just. Compare Rhot-Amenti.

RHAMNUS A seat of worship of Nemesis in ancient Attica.

Rhamnusia. An epithet of the goddess.

RHAMPSINITUS (RHAMPSINITOS) In Greek legendary history a king of Egypt who went into Hades, played dice with the deities, and returned with a great wealth. To protect it he had a treasure valt constructed. The builder inserted one stone which was movable, and passed his secret on to his sons, who looted the chamber. The king set a trap and caught one of the brothers. The other cut off the dead man's head to prevent the king from identifying the body. The king set further snares for the remaining thief, but was outwitted; finally he agreed the thief was the wisest of men and offered him the princess as a wife. A time myth; Rhampsinitus, a fertility lord, brought up verdure from the underworld but lost it in the proper season. Probably a mythical account of Rameses III. Compare Hyrieus.

RHE The Egyptian sun god Ra.

RHEA In Greek mythology daughter of Uranus and Gaea; sister-wife of Cronus; mother of Aides, Demeter, Hera, Hestia, and Poseidon. When Zeus was born, to save him from his father who devoured his children as soon as they appeared, she gave her husband a stone wrapped in swaddling, and entrusted the infant to the Curetes in Crete. When the infant cried she ordered a dance (wind) to drown out the sound. As Zeus was nourished by the she-goat Amalthea, Rhea sprouted her milk into the sky and formed the Milky Way. She was revered as the mother of the gods. A great earth mother, she symbolized the annual revival of nature, and her cult was celebrated in the spring with cymbals and drums. Emblems: animals, fruits, globe, key, moon, serpent, sun, thunderbolt, tree branch. Of matronly appearance she wore a crown of turrets or towers (as nourisher or protector of cities). Portrayed enthroned on a lion, in a chariot drawn by lions, or on a throne with a lion at her feet. Her priests, eunuchs, were called the galli. Her name signifies order of sequence or succession. Also called Acrea. Identified with Cybele, Ephesian Artemis, Magna Mater, Ops.

Rhea Silvia. In Roman mythology daughter of Numitor. Forced by her uncle Amulius to become a vestal virgin. By Mars

she became the mother of the twins Romulus and Remus. Because she had violated her oath she was condemned to die, and her sons were exposed. They were suckled by a she-wolf, saved, and avenged their mother. Also called Ilia, Rea Silvia.

Rhea with one pap. Scarcity of nourishment.

Rhea with three paps. Nurse, giver of plenty.

RHETORIC In an Italian icon personified by a pretty woman richly dressed, complaisant, her right hand open as if to emphasize what she is saying. She holds a scepter and a book. On her petticoat is written, "Ornatus Persuasi." Her complexion is ruddy; a chimera is at her feet.

RHIANNON Cymric dawn or moon goddess. Daughter of Heveidd Hen. She rode swiftly past Pwyll (darkness) on a white horse. When he caught her, she agreed to marry him if he would confine Gwawl (light) in a sack. By Pwyll she became the mother on Beltane Day of Gwri, later called Pryderi. Her son was kidnaped the night of his birth. Accused of devouring him, she was condemned to carry visitors on her back from the gate to the palace, thus a mare (earth) goddess, which carries people. Eventually the child was recovered and she and Pwyll were reconciled. After Pwyll's death she married another mortal, Manawyddan. She was the owner of birds (seasons) which awoke the dead and made the living sleep. In one romance she appears as a muse, and sweet singing sirens are called birds of Rhiannon. A goddess who evolved into a medieval enchantress, she was the outgrowth of an early fertility mother Rigantona; in later legend she appears as Nimue or Vivien, the Lady of the Lake.

RHINE DAUGHTERS (RHINE-MAIDS) In German legend three water nymphs, Flosshilde, Wellgunde, Woglinde, who guarded the Rhinegold (fertility).

RHINOCEROS Bulk, danger, insensitiveness. One who is aquatic, keeps his nose to the ground, wallows in mud, is short-sighted, strong, tetchy-tempered, thick-skinned, has stamina. A lover of certitude before believing supernatural things, thus one not easily convinced. In heraldry one who does not seek combat but will fight in defense. In African lore the butt of small animals who outwit him by cunning. Typifies a Buddhist recluse.

Rhinoceros horn. Chinese symbol of bravery, happiness, victory. Anciently used as a drinking cup as it supposedly revealed the presence of poison by sweating. One of the eight ordinary symbols of Chinese Buddhism.

RHO Seventeenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of 100. Derived from the Egyptian Ra, it has the same form as the Latin P, and is the equivalent of the English R. Part of the Labarum or Chi-Rho monogram. Symbolizes a pilgrim or staff.

RHODA (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning Rose. (2) In Greek mythology daughter of Poseidon and Amphitrite, for whom the island of Rhodes was named.

Rhodes. Chief seat of the worship of Helios. It was the site of the deity's famous statue, the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, which was destroyed by earthquake in 256 B.C., fifty-six years after it had been constructed.

Citizens on the island were forbidden to shave in honor of the god.

RHODE ISLAND Emblem: violet; motto: Hope; nicknames: Little Rhody, Plantation.

RHODODENDRON October 18 birthday flower symbolizing danger, intoxication. In the language of flowers: Beware, I am dangerous. The name contains the notion of den or stronghold of rose (fire).

Great rhododendron. West Virginia.

Pink rhododendron. Washington state.

RHODOPE Literally, rose face. Greek nymph; also a sacred mountain, where an oracle of Dionysus was located.

RHODOPIS Famous courtesan of Greek antiquity. She was a victim of passionate love. In an unfounded tradition she became the mistress of an Egyptian pharaoh and built the third pyramid.

RHOETUS In Greek mythology one of the most valiant of the Gigantes. In one account he sprang to life when blood of Uranus (sky) fell on Gaea (earth), in another the son of Tartarus and Gaea. He had the legs of a serpent, was a personification of fire, and conspired against Zeus.

RHOMBUS (RHOMB) A fertility charm. Emblem of the regenerative power. Whirled in the air to make a roaring noise which supposedly evoked the Supreme Spirit, who manifested himself in blasts of the wind.

RHOT-AMENTI Osiris as judge in the underworld. Source of the name Rhadamanthus.

RHUBARB May 25 birthday flower symbolizing advice.

RIB Source of womankind, from the Old Testament story of Eve's creation. Humorously, a wife.

RIBBON Award, distinction. Ray of the sun, as when on a Maypole or tambourine. In heraldry a diminutive bend, one-eighth its width; originally bestowed to tournament victors; denotes honor. In Buddhism the sacred ray emanating from the lotus blossom. In China signifies union.

Brightly colored ribbon. Talisman against the evil eye.

Waving ribbon. Pleasure.

RIBHUS (ARBHU, RBHUS, RIBHU) Early Vedic sun deity, later a wind deity, and still later the three skilled artisans of the gods, who individually were Ribhus or Ribhuksan, Vaja, Vibhvan. They were sons of Sudhanvan, dwelt in the solar sphere, and fashioned Indra's chariot and horses (sun and winds), rejuvenated their parents (sky and earth), created a milk-giving cow from a hide (cloud), and divided into four (phases) the drinking cup (moon) of Tvastr. Akin to the European elves; source of the name Orpheus.

RIBIMBI Supreme god of the natives of North Transvaal, Africa. First man; father of Khudjana.

RIBLAH Hebrew place name meaning bare.

RICE Happiness, nourishment. An emblem of fecundity thrown as a benediction upon newlyweds. Word akin to Eros and rose. In China called fen mi, a monetary

standard of trade, symbol of prosperity. In Japan a sacred food received as a gift of the kami; dispeller of evil spirits. In feudal Japan samurai were paid in rice.

Rice cake. In India offered as a substitute for the five-fold human sacrifice. The dry rice typified hair; with water on it, skin; when mixed it became flesh; baked it became bone; off the fire, marrow.

Rice castle. In Japan a hasty construction; to raise a rice castle is to be on the defensive.

Rice Christian. One who converts to Christianity for personal benefits; in allusion to the doles of rice given to converts in India.

Rice mandala. Buddhist ritual altar object used in invoking deities. Offered daily. The rice symbolizes all the continents of the Buddhist universe.

Rice wine. Sacramental wine, wine of salvation.

Three grains of rice. Used in Chinese earth-worship dance to represent the rising, rousing, and increasing sap.

RICHARD (DICK, DICKIE, DICKON, RICH, RITCHIE) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning powerful and hard, stern ruler.

Richard Roe. An imaginary person or straw man. See under John Doe.

RICHELIEU, CARDINAL (OR DUC DE) Chief minister of France in the reign of Louis XIII. Organizer of espionage. Called Eminence Rouge.

RICH FISHER See Brone, Fisher King.

RICHMOND Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning king protector.

RIDDLE SOLVING A mythological incident typifying the release of fertile waters by a sun deity, as in the Oedipus story. Any difficulty overcome.

RIDGLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning of the ridge lea.

RIDIJA Ancient Semitic spirit of force, a powerful angel, controller of life-giving rains. Conceived as a calf.

RIDING Accomplishment, adventure, supremacy, triumph.

Joy ride. A pleasure excursion. Suggests impropriety.

Ride a hobby horse. Talk incessantly about one's favorite concern or pursuit.

Ride for (or to) a fall. Ride recklessly; pursue a course which is certain to end disastrously.

Ride not a free horse to death. Don't take unreasonable advantage of favors.

Ride roughshod. Proceed without regard of another's feelings.

Rider upon a horse-fish (half-horse, half-fish). Lord of all knowledge on land and sea.

Rider upon a white horse. Deity messenger; word of God.

RIFLE Hunting, war.

RIG (RIGIR) The Norse god Heimdal in the form of a mortal. He appeared as a wise old man, bold and brave, and a robust walker.

RIGANTONA Early Celtic fertility goddess or great queen; later identified with the Cymric Rhiannon.

RIGHT SIDE Good luck, growth, strength. Dances to the sun or moon were made clockwise, or to the right, to induce prosperity. The right-handed fire-wheel or

swastika is a lucky emblem; when left-handed, unlucky. In the cabala the side of benignity, masculinity, wisdom. In politics the conservative part is to the right; the term arose in 1791 in France, and since in continental chambers the conservatives sit to the right of the speaker.

Right foot foremost. Assurance, auspiciousness. To enter a room with the left foot is still considered unlucky. In Roman antiquity a boy was stationed at a mansion's door to caution visitors not to cross the threshold with the left foot, which would constitute an ill-omen.

Right hand. Allegiance, benediction, efficiency, fraternal love, honor, hostility, oath, power. To Hebrews denoted the south.

Right hand man. A confidential and invaluable assistant. Formerly in warfare the cavalryman at the right of the line had duties of grave responsibility.

RIGI Micronesian primordial deity. Born of a rock in the shape of a butterfly. Separator of land and water. Equates with Areop-Enap.

RIGS-BU-MO (RI-BU-MO) Literally, maiden of caste. Rigs-bu-mo and Srog-bdag are Tibetan brother and sister demons.

RIG-VEDA (RIGA-VEDA) Literally, hymns to celebrate or praise. Hindu songs and prayers of dramatic ritual designed to obtain from the gods that which will ensure the well being of the people and the fertility of the land.

RIIHITONTTU Finno-Ugric spirit which steals grain from a neighbor's field and carries it to the threshing barn of the family under its protection. In Swedish, Ritomte.

RIMMON (1) Hebrew for pomegranate, symbol of fertility and life. (2) Babylonian storm and wind deity. God of retributive justice and war. Bringer of corn. His attributes were the hammer and wild boar. Probably a castrated god equating with Adonis. Identical with Adad, Ramman.

Bow to Rimmon. Conform to local customs, palter with one's conscience, succumb to expediency. The allusion is to Naaman, who, in the presence of Ben-hadad, worshiped Rimmon.

RINAGGON Borneo creator bird. With Iri he fashioned animals and plants, and made man from the kumpong, a tree with red sap.

RINALDO One who is ingenious, power hungry, rapacious, unscrupulous, and valiant. From one of the great heroes of medieval Italian romance. Cousin and rival of Orlando, a paladin of Charlemagne, and owner of the marvelous horse Bayardo. In France called Renauld.

RIND (RHIND, RINDA, RINDE) In Norse mythology earth's winter queen. One of Odin's wives; mother of Vali. Personification of frost covered earth. In some versions described as a giantess, in others as a mortal.

RING Betrothal, dignity, endlessness, enslavement, eternity, friendship, justice, marriage, mourning, pledge, rank, rectitude, reminder, secrecy, signet. A talisman. In heraldry indicates rank, symbolic of fidelity. In folklore effective in magic to preserve the owner's youth or provide him with marvelous castles, steeds, and other useful things or wealth. In Christianity marriage to the church, badge of

ecclesiastical office and of Saint Catherine of Siena.

Ear or nose ring. Indicates that a child's blood has been given in rites to a deity asking for protection.

Fisherman's ring. Pope's ring, because it bears Saint Peter's image.

Gemel ring. A pair or twins. In Mexico a puzzle ring.

Gyges' ring. Talisman conferring the gift of invisibility.

Ring around the moon. In summer an omen of rain, in winter of cold. In Central and Northern Asia the tent with which Moon protects himself from bad weather.

Ring finger. Third finger, especially of the left hand, from the ancient notion that a nerve from this finger ran to the heart.

Ring money. Ring-shaped metal pieces used by ancient Celts as money.

Seal ring. Authority, contract. In Greek and Roman antiquity regarded as a prophylactic charm for maintaining virility. Worn on the thumb, synonym for the phallus and made of iron to compliment Hephaestus (Vulcan), the husband of Aphrodite (Venus).

Seven rings. Emblem of Saint Gertrude of Rodalsdorf.

Signet ring. Identification, seal, trade-mark.

Three rings linked. Emblem of the Oddfellows fraternity; also of Saint Felix of Dunwich.

Thumb ring. Given by the pope to a newly made cardinal; also called papal ring. It contains a sapphire.

Tweed ring. A thieving political combination. From William M. Tweed, political leader in New York City from 1863 to 1871.

Two rings. Chinese emblem of a lohan. Badge of an emperor, who used a perfect one to express his favor, and a defective one, his displeasure.

Two rings linked. The male and female principle, marriage, union. Emblem of Saint Herman-Joseph. Also see Gemel ring.

Wedding ring. Pledge of faith, union. Bondage, reflecting the stone age custom of men binding the ankles and wrists of women and carrying them off, claiming them as wives.

RINGHORN Same as Hringhorn.

RIPHEUS One who is just and noble, in allusion to a Trojan in Virgil's Aeneid.

RIPLEY Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning shouting man's lea.

RIPPLES ON WATER Japanese symbol of the extent of human life.

RIP VAN WINKLE In Washington Irving's Sleepy Hollow a man who, after drinking from a magic keg, falls asleep for twenty years, and awakes to find his wife dead and himself forgotten. Thus one who fails to keep up with his times. Compare Urashima Taro, Years Seem Days.

RISHIS (RSHIS) (1) One of the seven ancient Hindu sages born of Brahma's mind, and who became the seven bright stars of the Great Bear and the husbands of the Pleiades. The constellation is sometimes known as the Seven Ploughing Oxen. (2) Any of the hearers of the eternal voices that communicated the Veda from Brahma to mankind, thus a holy sage or seer. In the epics three types are mentioned: Devarshis, divine rishis, who have acquired perfection on earth; Brahmarshis, sages of the Brahman caste; Rajarsis, sages of

the Kshatriya (warrior) caste. In China applied to Taoist sages who had discovered the secret of perpetual youth and remained small or young boys. See Arishis.

RISHYACRINGA An innocent man. From a hero in the Mahabharata. A Brahmin brought up by his father, Vibhandaka, in a lonely forest ignorant of the outside world and even of the existence of human beings other than his father and himself. When a drought falls upon a neighboring kingdom the king learns that so long as Rishyacringa remains chaste the drought will endure. The boy is abducted and given the king's daughter as a wife. With the consummation of the marriage rains fall and fertility returns to the land. A seasonal myth equated with the story of the Holy Grail and other fertility tales. The forest typifies an after world.

RISS Desolation; third of the four major glacial periods.

RITA (1) Hindu god of cosmic order, ruler of the fundamental and physical law of the universe. A fate deity, ruler of providence. Equates with Dzajaga, Kaba, Moira, Tien-ming. Also Rta. (2) Feminine name, Italian diminutive of Margarita (Margaret, Marguerite).

RITHO In Brythonic legend giant whom Arthur fought. Personification of drought.

RITUAL MURDER See under Murder.

RIVALS In an Italian icon typified by two rams butting one another before a young woman crowned with roses and holding a gold chain.

RIVER Barrier, danger, deluge, divine emissary, feminine principle, fertility, invasion, life, refreshment, peace, succor, terror, wealth. Entrance to the underworld. Rivers, a source of the sun's rising, once were worshiped as sacred symbols of the life-giving sun, and such word roots as exe, iar, isis, ysel, which fundamentally mean fire or light, became generic terms for river. In symbolism the serpent (serpentine) has been confounded with rivers; thus Apollo (sun) may have destroyed at Delphi a harmful or death-dealing river. Small rivers usually were portrayed as youths bearing plants and other fertility emblems; larger rivers were represented as old men. In Pagan Britain rivers were worshiped for their prophetic powers and as bringers of prosperity and victory. Humans were sacrificed to them, later horses were substituted. Christian symbol of saints Christopher and Eustace. In Greek mythology the rivers of Hades are: Acheron, river of stagnant water causing woe; Cocytus, river of ice and lamentation; Lethe, river of oblivion; Pyriphegethon, river of fire and rage; Styx, border river of hate. In the Old Testament the four rivers of Paradise, which symbolize Divine grace, are: Euphrates, Gihon (or Araxes), Hiddekel (or Tigris), Pison (Halys or Phasis). In Zoroastrianism a river of death was formed from the tears which men shed in unlawful lamentation for the departed. Those who during life on earth made an exaggerated and irreligious display of grief were not able to cross it.

River Eridanus. Constellation in the Southern Sky formed by the tears of the Hyades.

River horse. Hippopotamus.

River of heaven. The Milky

Way.

River of life. Epithet of Christ.

River thief (or wolf). The pike. Also a pirate who robs river-craft.

RIWALLAUN WALTH BANHADLEN In Brythonic legend one of the three men to whom the nature of every object was known. The other two were Gwalchmai and Llacheu. May have personified wind.

RIZPAH Hebrew feminine name meaning variegated. In the Old Testament a concubine of Saul. After Saul's death her two sons, with five others of Saul, were hung and refused burial. Day and night, from May until October, Rizpah watched over their remains, until David gave them an honorable burial. Her story resembles that of Antigone.

RKSAVAKTRADAKINI Buddhist bear-headed witch. Feminine deity of the air capable of conferring superhuman powers on those who invoke her. In usual form yellow with a black bear head. Frequently accompanies Simhavaktra. In Tibet called Dom gdon-can. Compare Dakinis.

ROAD Adventure, difficulty, experience, knowledge, learning, progress. Dream significance: (broad) happiness; (narrow) deceit; (rutty) disagreements. In Christian religious art the road to Calvary or stations of the cross are: 1- Jesus condemned to death; 2- Jesus receives cross; 3- falls under the weight; 4- meets Mary; 5- helped by Simon of Cyrene to carry cross; 6- His face wiped by Veronica; 7- second fall; 8- Jesus speaks to women of Jerusalem; 9- third fall; 10- Jesus stripped of his garments; 11- nailed to the cross; 12- dies.

ROBBER Air or wind deity.

ROBE Concealment, wealth. See garment.

Black robe. Mourning, night, sinisterness.

Flowing robe. Knowledge, peace, wisdom. Stream of consciousness. Costume of beneficent gods typifying firmament, light rays, rivers, winds. Vestment of the Hebrew high priest signifying glory unto the Lord, righteousness.

Robe of gold. Fire of the sun, as the garment which Medea gave to Glauce to bring about her rival's death. In the story of Phrixus and Helle the golden fleece or sun-lit cloud. In Theban story robe smeared with the blood of Nessus to eat into Heracles' flesh.

Robe of gold and blue. Purification, stainlessness. In Freemasonry wedding garment of the spirit.

Robe of velvet and ermine. Rank and glory.

Seamless robe. Infinity, perfection. In Freemasonry the spiral thread of human life. Christian emblem of the Passion.

Somber robe. In Chinese drama a virtuous woman.

The robe. The legal profession. Also the long robe.

White robe. Innocence, virtue.

Yellow robe. Worn by priests of Buddha.

ROBERT (BOB, DOB, DOBBIN, ROB, ROBBIE, ROBIN, RUPERT) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning glory and bright, illustrious in fame. Feminine form, Roberta.

Robert Macaire. Outlaw, thief.

ROBIGUS Roman antagonistic deity. He destroyed herbs with mildew and his wrath could be averted only by prayers and sacrifices when he was invoked under the title Averuncus. Opposed to Flora.

Robigalia. Festival of Robigus, celebrated April 25.

ROBIN Familiar version of Robert. Early meanings of the word were devil and sheep; in Cornwall it means phallus.

Robin Goodfellow. A merry, mischievous sprite; son of Oberon. Each night he does some service for the family under his protection. Later identified with Peck. Inspired by the Roman Faunus. By extension any elf or fairy.

Robin Hood. Legendary English hero; a bold, chivalrous, generous outlaw, who robbed the rich to give to the poor, who brought lovers together, and who generally helped the unfortunate. Originally a beneficent sun or fertility hero, who distributed his gifts to all. He was skilled in archery (his rays always hit their mark), and he and his companions (dew, winds, etc.) haunted Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire. According to tradition he was treacherously bled to death (a sun aspect) by a nun at the command of her kinsman, the prior of Kirkless (Churchless). His legend was amalgamated with the May-day revels and morris dances; his sweetheart was Maid Marian. Also called Dikon-Bend-the-Bow and Locksley the archer. Equivalent of Apaharavarman.

Robinhoodism. Community or cultural rebellion; opposed to self-interest, thus opposed to Don Juanism.

Robin Hood's barn. The nonexistent; hence 'to go round Robin Hood's barn,' is to attain one's desired ends or arrive at a right conclusion by a circuitous method.

Robin Hood's pennyworth. Sell things at a bargain. As his wares were stolen he could sell them at half their value.

Robin Hood wind. A cold-thaw wind, the only wind he could not bear.

Robin of Bagshot. One with a number of aliases, from the highwayman in Gay's Beggar's opera.

Robin redbreast. Confiding trust, triumph. In British folklore a New Year spirit, who sets out with a birch rod to kill his predecessor, the gold crest wren, which hides in an ivy bush. The Christmas Eve custom of hunting the wren, Old Year spirit, with a birch rod was practiced in ancient Greece and Rome. The robin is called murderer of its father, which accounts for its red breast. In Christian tradition a robin picked a thorn from Christ's crown, and blood fell on it's breast.

ROBINSON CRUSOE A shipwrecked man, a solitary man, who shows great ingenuity in providing himself with the necessities of life. From the Defoe hero.

ROB ROY Literally, Robert the red. Nickname of Robert Macgregor, a Scottish freebooter. Called the Robin Hood of Scotland.

ROC (ROCK, RUC, RUKH) Arabian and Persian fabulous bird of the sun; mortal enemy of serpents. Of enormous size and marvelous strength. Same as the Rekh.

ROCK Altar, pillar or axis of heaven, pole star, primal cause, sacrificial table. Aridity, bar-

renness, determination, difficulty, durability, foundation, immobility, longevity, solidity, sterility. Grinder, weapon of thunder deities; also a primitive weapon, thus symbolizes a civilization which is menacing and destructive. In some mythologies the first mortals were fashioned from a rock. See Lumimu-ut. In heraldry typifies protection, refuge. In China and Japan the positive or male principle. Rock and water (female principle) are blended in gardens. In Christianity typifies Christ. In Hebrew tradition, God, alluding to the rock which sent out water for the people when struck by Moses. In Pacific Island myths earth and deities emerged from a rock thrown from sky into primordial sea. In Persia identified with fire. Mithra is said to have been born or a rock, wedded to a rock, parent of a rock.

Rock crystal. Childlike purity; revealer of the future; talisman against wasting diseases. In Navaho legend jewel of east.

Rock crystal boy. Navaho mind giver to mankind; seer.

Rock of Gibraltar. Hardness, protection, stability.

Rock seat. Center or navel of the universe, omphalos, deity throne, hence used for the crowning of kings as deity descendants.

ROCKET Herb symbolizing rivalry. Sacred to Priapus as god of garden produce.

ROCKING HORSE A journey leading nowhere; folly. The modern toy traces back to the expulsion by a priest, of the Sumerian child-snatching demoness Lamme from the bed of a woman in child-birth. The vampire fled on a galloping ass, which was supported by a serpent shaped into a boat, and carried the witch into the underworld.

ROD Command, correction, light, measurement, phallus, pilgrimage, protection, sovereignty, support. Axis of the universe, pole star. Instrument of divination. The sun's primal energizing and animating force.

Double rod. In China the fang sheng, a demon dispeller.

Flowering rod. Divine will, fecundity. Attribute of Aaron, Jess, Saint Anne, Saint Joseph. Appears as the miphletzeth of the Jews, Hermes' staff of wealth, thyrsus of Dionysus, and with the oval emblem the ankh of Osiris.

Rod-sling. Weapon with which the Irish sun-god Lug performed his feats.

Rod supporting a vine. Defective nature.

ROD AND ROZANICE Russian male and female ancestors; genii of fate; penates. In later belief only the female form, rozanice, survived.

RODERICK (RODERIGO, RODRIGO) (1) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning rich in fame, famous king. (2) Spanish hero, called the last of the Visigoths. He disappeared on a battlefield, but will come again in time of his country's need, thus a sun hero, who does not die, but disappears for a time. Equates with Arthur, Barbarossa. (3) See Cid.

RODJENICE (ROJENICE) Croatian deceased mothers who have become fate genii. Usually three attend the birth of a child and, like the Greek Fates, one spins, one measures, one cuts, the thread of life. Remnants of the christening feast are left for them to win their good favor. Slavic names are sojenice, sudice, sudicky, sudjenice, sudzenici. Equates with Narucnici, Rozanice.

RODNEY Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning standing fair.

ROE Fleetness, gentleness. An epithet of Christ.

White roebuck. Chasing one through an enchanted forest is a favorite theme of fairy tales. Usually a prince in disguise or so transformed by a magician. Its poetic meaning is 'hide the secret' (of life).

ROGER (HODGE, HODGKIN) (1) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning spear of fame. (2) Circle made with thumb and first finger, meaning everything okay.

Jolly Roger. Pirates' flag of white skull and cross-bones on black.

Roger Bontemps. A fat cheerful companion, always optimistic. From a character in early 19th century popular songs.

Roger de Coverley, Sir. (1) A kind-hearted English country gentleman with simple eccentricities; member of the imaginary Spectator Club; originated by Addison and Steele. (2) English country dance, usually performed to conclude a ball.

ROHINA (ROHINI) Hindu divinity of cows. Daughter of Surabhi. Her color is red to signify health.

ROHITS In Hinduism steeds of the sun. Name suggesting gleaming brown hue. Identical with the Harits.

ROI MEHAIGNE Literally, maimed king. In Grail romances the fisher king. Also called Roi Pescheur (royal fisher).

RO-KU Japanese god of wealth.

ROKURO-KUBI In Japanese legend a neck which extends when a person is asleep to allow a head to turn about in any direction and devour anything it wants, or a neck which permits the head to detach itself and rejoin the body later. The head's bad habit is to drink the night lamp's oil. Usually conceived as female.

ROLAND (1) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning famous in land. (2) A Christian hero in medieval French legend. Nephew of Charlemagne and his greatest paladin. Most famous for his five days' combat with Oliver, another paladin, in which neither gained advantage. He was described as eight feet high, brave, loyal, and simple. He slayed giants (evil, darkness), and while commanding the rear guard he perished. His attributes are those of a sun hero, and he is called Achilles of the West, Christian Theseus. In Italy called Orlando.

A Roland for an Oliver. Blow for blow, matching one impossible story for another, in allusion to the exploits of Roland and Oliver as related by their respective admirers.

Roland's horn. The marvelous Olivant, won from the giant Jutmundus. Symbolic of awakening, warning. In the middle ages an instrument of heresy.

Roland's sword. Durandal or Durindana. It once belonged to Hector; Roland took it from Jutmundus. In its hilt it had a drop of Saint Basil's blood, a hair of Saint Denis, thread of Virgin Mary's cloak, a tooth of Saint Peter. It was unbreakable and, when he knew he was doomed, Roland cast it into a poisoned stream, where it dis-

appeared (thus heaven's light vanished). Equates with Excalibur.

ROLF (ROLLO, ROLPH, RUDOLPH) Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning glorious wolf.

ROLL Prophecy, wisdom.

ROMA Roman goddess of strength. Daughter of Evander, sister of Dyne.

ROMAN NUMERALS I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1000. A bar over the letter multiplies it by 1000. For medieval Roman notation see under the letters of the English alphabet.

ROME Holy city, greatest city of the ancient world; according to some named after Roma, according to others, after Romulus. Seat of a secular (king) and religious (pope) chief. Name akin to ram (man). Stands for the modern Christian world. See Damietta. In an Italian icon personified by a helmeted woman holding a spear with a triangular head and a globe on which a long-beaked phoenix stands. A shield and serpent in a circle are at her feet.

All roads lead to Rome. Many are the ways of accomplishment; large or important matters bring other things into relation with them.

At Rome do as the Romans do. Abide by local customs.

Fiddle while Rome burns. Interest oneself in trivialities while great events are taking place.

Roman holiday. Enjoyment whereby others suffer; the allusion is to the gladiatorial sports.

Rome fee. Tax formerly collected in England and sent to Rome, now voluntary. Also alms fee, Peter's pence, Rome penny, Rome shot.

Rome was not built in a day. Great achievements take time and perseverance.

To sit at Rome and strive with the pope is ill. Don't tread on the corns of one with whom you are in close association, especially if he is powerful.

ROMEO Masculine name from the Italian Roma and Romulus. Shakespeare made the name synonymous for lover.

Romeo and Juliet. Legendary tragic lovers who resemble Nase and Aze, Pyramus and Thisbe.

ROMOLA Feminine name corresponding to the Italian Romolo or Romulus.

ROMOVE TREE In Prussian mythology the holy oak sacred to three gods; Perkunas, sky god, before whose division a perpetual fire burned; Potrimp, river god, before whose division was a snake; Patollo, underworld god, before whose division were the heads of a cow, horse, and man.

ROMULUS In Roman mythology born at Alba Longa, the son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. Because her uncle Amulius had been warned his death would come at the hands of her sons, Romulus and his twin brother Remus were set adrift on the Tiber. They were suckled by a she-wolf, fostered by Faustulus, a shepherd, and lived to fulfil the prophecy and restore their grandfather Numitor to his throne. The brothers founded Rome. When Remus contemptuously leaped over the city's walls, Romulus killed him and remained the solitary ruler of Rome until he vanished in a storm, was taken to the heavens by his father, and worshiped under the name Quirinus.

Romulus personified light, Remus darkness. Doublets of the Palici and of Pelias and Neleus. See Exposed child.

We need no Romulus to account for Rome. We need no mythical person to account for a plain fact.

RONA In Maori mythology a girl who went to fetch water and was carried off by the moon. The tree she held onto was torn up by its roots, and Rona, her water gourd, basket, and tree are in the moon. In another version Rona is a man who reached the moon in pursuit of his wife. He causes the moon to wane by eating it, in turn being devoured by the moon, both being restored to life from time to time. Compare Hyuki and Bil.

RONALD Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning joyous, and from the Scandinavian, meaning counsel.

RONGO (RONG-MA-TANE) Polynesian deity, offspring of Rangi and Papa. An agricultural god. In Mangaian myth his three sons and their wives are said to be the ancestors of mankind.

RONGOTEUS (RUNKATEIVAS) Finno-Ugric rye god. Later, as Rukotivo, he appeared beside Saint Stephen as ruler of horses.

RONIN See under Forty-seven Ronin.

ROOD Christian symbol of affliction.

ROOF Heaven, shelter. See house.

ROOK Egyptian symbol of marriage. When dead symbolized sunset, the natural end.

ROOSTER See cock.

ROOT Foundation, producer and bearer.

Root of Jesse. See under Jesse.

ROPE Betrayal, bondage, despair, force, persuasion. Cosmic band, divine power, ray, uniter of all things. Road or ladder to heaven paralleling the spider's thread. Dream significance: fetter; if on a person typifies subject condition. Ursa Major is the rope of heaven. In Buddhism typifies meditation. In Japan called shinenaka and sanctifies a place, alluding to Shiri-kume-na-nawa (don't-retreat-rope). Hung at the New Year to avert evil. See Sacred thread.

Rope of Ocnus. See under Ocnus.

Rope with noose. Remorse, threat of hanging. Emblem of Saint Charles Borromeo.

RORIK In Danish legend son of Hrothgar. Personification of dew.

RORY Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning red.

ROSABEL Feminine name, invented from rose, modeled on Christobel, meaning beautiful rose.

ROSALIE (ROSALIA) Feminine name from the Latin through the French, meaning festival of roses. Also a combination of rose and lily.

ROSALIND Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning horse and serpent.

ROSALINE Feminine name, meaning rose alone.

ROSAMOND (ROSAMUND) Feminine name from the Germanic,

meaning horse and protection, famed protection.

ROSARY Book of the unlettered, devotions, meditations, perfection, time reckoner. Buddhist non-tantric symbol. Called mala, and made of coral, human bones, holy lama bones, seeds, skulls, snake verterbrae, turquoise, etc.

ROSCOE (ROSS) Masculine name from a family name, from a place name, and from the Teutonic, meaning swift horse.

ROSE (1) Feminine name alluding to the flower, likewise from the Germanic, meaning horse. Also Rosa, Rosetta, Rosina, Rosita. (2) Beauty, bliss, elegance, flame, fragrance, frailty, joy, life, love, pleasure, pomp, praise, prayer, pride, secrecy (hence sub rosa), silence, star, sun, wine, wisdom, woman. The number five inasmuch as the wild rose has five petals. Dream significance: (given) sympathy bestowed; (received) worldly success. Badge of the Occident as the chrysanthemum is of the Orient. Emblem of England and the Tudors. Word equating with Eros, Horus, iris, rhoss (horse), urus (great bull), and yielding fire essence. Arabian masculine symbol. Christian symbol of charity, divine love, forgiveness, martyrdom, mercy, victory. In medieval art supplants the lily in signifying heavenly bliss. Supplies the three chaplets of the rosary, the green for joy; the thorn, sorrow; the rose itself, glory. On tombs of martyrs symbolizes resurrection. Attribute of Christ, Mary, Sophia, and saints Catherine, Dorothea, George, Herman-Joseph, Rosa di Viterbo, Rosalia of Palermo, Rosaline of Provence, Rose de Lima, Therese, Vincent. In the Hebrew cabala, unity. In Italy, Cinderella is called Rosina (Little Rose). Roman symbol of victory.

American Beauty rose. District of Columbia.

Austrian rose. October 19 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: You are all that is lovely.

Bridal rose. April 26 birthday flower symbolizing happy love.

Burgundy rose. August 1 birthday flower symbolizing simplicity, unconscious beauty.

Cabbage rose. Ambassador of love.

Carolina rose. May 30 birthday flower symbolizing love is dangerous.

Celestial rose. Dante's rose of paradise. Angels flit in and out of the flower like bees. The flower is divided down the middle and across; on one side the male, on the other side, female saints. Below the horizontal division are the souls of beatified children.

Cherokee rose. Emblem of Georgia.

China rose. October 14 birthday flower symbolizing grace, beauty always new.

Christmas rose. December 25 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: relieve my anxiety. Also called poinsettia.

Daily rose. June 4 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: I aspire to your smile.

Damask rose. August 2 birthday flower symbolizing bashful love. In the language of flowers: You are young and brilliant.

Dog rose. Pleasure and plain.

Falling rose. Divine love.

Full blown rose. Beauty, engagement.

Golden rose. A rose blessed by the pope and sent by him on the 4th Sunday in Lent to a church, community, philanthropist, or

ruler; thus symbolizes joy, church blessing. In Hungary, Cinderella is traced by a golden rose on the gatepost of the house she entered.

Guelder rose. September 29 birthday flower symbolizing age, winter, young though old. Also called love rose.

Hundred-leaved rose. August 5 birthday flower symbolizing dignity, pride.

Jacqueminot rose. In the language of flowers: I am true.

Japanese rose. January 7 birthday flower. Beauty is your only attraction.

Lancaster rose. June 5 birthday flower. Marriage, union.

Little black rose. Ireland.

Maiden blush rose. If you love me you will discover it.

Maréchal Niel rose. Yours, heart and soul.

May rose. May 3 birthday flower. Precocity, vigor.

Moss rose. August 3 birthday flower. Superior merit, voluptuous love.

Moss rosebud. Love confession.

Multiflora rose. January 2 birthday flower symbolizing grace.

Mundi rose. October 12 birthday flower symbolizing variety, stating: You are merry.

Musk rose. Capricious beauty.

Pompon rose. Gentility, prettiness.

Red and white rose. Unity.

Red-leafed rose. Beauty, prosperity.

Red rose. October 13 birthday flower. Admiration, blushing, death, desire, embarrassment, martyrdom, motherhood, passion, shame. Badge of the house of Lancaster. Emblem of Adonis, Aphrodite, Sappho, Venus. Christian symbol of vanities of this world.

Red rosebud. July 7 birthday flower. Pure, inclined to love. You are young and beautiful.

Rock rose. December 16 birthday flower. Security.

Rose arbor. Shelter.

Rose between two thorns. A beautiful woman between two men.

Rosebud. Hope, promise, youthful beauty.

Rose bush. Deity abode, home.

Rose colored spectacles. Favorably disposed; optimistic.

Rose crown. Reward of virtue.

Rose followed by a cross. Secret of immortality.

Rose garden. New Jerusalem.

Rose garland. Blissful soul, heavenly joy, rejoicing in Christian faith. Angel wreath. Attribute of Saint Cecilia, also of Cupid and Eros.

Rose in full bloom over two buds. Secrecy.

Rose leaf. You may hope. Devotional beads originally were made of rose leaves, hence rosary.

Rose of Sharon. Fertility, heavenly bride, Israel, bride of Solomon. Name applied to Virgin Mary; a mystical epithet of Christ. See Androgynous deities.

Rose on a cross. Death of Christ.

Rose quartz. Remembrance in prayer.

Rose Red. Heroine of German folklore akin to the mythological dawn goddess. Compare Snow White.

Rose rosette. Star, wheel of the universe. In Buddhism, knowledge, law, path of order, the three together signifying truth. Typifies the lotus. In Mohammedanism sign of the seven names of Allah.

Rose thorn. Death, pain. Christian symbol of sin.

Rose window. Eternity. A wheel window; see wheel.

Rose wreath. Heavenly joy.

Rosy fingers. Dawn. Eos.
Silver rose. Abode of the Hindu Brahma.
Thornless rose. Early attachment, ingratitude.
Unique rose. Call me not beautiful.
White rose. July 8 birthday flower. Abstract thought, purity, silence, spirituality, virginity. I am worthy of you. Badge of the house of York.
White rosebud. July 6 birthday flower. A heart ignorant of love.
White rose dried. Death preferred to loss of innocence.
White rose withered. Transient impression. I am in despair.
Wild rose. Charming simplicity. Emblem of Iowa, New York, North Dakota.
Withered rose. April 20 birthday flower. Departed loveliness.
Yellow rose. February 2 birthday flower. Infidelity, jealousy. Let us forget.
York and Lancaster rose. A red and white rose. Conflict. Civil War.

ROSEANNA Feminine invented name combining Rose and Anna, hence rose of grace.

ROSEBAY Beware.
Rosebay willow herb. Celibacy.

ROSE CAMPION October 20 birthday flower symbolizing gentleness.

ROSEMARY (1) Feminine name alluding to the flower. (2) January 17 birthday flower symbolizing affectionate remembrance. Hung in Christian churches as an emblem of hospitality to welcome elves and fairies at Christmas. Nativity of Christ, healing.

ROSH CHODESH Literally, head of the month. First day of every Jewish month; day of the new moon. Also the last day of each month containing 30 days.

ROSH HASHANAH Jewish New Year. Commemorates the sacrifice of Isaac, birth of Judaism. Its emblem is the shofar.

ROSICRUCIAN Member of a secret society of religious reformers who supposedly had knowledge of the philosopher's stone, the prolongation of life, the transmutation of metals, the art of magic, and the ability to discover what was passing in distant places. Symbolized by a cross formed of roses. Name used as a talisman.

ROSINANTE (ROCINANTE, ROZINANTE) Raw-boned steed of Don Quixote, hence any ill-looking riding horse. Its name implies it had risen from a low state to a high one, for it once was a cart-horse and became the charger of a knight-errant.

ROSKVA Literally, the vivacious. With Thjalfi a servant of Thor. She was the daughter of Orvandel, a husbandman. An aspect of wind.

ROTARIAN Member of the Association of Rotary Clubs, which endeavors to promote friendliness and civic interest. Frequently satirized.

ROUNDNESS Heaven, joyousness, voluptuousness. Compare Miryek.
Round-barrow burial. Fertility rite.
Round bread or cake. Fertility, light. Form of the Christian eucharistic wafer. Egyptian ceremonial food provided to the dead; offering to the sun deity.

The Hebrew mazzoth or sacred bread, which was symbolized by a round object. See cake.
Round dance. Performed in honor of the sun, the fertility power, or to help lead the sun on its way. A form of sympathetic magic.
Round face. Among Navaho Indians represents a male deity.
Round figure. The earth, the passive principle. The Greek cteis, Hindu yoni, miphletzeth of Asherah.
Round Table. Fabled to have been made by Merlin for Uther Pendragon, father of Arthur, who gave it to King Leodegraunce, who gave it to Arthur when the latter married Guinevere, the king's daughter, typifying the cycle of the seasons. It seated 150 knights (stars). All but twelve of the seats were filled by Leodegraunce and Merlin. The vacant twelve were left for those who proved worthy. One seat, siege perilous, brought death to any knight who sat upon it unless he was spotlessly pure and his achievement of the Grail was certain. The pure knight was the spring (innocent) sun which brought about regrowth. The table was round because, as earth nourished by an impartial sun, it provided fertility to all alike, the just and unjust. Some held it was created round to prevent quarrels about precedence, thus perfect equality. Equates with Caer Sidi, Omphalos, and reflects the Sangraal.
Round table conference. A conference held by political parties in which each has equal authority.
Round Table knights. Knights of King Arthur's court. Twelve held positions of honor, typifying the stations of the zodiac. They are given as: Galahad the chaste; Gareth the big-handed; Gawain the courteous; Kay the boastful and rude; Lamoracke, Lancelot, Tristram, the three bravest; Mark the dastard; Modred the traitor; Palomides the unbaptized Saracen; Tor the first made. The twelfth may be any of the following: Sirs Acolon, Ballamore Beleobus, Belvoure, Bersunt, Bors, Ector de Maris, Ewain, Floll, Gaheris, Galohalt, Grislet, Lionell, Marhaus, Paginet, Pelleas, Percival, Sagris, Superabilis, Turquine.
Round towers. Celtic belfries which summoned to prayer, were burial monuments for the illustrious, pillars for keeping sacred fires alive, strongholds, watch towers. Symbolic of creative force, immortality, phallus, protection, refuge, shrine.

ROWAN (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the famed. (2) Tree symbolizing beauty, hospitality, protection. Also called mountain ash, quickbeam, quicken. Irish tree of life. Charm against bewitchment, thus used for horse whips. Consulted in divination. Kindled by druids to summon spirits to take part in battle. In the tree alphabet, tree of luis (L) and of the second month, January 22 to February 18. It marked the quickening of the year, the first of the quarter days on which British witches celebrated their sabbaths. According to the Finno-Ugrics it repels evil spirits, thus anyone lost in a forest sleeps under a rowan. In Norse legend called Thor's deliverer, because he pulled himself from the flooding Vimur by clutching a rowan branch.

ROWENA Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning white-maned.

ROWING Ambition, contest, endeavor. Dream significance: aim attained.

ROXANA (ROXANE, ROXY) Feminine name from the Persian, meaning dawn of day.

ROY Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning red. Often confused with French roi, meaning king.

ROYALTY Symbolized by crown, ermine, fleur-de-lis, lily, lion, orb, purple scepter, seal, throne.

Royal disease. Hemophilia, so called because it was transmitted by Queen Victoria of England.

Royal marriage. Ritual death and rebirth in which names are changed, as when Jacob married Rachel he became Ish-Rachel or Israel, i.e. Rachel's man.

ROYCE Masculine name from the French and Latin, meaning king's son.

ROZANICE See Rod and Rozanice.

RSABHA In Jainism the first tirthakara. He lived in the first age, when land was level, men were all good and strong and lived to be very old, receiving from wishing trees whatever they needed.

RSIS Same as Rishis.

RTUS Hindu deities of the seasons. Equate with the Horae.

RU (RUU) Polynesian deity. Offspring of Rangi and Papa. A heaven-proper. Compare Tu.

RUACH (RVCH) (1) In the cabala the second degree of the soul, the mind, seat of the knowledge of good and evil. Associated with the number five. Hebrew word signifying life principle, breath, equivalent of English spirit, Greek pneuma, Sanscrit prana. (2) In Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel the isle of winds, where the people live on winds of flattery, hope, and promises. The poor are the ill-fed.

RUADAN In Irish mythology son of Bres and Brigit. Half giant and half god. He was sent as a messenger by the Fomors to spy on the Tuatha De Danann and was killed by Goibniu. To mourn him his father and mother invented the keening. Probably a wind deity.

RUAHAKU Society Islands sea god, who was asleep when a fisherman entangled his hook in the god's hair. In revenge the god caused the flood.

RUAUMOKO Polynesian malevolent still-born deity. Now and then he struggles for light and air and causes earthquakes and volcanoes.

RUBBER BALL One who is tossed about and lacks the power or the will to resist.

Rubber on water. Rubber being a milk-yielding tree, rubber on water symbolizes foam or celestial milk.

RUBEZAHL German mountain sprite. Usually assumed the form of a grey monk. Helpful to the needy, dangerous to the proud and rich. In Britain called Number Nip.

RUBICON River which separated Cisalpine Gaul, province allotted to Julius Caesar, from Italy. By crossing it under arms Caesar became an invader of Rome. By extension any border or limit.

Cross the Rubicon. Take a decided step or irrevocable course of action.

RUBY July birthstone. Beauty, charity, daintiness, dignity, happiness, light, love, passion, power, rashness, royalty. Dream significance: unexpected guest. Emblem of summer. Health charm, and placed by primitive peoples under a warrior's skin. It supposedly dispels discord and sadness, preserves from false friendships, and fades to warn wearer of approaching danger. Associated with the holly flower; governs the zodiacal Leo. Called the lampstone, pigeon's blood. Ruby resolves into ur-ube, which yields fiery orb. Christian symbol of divine love. In Egyptian antiquity placed in the Pharaoh's scepter to represent the uraeus.

Star ruby. Success in danger.

RUCHT In Irish legend the devoted swineherd of the fairy king Ochall Ochne. Believing the false gossip of those who desired to stir them into a quarrel, he and Friuch became enemies. He was able to change his shape at will, and in each form battled Friuch, who also changed his shape. In the form of a worm, Rucht advised Queen Medb to wed Ailill; the next day Medb's kine swallowed the worm and as a result bore Findbennach (Whitehorn bull), who joined the herds of Ailill. The Findbennach and the Donn, the brown-bull form of Friuch, caused the War of the Bulls in Ireland. The changes were those of the seasons, which battle each other.

RUDBECKIA October 11 birthday flower symbolizing impartiality, a pure mind.

RUDDER Authority, guide, moderation, prudence, wisdom. Divine will, universe pilot. Attribute of Nemesis.

Rudder with wheel. Chance. Emblem of Tyche.

RUDIGER In the Nibelungenlied, Etzel's vassal margrave. He dies fighting while carrying out a promise unwillingly made to Etzel's queen Kriemhild. Probably a light deity. Surnamed the Good.

RUDIOBUS Celtic horse god.

RUDOLPH (DOLPH, RALPH, RANDAL, RANDOLPH, RODOLPHUS, ROLLO, ROLPH, RUDOLPHUS) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning famous wolf.

RUDRA Literally, to weep and run. Hindu storm and lightning god. By Prsni father of the Maruts or Rudras. Other consorts are Ambika, Durga, Parvati, Rudrani, Uma Haimavati. His abode is in the north where he is chief of dead spirits. In fierce aspect he is feared as a deceiver, master thief, and for his death-dealing tempestuousness. When appeased he becomes healer and provider of fertility. In late myths identified with Siva. Under the name Mrgavyadha (piercer of Mrga), he mutilates Prajapati. He also bears the name Tryambaka (three-eyed), denoting a descent from three mothers, presumably the triple division of the universe. Portrayed with braided hair and a brown color. Prototype of Hermes, Typhon.

Rudrani. Storm goddess; spreader of disease, fright, and death.

RUDYARD Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning of harsh fame.

RUE January 18 birthday flower symbolizing grace, mercy, pity, purification; also bitterness,

changeable disposition, disdain. Talisman against evil; antidote against madness.

RUFUS Masculine name from the Latin, meaning red-haired.

RUINS Death, destruction, mortality. Ancient greatness. Course by which time is measured.

RUKH Same as Roc.

RUKMINI In Hinduism the wife of Krishna. She refused to survive his death and perished by fire beside him. Personifies gloaming.

RUKSH (RUKUSH) Marvelous horse of the Persian hero Rustum.

RULE (1) Measuring device symbolizing choice, knowledge, quantity, reason, standard. In Freemasonry a working tool of a past master, symbolic of observance of duty and virtue, view of eternity. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Level, Norma, Square.

RULER For titles of rulers see under Titles.

Co-rulers. In legend usually represent twins who personify light and darkness, different phases of light, or different seasons. See Eteoclus-Polynices, Pelias-Neleus, Romulus-Remus.

RUMOR In an Italian icon personified by a man in a coat of mail of various colors throwing darts.

RUMPELSTILTSKIN (RUMPELSTILZCHEN) A deformed dwarf who made an agreement with the bride of a king to spin straw into gold, required of her by the king. In return she was to give her first child to the dwarf unless she guessed his name within a month. She succeeded and the dwarf disappeared. A fertility myth, the bride typifying the spring maid, the gold verdure, over which the dwarf was lord. See Name.

RUNE Literally, secret, whisper. Anglo-Saxon and early Germanic peoples used as a talisman to bring success in love, protect a warrior, still storms, ward off evil. Placed under a dead man's tongue to give him the power to speak prophecies. Odin hung runes on the Yggdrasil tree to search out universe secrets.

Runic knot. Interlaced ornament placed as a charm on jewels.

Runic letters and their prophecies: Fehe: love; feoh: good luck; gilch: wealth; hagale: misfortune; kinda: fire; minna: admiration; tac: death; tyr: fidelity.

RUOTTA Among the Lapps an evil spirit who pierced the womb of a woman if proper sacrifices were not made to him.

RUPE In New Zealand mythology a pigeon which aided Maui in fishing up land from the bottom of the sea.

RUPERT (1) Masculine name. Variant of Robert through the Germanic. (2) In German folklore a masked man in high buskins, white robe and wig, who distributes Christmas presents. The name has been given to the horseman in the May Day pageant. Also Knecht Ruprecht.

RUSA Ancient Arabian fate and mother goddess. A title of Allat; identical with Arsa.

RUSALKA (RUSALKY) One of a class of Russian water nymphs that love men and entice them to her. The Rusalkas are said to be the souls of children who had died unbaptized. They have long wavy green hair. By Lapps called Saiva-neida (sea-maid).

RUSH April 2 birthday flower symbolizing docility, quietness.

Friar Rush. Mischievous spirit in German folklore. He led friars and monks into wickedness. Also Bruder Rausch, i.e. intoxication. Resembles Robin-Goodfellow.

RUSSELL Masculine name derived from the French roux (red) and the Latin, meaning rusty-haired. In early England the red fox was called russel.

Russell Square. A residential square in London, in the 19th century noted for its homes of the wealthy.

RUSSET Earth, filth, gluttony, heat, oppression, violence. Color of Set or Typhon.

Russet garment. Corrosion of a good reputation.

RUSTAM (RAODHATAKHMA, RUSTEM, RUSTUM) Legendary Persian hero. Son of Zal, from whom he received Sam's club (mace of Keresaspa). Even in childhood his exploits were marvelous. He wore impenetrable mail, and his weapons never missed their mark. Only a thorn could slay him. In his old age in single combat he killed his son, whose birth had been concealed from him. Thus a noon-day sun, which killed the morning sun, paralleling the story of Cuchulainn and Conlaoch. His steed was Rakhsh. In the Avesta known as Frangrasyan.

RUT-AIMO (RUTA-AIMO) Among Lapp Christians, Hell, abode of Rutu, torturer of the dead. Opposed to Radien-aimo. Compare Manala, Tuonela, Yabmeaimo.

RUTH (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning beauty, female friend. (2) In the Old Testament widow noted for her devotion to her mother-in-law, whose kinsman Boaz she married to become the ancestress of David and Jesus.

RUTHERFORD Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning high-spirited.

RUTJA'S (TURJA'S) RAPIDS Finnish river of the dead which swallows up all rivers. Its nature is that of a flaming vortex or maelstrom.

RUTU (ROTA) Lapp spirit of plague to whom offerings were made during epidemics. His hound was a wolf. After Christian times the Devil.

R.W.M. Masonic designation for Right Worshipful Master, the sun in the solar system and the heart in every living body.

R.W.G.M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.

RYE GRASS February 18 birthday flower symbolizing vice.

RYENCE King of Ireland, knight of the Round Table. In some accounts father of Guinevere. Also described as a Welsh king, an enemy of Arthur. A deity of darkness or winter.

RYMENHILD Fairytale princess beloved by King Horn.

RYNYS-AIKA Russian threshing-barn spirit. Identical with Obinmurt.

RYOJUSEN In Japanese Buddhism, Vulture Peak where Sakyamuni preached. A paradise. In Sanscrit, Grdhra-Kuta.

RYO-TO-BIN Japanese sage of the middle heaven.

RYU-WO (RINJIN, RYUGIN, RYUGIN SAMA, RYUO KYO) Japanese sea dragon, ruler in Ryugu. King of rain and storms. A noble being whose benevolence is often frustrated by the ignorance of those around him and he is led into war with the heavenly gods. His chief messenger is Hakuja or Ryuja. Portrayed with a human body, a serpent in his crown. Compare Wata-tsu-mi. Parallels Sagara.

S

S Nineteenth of a class or series; eighteenth if the letter J is not counted. The rising sun; Sanitas (health); Spiritus (Holy Spirit); the twisted serpent of wisdom; the wheel of fortune. Talisman against fire, usually in swastika form. Occult significance: protects or cures; its period is for one year. Character traits: amiability, courage in adversity, modesty, thoughtfulness. Numerical value one or nineteen, the one and nine being digit extremes typifies beginning a new cycle, man's striving toward highest aspirations. Physical weak spot: lungs. Tarot deck correspondence: sun. Zodiacal correspondence: Pisces or Cancer. Among Hebrew cabalists the traits are: cheerfulness, intelligence, love of home. In low form: debauchery, despair, failure. In medieval Roman notation 70; with a dash over it 70,000. Equates with Arabic sin, Celtic saille (willow tree), Egyptian hieroglyph chair-back(s) or flood (sh), Greek sigma, Hebrew samech (prop). See Alphabet Affiliations.

SS. Sanctus Spiritus.

SSS. Sanctus! Sanctus! Sanctus! Corresponds to triple rays. Called S knots or three Solomons. When traversed by a straight line the Holy One, and corresponds to the zizzag of effulgence.

S traversed by T. Christian symbol of Spiritus and cross. Deteriorated into the dollar sign.

SAALAH Arabian demon who entices people into forests for the purpose of tormenting them. His form is hideous.

SABAGA Yakut mother of fire, spouse of Ulakhany.

SABAOTH Title of Jehovah as Lord of Hosts. His festival was the Sabbath.

SABAZIUS (SABAZIOS) Phrygian or Thracian god of moisture and vegetation. His symbol was a snake. Name derived from words for beer and health. In later myths identified with Dionysus and less frequently with Zeus. Probably identical with Sabaoth.

Sabazia. Nocturnal orgiastic mysteries, in which the raw flesh of a bull, goat, or human was eaten. The rites honored Sabazius.

Sabazian Dionysus. Represented with bull's horns because he was the first to yoke oxen for agriculture.

SABBAT In medieval demonology a witches' Sabbath. A nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers celebrated their orgies. Convoked by Satan and held in remote regions, as on the Broken in Germany.

SABBATH Festival of Jehovah Sabaoth. Celebrated every seventh day. Designates completion (of creation), rest from work. It appears to have originated in moon worship connected with the god Sin and was a day of danger, hence a cessation from activities. The term now is applied to any day or period of rest.

Sabbath day's journey. About one mile. Among ancient Jews no journey was permitted on the Sabbath longer than the distance from the ark to the camp's border.

Sabbatical pool or river. A well or stream which flowed only on the Sabbath. According to some it rested on the Sabbath.

Sabbatical year. Among ancient Jews every seventh year, in which lands were allowed to remain fallow.

SA-BDAG Tibetan spirits. Earth-movers, who inhabited houses, lakes, the soil, springs.

SABER See sword.

SABINA Feminine name from the Latin, signifying Sabine woman. The Sabines were an ancient Italian people conquered by the Romans. In legendary history Romulus instigated the rape of the women. He needed wives for his men, and solved his problem by luring the male population away and telling the soldiers to help themselves to virgins.

SABITU Babylonian sea lady, who ruled the land along the sea of death.

SABRA (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning to rest. (2) Legendary daughter of the Egyptian king Ptolemy. Saint George rescued her from a dragon and married her. She is described as a perfect citizen, daughter, and wife, saintly in character. She gave birth to triplets named Alexander, David, and Guy. She died from pricks of a thorny brake.

SABRINA Poetical name of the Severn River. In British legend the daughter of Locrine and Estrildis. Locrine's jealous queen Guendolen got an army together and overthrew her husband. Sabrina fled and jumped into the Severn. Nereus took pity on her and made her goddess of the river.

SACAEA Ancient five-day Babylonian New Year festival associated with Anaitis, and taken over by the Persians. It was characterized by license and mockery, also a reversal of usual customs. Slaves ruled their masters for the period of the festival, and a mock king was chosen from criminals. They were feasted and honored for five days; then executed, a substitute for the sacred king, who was supposed to die each New Year, when a new king was born. See Surrogate.

SACAJAWEA A woman guide, alluding to the Shoshone Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark in their northwest expedition.

SACAR Hebrew name meaning hired.

SACCO BENEDETTO (SAN BENITO) From the Spanish, meaning blessed sack or cloak. A yellow linen robe with a design of two crosses painted over with flames and devils. Supplied by the Spanish Inquisition to those who went to the stake. Persons who expressed repentance wore the robe for a stated period with the flames pointing downward. The robes worn by Jews, rene-

gades, and sorcerers had a Saint Andrew's cross in red on back and front.

SACHEM Hereditary chief in a North American Indian tribe. By extension a governor or leader. Sometimes grand sachem.

SACI Brazilian Negro woodland dwarf spirit. A trickster hero.

SACK Pilgrimage, plunder, riches, spoils of war, treasures. Holder of winds. Emblem of Aeolus, Saint Felix of Cantalicio.

Sackcloth. Affliction, bereavement, death, penitence, sorrow. Among Jews of antiquity an act of ancestor worship, worn as a mourning costume to atone for the dead or to symbolize attachment to the dead, who then are expected to exercise influence to aid the mourner. Prophets were often clothed in sackcloth; later associated with false prophets or deceivers. See Fasting, Self-mutilation, Shoe removal.

Toy sack. Emblem of Hotei, Santa Claus.

Wheat sack. Intelligence, prudence, wealth.

SACRAMENT Originally a Roman oath taken by soldiers not to abandon their general, desert their standard, or turn their back on the enemy. Early Christians used the word to signify sacred mystery. The seven sacraments are: baptism, initiation into the church, washing away previous sins, symbolized by water; confirmation, which enables the baptized to assume greater responsibility, symbolized by chrism; eucharist, enactment of Christ's last meal and symbolized by bread and wine; matrimony, sanctification of human love, symbolized by crown or ring; ordination, admittance to holy orders, symbolized by robes; penance, shedding of sins, confounded of confession and absolution; unction, blessing of the ill, administered on danger of death. The two sacraments of Protestant churches are baptism and the Lord's supper.

SACRED ANIMALS Those which are associated with divinities as attributes, those which in themselves have acquired sacredness. Animals which are deity attributes are associated with supernatural beings in their adventures, as the hounds of Artemis, or are a form into which a deity transforms, as the shape of the bull assumed by Zeus to abduct Europa. The second classification is represented by the sacred cow in India.

Sacred chalice. See Holy Grail.

Sacred foot. See under Foot.

Sacred grove. See Grove, Nemi Wood.

Sacred heart. Emblem of Jesus.

Sacred Isle (Holy Island). Ireland, because of its many saints; Guernsey because of its many monks. Thomas Moore gave the name to Scattery, to which Saint Senanus retired, vowing no woman should set foot on its soil.

Sacred king. See under King.

Sacred nine. The Muses.

Sacred prostitution. See under Prostitution.

Sacred thread. Ray which guides a hero from a labyrinth. The umbilical cord. In some parts of the world a thread is conferred on a boy in an initiation ceremony. In Hinduism it is ninety-six times the breadth of his four fingers, and represents the four states he will experience, i.e. waking, dreaming,

dreamless sleep, and state of absolute Brahma. The thread has three qualities, that of reality, passion, and darkness, or the three states of the body, that of birth, growth, death. In Zoroastrianism the thread, a badge of faith, united the initiate to Ahura Mazda.

Sacred tree. See under Tree.

Sacring bell. A small bell rung at the elevation of the Host in the Roman Catholic mass.

SACRIFICE Literally, make sacred. Appeasement, atonement of sin, devotion to a deity or ancestral spirit, petition, propitiation, thanksgiving. An attempt to bring fertility or other favor, or save a deity from old age. A magical rite to bend a divine will to that of a mortal, or to bring immortality to the worshiper or clan. A meal which a worshiper shares with a supernatural being. In cannibalism an attempt to obtain the strength and wisdom contained in the victim. The two main kinds of sacrifice are thank offerings and sin offerings, which may take the form of animals, flowers, foods, humans, incense, tobacco (American Indian), vegetables, wine, or the offering of the celebrant's own body or self-torture. The prerogative of a sacrifice rests with a family-head, first-born, or priest. Figuratively to give up something for the sake of another person or thing. The Celts sacrificed one-third of their healthy children every year to bribe nature deities. Ancient Greeks offered black animals and blood to infernal deities, white animals and fire sacrifices to Olympian divinities.

Burnt-offering or holocaust. Contained the notion of the death of a sun-hero, and supposedly provided immortality through resurrection. Children were burned after temporary investiture as king as a means of achieving immortality or assuring the return of light or verdure. In Hebrew law every burnt-offering contained an acknowledgement of guilt and expiation. The burning of a whole victim signified, on the part of the offerer, complete devotion of himself and all his substance to God; on the part of the victim, the completeness of expiation.

Peace sacrifice. By Hebrews offered in the fulfilment of vows to return thanks to God for benefits or to satisfy private devotion (free-will offerings). The poor offered meal sprinkled with frankincense, the wealthy offered a goat, ox, or sheep. Offerings were accompanied by salt and wine, and half belonged to the priest.

Sacrifice of a king. A fertility rite. Usually performed in mid-summer when grass is withered and soil is dry or at the harvest. A sacrifice by the people to assure the return of verdure in the spring, thus for the benefit of the tribe. In later times a child surrogate was offered. See Sacred king under King.

Sacrifice of a prince. Sacrifice on the part of the king for the people, either to assure peace or the return of verdure.

Sacrifice of maidens and youths to monsters. The appeasement of drought dragons, such as the Minotaur. In later legends maidens were married to beasts (drought or winter) who turned into handsome youths after the marriage (spring or verdure).

Sacrifice of the eucharist (or mass). Sacrifice of the blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine; by some churches held to be an unbloody or mystical renewal of the sacrifice on the cross.

Sacrifice to the dead. Grati-

tude conferred by a dutiful son or a petition for favors.

Sin or trespassing sacrifice. Among Jews a whole offering; no part was retained by the priest as in peace sacrifices.

SACY-PERERE Cheerful spirit of Brazilian forests.

SA'D Arabian fate god; worshiped as a baetyl. In feminine form Sa'dan, and identical with Allat.

Sa'd and Sa'dan. The morning and evening star.

SADAKARI The fourth celestial Buddha.

SADB (SADHBH) Celtic moon or dawn goddess. Daughter of Bodb the Red. By Fionn mother of Ossian. By a rival changed into a fawn. See Shape-changing.

SADDLE In heraldry signifies pressing onward.

SADHADIVA AND NAKULA Hindu twins who are sons of the Asvins and counted as two of the Pandavas. Famous for beauty and wisdom respectively.

SADHANA Buddhist invocation.

SADHYAS In Hinduism the kindly dead.

SAEGR In Norse mythology bucket in which Hyuki and Bil carried the magic song mead.

SAEHRIMNER (SAEHRIMNIR) In Norse mythology boar which gods and heroes in Valhalla devoured every morning; whole again every night. Typified darkness.

SAE-NO-KAMI Japanese gods of highways who protect travelers. Also Dosojin.

SAETER Norse deity. Represented as an old man, from whom Saturday takes its name. Borrowed from the Latin Saturn.

SAFA In Moslem tradition hill in Arabia on which Adam and Eve met after having been parted for 200 years, during which they wandered homeless over the earth.

SAFFRON (1) February 3 birthday flower symbolizing marriage. In the language of flowers: beware of excess. Christian symbol of charity; assigned to Virgin Mary. (2) For the color see yellow.

Meadow saffron. April 3 birthday flower. In the language of flowers: My happy days are past.

SAG Egyptian chimera. Creature with a lioness body, a hawk head, and a tail ending in a lotus blossom. Drought demon.

SAGA Norse goddess of history, who dwelled in Sokvabek (sinking stream or waterfall). With Odin she quaffed from golden beakers (sun cups). Her name signifies she who sees and knows all.

SAGARA Hindu sea god. Prototype of Rytu-wo.

SAGARIS Greek nymph loved by Attis.

SAGE (1) One who through asceticism and sacrifice seeks to become divine; by extension one with calm, far-seeing wisdom. In Hindu belief frequently as powerful as gods; by sacrifice they control the gods. (2) January 19 birthday flower symbolizing domestic virtue, mutual love.

Sage brush. Emblem of Nevada.

Sage hens. Nickname for inhabitants of Nevada.

SAGITTA Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as the Arrow.

SAGITTARIUS (1) In heraldry a bearing representing a centaur with a drawn bow to signify martial readiness. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as the Archer. (3) Celestial archer, ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 21. Period of death; season of hunting. Its color is blue; its element fire. It is a dry, hot, masculine sign; its quality is fortunate; it is ruled by the planet Jupiter. Subjects born under the sign are ambitious, candid, impatient, magnetic. It is a period of thought manifestation, and governs the thighs. Its tarot significance is the Hermit. Its pictorial symbol is a centaur or a man drawing a bow, simplified into an arrow. In Babylonian charts represented as a double-headed centaur or as an archer shooting a three-headed arrow.

SAGRAMOUR LE DESIRUS Knight of King Arthur's Round Table.

SAGUARO Emblem of Arizona.

SAHE NO KAMI Japanese preventive deities. They ward off diseases caused by demons.

SAHIB (SAHEB) Hindu and Moslem title equivalent to lord; used in India and Persia as an equivalent, when addressing Europeans, to the English mister.

SAHO (SAHO-BIME, SAHO-HIME) In Japanese legend a faithful sister and rebellious wife. Sister of Sahobiko, consort of Suinin. She destroys herself in a conflict between filial piety and conjugal loyalty.

SAHO-YAMA-HIME Japanese goddess of spring.

SAHU (BA-SAHU) Egyptian mummy. See Ba.

SAIL Breath, celestial spirit, venture, wind. Dream significance: danger, uncertainty.

Sailing. Symbolized by anchor, islands, merchant marine, navy, open sea, sea-gull, yacht.

The Sails (of Argo). Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Vela.

SAINFOIN August 7 birthday flower symbolizing trust in God. In the language of flowers: You confuse me.

SAI-NO-KAWARA Japanese abode of dead children. Name signifies river-basin-of-offering.

SAINT (SAN, SANTA) A canonized Christian, by extension one who is consecrated, generous, made divine or holy, patient; one willing to give his life for his convictions. A miracle worker. Parallels the Buddhist arhat, Chinese lohan. Many of the legends of saints, such as Saint George in the Mumming Play, resemble Pagan myths connected with the death and rebirth of the year, or with the resurrection of the dead vegetation spirit. The symbols represent the instrument of martyrdom or incidents in the saint's life. See martyred saints under Martyr, pillar saints under Pillar.

Adalbert (Adelbert). Martyred 994 A.D. Prussian apostle. Bohemian nobleman who became bishop of Prague and incurred the dislike of powerful nobles. While engaged in missionary work he was assassinated by an agent of non-Christian Poles.

Adrian. Martyred date unknown. Patron of Flemish brewers

and soldiers. His limbs were cut off on a smith's anvil; then he was beheaded. Portrayed in armor; an anvil, ax, lion and sword at his feet.

Agatha. Martyred 251. The Roman governor Quintianus ordered her breasts torn off when she refused his love. Patron of Catania and Malta. Invoked for protection from fire and by nurses. Her veil deposited in a Sicilian church is revered as a protection against the eruptions of Mount Etna. Portrayed with a pair of shears, the palm of martyrdom, and a dish on which are her breasts.

Agnes (Inez). Martyred 304. Child virgin, said to have been thrown into a brothel and beheaded before she was thirteen years of age. Patron of young maidens. Her day is January 21. According to tradition, on Saint Agnes's Eve (January 20) a girl who performs certain forms of divination discovers the visage of her future husband. In art shown with a book, lamb, palm branch and sword.

Aidan. Died 651. Monk of Iona. In art shown calming a storm, extinguishing a fire, giving his horse to a beggar, or holding a lighted torch with a stag crouching at his feet.

Alban. Died 304. The first martyred Christian in Great Britain. The town of Saint Albans is believed to stand on the site of his martyrdom. Generally shown with a cross on long staff, a fountain, palm branch, a sword, instrument of his martyrdom.

Alexander. Pope from 105 to 115. Martyred on Via Nomentana at Rome. Shown trampling on a Pagan altar before the emperor or trampling on an idol. In English version of the Mumming Play, the stage manager (in place of Father Christmas) who demands that the Doctor restore life to Golishan.

Alexis. Patron of beggars and hermits. Shown as a beggar with a cross, dish, ladder, palm branch.

Alphage (Aelpheah, Alphege, Elphege). Anglo-Saxon archbishop who obtained a peace promise from the Danes in 994, but was slain by them in 1012. Depicted with a battle ax and chasuble full of stones. His day is April 19.

Ambrose. Died 397. One of the four fathers of the Roman church. Patron of Milan. When he was an infant bees supposedly lighted on his lips without stinging him, prognosticating his future eloquence. In art shown in full pontifical costume next to a bee hive and with a triple scourge in commemoration of his excommunication of the cruel Emperor Theodosius.

Andrew. Martyred 70. One of the twelve Apostles and one of the seven champions of Christendom. Brother of Simon Peter. Patron saint of Russia and of Scotland. Ruler of the zodiacal Cancer. Depicted as an old man with frizzled white hair and beard. He holds a cross and a scroll of the gospel. He is tied to a Y or X cross, termed Saint Andrew's cross, and the instrument of his martyrdom. The crux decussata or Saint Andrew's cross, was the cross used by the imperial Russian navy.

Angelus the Carmelite. Died 1225. Martyr shown in a white over brown habit. Roses and lilies fall from his mouth, a sword plunged in his breast, another across his head. He holds a palm and a book with three crowns on it. His day is May 25.

Anne (Anna). Wife of Saint Joachim; mother of Virgin Mary. Patron saint of Brittany and of cabinet makers. She helps those who wish riches obtain them, and prayers to recover lost goods are

addressed to her. In art she is shown as a veiled matron, usually instructing Virgin Mary. She holds a flowering rod. Sometimes she is shown meeting Joachim at the Golden Gate in Jerusalem. Her chief emblems are a green mantle and red dress, symbolizing immortality and divine love. Her day is July 26. Saint Anne's Chapel, London, was resorted to by barren women, as it was of great repute for opening the womb.

Anno (Hanno). Eleventh century archbishop of Cologne, he headed a revolt, kidnaped a king, usurped the regency, and became pope.

Ansano (Ansanus). Martyred about 303. Patron saint of Sienna. In art shown as a youth richly clad. His emblems are a banner with cross, a cluster of dates on a palm, a fountain on a baptismal cup. His day is December 1.

Anselm. Eleventh century archbishop of Canterbury. In art he holds the model of a ship. The Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus appears to him in a vision. His day is April 21.

Anthony the Great. Flourished in the 3rd or 4th centuries. Patron saint of pork butchers. He was born in middle Egypt and was the first Christian monk. He became an ascetic at the age of twenty and withdrew to solitude on a height near the Nile, where he was tormented by demons. His temptations, which resemble those of Buddha, have been a favorite theme in art and literature. He emerged into society twice, once to encourage martyrs, once shortly before his death to attack Arianism. He is appealed to as assuager of erysipelas also called Saint Anthony's fire or sacred fire. In art he is shown as a hermit in a cell tormented by devils, sometimes in the form of beautiful women. On his left shoulder is a blue T (tau or Saint Anthony's cross, the first letter of Theos). He bears a crutch to signify his great age and carries a bell, symbolizing the ability of the saint to exorcise demons and evil spirits. Flames of desire or the tau-cross piercing the devil can be seen at his feet. He is accompanied by a hog to symbolize the gluttony and sensuality over which he triumphed. In allusion to his being patron of swineherds, the smallest pig of a litter is called Saint Anthony's pig, and the term is also applied to a hanger-on or sponger. His day is January 17.

Anthony of Padua. 13th century Franciscan monk. One of the seven champions of Christendom. His powers of oratory were so great, an ass is said to have kneeled before the sacrament he carried. Portrayed wearing a Franciscan robe with a kneeling ass. His attributes are a book, fish, fire, flowered cross, lily, red wine in a flask.

Apollinaris. Martyred 79. Portrayed in a white robe with black cross embroidered on it. Holds a club; stands on hot coals. An angel brings him a crown; a raven is at his side. His day is July 23.

Apollonia. Martyred 250. Virgin. Patron of dentists and protector from toothache because all her teeth supposedly were pulled out before she was burned alive. Her emblems are the palm and pincers holding teeth. Her day is February 29.

Artemidos. The goddess Artemis Christianized.

Athanasius. Died about 373. Portrayed as a Greek archbishop in pallium. Stands in a shrine or between two columns, a book of gospels in his hand. His day is May 2.

Audrey (Etheldreda). Died

679. Canonized queen. She was married twice but disowned marriage duties to remain a virgin. The word tawdry is a contraction of Audrey. Her day is October 17.

Augustine. Died 430. Bishop of Hippo. One of the four Latin fathers of the Roman church. The son of a Pagan father and Christian mother, his early life was one of promiscuous pleasure seeking. After his conversion to Christianity, he wrote his most important work, the Confessions, and became a preacher of asceticism. He typifies one slowly converted. In art he holds a flaming heart, in allusion to his burning love for the Christian faith, or pierced with arrows, in allusion to his repentance of early sins. Shown in bishop's robes washing the feet of Christ or as a pilgrim. Frequently accompanied by his mother, Saint Monica. His day is May 28.

Augustine. Died 604. A Roman monk, he headed a group of missionaries that landed in England. He converted the English to Christianity and became the first archibishop of Cantebury. His day is May 26.

Balbine. Died 130. In art shown with chain and fetters in her hand; kissing a captive's chains.

Balthazar. First century. One of the three magi. Represented as bearded and wearing a robe trimmed with ermine and regal devices. He offers myrrh in a jeweled cup to the Holy Infant, in prophetic allusion to the persecutions unto death which awaited Christ. He represents Africa, Ham, and consecrated wealth. His days are January 11 and December 25.

Barachiel. Archangel. Portrayed with lap of his coat filled with white roses.

Barbara. Died 303. Patron saint of firework makers, fortifications, gunsmiths and soldiers. Her legend resembles that of Danae. Her father, a king, confined her in a tower with two windows. There she became enamored of the love of God and had a third window cut into the tower to admit the full light of the Christian trinity. Her father delivered her up for execution for embracing Christianity, and as her head was about to be cut off he was struck dead by lightning. Thus she is invoked against lightning, tempests and sudden death. Her emblems are a peacock and a tower with three windows. She carries the sacramental cup and wafer, and is the only female saint with these attributes. Her day is December 4.

Barnabas. Martyred about 53. An apostle. Companion of Paul. Portrayed in pilgrim's robes, wears a staff and wallet, holds the gospel of Saint Matthew. Three stones and a fire are near him. His day is June 11.

Bartholomew. Crucified about 50. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Patron saint of tailors. Ruler of the zodiacal Libra. He is shown bound to a pillar. His emblem is an Oriental type knife, instrument of his martyrdom, and he bears a human skin over his arm to represent his flaying. His day is August 24. Also see under Bartholomew.

Basil the Great. Died 379. One of the four Greek fathers of the Church. Wears Byzantine bishop's robes. A dove is perched on his arm; a hand gives him a scroll. His day is June 14.

Bede. Died 735. Monk. Called the Venerable Bede and known as the father of English learning. Patron saint of students.

Benedict. Died about 543. Founder of the monastery on Mount Cassino after he had con-

verted worshipers of Apollo. According to Dante he lived to condemn and bewail the corruption of the monks of the Benedictine Order. He was one upon whom martyrdom was attempted, and in art he is shown with a cup and a serpent or bread with a serpent in it, alluding to the poison. Others of his emblems are a blackbird, broken glass with wine running from it, a broken sieve, dove, luminous ladder, raven. He has a flowing white beard and is dressed in a Benedictine abbot's habit holding an aspergillum, his index finger across his lips, or as a naked youth rolling in a thorny bush (to punish himself for the sin of lust). His day is March 21.

Bernard of Clairvaux. Died 1153. Founder of Cistercian order of Benedictines. Organized second crusade. In art shown in a white habit with cowl and large sleeves. He kneels and receives Christ from the cross or is with a demon in chains (as victor over heretics). A beehive symbolizes his eloquence. Other emblems are book, inkhorn, paper and pen. His day is August 20.

Bernard of Menthon. Died 1008. Founder of hospices on Great and Little Saint Bernard. Patron saint of mountain climbers. In art shown binding an evil spirit, escaping through a window from his father's mansion, or as a prisoner in a castle from which he is being delivered by Saint Nicholas. The large dogs bred at the Hospice at Great Saint Bernard Pass, Switzerland, and trained to find travelers lost in the snow are called Great Saint Bernards. His day is June 15.

Bernardino. Died 1444. Franciscan monk tried for heresy by Pope Martin V. Portrayed in Franciscan habit bearing a tablet or sun inscribed with IHS or a heart. In some paintings shown with three mitres representing the three bishoprics he refused.

Blaise (Blasius). Martyred 316. Physician turned Christian, he became a hermit and a healer of wild animals, and took over the attributes of Volos, Pagan flock deity. He is said to have walked upon the waters to preach. He was tortured with an iron comb tearing his flesh. Invoked as a healer of cattle's diseases, children's diseases, sore throat and toothache. Patron of weavers and woolcombers. His festival is observed by the lighting of bonfires and tapers. In art shown as an old man with a white beard attired as a bishop, holding an iron comb and a lighted candle. His day is February 3.

Bonaventura. Died 1274. Celebrated Franciscan mystic and writer. Noted for humility, he appears as a saint in Dante's Paradiso. Portrayed as a friar or a cardinal in Franciscan habit. His cardinal's hat hangs on the limb of a tree, where he had instructed the pope's emissaries to hang it until he was ready to receive it. Or he is shown with an angel bringing the sacrificial wafer to him as he was too humble to go to the altar to receive sacrament. His day is July 14.

Boniface. Murdered by peasants in 750. An Anglo-Saxon, he was made apostle of Germany. Patron of wheelwrights. Portrayed in bishop's robes over Benedictine habit, three kings before him; on two of them he has placed a crown. His emblem is a book transfixed by a sword. His day is June 5.

Brandan (Brendan). Said to have been buried in 577. Semi-legendary Irish monk and missionary, a Christianization of Bran. A paradise seeker, he made a seven year voyage in the

6th century seeking the land of bliss believed to be located beyond the Canaries. The land appeared on maps up to the time of Columbus and foreshadowed the discovery of America. With the monks who accompanied him on the prolonged wanderings he celebrated Easter mass on the back of a great fish. His day is May 16.

Bridget (Bride, Brigit) of Kildare. Patroness of Ireland. A Christian saint who has retained her attributes as a Pagan goddess of fire and poetry. She was said to have been born at sunrise. The house in which she dwelt blazed into a flame which reached to heaven; a pillar of fire rose from her head when she took her veil; her breath gave life to the dead. In art, she is shown with the branch of a tree, corn, or a pan of milk in her hand, a cow at her side. Sometimes she holds a cross and tosses out devils. Her day, said to celebrate the beginning of spring, is given variously as February 1, 2, or 21.

Britius. Died 444. Bishop of Tours and confessors. In portraiture usually shown in crimson bishop's robes carrying coals. In legend he proved himself innocent of false charges by carrying blazing coals without sustaining injury. His day is November 13.

Caemhoc. Christian who supposedly fed the children of Ler, who had been turned into swans. He then brought them into his church, preached the Christian faith, and converted them. This broke the Pagan spell and, when the baptismal waters were sprinkled on them, they returned to human form. Being very old they died, and Caemhoc buried them all in one grave.

Casimir. Died 1483. Prince of Poland. Patron saint of tailors. In art shown crowned, holding a lily, praying at church door at night. His day is March 4.

Catherine of Alexandria. Martyred 307. Virgin of royal descent. For publicly confessing the Christian faith at a pagan sacrificial feast the Emperor Maximinus ordered her tortured to death by the rolling of an engine with four spiked wheels over her body. Heaven rescued her by sending a flash of lightning which destroyed the wheel. She then was beheaded. Before her torture fifty philosophers were sent to win her back to paganism; instead, she converted them to Christianity. Thus she is regarded as patroness of philosophers and invoked against diseases of the tongue. Her symbol is a toothed or four- or six-rayed solar wheel. A sort of fireworks is called a Catherine-wheel. A rose window with radiating divisions is called a Catherine-wheeled window. To braid Saint Catherine's tresses is to live a virgin. Her day is November 25.

Catherine of Siena. Died 1380. Worshiped as greatest female saint of the Dominican order. Invoked by spinsters for husbands. Shown in Dominican habit, wearing a crown of thorns and a wedding ring, bearing the stigmata, holding a heart or lily. Her day is April 30.

Cecilia. Martyred 280. A sister-in-law of Tibertius, she asked her husband Valerian to respect her vows of chastity. Through love of her, Valerian became a Christian. She was a fine musician and is said to have invented the organ. An angel fell in love with her for her musical skill and visited her nightly. Valerian also saw the visitant, who gave to both a crown of martyrdom which he had brought from heaven. Being blind, Cecilia is patroness of the blind as well as of ecclesiastical music. She is shown with organ pipes or a harp and a coronal of red and white roses. Three wounds are in her neck, as she was stabbed three times before she died. Her day is November 22.

Christopher. Died 364. Giant who carried a child across a stream, and then discovered the child was Christ. Patron of ferrymen and sailors. Invoked for protection from bad dreams, earthquakes, fires and floods. In the middle ages, those who gazed on his image believed they were protected from sudden death. Generally painted wading through water bearing the infant Jesus on his shoulders. Sometimes represented with the head of a dog. Name means Christ-bearer. His day is July 25.

Clement. Martyred 100. Third bishop of Rome. According to legend, his persecutors tied an anchor about his neck and hurled him into the waters, which withdrew and revealed a small temple where the body was found. Patron of tanners, having himself been a tanner. Portrayed in bishop's or pope's robes. His symbol is an anchor, alluding to the instrument of his martyrdom and to his steadfast and unwavering faith. His day is November 23.

Columba. Died 597. Irish monk who built a monastery on the island of Iona; missionary to the Picts and called the apostle of the Highlanders. Shown caressing an old white horse; devils fly from him. The Celtic cross is in the distance. His day is June 9.

Constantine. Slain 576. Protomartyr of Scotland. British prince, disciple of Saint Columba; murdered by Picts.

Cosme (Cosmo) and Damian. Martyred 303 or 310. Twin brothers of Arabian birth brought up in Christian faith. Devoted lives to medicine and surgery, of which they are patron saints. Performed healing miracles. Generally shown in physician's long red gown and cap holding ointment, pestle and mortar, and surgical instruments. Patron saints of Medici family. Their day is September 27.

Crispin. Said to have been beheaded in 287. With his brother Crispianos legendary martyr. They were shoemakers and are revered as protectors of shoemakers. They are portrayed at work. The shoemaker's awl and knife are their emblems. Their day is October 25.

Cuthbert. Scotch monk of 6th or 7th century. According to legend, he sits on a rock in the Holy Land forging beads from the stems of encrinites. A rock opposite him serves for an anvil. In art he appears in bishop's robes, an otter and a swan by his side. Pillars of light are above him. His day is March 20.

Damian. See Cosme and Damian, under Saints.

David (Dewi). Died 601? Patron saint of Wales. One of the seven champions of Christendom. According to legend, he was the son of a prince, and the waters of Bath owe their warmth and healthful properties to his benediction. He is portrayed preaching on a hill, a dove on his shoulder. His day is March 1.

Denys (Denis). Martyred 272. Patron saint of France. One of the seven champions of Christendom. He is said to have been beheaded and, after martyrdom, to have carried his head in his hands for six miles and laid it on the spot where the cathedral which bears his name stands.

Dionysius the Areopagite. In legend, first century member of the court at Athens. Converted

to Christianity by Paul. Said to be the authority for the order of angels used by Dante in Paradiso. After many labors and trials suffered martyrdom by fire. According to some, the god Dionysus Christianized. In art stretched upon a gridiron, or one in his hand. His day is October 3.

Dismas. Penitent thief. Patron of burglars, protector from thievery. Shown with a tall cross by his side; an angel receiving his soul. His day is March 25.

Dominic. Died 1221. Confessor. Born of a noble family, he founded the Dominican Order and adopted a vow of poverty. According to tradition, during his mother's pregnancy she dreamed she had given birth to a black and white dog which lighted the world with a burning torch; in another legend, the Devil appeared to him in the form of a sparrow. In art shown in the habit of the Dominican Order with a cross, lily, rosary or star. Sometimes with a dog carrying a torch in its mouth, symbol of the spreading of the gospel. His day is August 4.

Donatus. Fourth century. Miracle performer. Foster brother of Emperor Julian, who persecuted Christians and caused Donatus to flee. Generally painted in bishop's robes with a broken communion cup.

Dorothea. Virgin martyred about 303. Famous for her beauty and piety. In legend, Theophilus, the judge's secretary, taunted her as she was going to execution with, "Dorothea, send me fruits and roses when you get to Paradise." While she was being executed Theophilus was at dinner, and immediately after her death a young angel brought him a basket of apples and roses, saying, "From Dorothea in Paradise." From that moment Theophilus became a convert. In art her attributes are a basket of three apples and three roses held by an attendant angel. She sometimes offers apples or roses to the Infant Christ or to the Virgin Mary, or is shown tied to the stake, a burning torch at her side. Her day is February 6.

Dubric. A legendary primate of Britain. Said to have crowned King Arthur.

Dunstan. Died 988. Archbishop of Canterbury. Patron saint of goldsmiths and musicians, having been a skillful metal worker and a talented musician. In legend, when the Devil tempted him, he seized him by the nose with a pair of red-hot pincers and refused to release the fiend until he promised not to tempt him again. His emblems are a harp and a pair of tongs. His day is May 19.

Dymphna. In legend she was the daughter of a 7th century Irish prince who, at Gheel in Belgium, murdered her when she resisted his incestuous passion. She protects against insanity.

Ebba. Martyred about 874 (or 683). First abbess of Goldingham. Besieged in her abbey by Danes, she and her nuns mutilated their faces before surrendering. Her emblems are a knife and palm.

Edmund. Martyred 870. King of East Anglia, he gave himself up to the Danes in the hope of saving his people. He was bound to a tree, scourged and shot with arrows before his head was cut off. According to legend his head was guarded by a wolf until it was properly buried. The Cathedral of Saint Edmundsbury (Bury Saint Edmund) was erected on the site of his grave. His emblems are arrows and short darts. His day is November 20. Also called the English Saint Sebastian.

Edward. Martyred 979. King murdered at Corfe Castle. Attributes, cup and dagger and such emblems of royalty as the falcon and short sword. His day is March 18.

Elias. Greek saint. Helios, the sun god, Christianized.

Eligius (Eloi, Eloy). Died 655 or 659. Patron saint of farriers and gold and silversmiths. Shown in bishop's vestments or blacksmith's garb. His emblems are an anvil, crosier, hammer and horseshoe. He presents a casket or shrine of gold to King Dagobert. His day is day is December 1.

Elizabeth of Hungary. Queen who died in 1231 at twenty-four years of age as a result of her sacrifices. Patron saint of queens. She gave so generously to the poor that she starved her own household. One day, as she was going out with her apron filled with something heavy, her husband asked what she was carrying. She answered, "Flowers, my lord." To save her from lying God converted the bread into flowers. Her husband died while on a crusade. Her children were taken from her and she was turned out of the castle. She sought the protection of a priest, and died as a result of her fasts. Painted as a Franciscan nun, or in an apron filled with roses. She is sometimes shown with three crowns to symbolize her royal birth, her royal marriage, and her glorification in heaven. Her day is November 19.

Erasmus. Martyred about 303. Patron of sailors. Relieves colic. In art, shown near a windlass, a ship in the distance.

Fechin of Fore. Reputed to have power over horses. When one of his chariot horses died on a journey he compelled a water horse to take its place, later permitting it to return to the water.

Felicita. Widow martyred in in 173, with her seven sons. Protector of infants, especially of male heirs. Portrayed as a veiled matron surrounded by seven youths with their heads on blades.

Fiacre. Died about 630. Hermit monk. Patron of gardeners. Portrayed preaching to birds or digging in garden.

Florian. Martyred about 230. A millstone around his neck, he was drowned. Patron of Poland. A miracle worker invoked for protection from fire. Revered by brewers and mercers. Shown pouring water on a burning house or city, or with a millstone around his neck.

Francis. Died 1226. Lay name, Giovanni Bernardone. At twenty-four, he renounced a life of gaiety and wealth for one of poverty, founded the Franciscan order, and became one of the most beloved of saints. He fasted for forty days to expel the devils tempting him, and experienced the miracle of stigmata. Generally shown tonsured in the dark brown habit of his order. His symbolic marriage to poverty, and his receiving the infant Christ from Mary, or his preaching to birds and animals, are shown in art. His principal emblems are the crucifix, lamb, lily, skull, stigmata, wolf. To suffer Saint Francis' distemper is to be penniless. His day is October 4.

Frideswide. Early 8th century English abbess; patroness of the city and university of Oxford. In legend she was a royal princess who fled from the advances of her lover to Oxford, where she founded a monastery which, in time, became Christ Church College.

Gabriel. Archangel. Chief

messenger of God. Angel of mercy and redemption. Guardian of the celestial treasury. He is portrayed as a majestic crowned figure, richly robed. His wings are of many colors. He carries a lily or a scepter in one hand, a scroll in the other. (See under Gabriel.)

Gaspar (Caspar, Jaspar). One of the three Magi, who came from the East bringing gifts to the infant Savior. His offering was frankincense in a jeweled flask, in token of His divinity. Representative of Asia (Shem) and of the consecrated wisdom of experience. His days are December 25 and January 1.

Geminianus. Fifth century. Noted for driving out evil dragon spirits and for healing. Portrayed with demon he drove from the daughter of a Byzantine emperor, or with a mirror in which is a reflection of the Virgin Mary.

Genevieve. Died 509. She helped avert an attack on Paris by Attila the Hun, and became the patroness of the city. In art shown with the keys of Paris on her arm. A demon blows out her candle; an angel re-lights it; or she is shown guarding her father's sheep or restoring sight to her blind mother. Her day is January 3.

George. Martyred 303. One of the seven champions of Christendom. In Georgia, Russia, revered as a deity of good fortune. His worship is related to moon worship, and he occupies a position similar to that of Christ as mediator and intercessor. Adopted by Edward III, he became patron saint of England. In legend, he killed a dragon to save Cleodolinda, daughter of the King of Lydia, or Sabra, daughter of Ptolemy, in much the same manner that Perseus and Susa-no-wo killed dragons to save maidens. The legend is an allegory expressing the triumph of Christianity over evil. He is called the everlasting green one, inasmuch as his conflict with evil is eternal. Again and again he was slain, but he kept returning to life until he was mutilated, cut into small parts and burned, his ashes scattered in the wind, attributes of a fertility lord. Protector of horsemen, knights and warriors. Chief character in Mumming Play; leader of the Papa Stour dance. He is usually portrayed in armor standing near to or mounted on a horse. His emblems are a dragon, hot cross bun, rose, shield, spear supporting a banner of a red cross on a white field, a sword. By Arabs called Djirdjis, by Mussulmans called El Koudr. His day is April 23.

Germain. If a mother offers him a white loaf and a pot of ale, he will administer to her ill child.

Gertrude. Died about 664. Founder of hospices for pilgrims, thus patron saint of travelers; said to shelter souls on the first night of their three-day journey to heaven. Destroyer of vermin and patron saint of mice and rat catchers. In art she kneels by the sea holding a lily; two mice climb her crosier. If portrayed spinning, mice run up and down her distaff. Her day is March 17.

Gertrude the Great. Died about 1292. Famed for supernatural visions, thus one divinely instructed. Shown with seven rings on her right hand; a figure of Christ in her left. Her day is November 16.

Gervais (Gervasius) and Protasius. Protomartyrs of 1st century. Said to be twin brothers. Each in a dalmatic is shown standing on the side of a tree, or Gervais is portrayed kneeling, scourged by executioners, Protasius kneels as an executioner beheads him. Their day is June 19. In some sections of France the belief prevails that if rain falls on Saint Gervais' Day, it will fall for forty days thereafter. Other rainy saints are Godelieve, Medard, and Swithin.

Giles. 7th century. Patron saint of beggars, cripples and lepers. According to legend, he was a hermit accidentally wounded by Childeric, king of France, who was hunting. The hermit refused to be cured that he might mortify the flesh, and he remained a cripple for life. In art he is shown in a Benedictine habit with a hind, in allusion to the legend that, while living as a hermit, he was fed milk by a hind which, later, when chased by hunters, sought refuge in his cave. His day is September 1.

Godelieve. Rainy saint of Flanders. A belief prevails that if rain falls on Saint Godelieve's Day, rain will fall for forty days thereafter. Other rainy saints are Gervais and Swithin.

Gregory. Died 604. One of the four Latin fathers of the Church. Patron saint of choirmen. He established the rule of celibacy and is said to have invented the Gregorian chant. Usually portrayed as a pope holding a crosier or writing at a lectern. A dove is at his shoulder or hovering above him, which refers to the legend that the Holy Ghost came to him in dove form to dictate the words upon which his writings are based. His day is March 12.

Gudula (Gudile). Died 712. Daughter of a noble. Patron saint of Brussels. Portrayed as an angel driving away a devil, and with a lantern, in allusion to the legend that as she was going to church with a lantern it went out, but the Virgin Mary lighted it again with her prayers. Her day is January 8.

Hilda. Died 680. English abbess, noted for her wisdom. Shown in nun's habit with crosier and holding a model of her abbey. Throned, attended by scholars; Caedmon, a poet of conjectural existence, appears before her. Her day is November 17.

Hubert. Died 727. Patron saint of horsemen and sportsmen. He was so fond of the chase, he neglected his religious duties until one day a stag with a crucifix menaced him with perdition unless he mended his ways. He entered a cloister and eventually became the bishop of Liege. One blast of his horn was sufficient to bring 100,000 warriors to the rescue in an hour of need. In France the Wild Huntsman. Shown with a miniature stag, or kneeling before a stag with a crucifix between its thorns. His day is November 3. This identical history is applied to Saint Eustace, said to have been a monk martyred in 118 by being placed in a brazen bull and burned to death.

Hubert's stag. Solitude.

Ignatius. Martyred 107 by being thrown to lions. An apostolic father. Disciple of Saint John the Evangelist. According to tradition, he was the little child set among His disciples for their example in purity. In art he is shown chained, accompanied by lions or exposed to them. He holds a scroll with musical notations or a heart with the sacred monogram (I.H.S.). His day is February 1.

Ignatius Loyola. Died 1556. Founder of the Society of Jesuits. He is portrayed with the sacred monogram (I.H.S.) on his breast or contemplating it, holding a heart crowned with thorns, his hand on a book. The glory is in the skies, in allusion to his claim that he had a miraculous

knowledge of the mystery of the Trinity conferred on him. His day is July 31.

Iliya Gromovnik. Slavic thunder god Gromovit Christianized.

James the Great. Martyred 1st century by Herod. One of the seven champions of Christendom. As liberator of Spain from the Moors, patron saint of the country. Protector of millers, netmakers, and pilgrims. Ruler of the zodiacal Sagittarius. According to legend, his body was placed in a boat of stone in Palestine; the sails were set and it reached the Spanish coast in one day. In another legend, his relics were miraculously conveyed to Spain in a marble ship. The horse of a knight watching the ship sailing into port became frightened and plunged the rider into the sea. The knight was saved by boarding the marble vessel, but his clothes were found to be entirely covered with scallop shells. The body of James the Great was discovered in 840 by divine revelation to Bishop Theodomirus, and a church was built at Compostella as a shrine. His head was buried to miraculously protect Spain; a burial comparable to that of King Arthur. As liberator of Spain, he is shown on horseback bearing a banner. Sometimes he is shown with a sword, the implement of his martyrdom, or as a pilgrim covered with shells. He is also called Santiago (San Diego). His day is July 25.

James the Less. Martyred 62. Patron of hatters. Less stands for his being shorter of stature. He was hurled from a summit, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club, which, with a book, halbert and scroll, are his emblems in art. The Milky Way is called Way of Saint James. Ruler of the zodiacal Gemini. His day is May 1.

Januarius. Martyred 304. Patron saint of Naples, where his head and two vials of his blood are preserved. The congealed blood is said to bubble and liquefy three times each year, on the Saturday before the first Sunday in May, on September 19 and December 16, or at any time the head is brought near the vials. His day is September 19.

Jerome. Died 420. One of the four Latin fathers of the Church. Founder of monarchism in the west. Patron of students. According to tradition, while he was lecturing one day, a lion entered his schoolroom and lifted its paw. His disciples fled, but Jerome, noticing a thorn in the paw, drew it out and dressed the wound. In art he is shown with a lion; when alluding to his solitude and contemplation and lonely study, shown with a pen and book, two angels by him, a skull on a rock or table. A crucifix and owl are also his emblems. His day is September 30.

Joachim. Husband of Anne, father of the Virgin Mary. He is usually portrayed as an old man in Eastern garb meeting Saint Anne at the Golden Gate in Jerusalem. Guards Virgin Mary as a child. He carries in a basket two turtledoves, alluding to the offering made for the purification of his daughter. Other attributes are the lamb and a lily. His day is March 20.

Joan. See under Joan of Arc.

John Chrysostom. Died 407. Patriarch of Constantinople. One of the four Greek fathers of the Church. Called Golden-Tongued. Shown in Byzantine patriarch's costume with beehive, book of gospels, chalice. Saint Paul and an angel near him. His days are January 27 and September 14.

John the Baptist. Beheaded in the 1st century by Herod, thus a holy man martyred by one he

scorned. Last prophet of Old Testament and first saint of the New Testament. Baptizer of Jesus. Patron of the city of Florence; protector of cutlers, farriers and freemen. Ruler of the zodiacal Leo. Portrayed as a young herder with long hair in a camel's hair or goatskin tunic, carrying a long staff terminating in a cross or carrying a resurrection cross with a streamer bearing the words, Ecce Agnus Dei, or with a book on which a lamb is seated, or with a platter bearing his head in allusion to his execution. Sometimes he is shown in a sheepskin with locusts and wild honey, in reference to his life in the desert. He also is depicted richly dressed in Paradise, standing or seated on the left hand of Christ, holding a scroll. His day is June 24, day on which in medieval practice the oak king was sacrificially burned, and in effect he took over the rites of Gawain, oak knight. See Salome.

John the Divine. Died 96. Evangelist; one of the twelve apostles; frequently called the beloved disciple or that disciple whom Jesus loved most. Protector of netmakers and printers. His emblem is the eagle, inasmuch as he is said to have soared to heaven to gaze on the light of immortal truth with keen and undazzled eyes. He was present at the Crucifixion with the three Marys. He is shown with a cup from which a serpent issues, in allusion to the legend that, as he was about to drink poisoned wine, the poison left it in the form of a snake; or shown with a caldron, in allusion to the legend that he had been miraculously saved after being tossed into a caldron of hot oil. His day is December 27.

Jophiel. Archangel. Preceptor of the sons of Noah. Protector of the humble-hearted; seekers after truth. Guardian of the Tree of Knowledge. Shown with the flaming sword with which he drove Adam and Eve out of Paradise.

Joseph. Husband of Virgin Mary, putative father of Jesus. Patron of carpenters. To escape Herod's massacre of children, Joseph fled to Egypt with Mary and Jesus, an incident resembling that in which Vasudeva saved Krishna. In art carries Christ and bears a budded staff and two doves in a basket or a carpenter's hatchet, plane and saw. His day is March 19.

Jude. Martyred in Persia. Apostle. Ruler of Aquarius. In art shown with a boat and oar, carpenter's square, halbert, knotted club, or long cross. Also known as Thaddeus. His day is October 28.

Julian. Legendary nobleman who, while hunting, pursued a stag, which said to him, "Thou that pursuest me to death shall cause the death of thy father and mother." To escape the prophecy he journeyed to a distant land where he married. His parents finally located his residence and arrived while he was away from home; his wife Basilissa put them to sleep in her own bed. Returning unexpectedly and finding two persons in his wife's chamber, Julian killed them. In remorse he became a penitent Christian and ferried travelers across a treacherous river which typifies life. Patron of ferrymen, minstrels and travelers. In art shown as a horseman with a stag at his side, or as a ferryman. His day is January 9.

Keyne. 5th century Celtic saint, daughter of a king. If a bridegroom drinks before his bride from Keyne's well near Liskeard, in Cornwall, he will be master of his house; if a bride drinks first,

she will rule.

Lawrence (Laurence). Martyred 256 by being broiled to death on a gridiron. Patron of curriers. According to legend, he had charge of the treasures of the church at Rome. When Pope Sixtus II was executed, the Roman prefect asked Laurence for the treasures. Lawrence asked for three days time in which to collect them. During those three days, he distributed the riches of the church among the poor; then, pointing to the sick and poor, he informed the prefect these were the church's treasures. The enraged official had Lawrence roasted on a gridiron. While on the fire he asked to be turned, saying, "That side is quite done." This has been the origin of the phrase "Lazy as Lawrence." Generally shown in deacon's dress, bearing a dish of gold and silver coins, a gridiron and a palm. Occasionally he swings a censer or carries a cross. Sometimes he wears a tunic covered with flames. His day is August 10.

Leonard. Died 559. Patron of fruiterers, green grocers, prisoners and slaves. A convert to Christianity, after his conversion he devoted himself to assisting debtors to escape from prison. Later he lived as a hermit in a forest near Limoges. Portrayed in Benedictine habit or deacon's robes. Sometimes prisoners kneel at his feet. His attributes are an ax, crosier, broken fetters, fruits and vegetables. His day is November 6.

Louis. Died 1270. King of France. Patron of France and of hair dressers. During an illness he vowed to go on a crusade. He returned to France with what he believed was the crown of thorns and a part of the true cross. On a second crusade, he died of the plague. In art shown with the crown of thorns, a king's crown, a cross, a sword and a fleur-de-lis. His day is August 25.

Lucy. Martyred 303. Virgin. Patroness of Syracuse, of candle and lamp makers, and of tailors. Born of a noble family, she was denounced by the man to whom she was betrothed when she became a converted Christian and distributed her wealth among the poor. Her eyes haunted the young man, and fearful they were causing him harm, she tore them from her head and sent them to him; this converted him to Christianity. Shown with her eyes on a dish. Other attributes are a burning lamp, suggesting divine light and wisdom, and a poniard in a neck. Her day is December 13.

Luke (Lucas). Early Christian disciple. Evangelist. Author of one of the four gospels. Patron of painters and surgeons. His chief symbol is the winged ox (or calf) because in his gospel he emphasizes the priesthood of Christ and the ox typifies the sacrificial victim. He usually is portrayed as young with curled hair and a beard. He sometimes is shown painting the Virgin Mary or as a physician. His day is October 18.

Margaret of Antioch. Martyred about 278. Daughter of a Pagan priest, converted to Christianity by her nursemaid. When she refused to marry the governor of Antioch, she was thrown into a dungeon, where the devil in the form of a fire-breathing dragon sought to terrify her. She made the sign of a cross on her breast, but the dragon followed her. The sign of the cross grew until it split the dragon's body, permitting Margaret to escape unharmed. She then was condemned to death, and, on her way to execution, she prayed that women suffering

childbirth pains might be aided, and she became the protector of women in labor. In art shown trampling a dragon underfoot. She usually holds a cross, crown, and the palm of martyrdom. Her day is July 20.

Margaret of Cortona. Died 1297. Patron of sinners. Portrayed in checkered habit with Franciscan girdle. Dog at her feet. Her day is February 22.

Mark. Martyred evangelist. Author of one of the four gospels, possibly the earliest written Christian gospel. Patron of Venice, where he was driven by a storm at sea, and of glaziers. Martyred at Alexandria. He is symbolized by a winged lion, presumably because his gospel emphasizes the royal dignity of Christ, the lion of Judah, also the cry in the wilderness. Usually portrayed as gray-haired with a round beard, holding the gospel, a pin or closed scroll. His day is April 25. A winged, seated lion holding an open book, symbol of Saint Mark, is the emblem of the city of Venice.

Martha. Sister of Lazarus and Mary. When Jesus visited their house, as she served him, she complained about her sister, who sat at His feet listening to Him. She is patron of cooks and housewives. Sometimes she is identified as Mary Magdalene; whom, in other accounts, she is said to have converted. Usually shown with a ladle or skimmer in her hand or with a bunch of keys attached to her girdle in token of her housewifely qualities. Sometimes shown with a dragon at her feet, holding the holy water and asperges with which she conquered a drought dragon. Her day is July 29.

Martin (Martle). Died 411. Hungarian converted to Christianity as a child. He ran away to a monastery, but his father, a military tribune, forced him to become a soldier. In midwinter he divided his cloak with a naked beggar, and that night Christ appeared to him in the garment. He later founded a monastery at Liguge, believed to have been the first in France. According to one legend, he was annoyed by a goose, which he therefore ordered killed and served for dinner. He died from the repast, and the goose was sacrificed to him on each anniversary. Patron of drunkards and innkeepers, protector from sudden death. Usually shown as a young mounted soldier dividing his cloak with a beggar, a goose at his feet. His day, Martinmas or Martlemas, is November 11, the date of the celebration of the Roman Vinalia, or feast of Bacchus; thus the phrase "Martin drunk," meaning very drunk or an intoxicated man sobering by drinking more. The blood of the goose, known as Saint Martin's bird, was shed sacrificially on November 11. At one time a great goose feast was held in France on his day. According to one tradition, water, left exposed in vessels on Saint Martin's Eve, turns to wine. Fine weather frequently occurs along the Mediterranean about November 11, and is called Saint Martin's summer.

Martin of Bullions. Like Saint Swithin, a rain saint. His day is July 4 and, in Scotland, if it rains on his day, rain may be expected for the next forty days. The devil is called Saint Martin's running footman as, traditionally, Saint Martin on occasions assigned him to such a task.

Mary. Virgin mother of a deity. Immaculately conceived by her mother, Saint Ann. Free of original sin, she was deemed worthy to be the mother of the Savior, who was "conceived by the Holy Ghost," and then mar-

ried to Joseph, who is recognized as the putative father of Jesus. Revered as the second universal mother, Eve being the first. Her seven joys are: Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple, Finding Christ among the Doctors, Assumption. Her seven sorrows are: Simeon's Prophecy, Flight into Egypt, Christ missing, Betrayal, Crucifixion, Christ lowered from the Cross, Ascension. As the glorified Madonna, she is portrayed with a crown and scepter or a ball and cross. She wears rich robes and is surrounded by angels. As Mater Dolorosa, she is shown as elderly, dressed in mourning, her head draped, weeping over Christ's dead body. As Our Lady of Dolours, she is seated, her breast pierced with seven swords, symbolic of her seven sorrows. As Our Lady of Mercy, she spreads out her mantle, gathering sinners beneath it. As Queen of Glory, her colors in Renaissance art are blue, for constancy, and red, for love. As Queen of Heaven, she stands on a crescent moon crowned with the sun and twelve Assumption stars. To symbolize virginity she has flowing hair. In the 1649 Inquisition the art censor ordained her hair was to be golden, her mantle blue, her robe white. Among her titles are Mater Sapientiae, Our Lady of Wisdom, Stella Maris. Her attributes relating to fertility and the cycle of the seasons are: balsam, blue bells, blue mangle, cedar of Lebanon, closed gate, cypress of Zion, enclosed garden, fennel, flowering almond, fountain sealed, frankincense, fruits, hare, hawthorn, lily, lizard, mandrake, mint, mirror, moon, musk flower, myrtle, nard, pink, red bodice or skirt, snowdrop, sun, tower of David, tree of Jesse, twelve stars, white coif, robe or veil, white rose without thorns, white violet. Mary, as one conceived by divine intervention and as the mother of a god, resembles Alcmena, Devaki, Isis, Maya. Star of the Sea (Stella Maris) was a title of Isis and other Pagan mother godesses.

Mary Magdalene. 1st century. A penitent sinner, and patron of penitents. With Mary, mother of Saint James the Less, she witnessed the burial of Jesus. On the third day after the Crucifixion, they both appeared at the holy sepulchre to anoint Christ's body, and discovered that it had vanished. The Marys thus were the first to bring news of His resurrection to His weeping disciples. As she stood weeping at his grave, Jesus comforted her. Eventually, she retired into the desert, where she had nothing to eat or drink for thirty years, except celestial food brought by angels. She is believed to be the unnamed woman who anointed the feet of Jesus and wiped them with her hair, mentioned in Luke. Her most common attribute is an alabaster box or vase, supposedly containing ointment. She is variously said to be identical with Martha or Mary, sisters of Lazarus. She is the prototype of Mary of Egypt. Her day is July 22.

Mary of Egypt. Died 433. An Egyptian girl of Alexandria, who lived a life of sin. Patron of anchorites and penitents. She joined a pilgrimage to Jerusalem for the purpose of seducing fellow travelers, but instead was converted to Christianity. In Jerusalem, she purchased three loaves of bread for sustenance, and went into the desert beyond the Jordan to live as a recluse. One day, to obtain Holy Communion from a priest on the other side of the river, aided by supernatural pow-

ers, she crossed the water dry shod. The priest visited her a year later, and found her dead. When he tried to bury her, a lion came to his aid and dug her grave with his paws. She is usually shown old and worn, with long flowing hair. Her attributes are an alabaster box or vase of unguents, a desert cell with a book or skull, three loaves of bread. Her life resembles that of Mary Magdalene.

Mathurin. 3d century. Patron of fools and idiots. In France folly, or stupidity, is called the malady of Saint Mathurin. His day is November 1.

Matthew. Martyred 1st century. One of the twelve apostles, and author of one of the four gospels. Ruler of the zodiacal Capricornus. A Roman tax collector, he was converted to Christianity and revered as protector of tax collectors. He is symbolized by a winged man or angel, presumably because his gospel details the account of the incarnation of Christ. He is shown with a bag or purse of money in allusion to his early profession, or with a book and pen. Sometimes an angel holds his inkhorn as he writes his gospel. An ax, instrument of his martyrdom, is one of his attributes. He also is known as Levi. His day is September 21.

Matthias. 1st century. Apostle chosen by the other eleven to take the place of Judas. His day is February 24.

Maurice (Maurus). Died 284. Disciple of Saint Benedict; patron of coppersmiths. He was one who walked on water. His day is January 15.

Medard. 6th century. Founder of the Festival of the Rose at Salency, in which the most virtuous girl in the parish receives a crown of roses and a purse of money. According to a legend, during a sudden shower an eagle spread its wings over him and he remained dry. Since, in France, he has been called master of the rain and, if rain falls on his day, June 8, rain supposedly will fall for forty days. Other rainy saints are Gervais and Swithin.

Melchior. 1st century. One of the three magi. He is shown in royal robes offering gold in a jeweled box or a jeweled crown, symbol of royalty, to the infant Jesus. He represents Europe, Japeth, and consecrated power. His days are December 25 and January 6.

Mercourios. The deity Mercury Christianized.

Meriadek. Patron of Brittany. Bishop of Vannes, accredited with the gift of light. He dissipated the darkness of sightless eyes and shadowed understanding. Name identical with Merodach.

Michael. One of the seven holy angels; archangel of fire or of the sun. His primary function is to lead the hosts of heaven. Twin brother of Satan, later his chief opponent; hence a champion of or fighter for religious faith. He collected the dust from the center and from all the quarters of the earth with which God made Adam, thus an instrument for the creation of man. He was a dragon (Satan) fighter, protector of the Hebrew nation, he announced to Virgin Mary her coming death, and on Judgment Day he is to sound the last trumpet and weight the souls of the dead. In Milton's Paradise Lost, he is the angel sent to dispossess Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. He is portrayed as winged, young and beautiful, in dazzling mail with a shield, piercing a dragon (Satan) with a spear or sword, or holding a pair of scales. Sometimes he wears a jeweled crown. According to the cabalists, he

corresponds to Tiphereth. In the gnostic sect of Ophites, he is shown with the head of a lion. In the middle ages he was regarded as the presiding spirit of the planet Mercury. As dragon fighter he equates with Perseus; as messenger of death, with Hermes, Mercury and Thoth; as weigher of souls, with Osiris. His day is September 29. He is also commemorated on May 8 in honor of his apparition, which appeared in the year 492 to a herdsman.

Mungo. See under Mungo.

Nicholas of Myra, or Bari. 4th century legendary figure who became one of the most popular of all saints, revered as patron saint of Aberdeen and Russia, of brides, children, merchants, parish clerks, pawnbrokers, sailors, travelers and virgins. He is said to have been born in Asia Minor of Christian parents and, when they died, he distributed their wealth among the poor. On a voyage to the Holy Land, he rebuked the waves, they subsided, and for this miracle he was revered by sailors and travelers. On a visit to Myra, he was the first priest to enter a church after the death of a bishop, whereupon he was elected to take the dead man's place. On a visit to an inn, he discovered that an innkeeper had kidnapped and pickled three children and served them to his guests as meat. He found three little boys cut up in a cask of brine and, making the sign of the cross, he brought the children back to life, whereupon he became patron of little children. On three successive nights, he secretly threw three stockings filled with gold into a neighbor's window to save his virgin daughters from earning their dowers in a sinful way; hence patron of brides and virgins. The stockings turned into three golden balls, which became the emblem of pawnbrokers, who worship Nicholas as their protector. Because his feast falls on December 6, near Christmas, he is the personification of charity and generosity, and his gift of three purses resembles that of the gift to Christ by the three Magi, his legend has been merged with that of the Christmas story, and he has become famous as Saint Nick or Santa Claus (see), bringer of gifts. Usually portrayed as a bishop with three purses, or three balls. Sometimes, with ropes, he draws a ship to shore. An anchor, a small child kissing his hand, and three children in a tub also are his attributes.

Onofrio (Onuphrius). Hermit who lived in the desert outside Thebes in Egypt for sixty years. An angel brought him the Holy Eucharist every Sunday. He went about naked except for long hair and a garland of leaves about his loins. Upon his death two lions appeared and dug his grave with their claws. He is portrayed as wild and unkempt, covered with hair. He wears a girdle of leaves or a tree branch is twisted around his body. Sometimes two lions are shown with him.

Pancras. Martyred 304 at the age of thirteen. Patron of children. Portrayed as a boy bearing the palm of martyrdom, or a banner and a sword, the instrument of his martyrdom. The first church to be consecrated in England was dedicated to him. His feast day is May 12.

Patrick. Died about 464. One of the seven champions of Christendom. Born about 372 of a Roman patrician family, hence Patrick. In an ancient Welsh manuscript, his name is given as Maenwyn, meaning sacred stone. Claimed by England, France,

Scotland and Wales as a native. He was carried off by pirates in his sixteenth year and sold as a slave in Ireland, where he tended swine. He escaped to the continent and became a priest, later a bishop, wandering through England and Scotland. He had a supernatural call to preach to the heathens of Ireland. There he put an end forever to the power of the Tuatha De Danann, and the gold and silver image Cenn Cruaich bowed down to him. He is fabled to have opened the eyes of the blind, raised the dead, and to have expelled vermin, including a demon serpent, from Ireland. According to an ancient legend, Christ revealed a cave on a small island in Lough Derg, Ireland, to Patrick and told the saint it was the entrance to an earthly Purgatory and that those who spent a night and a day in it would witness the torments of Hell and the joys of Heaven. It was visited by Fortunatus, Sir Owain, and in the middle ages was a resort of pilgrims who called it Saint Patrick's Purgatory. His feast day is March 17, and on that day shamrock, or trefoil, Saint Patrick's emblem, is worn by all Irishmen to honor him as well as the Trinity.

Paul. Martyred 66. Patron of carpet weavers, preachers, tentmakers and upholsterers. As Saul of Tarsus, he was a bitter persecutor of early Christians. Seeing a vision on the road to Damascus he was converted and, since, has been known as the only quickly converted. After a period as a hermit in the desert he became a missionary, and traveled abroad on journeys described as perilous. For converting one of Nero's favorite concubines he was beheaded. At his execution milk flowed from his veins instead of blood. His name had been changed to Paul in honor of Sergius Paulus, whom he had converted. In art his symbols are an open book or scroll of his Epistles, indicative of the law propagated by him, and a sword, the instrument of his martyrdom. He is portrayed as short of stature, with a bald head and with a gray bushy beard. His feast day is June 30.

Paul the Hermit. Died 341 when 113 years of age. Called the founder of anchorites as he was the first Egyptian hermit and the earliest of all who lived the life of a solitary hermit. He had been preaching at Thebes, Egypt, and fled to the desert to escape persecution. Near the cave in which he found shelter was a date tree and a well. He remained in the desert for 98 years. Each day a raven came to him with a loaf of bread. When he died, Saint Anthony wrapped his body in a cloak and two lions dug his grave. He is shown as an old bearded man, clad only in palm leaves and seated under a palm tree. His emblems are a raven with a loaf of bread, and two lions. His day is January 15.

Peter. Martyred 67. Protector of fishermen, locksmiths and stonemasons. A Galilean fisherman, Simon by name, and noted for his impulsive nature, he was chosen by Jesus to be one of the three most intimate of the apostles, the other two being James and John. Later he was named the chief apostle, or His vicar on earth; by Roman Catholics regarded as the first pope. Jesus called him Peter, meaning rock. At the time of Christ's trial Peter denied that he knew Him three times before the cock crowed, thus one who repented. He walked on the waters to go to Jesus, who gave him the keys to heaven; and the entrance to Heaven is called Saint Peter's Gate. He confuted

Simon Magus, a magician at Nero's court, and was ordered crucified. At his own request he was executed with his head down, saying he was unworthy to suffer the same death as his master. Ruler of the zodiacal Aries. In paintings he is portrayed as an old man with a round beard, holding a fish or fishnet to show him as a fisher of souls. The fingers of a thief are called Saint Peter's fingers, in allusion to the fish he caught with a piece of money in its mouth, and which gave rise to the expression, "A thief has a fishhook on every finger." As the keeper of the door to Heaven, to whom saints and sinners present themselves for admittance, he is depicted with a key. Two keys symbolize the doors to Heaven and Hell, a third key is emblematic of this world. Sometimes a cock is shown near him. His mantle is bright yellow, symbolic of revealed faith. His feast day is June 29.

Peter Martyr. Executed 1252. A member of the Dominican order, he undertook to suppress heresy. He acted so severely, the wrath of the people was aroused against him and he was assassinated. He is portrayed in Dominican habit, pierced by a sword or struck by an ax, blood flowing from his head.

Philip. Martyred 1st century. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Ruler of the zodiacal Virgo. At Hieropolis, in Phrygia, he found people worshiping a great serpent. Aided by the cross, he caused the serpent to disappear, but it left behind such a stench that many people died, among them the son of the king. Aided by the cross, Philip brought the youth back to life. Priests of the serpent, enraged, crucified him with his head downward, or stoned him to death while he was bound to a cross. He is usually represented bearing a tau cross fastened to a reed or staff, or shown with a dragon or serpent. He is commemorated on May 1.

Prisca. Martyred 47. Virgin, she was thrown to a lion. It humbly crouched at her feet, and she was beheaded. Her attributes in art are a lion, palm of martyrdom, and a sword. Her day is January 18.

Remigius. Died 533. Baptized King Clovis, Pagan husband of the Christian Clothild, and, for this, is sometimes said to be the founder of the Christian church in France, and called Apostle of France. He is shown baptizing the kneeling king, a dove with a halo hovering near them, or he contemplates the napkin of Saint Veronica. Sometimes birds feed from his hand. His chief symbol is a dove with an oil cruise in its beak, alluding to the legend that at the saint's prayer, a cruise of oil was brought from heaven by a dove for the anointing of Clovis. His feast day is October 1.

Reparata. Martyred virgin, 2d or 3d century. One of the patron saints of the city of Florence. Born of a noble family as a Christian, she was executed when twelve years of age. As she died, her soul was seen rising to heaven in the shape of a dove. In painting, she is shown with a dove flying from her mouth. She wears a crown and a red and white mantle, and carries the palm of martyrdom. Her banner is a red cross on a white field. Her day is October 8.

Roch (Roque). Died 1327. Patron of those afflicted with plague, as he went among those stricken and worked miracles, until he was himself stricken with the great sickness. He retreated to a forest to die alone, but his faithful dog daily brought him a loaf of bread, thus the expression,

"Saint Roch et son chien (Saint Roch and his dog)" signifies inseparables. Eventually he recovered and returned to his native town of Montpellier. He had changed so, no one recognized him, and he was arrested as a spy. Five years later he died in prison. Usually shown in pilgrim's habit with a cockleshell, staff and wallet. He lifts his robe to show a plague-spot on his thigh, which an angel is touching. His feast day, August 16, formerly was celebrated in England as a harvest-home, and called the great August festival, or Thanksgiving.

Romuald. Died 1207. To atone for his father's murder of a near relative, he joined the Benedictine order. Later he founded the order of Camaldoli, whose members were pledged to perpetual silence and solitude. His chief attribute is a ladder to heaven; sometimes a devil is at his feet. Usually portrayed as an old man in the white habit of the Camaldoli order. His day is February 7.

Rosalia. Died 1160. Patron of Palermo. She is said to have been carried by angels to an inaccessible mountain top, where she lived for many years in the cleft of the rock, a part of which she wore away with her knees in her devotions. She is portrayed in a cave, with a double Greek cross and skull, or shown with an angel or the Virgin crowning her with roses. Her day is September 4.

Sealtiel. Archangel. Shown in angelic robes praying, hands clasped on his breast.

Sebastian. Martyred 288. Patron of archers, pinmakers, prisoners and, with Roch, invoked against plague. A young nobleman in Gaul, secretly a Christian. When his belief was discovered, he was bound to a stake and shot with arrows until they stuck in his body, thick as pins in a pincushion; hence protector of pinmakers. Although he had been left for dead, he recovered from his wounds, and openly preached the doctrine. He was then put into the arena, and his body afterward was thrown into the great sewer of Rome. Friends recovered it, and he was buried in the catacombs. In art portrayed as a young man, his half-naked body transfixed by arrows. Sometimes bound to a stake or tree, or shown in armor holding cross and two arrows. His day is January 20.

Simeon Stylites. Died 459. A cynic and a Syrian ascetic, who lived on the top of a pillar without shelter to separate himself from the world and mortify the flesh. He spent sixty-eight years on different pillars, each higher and narrower than the previous one, the last being 66 feet high. His feast day is January 5.

Simon Zelotes. Martyred, with Jude, 1st century in Persia. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Ruler of the zodiacal Taurus. Shown as an old man, bald, with a round beard. His attributes are an ax, cross, fuller's club, scroll, ship or saw, in allusion to the legend that he had been sawed to death. He sometimes carries a fish because his occupation was said to be that of fishmonger (fisher of souls). His day is October 28.

Stephen. First Christian martyr; scapegoat. Accused of blasphemy and stoned to death, thus to be fed Saint Stephen's bread is to be stoned. Patron of horses and weavers. Portrayed as a young man in a deacon's costume. He bears the palm of martyrdom; stones are on his head and shoulders. Because of the legend that he had been buried later in the coffin of

Saint Laurence, the two sometimes are portrayed together. His day is December 26.

Swithin. Died 862. According to legend, he desired to be buried in the churchyard of Winchester, that the "sweet rain of heaven might fall upon his grave," but the monks sought to honor him by placing his body in the choir, and fixed July 15 for the ceremony. It rained for forty consecutive days, and the monks realized Swithin was opposed to their project and abandoned it. Thus he became the rainy saint of Britain, and if rain falls on his day, it is said that it will fall for forty days thereafter. (Compare Ground-Hog Day.)

Thecla. 1st century. Protomartyress converted by Paul, she became his devoted follower. Her rejected lover complained to authorities, and Paul was driven from Iconium. She followed him and survived many tortures, finally retreating into the mountains where she became famous as a healer. Jealous doctors plotted to have her kidnaped. As she fled a rock opened up to receive her, leaving only a piece of her veil in the hands of her pursuers. Generally portrayed in a loose mantle of dark brown or gray, holding a palm and surrounded by wild beasts. Serpents are twisted around her arms. Her day is September 23.

Theophilus. 6th century, in Cilicia. Slander drove him to sell his soul to the Devil on condition that his character be cleared. The thin-skinned saint repented of his bargain and fasted for forty days and nights, after which time Virgin Mary visited him and advised him to confess, which he did. He received absolution, and died three days later of brain fever.

Theresa. A 16th century Spanish nun, renowned for her trances and visions.

Thomas. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus. He refused to believe in the resurrection of Christ until convinced by sight and touch. Thus, a skeptic is called "a doubting Thomas." In one legend, when he refused to go to India to preach the gospel, Christ appeared and sold him as a slave to an Indian prince visiting Jerusalem. He baptized the prince and others, and finally was martyred at Meliapore. In another account Gondoforus, king of the Indies, gave him a sum of money with which to build a temple. He spent the money on the poor, "to erect a palace in heaven." For this reason he is patron of architects and masons, and his symbol is a builders' square. Other attributes are a book pierced by a spear and a scroll. He usually is portrayed as young and beardless. In English rural districts, the custom of soliciting money for drinking on December 21, his feast day, is called Thomasing. An onion under the pillow on Saint Thomas' Eve is said to bring dreams of one's future spouse, because he had received the girdle of Virgin Mary at her death. He is associated with the zodiacal house Scorpio. Also called Didymus.

Thomas à Becket. Murdered 1170. Slain by Henry II because he opposed lay interference in church policies. Patron of the blind. Portrayed with blood flowing from his head. His day is December 29.

Thomas Aquinas. Died 1274. Patron of diviners, parsons, and schools. Of noble birth, as a boy his manners were so dull that his companions called him "Dumb Ox." In time he became famous as a philosopher, and he is called the Angelic Doctor, Aristotle of Christianity, Prince of Scholastics

or "the most saintly of the learned and most learned of the saints." His emblems are a book or books, chalice, ox, pen, star, or sun. His day is March 7.

Uncumber. See under Saint Wylgeforte.

Uriel. Archangel. Regent of the sun. Portrayed in yellow, holding a sword in his right hand. Flames in his left hand or at his feet. Other attributes are a book and a manuscript roll. See Archangel.

Ursula. Patron of maidens and school mistresses. Legendary 5th century Cornish princess who left for France with 11,000 virgins. Their eleven galleys were storm-driven to Cologne, where the virgins were massacred by Huns. The legend probably is the debris of a fairytale connected with the Great Bear and the myriad stars of her train. In another legend, Ursula was the wife of the English Prince Conon, with whom she was making a pilgrimage to Rome, when they were slain by Huns. Generally shown as a crowned princess with an arrow through her body. She holds a pilgrim's staff, surmounted by a white banner with a red cross. Sometimes shown with many attendants. Her day is October 21.

Valentine. Martyred February 14, 269. A Roman imprisoned for assisting persecuted Christians. He became a convert and, after restoring the sight of his jailer's daughter, he was clubbed to death. He is revered as patron of epileptics and lovers. His feast is celebrated on the day of his martyrdom. According to an ancient belief, birds choose their mates for the year on February 14. Saint Valentine's Day has long been celebrated in England. Formerly the person drawn from lots, as another person's valentine, received a gift, usually a pair of gloves. In modern times sentimental or humorous cards are exchanged. The custom is said to have been borrowed from a rite connected with the worship of Juno on the same day. Saint Valentine is portrayed as a young priest bearing a sword. Other attributes are bow and arrow, Cupid, heart, heart pierced by arrow, knots of red and blue ribbons, roses, spring flowers.

Venere. Venus, Roman goddess of love, Christianized.

Veronica. Patron of laundresses, linen drapers, portrait painters and photographers; protector of statuaries. According to legend, a young woman handed Jesus a handkerchief with which to wipe His brow on His way to Calvary. His face was miraculously impressed on the handkerchief, which was called veronica (true likeness), and the young woman became Saint Veronica. She usually is portrayed between Saints Peter and Paul displaying her handkerchief. Her day is February 4.

Vincent. Martyred 304. Patron of vintners; provider of riches. His body, thrown to wild animals, was protected by ravens. Then it was ordered drowned; although a millstone was tied to it, the body washed ashore, and the waves hollowed a tomb for him in the sands. Years later he was buried in Valencia. He is shown as a youth in the habit of a deacon, being roasted over a fire on a frame of iron bars, the instrument of his martyrdom. Others of his symbols are a chain, millstone, palm, ravens, roses, whip, wild beasts. His day is January 22.

Vitus. Child martyr, 303. Patron of actors, dancers and those who find it difficult to rise in the morning. In 16th century

Germany, a belief prevailed that anyone who danced before the Saint's statue on his feast day remained healthy throughout the year. This led to a confusion with chorea; which became known as Saint Vitus' dance, and against which the saint is invoked. In art portrayed as a boy bearing the palm of martyrdom, and accompanied by a dog, cock, lion or wolf. His day is June 15.

Wylgeforte. According to tradition, one of the seven beautiful daughters of a queen of Portugal. Desiring to remain a virgin, she prayed for a beard. The prayer was answered, and she was no longer cumbered with suitors; but one, the prince of Sicily was so enraged that he had her crucified. If provided with oats, she will provide a horse to take a bad husband to the devil. Sometimes called Saint Uncumber, because she uncumbers women of bad husbands.

Zadkiel. Archangel who stayed the hand of Abraham as he was about to sacrifice Isaac. Shown in angelic robes holding a sacrificial knife. In Greek Church, angel of the Supreme Will. Provided with five aspects, probably related to the four directions and the center. As guardian angel stands on a golden wheel, clothed in crimson feathers with four purple wings; as angel of intercession, kneels, hands clasped, head upturned; as angel of justice, holds a sword upright; as angel of mercy holds a branch with three white flowers; as angel of prayer kneels, hands clasped, head bent.

Zenobius. A 4th century noble of Florence, converted to Christianity by his tutor. According to tradition, he restored life to the dead. Portrayed with a dead child or young man on his arms; his symbol the flowering elm.

Patron Saints:

Protector of	Protector from	Saint
actors		Vitus
	ague	Pernel, Petronella
anchorites		Mary of Egypt
archers		Sebastian
architects		Barbara, Thomas the Apostle
armorers		Barbara, George
art and artists		Agatha, Luke
artillerymen		Barbara, George
	bad dreams	Christopher
bakers		Honorius, Winifred
barbers		Louis of Toulouse
barren women		Margaret
beggars		Giles
Bishops		Timothy, Titus
blacksmiths		Peter
	blear eyes	Clare, Otilic
blind person		Lucy, Thomas à Becket
boatmen		Julian Hospitator
	boils and blains	Cosme, Roque
book dealers		John Port Latin
boys		Nicholas

Protector of	Protector from	Saint
brewers		Adrian, Arnold, Florian
brides		Nicholas
brush makers		Anthony
builders		Thomas the Apostle
	burglaries	Dismas
cabinet makers		Anne
candle, lamp makers		Lucian, Lucy
cannoneers		Barbara
captives		Barbara, Leonard
carpenters		Joseph
carpet weavers		Paul the Apostle
	cattle and childhood diseases	Blaise
champions		Drasius
chastity		Susan
children		Felicitas, Germayne, Nicholas
choirmasters		Gregory the Great
	chorea	Vitus
cloth weavers		John
cobblers		Crispin
	colic	Erasmus
cooks		Martha
coppersmiths		Maurice
cripples		Giles
cutlers		John
dancers		Vitus
	death pains	Barbara
	defilement	Susan
discovery of lost things		Elian, Ethelbert
	diseases	Rogue, Sebastian
divines		Thomas Aquinas
doctors		Cosme
	doubts	Catherine
drapers		Ursula
drunkards		Martin, Urban
dyers		Maurice
	dying	Barbara relieves
embroiders		Clara
	epilepsy	Cornelius, Valentine
farriers		Eligius, John the Baptist
ferrymen		Christopher
	fever	Petronel
	fire	Agatha, Florian
	earthquake, fire, flood	Christopher
firework makers		Barbara
fishermen		Peter
fishmongers		Magnus
fools		Mathurin
freeman		John

Protector of	Protector from	Saint
fruiterers		Leonard
fullers		Sever
gardeners		Fiacre, Phocas
glaziers		James of Ulm, Mark the Evangelist
glove makers		Maglorious of Dol
gold and silversmiths		Dunstan, Eligius of Noyon, Eloy
	gout	Genow, Wolfgang
	gripes	Erasmus
hairdressers		Louis, king of France
hatters		Clement, James, William
hogs and swineherds		Anthony
horses		Ley, Stephen
housewives		Martha, Osyth
hunters		Eustace, Hubert
idiots		Gildas
	infamy	Susan
infants		Felicitas, Nicholas
	infection	Roque
innkeepers		Theodotus
horsemen and knights		George
laborers		Isidore
laundresses and linen drapers		Veronica
lawyers		Ives (Yves)
learned men		Catherine of Alexandria
leoprosy		Lazarus
locksmiths		Peter
	madness	Dymphna, Fillan
maidens		Catherine, Virgin Mary
mariners		Christopher, Nicholas
masons		Peter
mercers		Florian
merchants		Nicholas
	mice and rats	Gertrude, Huldrick
millers		Arnold, James the Great
miners		Barbara
mothers		Margaret, Virgin Mary
mountain climbers		Bernard of Menthon
musicians		Cecilia
nail makers		Chlodulf of Metz
net makers		James the Great, John
	night alarms	Christopher
nurses		Agatha, Crescentia
painters		Luke
	palsy	Cornelius
parish clerks		Nicholas
parsons		Thomas Aquinas
penitents		Mary Magdalene, Mary of Egypt

Protector of	Protector from	Saint
physicians and surgeons		Cosme, Damian, Luke
pilgrims		James of Compostella, Julian, Raphael
pin makers		Sebastian
	plague	Roque
poor people		Giles
pork butchers		Anthony
portrait painters and photographers		Veronica
potters		Gore (Goar)
preachers		Paul the Apostle
printers		John the Divine
prisoners		Leonard, Sebastian
	quinsy	Blaise
	rats	Gertrude
riches		Anne, Vincent
sages		Catherine of Alexandria, Cosme, Damian
sailors		Christopher, Erasmus, Nicholas
scholars		Catherine of Alexandria
school children		Gregory, Nicholas
school masters		Cassian of Imola
school mistresses		Ursula
seedmen		Marcellus
shepherds and flocks		Windeline
shoemakers		Crispin
silversmiths		Dunstan, Eligius of Noyon, Eloy
	smallpox	Martin of Tours
soldiers		Adrian, Maurice
soothsayers		Agabus
	sore throats	Blaise
spectacle makers		Fridolin
spinners		Margaret
sportsmen		Hubert
statuaries		Veronica
stonemasons		Peter
	storms and tempests	Barbara
students		Bede, Catherine of Alexandria, Jerome
	sudden death	Martin
surgeons		Cosme, Damian, Luke
sweethearts		Valentine
swineherd and swine		Anthony
tailors		Bartholomew, Casimer, Goodman, Lucy
tanners		Clement
tapestry weavers		Francis of Assisi
tax collectors		Matthew
tent makers		Aquila, Paul the Apostle

Protector of	Protector from	Saint
	thieves	Dismas, Elian, Ethelbert, Vincent, Vinden
tinners		Pieran
	toothache	Apollonia, Blaise
travelers		Julian Hospitator, Raphael
upholsterers		Paul the Apostle
vermin destroyers		Gertrude, Huldrick
vineyards and vintners		Urban, Vincent of Saragossa
virgins		Nicholas, Virgin Mary, Winifred
weavers		Blaise, Stephen
wheelwrights		Boniface
wig makers		Louis, king of France
wise men		Catherine of Alexandria, Cosme, Damian
wool combers and staplers		Blaise

SAINT AUSTIN CHAPEL Brythonic otherworld realm of fertility, which Guinevere urged Arthur (sun) to visit, when the king fell into slothful ways. The journey was perilous and Arthur took Chaus (moon's rays) with him. While Arthur slept Chaus went on alone and from the chapel stole a golden candlestick (verdure), which gave to Arthur, who thus recovered his power and valor. Knights (of darkness) calling Chaus a traitor stabbed him in the thigh and he died of the wounds. Chaus resembles Adonis, the legend resembles that of the Fisher King.

SAINT ELMO'S FIRE The corposant (holy body), a bright light or fire sometimes seen in severe storms at sea on projecting parts of a ship, as at the mast head. Elmo, from the Greek meaning amiable, is probably a corruption of Erasmus, patron saint of sailors, or of Helen, by whose name the fire also is known. One flame portends the worst of the storm is yet to come. When two or more flames appear they are given the names of Helen's twin brothers, Castor and Pollux, and indicate the worst has passed.

SAINT JOHN'S DAY Midsummer Day, relic of solstitial worship. Fire festival.

Saint John's Eve. Fasting watchers on this eve supposedly see the apparitions of those doomed to die during the coming year knock on the church door.

Saint John's wort (Hypericum). June 29 birthday flower symbolizing animosity, simplicity, superstition. In the language of flowers: You are a prophet.

SAINT MARTIN'S DAY See Martinmas, also Martin under Saint.

SAINT PATRICK'S PURGATORY See Patrick under Saint.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY February 14, on which day sweethearts are chosen, and anonymous amatory or satiricial messages are sent to persons of the opposite sex.

SAIS Burial place of ancient Egyptian kings. Seat of the worship of the goddess Neith.

SAIVO MEN Among the Lapps the souls of the dead who dwelled in holy mountains. That they might not call the souls of kin before their time they were propitiated by sacrifice. Also Saivo maidens.

SAKADONOMAKI Japanese kami of sake. Equates with Dionysus. Also called Toyouganome-no-mikoto.

SAKAKI Shinto sacred tree on Mount Kagu in heaven. Hung with sacred jewels, octagonal mirror, and peace offerings to Amaterasu, the sun goddess. Worshiped as an image of kami (deities). Equates with the Christmas tree.

SA-KALAMA Epithet of the Babylonian god Ea as ruler of the land. An agricultural deity.

SAKASA-BASHIRA (SAKA-BA-SHIRA) In Japan an upside-down post; post not set according to the original position of the wood in the tree from which hewn. Unlucky post, which moans and groans in the night.

SAKHAVATI In Buddhism, Amitabha's Heaven in the West.

SAKHRAT Moslem sacred stone on which Mount Qaf rests. The mountain is the home of fairies and giants, and anyone who possesses a single grain of the stone has the power of working miracles. It is the color of an emerald reflecting the blue tint of the sky.

SAKIA Ancient Arab god worshiped as rain bringer.

SAKRA (SAKKA) A name of Indra.

SAKRAH (SAKHRA) Sacred rock at Jerusalem on which the Temple was built. Sacrificial stone on which Abraham was about to immolate Isaac. A navel or earth center, under which is the great abyss. According to Moslems it hovers unsupported over the abyss, or well of souls, called Bir-el-arwah. The rock came from Paradise, is the gate of Hell, and from it Mahomet sprang to Heaven on el-Burak.

SAKTI Consort of a Buddhist or Hindu deity; female energy of a god. Commonly portrayed in embrace, with the lingam fully inserted into the yoni, thus the male and female principles which control the universe and are at a point of harmony, although frequently in opposition. The name, meaning force, is identified with wisdom, and is reflected in the proverb, 'knowledge is power.'

Sakta. Worshiper of a sakti.

SAKUNTALA In Hindu legend an apsaras who married King Dushyanta, a mortal. From them sprang the Bharatas, a glorious human race.

SAKURU Pawnee Indian sun lord. Appointed by Tirawa to a station in the east to give light and warmth. By union with Pah, the moon, a son, Closed Man, was born. He mated with the daughter of the morning and evening stars, and became the progenitor of the human race.

SAKUT (SAKKIT, SAKKUT) Epithet of Ninurta as god of sunrise.

SAKYA (SHAKYA) Family name of the Buddha Gautama

Siddartha, who is called Sakyamuni (monk of the Sakyas) or Sakyashina (lion of the Sakyas).

Sakyamuni (Shakyamuni). A prince who renounced wealth and possessions to lead a life of poverty. The third Buddha, the fourth or mortal Manusibuddha, lord of the present world cycle. His asana is dhyana on red lotus; his color is gold; his emblem is a patra; his mount is a lion throne; his mudras are bhumisparsa and dhyana, dharmacakra, or vitarka and varada. Son of Maya, he came to earth in the form of a white elephant. In Tibet called Sakya-t'ub-pa-damg-Nas-brtan or Sha-kya-tup-pa.

SAL Buddhist sacred tree. Maya held a branch of it while Buddha was being born.

SALAD DAYS Period of freshness, inexperienced youth, when the blood is still cool.

SALADIN A model of chivalry, in allusion to the sultan of Egypt and Syria, who defended Acre against the crusaders.

SALAMANDER Genius fabled to live in fire, which it quenches with the extreme cold of its body. Its form is that of a lizard. By extension any person who can stand great heat, a lover, a juggler who eats fire, a soldier who is brave under fire; a fire-proof safe. In heraldry a four-footed beast represented passant, breathing or surrounded by flames, typifying immunity to the heat of danger. According to occultists, influences man's sanguine temperament. Christian symbol of baptism and enduring and triumphant faith.

SALAMANNU (SALLIMANNU) Assyrian fish god.

SALATHIEL (SHEALTIEL) In the Bible one of the ancestors of Christ. In European literature one of the names given to the Wandering Jew.

SALCAH (SALCHAH) Hebrew name meaning wandering.

SALEM (SOLYMA, URU-SALIM, UR-SALIMU) Literally, peace. An early name of Jerusalem.

SALEMA God of Arabian antiquity. Revered for restoring health.

SALIENT In heraldry, leaping. Hind legs in sinister base and fore paws elevated in dexter chief.

SALII The twelve priests of Mars, whose special duty was to guard the ancilia or sacred shields. While Numa Pompilius was imploring Jupiter to protect the newly formed city of Rome, a bronze shield fell at his feet, and the nymph Egeria predicted that wherever the ancilia was preserved the people would rule the earth. To protect the sacred treasure Numa caused eleven more to be made exactly like it, and gave their care over to the Salii dancers. Twice yearly, in March and October, they bore the ancilia through the city, halting at each altar to perform a war dance. The original college was Salii Palatine, and the March dance was to Mars as a fertilizing spirit. Later the Salii Collini was formed to honor Jupiter and Quirinus. Eventually both merged and the chief aim of the dancers was to placate Mars, the war god. As warrior priests they were a prototype of Grail knights.

SALINA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning the salty.

SALISBURY Masculine name from Old English, meaning the armed stronghold.

SALIVA Life substance. Charm against disease and witchcraft. Used to bind peace treaties and, in many regions, analogous to a blood-covenant. In primitive societies a mother spits into her child's bowl to provide extra nourishment. From the elderly and frail considered injurious.

SALMA Literally, east. Early Semite god of the rising or renewed sun. Probably the first deity to whom the holy city or hill Salem (Jerusalem) was sacred. The willow was his emblem. Absalom, Solmoneus, and Solomon are name variants.

SALMACIS Nymph who controlled a fountain in ancient Caria, which supposedly rendered effeminate all who drank its waters.

SALMAONE Aegean mother goddess, lady of the east. The willow was sacred to her. Her worship is akin to that of Salma.

SALMON (1) Abundance, knowledge, philosophical retirement. Emblem of Nova Scotia. Word related to Salma, sole, Solomon. A belief prevails among Finno-Ugrics and northern American Indians that in its bowels fire is bound. In Irish tradition giver of inspiration, prowess, and wisdom, especially in battle. Emblem of Finn MacCoul. (2) See Rahab 3.

SALMONEUS In Greek mythology king of Elis. Son of Aeolus; husband of Tyro; brother of Sisyphus. His putative sons were Neleus and Pelias, whom he exposed to die, but they returned to destroy Sidero, who had replaced their mother Tyro in the palace. Arrogant, he wished his subjects to honor him as a deity. When he imitated thunder and lightning by rattling his brazen chariot across the sky, Zeus maimed him with a thunderbolt, and he died of the wounds. Probably an early storm god. He may have been a rain-making magician who belonged to a religion superseded by Olympianism, and the priests of Zeus gave him an odious character.

SALOME (1) Feminine name from the Greek and Hebrew, meaning peace. (2) One who typifies pleasure, wantonness. From the daughter of Herodias, in the Biblical story, who asked the head of John the Baptist in return for her dancing. The gift of the head involves a folktale motif exemplifying the irrevocable promise of a king; the severed head hints at a resurrection myth. See Severed Head.

SALOMON (SOLOMON) Legendary king of Brittany, paladin of Charlemagne.

SALT Fruitlessness, good counsel, healing, immortality, incorruptibility, purification, virtue, wisdom, wit. Dream significance: good omen; (if upset) sorrow, squabbles. An article of witchcraft. Thrown into a fire it wards off dangers; thrown toward a person indicates contention. Sprinkled over deity sacrifices. Seasoning, as to season a character or thought. If accidentally spilled bad luck unless counteracted by throwing some over the right shoulder. To add or deceive, thus to place a false deposit in a mine or 'salt an invoice.' Christian symbol of divine wisdom and superiority. A benediction, exorcism of evil spirits. Emblem of So-

phia. Hebrew symbol of fidelity, goodness, hospitality. Among Hebrews and Moslems to partake of salt with another represents a sacred bond; thus, "salt is between us." The Japanese scattered at the house door after a guest's departure to counteract any evil he may have brought in. Roman victims were led to the sacrifice with salt on their heads; to shake it off was an ill omen, and the source of the belief that spilling salt is a misfortune.

Attic salt. Wit.

Not worth his salt. Worthless; lacking the means to savor his food.

Old Salt. Sailor.

Put salt on his tail. Attempt to catch an animal or person by foolish methods.

Row up Salt River. Go against the stream, suffer political defeat. From a tortuous stream in Kentucky, on which travelers formerly were lost.

Salt away. Hoard. From the practice of salting meat for later consumption.

Saltcellar. Emblem of deities of wisdom.

Salt of the earth. The elect, mighty, or wealthy. Originally one of admirable qualities, as salt preserves from corruption.

Salt water. Thirst; to cause to drink once was a form of hazing in England. Christian symbol of the trial which the soul must surmount before it receives blessing and peace.

Sit above salt. A place of distinction. Formerly the saltcellar stood in the center of the table; honored guests sat above it, that is between it and the host.

True to one's salt. Faithful to one's employers; salt meaning interests or salary.

SALTU Babylonian goddess created by Ea to oppose Ishtar. Goddess of discord and hostility. Foe of mortals. Also a title of Ishtar as war goddess.

SALUS (1) Ancient Roman goddess of health, prosperity and well being. Probably originally an agricultural deity, an outgrowth of Valetudo of Italian antiquity. Later identified with the Greek Hygeia. As Salus publica she represented the welfare of the Roman people; afterwards the patron goddess of the emperors. (2) A Hebrew word meaning safety; applied as a title of the Ark, also of the moon.

SALUTE Honor, respect, welcome.

Chautauqua salute. A concerted waving of handkerchiefs, as in applause.

Fire a salute. Discharge guns in honor of a person of distinction, indicating a peaceable visit is understood and there is no reason to keep guns charged.

SALVE REGINA Literally, hail, queen. Hymn sung to Virgin Mary; antiphon recited after sunset.

SALVIA Flower symbolizing safety.

Blue salvia. Wisdom.

Red salvia. Untiring energy.

SAM (SAMA) One of the three great heroes of the Persian Shahnamah. Dragon killer and fertility hero. His son (sun) was born to him in his old age, but the white hair of the child disgusted him, and he commanded the infant be left to the elements on Mount Berezaiti. The child was found by the bird Simurgh, who raised him. Sam regretted his action, learned in a dream where his son was, fetched him, and called him Zal. Zal became the father of Rustam. A myth typifying the cycle of the

year. See Keresaspa.

SAMADHI Buddhist meditation.

SAMAEL In Rabbinical legend a storm demon. In the guise of a serpent tempter of Eve. In the Cabala represents God's severity and corresponds to Geburah. As a death angel associated with Adrammelek. An uncircumcised mate of Lilith. Source of the word samiel or simoon.

SAMANTABDAHRA Literally, all goodness. Primordial Buddha; Adibuddha as worshiped by the Tibetan Mying-ma-pa (Red Cap Sect). A Dhyanibodhisattva. In usual form his asana is dhyana, his color is blue, his emblem is an elephant, his mudra is vajrahumkara, he wears no ornaments. Shown nude either yab-yum or without his sakti.

SAMARA Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning guardian.

SAMARIA From the Hebrew, meaning watch-mountain. Name of the capital of the Israelites and the hill on which the city was built.

SAMAS Babylonian sun god. Also known as Utuki.

SAMA-VEDA Third of the four holy Hindu books. Denotes song, bestows prosperity.

SAMBARA Hindu drought demon.

SAMBHOGAKAYA Buddhist heavenly level of manifestation. Body of supreme happiness. Home of a Dhyanibodhisattva. Compare Dharmakaya, Nirmanakaya.

SAMBO From the Spanish, meaning bow-legged. A pet name given to the male offspring of a Negro and Mulatto.

SAMBO-KOJIN Japanese kitchen god. He had three faces.

SAME-BITO Japanese denizen of the sea. Shark-man.

SAMEKH (SAMECH) Fifteenth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; equivalent of English S. Its meaning is prop or tent-peg; its numerical value is 60. According to mystics its correspondences are: planetary, Mars; symbolic, fate; tarot deck, Devil; zodiacal, Aquarius or Sagittarius. Its color is blue; its direction on the cube of space is west above, realm of winds, with a vibration of wrath that is blind; its intelligence is tentative, one of probation. In white magic corresponds to the eighth heaven, which is that of the star Mercury governed by Michael.

SAMHAIN (SAMAIN, SAMAN, SAMHAN) Literally, summer's end. Celtic winter solstice festival celebrated about November 1. The entrance to burial caves were left open to allow the spirits to come out for an airing. On oidhche Shamhna omen for the future were extracted from the fairies. The Fomors first oppressed the people of Nemed with their terrible tax on this day, and on it the Mag-Tured battles were fought, thus the day on which winter giants expelled the fertility gods. On the Isle of Man called Sauin, in Wales called Nos Galan-gaeof (Night of the winter calends). Corresponds to Halloween. Compare Beltane.

Samhanach. Goblins which come out on Samhain in Scotland.

SAMIAN LETTER The Greek Y, used by Pythagoras to sym-

bolize the different roads of vice and virtue. The stem represents virtue; once a digression is made the divergence grows wider and wider.

SAMPO In Finnish legend a good-luck talisman forged from magic metals by Ilmarinen. A mill that ground out gold, grain, or salt as demanded. Compare World Mill.

SAMPSA Finno-Ugric vegetation god. He arrived on a corn ship, asleep, with his mother as wife. Name signifies bulrush and may indicate a spring fodder-grass. Also called Pelleroo.

SAMSARA (SHAMSARA) Buddhist transmigratory existence. See Bhavacakramudra.

SAMSON (SAMPSON) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning strong, sunlike. (2) In the Old Testament son of Manoah, his birth was miraculously foretold. He became a judge celebrated for abnormal physical strength, fearlessness, and wonderful exploits. His wife Delilah betrayed him by revealing he was invulnerable unless shorn of his hair, the source of his power. When captured by the Philistines, he was blinded and harnessed to the Gaza corn-mill (revolving heavens), whereupon his hair (rays) grew back, and he pulled down the temple pillars so that the roof (sky) collapsed on everyone. Although his name identifies him as a solar hero, his exploits have lunar characteristics. He started for Gaza (otherworld) at midnight, and did not sleep until morning. In one adventure he killed a lion (sun's unrelenting heat) with his bare hands. He had thirty companions, and thirty, a lunar number, was identified with him in other ways. He typifies man's reliance on his physical being, a victim of hasty passions, the cowardice of friends, and the malice of enemies. He appears in art carrying the Gaza gates, grinding corn, holding an ass's jawbone, pulling down the temple pillars, sleeping with his head on Delilah's lap, turning fiery foxes into corn. He resembles Heracles of Oeta, Kaua, Llew Llaw, Panemerios.

SAMUEL (SAM, SAMMY) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning heard of God. (2) In the Old Testament a child of prayer. Son of Elkanah and Hannah. He was placed in the Temple, raised by the high-priest Eli, and became the judge of Israel, administering with vigor and impartiality. He yielded to the people's demand for a king, and anointed Saul. After his death he responded to the summons of the Witch of Endor to answer Saul's questions.

Sammy. Nickname for an American soldier.

SAMUR (SHAMIR) From the Hebrew meaning diamond. Fabulous mountain of diamonds known only to the eagle. In Hebrew lore believed to be a worm capable of boring through the hardest substance.

SAMURAI In feudal Japan a hero, man of honor, stoic, warrior, dedicated to vendetta. One who sought no quarter and gave none. Retainer of a noble, holding land or receiving a stipend of rice as payment. His oath was taken on the spear (male principle symbol), and he remained celibate during the period covered by the oath. When released from his vows he was presented with a cup (female principle). Intercourse during

the period covered by the oath was punishable by death.

Samurai woman. A woman who showed joy when informed her husband, son, or lover had fallen in battle. Compare Spartan woman.

SAMVARA (CAKRA-SAMVARA, SHAMVARA) Buddhist tutelary guardian deity of Lamaistic origin. A Yi-dam. Name signifies best happiness. Worshiped for attainment of Siddhi (supernatural powers). Color blue; shown with a four-faced Brahma head, a skull crown on each face, above each crown a cintamani. Emblem, candra. In Tibet called bDe-mchog.

SANBORN Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the sandy brook.

SAN CH-ING (SAN-TSING) Chinese Taoist trinity of the three pure ones, Yu Huang or T'ien Pao, Ling Pao or Tao Chun, Shen Pao or Lao Tzu. All three are considered manifestations of Lao-Tzu or emanations of Buddha, past, present, and future.

SANCHO PANZA In Cervantes' Don Quixote a short pot-bellied, ignorant, but shrewd peasant. Squire of the hero. He is credulous and amusing, a materialist who sees things in their true light. He is full of common sense, and his proverbs have become famous. He rides upon an ass named Dapple. His name is given to any sharp and humorous judge, in allusion to the incident when he is judge of the island Barataria.

SANCUS (SEMO SANCUS) Ancient Italian god of hospitality, marriage, oaths, treaties.

SAND Barrenness, courage, endurance, grit, hope, safety. A great multitude, indefinite number. Dream significance: disappointment, uncertainty.

Build on sand. Build on an insecure foundation, engage in an unstable enterprise; from the parable of the two houses.

Hide one's head in sand. Endeavor to avoid disaster by ridiculous means, as by ignoring its existence, from the supposed behavior of an ostrich when pursued.

One's sands are almost run out. One's death is at hand; in allusion to sand in an hourglass.

Plow the sands. Engage in a futile task.

Rope of sand. Have the appearance of strength, but in reality be useless or worthless.

Sandman. Sleep. In German folklore a bogey who throws sand into the eyes of children who resist sleep.

Sand pillar. A whistling sand pillar of the desert is believed by the Arabs to be caused by or to be the form of an evil jinn in flight.

Write in sand. Engage in a labor that will be wasted.

SANDA (1) Hindu demon. (2) Hittite god of fertility identified with Heracles.

SANDAK The person who holds the Jewish infant on his knees while the baby is being circumcized.

SANDAL Flight, speed, wealth. Also see Shoe. In heraldry signifies a bearing, and symbolizes dispatch, readiness. In India a symbol of royal authority. In ancient Semitic rites the tieing of the sandals of a newly married pair symbolized the marriage contract. To be without sandals indicated mourning, poverty.

Bind on sandals. Preparation for a journey.

Carry sandals. Mark of a slave newly bought; lowest chore. Christian disciples considered it an honor to perform this service for their masters.

Sandaliarius. A name of Apollo at Rome.

Unloose sandals. End of a journey, entrance into a temple, task of a slave.

Winged sandals. Swiftness. Attribute of sun and wind deities.

SANDALPHON In Jewish angelology the angel of fire who brings the prayers of men before God by weaving them into crowns.

SANDALWOOD Perfume, unguent. Sacred wood used in image making.

SANDAN (SANDES) Legendary founder of Tarsus in Asia Minor. He has been identified as an aspect of Heracles and Melkarth. The double ax, lion, and winged disk were his emblems.

SANDDE-BRYD-ANGEL In Arthurian romances a knight at which no one struck in the battle of Camlan because of his beauty. Probably an aspect of sun. Compare Morvran.

SANDHYA Sanscrit for twilight. In India the period that precedes a Yuga. Evening prayer.

SANDRA Feminine name corresponding to masculine Sandro, a diminutive of Alexander.

SANDY Masculine name, Scottish diminutive of Alexander.

SANG-DUI Buddhist tutelary guardian deity or Yidam. Master of secrets. Bodhisattva oraments. Emblems: cakra and cintamani.

SANGHA Union of Buddha (soul) and Dharma (law); thus a Buddhist temple or community of monks. Emblems: trikona and triratna.

SANGKE (SANKE) Literally, light. Finno-Ugric sky god. Also called Ilmarinen and Jumala.

SANGLIER In heraldry a wild boar. See boar for symbolism. The word is from the French and resolves into san-ag-li-er, which yields holy, mighty everlasting fire.

SANGRAAL (SANGREAL) According to Christian tradition the cup or dish used at the Last Supper. In it Joseph of Arimathea caught the blood flowing from the side of Christ, and it became a source of fertility and a test of purity. Compares with Amalthea's horn, Egyptian lotus, Hindu yoni, Table of Ethiopians. See Grail.

SANGRADO, DR. A name applied to an ignorant or old-fashioned medical practitioner, who prescribes the same remedy for all ailments. From the humbug in Le Sage's Gil Blas.

SANGSARA In Japanese Buddhism the total flux of the universe; birth and death. A great secret of priests is that Sangsara equals Nirvana.

SANGUINE In heraldry red or murrey color signifying not hasty in battle, yet a victor. Represented by diagonal lines crossing each other. In an Italian icon portrayed by a jovial youth wearing a garland of various flowers. His hair is fair, his cheeks are red. He plays on a lute. Beside him a mountain goat munches on grapes.

Sheet music is on a stand. The goat, grapes and music infer Bacchus.

SANHEDRIM Literally, sitting together. House of judgment or national tribunal of ancient Hebrews. Figuratively, any assembly or council. In Absalom and Achitophel, Dryden uses it for the English Parliament.

SAN HSIEN SHAN In Chinese mythology the three Isles of the Blest. Abode of hsien (fairies), where the magic fungus and peach tree of immortality are kept by Hsi Wang Mu. Also called Fu-ti (happy land). Equates with Avalon, Hesperides.

SANI In Hindu belief the planet Saturn; god of bad luck. He rides a raven.

SANJAYA In the Hindu epic Bhagavad-Gita the minister and charioteer of the blind king Dhritarashtra. He describes to the king all that happens in the battle of Kurukshetra. Probably an aspect of wind.

SANJNA In Hindu mythology a wife of Surya. Unable to bear his brilliance she left him a chhaya (shade) as a handmaid and went to live in the forest in mare form. There, Surya, in horse shape, found her. From their reunion sprang the two Asvins. Her father Visvakarma then cut away an eighth of Surya's brilliance so that she would be able to live with her husband. Dawn, wife of the sun. Identical with Saranyu.

SANKARA The Hindu deity Siva in his aspect as healer.

SANKHA Conch shell trumpet used with cymbals in Buddhist services. Emblem of Ekajata, Jambhala, Vajratara.

SANKHAPADYA Thigh bone trumpet used in Buddhist services.

SAN KUAN In Chinese mythology the three agents: T'ien-kuan, heaven; Ti-Kuan, earth; Shui-Kuan, water.

SANMUDRAS Aprons, bracelets, necklaces, or ornaments made of human bones and carved with demons and symbols. Used by Black Hat Buddhist priests in necromantic rites. Emblems of Ekajata, Yamari.

SANS-CULOTTE Literally, without knee breeches. A term of scorn applied by the aristocrats to the French revolutionists of 1789, the working classes who wore trousers. Afterwards applied to a revolutionary mob; hence an anarchist.

SANSFOY, SANSJOY, SANSLOY In Spenser's Faerie Queene the three sons of the Saracen Aveugle, who cared for neither God nor man. The first, faithless, personifies infidelity and is slain by the Red Cross Knight; the second, joyless, personifies spiritual misery, but is saved from the Red Cross Knight by Duessa, who carries him in the car of Night to the infernal regions to be cured of his wounds; the third, lawless, carries Una into a wilderness, where he holds her captive, a reference to the reign of Queen Mary, when the Reformation was held captive. Aveugle personifies spiritual blindness.

SANTA Sabine goddess, probably of fertility and health.

SANTA CLAUS (SANTA KLAUS) Patron saint of children, bearer

of gifts at Christmas. His name is a corruption of the Dutch form of Saint Nicholas. In modern folklore he is a big, fat, jolly old man, who lives at the North Pole and drives a sleigh drawn by reindeer through the skies. He descends chimneys to fill with gifts stockings hung at fireplaces. For naughty children he leaves a birch rod. See Nicholas of Myra under Saint.

SANTAKRODHAMANDALA Magic circle of peaceful and wrathful deities of the bardo, Buddhist after-death plane or transitional state between death and either enlightenment and release or rebirth into one of the six lokas (worlds). In Tibet called Shi-ba-kro-bo-dkyil-khor or Shi-wa-to-woi-chyil-khor.

SANTARAKSITA Deified monk. First abbott of the Buddhist monastery Sam-yas, teacher of the tantric doctrine. Shown with monk's garments, sometimes with a flat cap, sometimes bareheaded. His hands are folded on his lap.

SANTIAGO Patron saint of Spain. See James the Great under Saint.

SAN TO The Chinese characters for these words are symbols meaning, 'sons, money, and long life.' Painted on strips of paper and hung on a door as a charm to attract all three.

SANZU-NO-KAWA Japanese river of last judgment. River of three routes, one to hell, one to beast life, one to the realm of hungry ghosts. At the river bank the soul decides which road to follow. Judges are located at various places, the last judge being Yama. See Shozu-ga-no-Baba.

SAO KANG Fertility spirit who has his abode in Lake Nawng Tung in the city of Kengtung, Burma. Worshiped at a festival in July when four virgins are married to him.

SAOSHYANT (SAOSHYAT) A future son of Zoroaster. A Messiah. There are to be three; each will inaugurate a new order and a special period of human progress. Their names will be Ukhshyat-ereta (Hushetar), Ukhshyat-nemah (Hushetar-mah), and Astvat-ereta, the Saoshyant par excellence. They will come when evil is prevalent and will put an end to wickedness.

SAO-TS'ING-NIANG Literally, broom lady. Chinese goddess who sweeps away the clouds after a rainstorm and gathers them when drought threatens.

SAP Celestial milk; milk of the cow or mother goddess.

SAPLING Iroquois god who transforms himself into a youth each time he grows old. Deity of immortality. Also called Yoskeha.

SAPPHIRA In Christian legend a female liar. Wife of Ananias.

SAPPHIRE September birthstone, (anciently stone of April). Symbol of calmness, constancy, contemplation, heaven, hope, innocence, purity, truth, virtue. Dream significance: escape from danger. In heraldry signifies piety, sincerity. Amulet bringing comfort, courage, and strength. Pacifies anger, protects from eye and pestilential diseases, and sorcery. Reveals the unknown. It fosters constancy in love and supposedly loses its deep tones if the wearer is unfaithful. If pale it causes impotence. Associated with the color blue and the

flower morning glory, and shares their symbolism. It governs the zodiacal sign Libra or Virgo. Those born under its influence will be gentle, indecisive, slightly melancholic, with an aptitude for navigation and science. In Christian tradition a cardinal's stone as a preserver of chastity and secrecy. Emblem of Virgin Mary. Hebrew symbol of wisdom. Allegedly Solomon's seal and the two tablets of Mosaic law were made of sapphire. In the Orient used to create a meditative mood. Believed to procure favors from princes. In Persian belief the earth rests on a sapphire, the reflection of which colors the sky.

Star sapphire. Bringer of good luck to wearer.

SAR Word root meaning to creep.

SARA Arrow used with capa (bow) in Buddhist services against demons. Emblem of Cunda, Kurukulla (red form), Mahamayuri (green), Mahasahasrapramardani, Parnasabari, Vajratara, and forms of Avalokitesvara.

SARADDEVI Autumn, one of the Buddhist goddesses of the four seasons. Portrayed with animal head. Color, yellow; emblems: kapala, karttrka, mayurapiccha; vahana, deer. In Tibet called Ston-gyi-rgyal-mo.

SARAH (SADIE, SALLY, SARA) Literally, princess. In the Old Testament, Abraham's half-sister or niece, who became his wife. At her marriage God changed her name from Sarai (Jah is prince or my princess). See name. She was a woman of uncommon beauty. Long barren, she gave Abraham her maid Hagar as a secondary wife. When, in her old age, Sarah gave birth to Isaac, the child of promise, she became jealous of Hagar and cast Hagar and her son Ishmael from the camp. In Christian tradition Sarah symbolizes the church without bondage, Hagar the church in bondage to ceremonial law.

SARAHA One of the better known Mahasiddhas (eighty-four great Buddhist sorcerers). In usual form seated with a beard and long hair in a high chignon. He holds an arrow in two hands.

SARAJAS Swedish world of the dead. Source of Sarantola, meaning sea and denoting the northern Arctic Ocean. A name of Pimentola.

SARAKKA (SADSTA-AKKA) Lapp goddess of birth. Daughter of Madderakka. She aided reindeer as well as humans. Name derived from saret, to cleave.

SARAMA Hindu dawn goddess. Messenger of Indra and keeper of his cows (clouds), which she rescues from the Panis, night robbers. Mother of Saramaya. In later legends she is called a dog, possibly a greyhound. She aids those who are lost in forests, grottoes, or dark places. Name from the root sar, to creep, resolves into se (fire) + rama (sun). A transliteration into Greek gives Helen. Sarama-Panis equate with Hercules-Cacus.

SARA-MAMA Peruvian maize mother. Symbolized by large or strangely shaped maize ears. These ears, in which her spirit was believed to be incarnate were kept until the next harvest, when sacrifices were made to them.

SARAMAYA (SARAMEYA, SARAMEYAS) In Hindu mythology

son of Sarama. Air in motion. Resembles Hermes.

SARANYU Hindu goddess of morning light. Daughter of Tvastr. By Vivasvat mother of the Asvins and the primeval twins Yama and Yami. She assumes mare form and disappears. Her husband in horse shape pursues and is reunited to her. A light myth identifying her with Sanjna. Transliterated into Greek her name became Erinys.

SARAPH Hebrew term for snake; resolves into essence of light or vital fire. Akin to cervous (stag) and seraph (cherub).

SARASVANT Hindu water genius; male counterpart of Sarasvati.

SARASVATI (1) Hindu river goddess revered as a great fertilizing and purifying mother. Deity of eloquence and wisdom. In later myths daughter of Sagara, sakti of Brahma. Portrayed as a great beauty with a crescent on her brow seated on a lotus. Sometimes given swan form. Also called Vac. Identical with Harahvaiti and Helmund. (2) In Buddhism a female Bodhisattva; the melodious voice, goddess of music and poetry. Shown as a beautiful woman playing on a flute. Color, white; emblems: mayura, vina; mudra, varada. In Tibet called dByans-c'an-ma or Yang-chem-ma, and source of the Japanese Benten.

SARDANAPALUS Greek name of Asurbanipal, last Assyrian king. Flourished in the 7th century B.C. Name applied to any extravagant self-willed tyrant. Byron depicts him as effeminate and voluptuous.

SARDINIA (SARDONIA) August 6 birthday flower symbolizing invitation. It supposedly caused those who ate it to die of laughter or develop a contemptuous or sardonic smile.

SARDIUS Symbol of martyrdom. One of the twelve gems in the Hebrew high-priest's breastplate; sometimes identified as the ruby.

SARDONYX August birthstone symbolizing conjugal felicity, power, vivacity; under some circumstances suffering. Dream significance: love of friends. Amulet which leads to a high position, gives courage to orators and bashful lovers, protects warriors, preserves the wounded, and aids women in childbirth. Associated with the poppy and shares its symbolism. It governs the zodiacal sign Leo or Virgo. Those born under its influence will be cool, honest, merciful, and tend toward the liberal arts.

SARDRAKAPALA Garland of severed heads; Buddhist tantric symbol. In Tibet called gyi-p'ren-wa or t'od-rlon. Compare Mala.

SARGON I OF AKKAD Mesopotamian monarch who ruled about 2500 B.C. First great conqueror, Of miraculous birth, his mother was a virgin priestess of the sun god. In a wicker basket he was set adrift on the Euphrates, where he was found by Akki, a water-drawer, who taught him gardening. Beloved by Ishtar, he became king. Probably an historic king into whose biography sun deity attributes were woven. His life resembles that of Moses. See Exposed child, Prostituion.

Sargon II. King who brought Assyria to a pinnacle of savage grandeur in the 8th century B.C. Pillars were made of headless human corpses, tongues were cut from the mouths of captured kings.

Under his command Assyria became the most powerful nation in the ancient world. Transporter of the ten lost tribes of Israel. With his son Sennacherib destroyed Babylon.

SARIPUTRA In Buddhism one of the two best beloved of the five disciples of Sakyamuni; the other being Maudgalyana. They are called the Model Pair, which see.

SARITOR Roman divinity of weeding.

SARMATIA Frozen shores to which Ovid was banished; ancient name of Poland.

SARPANITUM Babylonian goddess of childbirth and fertility.

SARPEDON Literally, the creeper. (1) Son of Zeus and Europa. Ancestor of the Lycians. He had a serpent form, and Zeus granted him a life of three generations. An agricultural king, his life corresponded to the fertile seasons. (2) Grandson of Bellerophon, son of Zeus and Laodamia or of Evander and Deidamia. A valiant Lycian prince, ally of the Trojans, he was slain by Patroclus. Zeus sent Apollo to cleanse and anoint his body, which Death and Sleep carried to Lycia (bright land). Personification of the creeping light of heaven.

SARSAOK Iranian ox on whose back primeval men passed from region to region across the Vourukasha, the primal sea. Incarnation of a cloud. Also called Hadhayosh.

SARSEN STONES Erosion-resisting blocks on the chalk downs of England. In popular tradition the remnants of old pagan monuments. Once believed to have magic properties and called druid stones. Sarsen is a corruption of Saracen.

SARUBE Legendary descendants of Sarudahiko and Ama-Uzume, who became the first performers of the Japanese ceremonial dances.

SARUDAHIKO In Japanese mythology celestial guide of Ninigi to earth.

SARVABUDDHADAKINI Buddhist air goddess capable of conferring superhuman powers on those who invoke her. One of the Dakinis. In usual form her asana is stepping to the right; color, red; emblem: kapala, karttrka, khatvanga. In Tibet called Naro-kha-choma or Naro-mk-a-spyod-ma.

SARVAKAMADUGHA Hindu supporter of the north corner of heaven. Daughter of Surabhi. Wish-cow of Indra. She is fat and the potency of her milk is such that any mortal youth who drinks it will be strong for a thousand years.

SARVANIVARANAVISKAMBHIN Buddhist eifacer of stains; a Dhyanibodhisattva. In Tibet called Dip-pa-nam-sel or sGrib-pa-rnam-sel.

SASH Badge of distinction. In Freemasonry emblem of a master. In Buddhism a Bodhisattva garment. See belt.

SASHI-MI-RIG-GILHA (SAGSHI-MI-RIG-GILHA) Tibetan Buddhist earth gods.

SASSAFRAS (SAXIFRAGE) Affection.

SASTHI Literally, sixth. Hindu goddess who presides over the

critical sixth day after a child's birth. Worshiped also by those who wish to avoid smallpox. Her vehicle is a cat.

SATAN (SATHAN, SATHANAS) Literally, adversary, enemy. In the Old Testament accuser and caluminator of man, whom he seduces to sin. Author of evil, cause of misery and death, lord of the material word, prince of liars, spirit of fornication. Twin brother of the archangel Michael, who hurled him from Heaven for the sin of pride. A devil. By extension any cruel, depraved, or vicious person. Also known as Lucifer, chief of sinners. In the cabala identified with Moloch. In Milton's Paradise Lost he becomes monarch of Hell. His generals are Beelzebub, Belial, Chemos, Dagon, Moloch, Rimmon, Thammuz; his standard-bearer is Azazel. He is ambitious, proud, selfish, a beautiful man of gigantic size, commanding and daring. In legend generally drawn with horns, saucer eyes, claws, and a tail. The colors red and black are associated with him. Symbolized by the dog, dragon, serpent, swine. Elements of his legend parallel those of Hephaestus, Jaik-Khan, Kara-Khan, Set, Susano-wo.

Satanael. Siberian devil formed from a bubble which developed when God, Yryn-Ajy-Tojon, spit. Among a Bulgarian sect the elder of God's two sons, the younger being Christ.

Satanism. Witchcraft.

SATAVES In Zoroastrianism one of the leaders of the four corners of the sky; chieftain of the west.

SATET (SATE, SATI) Literally, pour out or strew. Egyptian goddess of Nile inundation. A wife of Khnemu. Portrayed with cow's horns and crown of upper Egypt. A queen mother, she is addressed as Lady of the Heavens.

SATHARIEL (SHEIRIEL) In the cabala concealer of God, hider of the face of mercy. Lucifuge is its arch-demon.

SATI Hindu mother goddess. Daughter of Daksha; wife of Siva. Because her father and her husband quarreled she entered fire and died, i.e. the dawn perished in the fire of the sun or the spring perished in summer's scorching heat. The practice of burning a widow on her husband's funeral pyre (sati or suttee) commemorates this act. Women who die in this manner are worshiped as saints and revered for their healing powers.

SATIN Luxury, wealth.

Satin-flower. Fascination. Also called honesty.

Satin gypsum. First love.

Satin spar. Mineral sybmolizing eternal love.

SATIRE Among early Britains a magic rhyme recited as a curse or to cast a spell which could bring dishonor, create black face blotches, drive a foe insane, turn his bowels to water, cause his death or other misfortune. See Cairbre.

SATTA-KURO-DZUSAGAI-AI Among the Yakuts suite of the over-god Ajy-Tangara. Angels. The seven assistants. Identical with Kudai.

SATTUKU Daily sacrifices to the Babylonian god Nabu.

SATURDAY Seventh day of the week, governed by the planet Saturn. In India an unlucky day

inasmuch as it is dedicated to Sani, god of misfortune. The Jewish sabbath, a day of rest. By Saxons called Seaterday, i.e. day upon which the Great Workman sat Himself down.

SATURN (SATURNUS) Literally, sower. (1) Ancient Roman deity of harvest. Seedsower and answerer. In later legend devourer of his children (days, months, and years), thus lord of time, spirit of action. Husband of Ops. In the golden age he was co-ruler on earth with Janus. Emblems: hook, scythe, sickle, yellow color. Portrayed bearing a sickle and a wheat sheaf. Name probably derived from Set; source of the word Saturday. Identified with Cronus; more closely resembles Triptolemus. (2) Death planet, sixth in distance from the sun, ruler of Capricorn, lord of Saturday. In astro-mythology typifies duration, the finite within the infinite. Bringer of inertia and mourning. Evil to be born under; its children are cowards, ignorant, perfidious. It represents a melancholic intelligence. Protector of the treacherous. It is pictured by a cross from which hangs a quarter circle or two opposite quarters to form a reverse S. Represented by the color black, the metal lead, and the musical tone A natural. By Babylonians called Ninip. According to Moslems presides over thieves and swindlers.

Saturnalia. Roman festival which began about December 17 and lasted for seven days. A harvest-home or winter solstice celebration marked by carnival, exchange of gifts, feasting, license and misrule, and a cessation of all public works. Masters served slaves; kings were chosen by lot, usually from among criminals or slaves, to preside over the feast, given ass ears, and then slain. Its riotous indulgence is the source of the phrase Saturnalia of crime. It merged into the Christmas festival. See Christmas Play, Nemi Wood, Orgia, Sacred king under King, Surrogate.

Saturn's tree. Philosopher's tree, name given by alchemists to an amalgam of crystallized silver obtained from mercury. Also called Diana's tree.

SATYR One of a race of woodland spirits personifying the free, wild, untrammeled forest life. They were shy and cunning, in the train of Dionysus, and delighted especially in dancing, music, wine, and women. Grotesque, they had goat-like ears, pug-nose, short tail, budding horns. Originally symbolized the wisdom of fertility, combining beastial, human, and inanimate nature; later symbolized abandon and folly. Their chief was Silenus. Probably derived from Anshar. By Romans confused with fauns.

SATYRANE In Spenser's Faerie Queene a blunt and noble knight. Son of Thyamis (passion) by a satyr. He personifies natural chivalry, and is believed to represent John Perrot, in the political world, and Martin Luther, in the religious. He rescues Una (truth, which had been driven from the cities and was hiding in a cave) from the satyrs (bondage). No sooner this is accomplished she falls in with Archimago, revealing how difficult it was for the Reformation to separate truth from error.

SAU (SIAU) Egyptian sense god; personification of taste.

SAUCER Female principle; sacrifice. Altar object.

Saucer eyes. Large, round, staring eyes.

SAUL (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning longed for. (2) First king of Israel. A might warrior, he was anointed by Samuel. He typifies a worldly man who turned spiritual, and in later years became jealous, melancholy, presumptuous, tyrannical, and superstitious, consulting the Witch of Endor. David's harp playing calmed his moods of despair, but he grew jealous of his son-in-law's popularity, and endeavored to put David to death. With his sons, Saul was killed on Mount Gilboa. David succeeded him. (2) In Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel stands for Oliver Cromwell, who persecuted Charles II and drove him from England, in the manner Saul drove David from Jerusalem.

Is Saul also mong the prophets? Skepticism in reference to one who leaves the ranks of one party or cause to align himself with another, in the manner that Saul turned from Jehovah.

Saul of Tarsus. The apostle Paul. See Paul under Saint.

SAUSAGE A sausage feast is part of the Martilmas festivities in Germany. Radically sos (sus), root of sustenance; thus a fertility offering.

SAVANNA (SAVANNAH) Feminine name from the Spanish, meaning sheet or treeless plain.

SAVIOR (SAVIOUR) In most mythologies the son of an immaculate virgin, born at the winter solstice and sacrificed at the summer solstice or harvest for the benefit of mankind. Usually a fertility or sun hero. Buddha and Mohammed were revered as saviors. In Christianity a title applied to God, but chiefly to Christ. By extension a deliverer from death, ruin, or sin.

Save appearances. Keep a bold face under trying circumstances.

Save one's bacon. Escape from an embarrassing situation in an undignified way.

Save one's face. Preserve one's dignity in defeat by adroitness.

Save one's skin. Avoid harm or loss.

SAVITRI (SAVITR, SAVITAR) (1) Hindu sun god as life-giver, an aspect of Surya. His energy is irresistible. He is golden-handed, has a golden tongue, and is the shining wanderer who drives a golden chariot. In sacrifices he cut off his hand (rays), but received a new one (dawn lights) from attendant priests. His lost hand equates with Odin's lost eye and Nuada's silver hand. (2) Wife of Satyavan. Her devotion to her husband was so great Yama restored him to life. A fertility renewal tale. Prototype of Laodamia.

SAW Christian symbol of martyrdom. Emblem of saints Matthias and Simon Zelotes.

Sawfish. Grief, peril.

Sawing wood. Dreaming, snoring.

Saw teeth. Death; light rays, equating with the coxcomb; water, equating with zig-zag lines.

SAXNCT (SEAXNEAT) Literally, sword companion. Anglo-Saxon prototype of Thor.

SAXON Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning stone knife or sword.

SBIRES In Moslem belief eighteen assistants of the underworld.

SCABIOUS August 8 birthday

flower symbolizing unfortunate love.

Sweet scabious. June 26 birthday flower symbolizing widowhood.

SCAFFOLD Dream significance: high position, honors.

SCALES Death, equality, fear, judgment, justice. Dream significance: legal business. Emblem of Libra, Maat, Osiris, Themis, Thoth.

SCALLOP SHELL Drinking vessel, pilgrimage, virgin birth. Emblem of Aphrodite, Saint James the Greater. In heraldry signifies a visit to the saint's shrine at Compostella, Spain.

SCALP Trophy of war. American Indian sacred rain-making fetish. Honored by a dance in adoption rites. Some tribes as well as the pagan Finns and other peoples scalped an enemy to prevent his ghost from walking; the scalped warrior hid in caves or haunted the wilds from shame. See hair.

Scalp dance. Zuni fertility ceremonial. Children conceived on the night of the dance supposedly were exceptionally vigorous.

SCAMANDER (SCAMANDROS, SCAMANDRUS) Sacred river which flowed near ancient Troy. It followed a winding course, hence to loaf or wander. In the Trojan war the river's god pursued Achilles (sun), who was saved by Hephaestus. It supposedly gave hair a beautiful color, and Aphrodite, Athena, and Hera bathed in it in preparation for the contest before Paris for the golden apple.

SCAMANDRIUS A name of Astyanax.

SCANDAL In an Italian icon personified by an old man with an open mouth and gray beard. His hair is slightly curled. He carries a pack of cards and a lute. At his feet are a hautboy and a music book.

SCAPEGOAT In Jewish antiquity the goat Azazel, upon the head of which Aaron, on the Day of Atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people, after which it was pushed off a chalk cliff in the wilderness; hence a person or group made to bear blame due others. Compare Funeral doles, Sin-eater.

SCAPIN Valet in Moliere's comedy Les Fourberies de Scapin famous for his knavish tricks. Derived from Scapino, a stock Italian comic character.

Jupiter Scapin. Nickname of Napoleon Bonaparte.

SCAPULAR Shoulder strap worn by members of Roman Catholic orders to symbolize the yoke of Christ.

SCAR See Mutilation.

SCARAB (SCARABAEUS) Androgyny, creation, fertility, immortality, resurrection, sun. A form of Khepera. A gem representing the insect and inscribed with symbols was used as a seal and amulet. Worshiped because of the beauty of its iridescent wing sheaths and because the female rolled her egg in a ball of mud, which was interpreted to be a means of renewing existence. Word source of crab and scar. Sacredness of symbol preserved in some Christian churches; the name has been applied to Christ. In Europe sometimes identified as the animal governing the zodiacal house Cancer.

SCARECROW Field protector, false alarm. Originally set up as the fertility deity's image. See Priapus, Sohodo-no-kami.

SCARF Buddhist Bodhisattva garment.

Scarf waving. Lightning. In Japanese mythology causes centipedes and snakes to be dispersed, the sea to ebb or flow, the wind to rise or be still, etc.

SCARFACE See Poia.

SCARLET Fervor, fire, mutual love, worldliness. Color of ancient gown of jurisprudence. Corresponds to musical tone C natural. Charm for the cure of smallpox. In Freemasonry one of the four symbolic colors; signifies zeal. Christian symbol of profligacy. Ancient Hebrew color of diligence, merit, virtue.

Scarlet coat. Huntsman.

Scarlet woman. Sinner. Epithet applied to London and Paris, to Pagan Rome, to the church of Rome by controversial Protestants, and to the Protestant churches by Roman Catholics.

Will Scarlet (Scadlock, Scathelocke). Companion of Robin Hood.

SCARUS Fish symbolizing mutual love.

SCATH Celtic afterworld across the sea. Visited by Cuchulainn (sun), who robbed it of its caldron of plenty (verdure) and of its cows (rain clouds), which he brought back to Ireland with him.

SCATHACH Celtic warrior goddess from whom Cuchulainn learned many feats. By him she became the mother of Uathach, and she assisted Cuchulainn in overcoming Aife, another Amazon.

SCEF (SCEAF, SHEAF) In Norse mythology father of Scyld. Name of Heimdal when he appeared as a teacher among men. A corn deity.

SCENTS Coquetry, identification, love, perception, sexual intercourse.

Scented wands. Tibetan Buddhist symbol of hospitality. One of the seven offerings.

SCEOLAN (SGEOLAN) In Irish mythology one of Fionn's two wonderful dogs. Born of Tuiren. The other dog was Bran. A wind spirit.

SCEPTER Ambition, authority, command, glory, high office, honor, magic, persuasion, phallus, resolution, riches, sovereignty, wish granter. Talisman for power, renewed youth. In heraldry, justice. Badge of deities, kings, judges, priests. Originally the spear on which a sovereign leaned for support. Emblem of Jupiter, Mithra, Osiris, Zeus. Resolves into se-pitar, i.e. fire father. Buddhist ritual altar object typifying the thunderbolt (vajra). Used in services against demons. Called khadaga. In China the ju-i, symbol of contentment, longevity, prosperity.

Scepter and ring. Authority and justice.

Scepter in left hand. Wisdom of the heart (as the seat of understanding).

Scepter surmounted by a cuckoo. Attribute of Hera.

Scepter surmounted by a hoopoe. Egyptian symbol of virtuous affections.

Scepter surmounted by an open hand. Power to punish or reward.

Scepter with a cloud or mushroom-shaped head. Chinese emblem of literature. Magic bringer of the virtues embodied in whatever other objects may be pictured with it.

Triple-barred scepter. Emblem of Ptah, signifying force, life, power.

SCHAFER Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning shepherd. Cognate with Egyptian chepera (beetle).

SCHAL-JIME Literally, prince of death. Tatar flood hero, who rules the infant dead and those who die happily. Compare Jaik-Khan, Kezer-Tshingis.

SCHAMIR (1) Scandinavian charm; a ravenstone which renders its wearer invisible. (2) In Hebrew fable the worm which aided Solomon in hewing the Temple stones. Generally interpreted to mean diamond, also fertility.

SCHERIA In Greek mythology island paradise over which Alcinous ruled. Land of eternal twilight in the west, onto which Odysseus was tossed by the sea nymph Leucothea when his raft broke apart, and where he was discovered by Nausicaa (dawn).

SCHILBUNG In the Nibelungenlied a subterranean dwarf. Brother of Nibelung, which see.

SCHILDA German Gotham. City noted for the wisdom of its inhabitants (Schildburger), who were forced to pretend to be foolish in order to be left in peace. In a fable one man built a house without windows and tried to carry sunlight in.

SCHINUS June 27 birthday flower symbolizing marriage.

SCHOOL Learning, philosophy, seat of skill. Originally meant to pause or rest, thus employment of leisure. Radically the same as skull.

SCIENCE In an Italian icon personified by a woman with wings on her head; she holds a mirror and a bowl topped with a triangular stopper.

Dismal science. Political economy.

Gay science. Poetry, especially troubadour poetry.

Noble science. Boxing, fencing, self-defence.

Seven sciences. Medieval term for the Trivium, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, with the Quadrivium, arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music.

SCIRON (SKEIRON) Legendary robber of Megara, who made his captives wash his feet, and then kicked them into the sea. When Theseus (sun) hurled him into the sea, it refused to accept such a scoundrel; neither would earth have him back; thus he remained suspended in space. An air and wind demon.

SCISSORS Dream significance: death of a friend, quarrel.

SCOBELLUM A fruitful land mentioned in medieval Christian legend. Its people outdid cannibals for cruelty, Cretans for lying, Egyptians for luxury, Germans for drunkenness, Persians for pride, and all nations together for vices generally. In punishment the gods changed the idle women into milch-cows, jesters into monkeys, the lecherous into goats, misers into moles, the proud into peacocks, scolds into magpies, etc. They remained in these forms until rescued by Christian champions.

SCONE Sacred rock placed under the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey. Ancient stone

brought from the Hill of Scone in Scotland. Resolves into sekone, fiery cone or great one.

SCOPELISM In Black magic curse attached to stones thrown into fields or gardens.

SCORPION (SCORPIO, SCORPIUS) (1) Contempt, discord, fire, lust, mischievousness, pain, stewardship, stinging rebuke, suffering, torture, wickedness. Dream significance: serious loss. A form of the Babylonian chaos monster Girtablili, guardian of the gateway to the sun. In Egypt symbolic of warden and sacred to Isis and Selk. In Greek mythology form given to Orion by Artemis. Hebraic-Christian symbol of evil, treachery. The Toltecs gave the form to Yappan when he was killed after yielding to temptation. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky. (3) Celestial guardian; eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 22. Period of conflict and treachery; a season of death. Its color is blue-green, its element water. It is a cold, moist, feminine sign; its quality is unfortunate. It is ruled by the planet Mars. Subjects born under the sign are demanding, dramatic, knavish, malicious, managerial, strong-willed. It is a time when experiences are drawn out of materials, and governs the sexual parts and matrix. Its tarot significance is the Justice. Its pictorial symbol is the zig-zag line of lightning or the letter M ending in a dart to symbolize the insect's sting.

Scorpion stinger. In Buddhism, because it renders the scorpion invincible, a sword of knowledge.

SCOT (SCOTT) Masculine name from a family name, meaning a Scotchman. Used to indicate passion, in allusion to the Scotchman's supposed fiery temper.

Michael Scot. Medieval scholar reputed to be a sorcerer who owned a demon horse and a demon ship.

Pay one's scot. Pay one's assessment or reckoning.

Scota. Mytical ancestress of the Scotch. Legendary daughter of a king of Egypt. Wife of Niul; mother of Goidel. Also called Bera or Hag of Beara. See Fenius Farsa.

Scotch mist. Humoursly rain, alluding to he heavy Highland mists.

Scot free. Without payment or punishment; literally free of scot, or tax.

Scotland. Symbolized by Saint Andrew's cross, tartan fabric, thistle.

SCOTIA Literally, dark one. Sea goddess of Cyprus. Probably confused by the Gaels with the ancestress of the Scots, whom they call Scota.

SCOURGE Chastisement, discipline, harassment, hunting, torture. In Christian art, penance, self-mortification. Passion of Christ; one of the thirteen symbols of crucifixion. Emblem of the saint Bibiana, Filomena, Gervasius, Julia, and the Quattro Coronati. In medieval Europe typified education of youth. In Rome, where debtors were whipped, a symbol of debt. Attribute of Bellona.

Scourge of God. Christian appellation for Pagan conquerors who caused widespread destruction and havoc. It has been applied to Attila, king of the Huns; Genseric, king of the Vandals; Timur Tamerlane, the Tartar. In an Italian icon personified by a man in a red garment holding a scourge in one hand a thunderbolt in the other. The air is troubled, the earth covered with locusts.

SCRAT (SCHRATZ Teutonic wood demon. Same as Celtic Dus. In Anglo-Saxon, Scritta (monster); in German, Schratt (goblin); in Icelandic, Skratti (imp).

Old Scratch. The Devil; from Scrat.

SCREECH OWL Ill omen.

SCREW Security, tightness. Female principle if used in connection with a male screw; male if used in a nut, which is female.

An old screw. A miser; a broken-down horse.

Have a screw loose. Be slightly mentally unbalanced, as a machine, the operation of which is disturbed by a slight defect.

Put on the screws. Put pressure to bear, usually for a debt payment.

Screw from an old coffin. Formed into a ring as a talisman against cramps and epileptic fits.

SCRIP Wallet symbolizing a journey, especially a pilgrimage. In heraldry a bearing often shown with a staff. Emblem of Saint Ignatius Theophorus.

SCROLL Legal document, ornamentation, record of past events, seal. In China called fu, a symbol of truth. Christian symbol of petition to God. Attribute of a prophet and of saints Basil, Edward the Confessor, Eleazar, Ives. In Greek antiquity a decree of fate; emblem of Calliope, Clio. On Hebrew graves, divine presence and revelation; the Torah.

SCROOGE Miser; from Ebenezer Scrooge in Dickens' Christmas Carol, who is transformed from a curmudgeon into a benevolent man by revelations made to him by three Christmas ghosts.

SCRUPULOUSNESS In an Italian icon personified by a lean, shame-faced old man looking up to heaven. He stands near a furnace holding a sieve.

SCULPTOR Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Sculptor's Workshop.

Sculptor's Tool. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Caelum, Graving Tool.

SCUTUM (1) Emblem of a Roman gladiator or legionary. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Sobieski's Shield.

SCYLD (SCILD) In Beowulf son of Scef, or an aspect of Scef. He came as a baby foundling in a boat, his head pillowed on a sheaf of corn. He became king of Denmark and, when his work among men was done, he died and was sent to sea in a ship heaped with treasures as great as those he had brought with him. He came as the fertile spring sun, and left taking fertility with him. His ship laden with treasures also denotes an animistic view, which ascribes to the dead the wants of the living. Parallels Skate. See Stigande.

SCYLLA (SKYLLA) Literally, to tear. (1) In Greek mythology daughter of Phorcys and Hecate; beloved by Poseidon. Amphitrite, becoming jealous, metamorphosed Scylla into a monster with six heads, twelve feet, and the yelp of a dog, and placed her in a rock cave in the Messina Straits, where she swooped upon ships as they passed and obtained a victim in each of her mouths. In another account she was a sea-nymph

turned into a monster by Circe because she was loved by Glaucus. Reef opposite Charybdis, whirlpool. To be caught between them is to be caught between two evils, either one of which can be avoided only by risking the other. (2) See Nisus.

SCYTHE Autumn, death, harvest, reaping, time. Emblem of Cronus, Father Time, Saturn, and of moon deities. In Freemasonry emblem of the Master's degree. In heraldry symbol of hope for fruitful harvest.

SCYTHIANS A wandering people whom the Greeks believed robbed the griffins of a hoard of gold (fertility), thus drought demons. They supposedly were one-eyed; hence semi-blind thieves. Also called Arimaspi (one-eyed). On vases shown in Oriental dress fighting griffins.

SE Word root from the Egyptian for man, signifying ever-existent oversoul or great light.

SEA Abundance, adventure, discovery, fertility, refreshment, primordial creation, unfathomable truth and wisdom; also destruction, rebelliousness, wildness. Magna Mater, from whom the sun rises and into whose arms it sinks. Dream significance: (calm) happiness, success; (stormy) anger, check. In art symbolized by the crescent moon, dolphin, horse, sea horse, serpent, wavy line, wavy M. Associated with Aphrodite, Benten; Venus, Virgin Mary.

Be at sea. Be at a loss, or in a state of perplexity.

Between the devil and the deep sea. Between two evils equally hazardous; in allusion to the herd of swine and the devils called Legion in the New Testament.

Bride of the Sea. City of Venice, in allusion to the ceremony established in 1777, when the doge married the city to the Adriatic by throwing a ring into the water and saying, "We wed thee, O sea, in token of perpetual dominion."

Dead Sea. Sea which occupies the deepest depression on earth's surface, and in which nothing lives when a few feet from the inlet.

Freedom of the seas. The rights of all nations to the free use of the seas' highways.

Old Man of the Sea. Anyone of whose company it is difficult to be rid, in allusion to the monster who leaped upon the back of Sinbad in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment.

Sea-born. A universal mythological motif is that of a love or mother goddess rising from the sea or being born of its foam. The significance is immaculate conception.

Sea-bream. In Japan good luck; emblem of Ebisu.

Sea dog. Metaphor for an experienced sailor.

Sea goat. Capricornus.

Sea horse. Steed of Neptune, Poseidon, and other sea gods.

Sea legs. Power to adapt oneself to the pitching of a vessel; seaman's rolling gait on shore. By extension the ability to weather a mental conflict or adjust to an uncomfortable situation.

Seaman. Projection into the future.

Sea-mews. Souls of drowned mariners.

Sea Monster. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Cetus, Whale. Also a poetical figure representing the demons famine and hunger which accompany inundations.

Sea mother names. Maia, Mara, Maria, Miriam, Mary, Myrrha, from Mare, the sea.

The sons of these goddesses, invariably virgins, are frequently saviors.

Sea onion. Protector against evil, as such rubbed on gates.

Sea serpent. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Hydra. Serpent which Heracles slew as one of his labors.

Sea shell. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems signifying blessedness.

Sea urchin. A grave gift. Because of its multitudinous exquisitely colored spikes a sun symbol.

Sea voyage. Sexual voyage. In a storm in which no one is drowned signifies virtue; one in which someone is drowned or wrecked signifies adversity, sin, wickedness.

Seaweed (Seaware). The eternal, bond slaves. Hair of mermaids and sea deities. In Japan signifies joy; used in New Year decorations as an emblem of auspicious beginning.

Seven Seas. Antarctic, Arctic, Indian, North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific oceans.

Son of a sea cock. Nautical term of contempt.

Turbulent sea. Men in motion, rage, trouble, war. In Christian tradition the present world.

Undersea currents. Spiritual forces.

SEABERT (SEIBERT) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning conquering brightness.

SEAL (1) Circus, exhibitionism. Steed of sea divinities. In the Chinese empire typified eighth military grade. Eskimo sacred animal. After eating, the bones are thrown in the water that the animal might come to life for the next hunting season. See Skeleton. (2) Device symbolizing assent, authority, crest, confirmation, fidelity, government sanction, knowledge, legality, love of thinking, name substitute, official position, power, preservation, propriety, restraint, secrecy, security, virtue. Amulet against disease; the impressions supposedly have a curing potency. Resolves into se-al, i.e. fire god. In Christian rites impresses the signature of God.

Seal of David. The Magen David; two triangles interlaced. Emblem of Judaism. Symbolizes divine protection.

Seal of Solomon. Pentagon. Passport to the Kingdom of Heaven; health amulet.

SEALTIEL Name from the Hebrew, meaning request of God. An archangel.

SEARBHAN LOCHLANNACH In Irish legend a giant who guarded the berries of immortality on the rowan tree in the north. He had one eye, which was broad and fiery (evil) in the middle of his black forehead. A Fomor, or deity of darkness, slain by Diarmaid when he refused to give the warrior a handful of the berries.

SEASONS Spring, on ancient charts likened to infancy, celebrated with rejoicing, symbolized by the eagle and emerald; summer, childhood, period of sacrificing the sacred king for fertility, lion and ruby; autumn, maturity and decline, period of wailing and mourning rites, bull and sapphire; winter, death and rebirth, period of yule fires to announce resurrection, man and diamond. In China spring is symbolized by the peach blossom or peony, summer by the lotus, autumn by the chrysanthemum, winter by bamboo or plum blossom. In Japan the flowers are

plum (spring), peony, chrysanthemum, bamboo. In Egyptian antiquity the seasons were three: that of inundation (winter-spring), coming forth (spring-summer), harvest (autumn).

SEAT Dream significance: (of wood) moderate circumstances; (of stone) importance; (on it) serious affairs.

Seated man. Supreme deity.

SEB Same as Qeb.

SEBASTIAN (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the man of Sebastia, and from the Greek, meaning reverend, venerable. (2) King of Portugal defeated and killed by the Moors in 1578. A celebrated warrior. According to popular legend he will return to earth one day to make Brazil a great kingdom; thus he ranks with Arthur, Barbarossa, and Charlemagne.

SEBEK (SEBAK) Egyptian deity with the head of a crocodile and the body of a man regarded as the protector of reptiles. Originally a fertility god, a developed form of Nu, later a malignant being associated with death. In Pyramid texts he was an elf placed on tombs to prevent decay and provide the dead with sight and speech. His title was Remi, i.e. weeper of fertilizing tears. By the Greeks called Sukhos. Compare Baquaina.

Sebek-Tum-Ra. Crocodile form of the sun.

SECHU (SECU) Hebrew name meaning watch-place.

SECLUSION RITES A practice among primitives regarded as a form of initiation or purification, necessary for the welfare of the individual and the tribe. Girls at puberty, men who have killed, women at childbirth are among those subjected to seclusion.

SECOND CIRCLE In Dante's Inferno the beginning of Hell proper; realm of carnal sinners.

Second Chasm, Eighth Circle. Chasm, Eighth Circle. Chasm of seducers in Dante's Inferno.

SECRECY In an Italian icon personified by a woman in black holding a signet ring to her mouth as if to seal it.

SECRETARY BIRD In African mythology, serpent (rain-withholder) hunter. Probably inspired the Horus myth in which the god as a falcon hawk attacks the serpent form of Set. See Bird and serpent.

SECURITY In an Italian icon personified by a sleeping woman, who leans on a pillar and holds a spear.

SED (1) Egyptian cannibalistic feast. An early king ruled for thirty years, unless he died before his term of office expired, and then was devoured at the Sed festival, that his strength might enter the land and his successor, and the people have prosperity. Later a mock sacrifice was performed, animals were substituted for the king, the human form of a nature god, who supposedly was reborn. (2) In Hebrew demonology one of a class of devils called sedim, to whom sons and daughters were sacrificed. Worship associated with Moloch. Identical with Alad, Sedu. (3) Ancient Semitic sun god as hunter. Probable source of the Sedim.

SEDER (SEIDER) The service and feast of the Jewish Passover, which see.

SEDIT In Wintun Indian legend, the tempter. A coyote.

SEDNA Eskimo mainland name of the Greenland sea-goddess Nerrivik. Daughter of Anguta. Ruler of dead souls as well as over the food of the living; thus underworld mistress of life and death.

SEDU (SHEDU) One of a class of Babylonian underworld genii connected with the wandering souls of the dead. In evil form identical with the Gallu; as a protective spirit identical with Alad. In art shown as a colossal winged bull with a beared human head; original form may have been that of a goat.

SEED Fertility, fruit of marriage, germ of life to be, growth. Cognate with berry, dewdrop. In Buddhism called bija. In Egyptian mythology the fragments of the body of Osiris. With gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, and human blood offered to Mexican gods, who in turn were to give large crops and victories.

SEESAW Balance, choice, course of love, vacillation, wavering. Attribute of wind deities.

SEEWIESKEN German water nixie.

SEF Egyptian yesterday. See Tuau.

SEGDA In Irish mythology born on Mag Mor, thus the son of a sinless couple. A light hero.

SEGESTA (EGESTA) Trojan woman sent by her father to Sicily that she might not be devoured by drought monsters infesting Troy. She became the wife of the Sicilian river god Crimisus, and mother of Acestes. Probably a dew or river goddess.

SEGO LILY Emblem of Utah.

SEIAN HORSE A possession which brings ill luck, in allusion to the horse of the Roman Cneius Seius, who was put to death by Mark Antony. Its successive owners all died violently.

SEID (SEYID) Arabic meaning prince. Title conferred on descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed.

SEIDES Sacred stones of the Lapps. Eroded into shapes resembling animals and humans and worshiped as gods who provide luck in fishing and hunting and good health. Consulted for prophecies. See Passe-vara.

SEIDR In Norse mythology magic which created delusions or tempests, deprived warriors of courage, or had deadly results. The seidhmadhr (male magicians) or seidhkoma (female magicians) sent the soul out of the body in the form of a fierce animal to cause the damage.

SEIMIA (SIMI) Syrian fate and mother goddess. Represented veiled. Identified with Ashima and Shimti. In male form called Seimos. See Androgynous deities.

SEIOBO Japanese goddess of the west. Parallels the Chinese Hsi Wang Mu.

SEIRIM Literally, hairy ones. Hebrew satyrs in goat form.

SEISHI-BOSATSU One of the three holy ones of Japanese Buddhism. The wisdom of Amita Buddha, a power which is infinite

and limitless.

SEISTRON Staff of Egyptian priests. A fertilizing and protecting power comparable to the caduceus, miphletzeth, thyrsus.

SEITAKA In Japanese Buddhism elderly aspect of Fudo, representing his subjugating power. Probably identical with Caitaka.

SEJANT (SEJEANT) In heraldry sitting with fore limbs erect, as an animal.

Sejant addorsed. Sitting back to back, as two lions.

Sejant affronte. Sitting and facing the spectator.

Sejant guardant. Sitting with body in profile.

Sejant rampant. Sitting with fore limbs raised.

SEKER See Sokar.

SEKHET (SECHMET, SEKHAIT, SEKHAUIT, SEKHAUTET, SEKHEM, SEKHMET) Egyptian feline goddess, writer of fate, sender of fire and heat. She watched over childbirth and conferred blessings on children. Occasionally a war goddess and slaughterer of mankind. Wife of Ptah, sister of Horus, mother of Imhotep. Portrayed with a cat or lion head, crowned with the solar disk and uraeus; a leopard's skin and double inkpot hang from her shoulder. Sometimes her crown is of two horns pointing downward with a seven-rayed star between them. Confounded with Bast.

SEK-YA Indo-Chinese lord of supernatural weapons. Identical with Sakra.

SELA (SELAH) Hebrew name meaning rock. Also understood to mean a meditative pause in music.

SELBY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the manor.

SELENE (SELENA, SELINA) Greek moon goddess, specifically moonlight on fields. Daughter of Hyperion and Thia. Sister of Eos and Helios; also conceived to be the mother or wife of Helios. Lover of Endymion. Moves in a chariot drawn by white horses or bulls. Represented in a long robe, veiled, sometimes with antlers or a crescent on her head, carrying a torch. Also known as Asterodia, queen of the starlit heavens. Confounded with Artemis; corresponds to Luna. See Endymion.

Selenissa. French feminine name meaning light of the moon.

SELENITE Mineral symbolizing intelligence. Virtue: it strengthens surrounding sympathies.

SELF-BORN One of the thirty gnostic Aeons. Symbolized by the letter G.

Self-improvement. In Freemasonry symbolized by winding steps.

Self-indulgence. Symbolized by a hog, miser.

Self-moving ships. Universally in folklore, vessels which know the thoughts and minds of their masters and move without disaster or fear, making perilous voyages, always accomplishing their mission, usually to rescue someone or obtain a great prize, such as the Golden Fleece, compose the fleets which sail across the seas of heaven; i.e. clouds.

Self-mutilation. Atonement, bereavement, oath. Covenant between two persons, a mortal and a deity, a mourner and the dead. See Blood letting, Fasting, Tatooing.

Self-sacrifice. Symbolized by cross, lamb, pelican.

SELIG Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the blessed.

SELINUS Greek river god, tutelary deity of Selinuntines.

SELK Egyptian reptile goddess. Lady of writing. A scorpion appears in her headgear. Probably identical with Sekhet.

SELLI Priests of Zeus who deciphered heaven's will in rustling oak leaves.

SELMA Feminine name from the Celtic, meaning fair, and from the Greek, meaning sailing vessel.

SELU Cherokee Indian corn mother, wife of Kanati, the hunter.

SELWANGA Python god of the Baganda, a Bantu tribe. Healer resembling Apollo.

SELWYN Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning manor friend.

SEME In heraldry strewn or powdered with small bearings as fleur-de-lis or stars on a shield.

SEMEKTET, In Egyptian religion the ship which draws the sun during the night.

SEMELE Greek goddess of green earth. Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia. By Zeus the mother of Dionysus. When she insisted on seeing her lover in all his heavenly splendor (clothed in lightning), she was burned to ashes (earth scorched by celestial fire). Thus one killed by curiosity. In one account Cadmus set his daughter adrift with her infant son, and she perished; her son survived and was nourished by her sister Ino. Dionysus releaded her from the underworld; thus the fertility deity released verdure. On rebirth she was given the name Dione and became the mother of Aphrodite. Identical with Zamin. See Dione.

SEMING (SAEMING) In Norse legend a son of Odin, who made him king of Norway. Norwegian kings claimed descent from him.

SEMIRAMIS A woman of surpassing beauty and intelligence. From the legendary history of the daughter of Derceto and a mortal youth. Her mother abandoned her at birth, and she was protected by doves (summats) until found by a shepherd. She became the wife of Onnes, a general, and instructed Ninus, king of Ninevah, on a military campaign. Ninus fell in love with her and Onnes hanged himself. She persuaded the king to make her ruling sovereign for five days; on the second day she murdered him, secured the empire, and ruled for forty years, conquering all of Asia except India. She is said to have had many lovers, whom she buried alive. The legend may be reminiscent of the custom of appointing a mock king and queen to whom the kingdom was yielded for five days. Semiramis played the part of the mother goddess; the priestly king died a violent death in the character of her divine lover. Thus he was the scapegoat in fertility rites. She departed from earth in the form of a dove, and was worshiped as a fertility deity. Originally, she may have been a moon goddess. Also known as Sammu-rammat. Parallels Sha-

kuntala. Her name has been conferred on Catherine of Russia and Margaret of Denmark.

SEMNAE (SEMNA) Literally, vnerable ghosts. Greek underworld goddesses, who bring the blessings of marriage and fertilizing breezes. Originally two, later three. Sometimes identified with the Erinyes.

SEMO Roman deity; sower of seed. Possibly an early form of Saturn. Later identified with Sancus and called Semo-Sancus.

SENA Hindu equivalent of the Greek maenad.

SENAAH Hebrew name meaning thorny.

SENACH Irish drought or frost deity. Foe of Labraid.

SENGEN SAMA Japanese goddess of the sacred mountain Fuji-Yama. As Sakuya-hime, princess of blossoming trees, she was the wife of Ninigi, who was jealous of her. She proved the celestial paternity of Hoderi, her first born, when she set fire to her house at his birth and the infant was miraculously saved. Her descendants were short-lived (mortal) as are blossoms. Also called Konohana-Sakuyahime.

SENKYO Japanese ideal realm; mountain home of the sennin. Realm of aloofness and serenity, freedom from worldly cares and death.

SEN MAG Literally, old plain. First created plain in Ireland. On it the Partholans (light deities) gathered for burial when they were about to be exterminated by plague. Thus plain on which the sun set. The funeral place is marked by a mound near Dublin called Tallaght, formerly named Tamlecht Muintre Partholain (Plague-grave of Partholan's people).

SENNIN Japanese mountain genius, which can eject his own image from his mouth, fly through the air, produce a horse from a magic gourd, walk on waves, etc. The sennins enjoy serene immortality in Senkyo, where they are in perfect communion with nature. They are pre-eminently individualists, each finding enjoyment in himself. Thus one who has freed himself from human passions and worldly ambitions. The legend probably originated during a period of social disintegration, when many talented men retired to meditate, and their secluded lives became folk stories.

SENSES Anciently the faculties of sensation counted seven and were under the influence of the seven planets: animation, given by fire; feeling, given by earth; hearing, given by flowers; sight, given by mist; smelling, given by wind; speech, given by water; taste, given by air. Later the senses were counted as five: hearing, personified by a woman listening to a flute played by an attendant; sight, by a woman gazing into a mirror; smell, by a woman inhaling a rose's fragrance; taste, by a woman crushing grapes and drinking the juice; touch, by a woman repulsing a cupid who touches her with an arrow.

SENSITIVE PLANT May 11 birthday flower symbolizing bashfulness, fine sensibility.

SENX Sun deity of the Bella Coola Indians. Great father or master.

SEORITSU-HIME Japanese goddess who dwells in the rapids of a stream, which she bears to the great sea plain. Purger of offenses.

SEPD The Egyptian dwarf god Bes in handsome form.

SEPHARDIM Jews from a vague region called Sepharadh, identified as a place of exile, later as Portugal and Spain, as distinguished from the Askenazim, northern Jews.

SEPHIRA (SEPHIROTH) Archetypal world, the Atziluth or world of emanations; any of the ten male or female intelligences or attributes of God in the cabala. They are: 1- Kether, Supreme Crown, represented by the name Eheieh, I Am, signifying existence, symbolized by white. 2- Chokmah, wisdom, represented by the names Ab the Father, Yah, Yahveh, and the color gray. 3- Binah, Supernal Mother, understanding, represented by the names Elohim and Jehovah Elohim and the color black. 4- Chesed, mercy or love, represented by the name El and blue color. 5- Geburah, fortitude, justice, or severity, represented by the names Eloh, Gebur, and red. Also known as Pachad, fear. 6- Tipherath, beauty or mildness, represented by the name Eloah Va-Daath and yellow. 7- Netzach, firmness or victory, corresponding to the name Jehovah Tzabaoth, Lord of armies, and the color green. 8- Hod, splendor, a feminine passive potency, answering to the name Elohim Tzabaoth, God of armies. Symbolized by orange. 9- Yesod, foundation, represented by the names El Chai and Shaddai and violet. 10- Malkuth, the Kingdom, Inferior Mother, bride of Kether. Represented by the divine name Adonai and russet or citrine color. The first five are the Macroprosopus; the last five are the Microprosopus. The first three represent creative trinity; the last seven represent the created universe having analogy in the seven planets. Together they comprise the three worlds, intelligible, moral, natural.

SEPTEMBER Ninth month of the year. In ancient zodiacs the sun enters Libra during the seventh month of the year, on a date corresponding to about September 23 of modern calendars, and the name is derived from the Latin seven. A harvest period. Its birthstone is the chrysolite or sapphire, its color is yellow green, its zodiac sign is the Balance. Symbolized by goldenrod, sunflower, and swallow. Personified by a man threshing grain. In China its emblems are the dog and mallow.

Septembrist. One who is cruel, bloodthirsty, and murderous, from those of the Parisian mob, which, from September 2 to September 7, 1792, massacred all royalist prisoners.

Septiform Spirit. God.

SEPULCHER See grave. In Christian tradition a structure or recess in old churches in which sacred articles, the cross, etc., are deposited with due ceremonies on Good Friday to be taken out at Easter in commemoration of Christ's entombment and resurrection. In Dante's Inferno in the city of Dis a plain is covered with sepulchers with lids open and filled with flame. These contain the heretics.

SERAPH From the Hebrew, meaning burn and serpent, probably alluding to a serpent's bite. One of the celestial beings sur-

rounding Jehovah's throne and acting as messengers between heaven and earth. The seraphim represent perpetual adoration and purification around God, and guard the sacred enclosure. They excel in might, swiftness, wisdom, and zeal, suggested by their connection with burning. In medieval tradition they are the highest of the nine orders of angels, being one above the cherubim in the celestial hierarchy. In Christian art they are beatific beings, painted in red, and hold burning candles and a banner or palm-leaf fan inscribed, "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus." They stand on wheels which have four wings, each of which is studded with eyes. In heraldry they symbolize dignity, glory, high position, honor. Shown with a child's head and six wings, one pair folded across the body, and are the same as cherubim.

Seraphic love. In an Italian icon personified by a man in a posture of veneration. His dress is plain, his face lifted to heaven, to which he points with his left hand. With his right hand he bares his breast.

SERAPIS Egyptian underworld deity. Healing god, consulted in dream oracles. He appears in a robe decorated with a bull, lion, scorpion or serpent, and urn, all zodiacal signs. The name is a Greek rendering of Asar-Hapi or Osiris-Apis, and he typifies the united souls of the two gods after death.

Serapis figure. A health charm.

SERBONIAN BOG An inextricable state of confusion, alluding to a great morass between the Isthmus of Suez and the Mediterranean Sea.

SERENADE Dream significance: jealousy.

SERENITY Symbolized by agate and horizontal lines.

SEROSEVSKY Russian forest spirit who takes animal or human form. Leads wanderers astray, also gives game to hunters.

SERPENS Constellation in Northern and Southern Skies also called Serpent. Symbolic of heavenly wisdom.

Serpens-Aquila. Combat between bird (eagle) and serpent (dragon), a world-wide mythological theme typified in the skies by the two constellations.

SERPENT Androgyny, circle, convalescence, cunning, danger, death, deceit, destruction, divine emanation, evil, false appearance, fertility, guardianship, generation, grief, health, intelligence, jealousy, lasciviousness, malice, materialism, misfortune, phallus, pleasure, power, prophecy, prudence, renewal, revenge, self-creation, self-indulgence, self-sustenance, sensation, sensuality, sin, subtlety, temptation, treachery, the unfathomable, universe circle, vexations, vice, wiliness, wisdom, worldliness. Emblem of lightning, physicians, witchcraft. Figure used on amulets, or represented by a wavy M. From primeval times revered as the reimbodiment of deceased mortals, most ancient of phallic totem beasts. Assigned to mother goddesses. Form of earth, river, sea, and underworld deities, and rain-withholding clouds. Appears in all tree-worshiping cultures as a weather-controller. In African tradition a dawdler, untrustworthy messenger, but life restorer. From the legend in which God, angered by man, sent a tortoise with a message of death. Relenting, He sent a snake to overtake the tortoise. The snake loitered on the way, thus man must die first, then he may recover his eternal life. American Indian sky and water symbol, life form given to lightning and the rainbow, with power over rain and wind. Among the Central American Indians symbol of poverty and want; a destroyer (worm) of the dead. Armenian ancestral ghost with an interest in the family's fecundity and the field's fertility. In Babylonian mythology the thief who steals the plant of immortality from Gilgamesh. In Buddhism, girdle of Mount Meru. In China called she, animal which carries the sun through the hours 9 - 11 A.M. and Virgo (Szu), sixth house of the zodiac; guardian of the direction south, southeast, east. In Christianity an emblem of Christ and the saints Hilary, Philip Apostle, Thecla, Verdiana. In Egyptian antiquity revered as a spirit which pervaded the universe; attribute of Kneph and Set. The west wind sometimes was shown as a four-headed winged serpent. In Greece sacred to Agathadaemon, Apollo, Asclepius, Athena, Erichthonius. In Hebrew lore represents both good and bad fortune. Attribute of Aaron, salvation; Moses, redemption; Satan, fall from Divine grace. The Hindu naga, symbolizing every branch of learning. A form of Ahi, Sesa, Vritra. In Italy that which creeps and does not rise, hence without the ability to aspire. In Japan called hebi, a walking rope. Symbolic of divine authority, longevity, woman's jealousy. In Maori legend the genius which severed Heaven from Earth. In Melanesian mythology the animal which pulled dry land up from the primordial sea and gave fire to mortals. In other Pacific Island myths a destroyer of primordial land and of growth. In Norse mythology a form taken by Loki and Odin. Frequently engraved on warrior's swords as a charm. Keeper of subterranean gold. Among the Romans a sign of authority or dominance.

Brazen serpent. Healer. Erected by Moses in the wilderness after the visitation of fiery serpents. Those who looked upon it were cured. Later called an idol and destroyed as a mere piece of brass. By Christians revered as a symbol of God or Christ.

Brazen serpent on tau cross. Crucifixion. Sacrifice of Isaac.

Cherish a serpent in one's bosom. Benefit a person who in return injures one; in allusion to the Greek fable of the man who was bitten by a serpent hatched from the egg he had placed at his bosom.

Eight-forked serpent. In Japan a devourer of humans, outlaw. Serpent with a single body and eight heads and tails.

Erect serpent. Phallus.

Horned serpent. Water.

Serpent Bearer. Constellation in the Northern and Southern Skies also called Ophiuchus.

Serpent-bird conflict. See Bird - serpent.

Serpent biting tail. Circle, eternity, power feeding on itself, zodiac.

Serpent column. Composed of three bronze snakes intertwined. Presented to the Delphi temple as a votive offering to commemorate the Greek victories at Salamis and Platea. Used to support the golden tripod.

Serpent, crooked, crawling, and slimy. Destructiveness, loathsomeness, obstructiveness.

Serpent encircling a mountain. Popular symbol in the East, phallic in character.

Serpent entwined around staff. Male and female, positive and negative principles. Emblem of physicians, specifically of Asclepius. Staff bearing the serpent of Apollo Belvedere was thought to represent omphalos from which umbilicus was derived.

Serpent entwined around tree. Emblem of the Tree of Life; temptation.

Serpent, feathered and horned. Aspect of the bird and serpent, which see.

Serpent heart. In Norse mythology roasted and eaten by warriors as a giver of strength and wisdom.

Serpent, lion-headed with rayed diadem. Chnuphis, gnostic good genius.

Serpent of the Nile. Cleopatra, hence any woman of sinuous charm or wiliness.

Serpent slayer. Garuda, Secretary Bird. See Bird and serpent.

Two serpents. Good and evil, the male and female principles. Sometimes one of the serpents has one or two horns.

White serpent. Japanese symbol of wealth, emblem of Benten.

Winged serpent. Beneficence, deliverance, reconciliation. Angel of dawn, spirit of all knowledge. See Bird and serpent.

Serpent with body passing through it. Transit of light (Ra) through darkness, the purifying transit of the soul through wisdom. Story of Jonah probably a garbled account of this idea.

SERRA In medieval legend a sea monster with the head of a lion, the tail of a fish, and great wings. Symbolic of the good intentions of a man not strong enough to keep up with them.

SERVICE Symbolized by Christian, Greek, or Maltese cross; donkey; feudal serf; man or maid servant in livery; ox; slave. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with dishevelled hair in a short white gown, a yoke on her shoulders. A crane, holding a stone in its foot, stands beside her.

Service tree (June-berry tree). Prudence.

Social service. Hands offering themselves; ox between an altar and a plow with the motto, "Ready for either."

SESA (SESANAGA, SESHA) Hindu cosmic serpent with a thousand heads (stars). His coils, floating on the primeval waters, furnish the couch for Vishnu's fecund sleep. His heads serve as a canopy for the sleeping god; one supports the earth and destroys it at the end of each kalpa by vomiting fire; thus he typifies eternity. With Vasuki he served as a string to churn earth from the primal sea. Also called Ananta.

SESAME Protection, shelter.

Open Sesame. Magic formula which gains admission to what is usually inaccessible or obtains a favor or recognition. A luck-phrase. The allusion is to an incident in the story Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in Arabian Nights.

SESOSTRIS Legendary Egyptian pharaoh, whose conquests supposedly extended as far as India, thus world conqueror. Sometimes credited with being the founder of medicine.

SET (SETHI, SUT, SUTEKH) Egyptian deity of darkness and drought. Evil son of Nut and Seb; husband of Nephthys; brother (also called son) of Osiris. Envious, he yearly destroyed Osiris (light and growth), and in turn was mutilated by Horus

(spring sun) as he had mutilated Osiris, and was imprisoned in darkness in the west, where he became an ocean serpent. As an atmospheric or storm god, his breath was the south wind off the desert, manifested in thunder storms. (This wind causes a violent criminal wave each time it blows.) Portrayed with a man's body, the head of a mythical beast with pointed muzzle, and high square ears. Also shown with horns, a conical crown with two ribbons falling from it, probably representing animal tails or flashes of lightning. Later he appeared in the form of a black boar or serpent. Other animals sacred to him were the antelope, ass, crocodile, hippopotamus, jackal. He resembles Cain, Loki, Satan. By Greeks called Typhon.

SETANTA In Irish mythology original name of Cuchulainn. In one version both the child of Lugh and the rebirth of Lugh, as Lugh had entered Dechtere in the form of a little animal.

SETEK (SOTEK) Slovenian penate; originally a good guardian genius, degraded into a hobgoblin. Believed to resemble a small boy, with claws instead of nails, who hides in sheep sheds. By Czechs called Dedek.

SETH From the Hebrew meaning appointed, substituted. In the Old Testament the first son of Adam after the death of Abel. Ancestor of a line of patriarchs. In gnostic belief the first spiritual man as afterwards manifested in Christ; earlier incarnation of Jesus.

SETHLAUS (SETHLANS) Etruscan celestial smith. Parallels Vulcan.

SETTIN-KI-JASH Supreme deity of the Pacific northwest Haida Indians. He owned the sun and moon, which Ne-kilst-luss, a beneficent deity, obtained from him by fraud for the use of mankind.

SEVEN Adventure, balance, completion, cosmos, creation, endurance, equipoise, fate, godliness, good luck, health, intelligence, light, perfection, quietness, rest, sacredness, safety, security, space, stability, strength, time, victory, wisdom. When debased, deceit, stubbornness. Composed of four (square) and three (triangle), it embraces their symbolism of perfectness. Believed to be powerful for good or evil and worn as a charm to assure health. Anciently used as a round or whole number as moderns use ten or twelve; loosely, a considerable amount, much as a hundred is now used. Number of colors of the rainbow, days of the week, months in which the human foetus acquires a life of its own, musical tones, openings of the head. By occultists called The Mystic, and assigned to Adam Kadman, Apollo, Helios, Indra, Jehovah, Om, Ormuz, Uranus. Its nature is cold and it controls composers of music, inventors, and philosophers. Under its influence are conduct and health. Slow and subtle in effect. Corresponds to the color violet, the Hebrew letter zayin, the planet Saturn, the zodiacal house Libra. It produces a character sometimes placid, sometimes turbulent. American Indian number of cardinal points plus the above, below, and point of the observer. An Arabian oath consisted of seven stones smeared with blood. The auspicious signs of Buddha are sometimes given as seven: Conch shell, crown, fish, flower

vase, swastika, vajra or diamond mace, wheel of law. Also see under eight. In old Celtic calendars months from solstice to solstice. In Chaldea incantations were repeated seven times, seven loaves were roasted for sacrifice, magic cords were knotted seven times. In Christian tradition, number of angels before God's throne, candlesticks, divisions in the Lord's prayer, penitential psalms, plagues, sacraments, stars, vials. Virgin Mary had seven glories, seven joys, seven sorrows. The Egyptian name for the supreme deity was composed of seven vowels. The Hebrew verb, "to swear," is literally, "to come under the influence of seven things," thus seven lambs made up the oath gift between Abraham and Abimelech. The child Elisha, raised from the dead, sneezed seven times to emit seven evil spirits. The dreams of Pharaoh contained seven fat and seven lean kine, thus seven fruitful and seven fruitless years. The days of creation were seven, and seven priests marched around Jericho for seven days, and on the seventh they marched seven times (or seven times seven). The number of Messianic years foretold by Daniel is a multiple of seven, Job's friends offered a sacrifice of seven calves and seven sheep. Seven times seven years was the jubilee, the great festivals lasted seven days. Samson's wedding feast went on for seven days, at which time he told his bride his secret, and he was bound with seven withes and shorn of seven locks of hair. Nebuchadnezzar was a beast for seven years. A Siberian hero, setting out on a dangerous mission, sacrifices seven animals. In Sumer seven demons caused eclipses, brought disease, and snatched children. Each had seven wild-animal heads, usually given as that of a bird of prey, dog, lion, panther, serpent, sheep, wild ram; sometimes an antelope, fox, or wolf head substituted for that of a dog, lion, or sheep.

At sixes and sevens. In a state of confusion.

City of seven hills. Rome, the hills being Aventine, Caelian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, Viminal.

Seven against Thebes. In Greek legend the Argive heroes who made war on Thebes with the object of restoring Polynices, who had been expelled from the throne by his brother Eteocles. The seven were Adrastus, Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, Parthenopaeus, Polynices, Tydeus. They were unsuccessful, but ten years later their descendants, the Epigoni, attacked Thebes successfully. Thus the forces of light eventually overcame those of darkness.

Seven ages of Christianity. Primitive church, age of martyrs, under Constantine, era of great doctors and saints, barbaric invasions, renaissance, regeneration.

Seven ages of man. The infant, schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, old man, senile man.

Seven ancient elders. Seven Babylonian wise ones, whom Marduk sent to Apsu during the flood sent by Irra. Probably identical with the pre-diluvian fertility kings assigned to Eridu, Kesh, Kullah, Lugash, Nippur, Shuruppak, Ur. They wrote down all the magic arts and secrets of divination. They have the form of birds or fish.

Seven angels in the book of Enoch. Chamuel, Gabriel, Jophiel, Michael, Raphael, Uriel, Zadkiel.

Seven archons of the Ophites.

Erathaoth with a dog's head, Gabriel with an eagle's head, Michael with a lion's head, Onoel with an ass's head, Raphael with a reptile's head, Suriel with a bull's head, Tautabaoth with a bear's head.

Seven bishops. Archbishop Sancroft and the bishops Ken, Lake, Lloyd, Trelawney, Turner, White, who declined to read James II's Declaration of Indulgence, and were imprisoned for nonconformity.

Seven blessings. In the middle ages, the blessings of the body for the elect in Paradise were: agility, beauty, health, liberty, longevity, pleasure, strength; the blessings of the soul were: concord, friendship, harmony, joy, power, security, wisdom.

Seven-branched candlestick. See under Candelabrum.

Seven Champions. In medieval legend the designation given to the seven national saints: Andrew of Scotland, who delivered six ladies who for seven years had the form of a white swan; Anthony of Italy, who quenched seven lamps by water from an enchanted fountain; David of Wales, who was imprisoned seven years in Ormandine's enchanted garden; Denis of France, who lived seven years in the form of a hart; George of England, who was imprisoned by the black king of Morocco; James of Spain, who seven years was dumb out of love for a Jewess; Patrick of Ireland, who was immured in a cell where he scratched his grave with his own nails.

Seven churches of Asia. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatria, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea. Symbolized by seven candlesticks.

Seven cities. A paradise supposedly founded on an island by seven bishops who quitted Spain during the dominion of the Moors. In legend many have visited the island, none have left it.

Seven (or nine) days' wonder. That which arouses wide interest for a short time only.

Seven deadly sins. In Christianity, avarice, envy, gluttony, lechery, pride, sloth, wrath. In Mohammedanism, deserting a religious expedition, disobedience to parents, false accusation of women for adultery, idolatry, murder, usury, wasting substance of orphans.

Seven deities of good fortune. See Schichi Fukujin.

Seven dials. A squalid neighborhood frequented by disreputable characters. From the section in London near Trafalgar Square, and so called because of the seven-dialed pillar which once stood at the point of meeting of seven streets.

Seven divine generations. Japanese primeval dieities, born without forebears.

Seven doves (or sisters). The Pleiades.

Seven earths. In the cabala: 1- Tibal, inhabited by men; 2- Adamah, inhabited by sad phantom-like beings; 3- Arka, inhabited by Cainites; 4- Ge, inhabited by Tower of Babel artisans; 5- Neshiah, inhabited by noseless dwarfs; 6- Ziah, thirst land for rich men; 7- Erez, lowest realm, utterly dark.

Sevenfold (Seven times). Hebrew term signifying abundantly, completely, often. Seventy times seven is simply a higher superlative.

Seven forehead marks. On Berber women to ward off the evil eye.

Seven gates. (1) Underworld gates through which Ishtar passed. At each she shed a part of her costume (verdure), which she donned again on her way back to

the upper world. (2) The liberal arts, composed of the quadrivium (arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, music) and the trivium (grammar, logic, rhetoric).

Seven gems. In Chinese Buddhism: 1- image of Chu Ts'ang Shen, divine treasury guardian; 2- image of Chu Ping Ch'en, deity who commands armies; 3- image of Yu Nu, jade girl, beautiful consort of all rulers, sometimes confused with Tien Mu, mother of lightning; 4- Ma, horse, steed of the sun; 5- Hsiang, elephant, carrier of the sacred jewel of the law; 6- Chin Lun, golden wheel of victory; 7- Ju'i chu, pearl which fulfils every wish. Used as amulets.

Seven gifts of the spirit. Counsel, fortitude, godly fear, knowledge righteousness, understanding, wisdom.

Seven gods. In Babylonian mythology the winged personifications of the seven weapons which Irra sent upon the world. Although ruthless slaughterers of mankind they also were protectors and aided in battle. Their images were buried at a house gate as a talisman. Identified with the seven Pleiades.

Seven green horses. Steeds which draw the chariot of Om, the sun.

Seven Hathors. Seven fates or aspects of Hathor.

Seven heavens. In the cabala abodes of angels: 1- consists entirely of windows with an angel at each for all phases of life and death; 2- realm of angels of fire and water; 3- realm of agricultural guardians; 4- temple of planetary spirits; 5- half fire and half snow angels, typifying harmony, who do nothing but praise God; 6- sphere of the Seraphim; 7- abode of Af (anger) and Hunah (wrath), colossal angels who execute God's will, and Samael, who takes the soul of man at death. In Mohammedanism: Darel-Jelal (glory), Dares-Selam (peace), Jennet el Mawa (rest), Jennet en Khuld (eternity), Jennet en Na'im (delight), Jennet el Firdos (paradise), Jennet 'Adu (perpetual abode). The first two are mansions, the last five are gardens. The term generally is understood to mean the sun, moon, and five planets, which are also called the directions of the sky.

Seven hells. In the cabala, called seven earths, which see. In Mohammedanism: Jehennam for wicked Moslems, Lahha for Jews, Hotama for Christians, Al Sair for Sabians, Sakar for Magians, Al Jahim for idolators, Hawiyet for hypocrites.

Seven herbs. Seven kinds eaten with rice gruel on January 7 in Japan because they are believed to be powerful against bad luck.

Seven horned heads. Symbol of the seven deadly sins.

Seven lamps of architecture. According to John Ruskin, beauty, life, memory, obedience, power, sacrifice, truth.

Seven league boots. Magic boots, celebrated in nursery tales, which permit the wearer to make seven leagues at one stride. Good luck talisman.

Seven liberal arts. See Seven gates.

Seven maidens. The Pleiades. Frequently in folk literature the heroine is one of seven sisters or is attended by seven maidens, who represent divine will or aspects of fate.

Seven metals. In alchemy said to correspond to the planets. They are: gold, Sun; silver, Moon; iron, Mars; quicksilver, Mercury; lead, Saturn; tin, Jupiter; copper, Venus.

Seven names of God. Ancient Jews had many names for the Deity, but seven required the

scribes to exercise particular care. They were Adonai, Ehyeh-Asher-Ehyeh, El, Elohim, Shaddai, YHWH (Our Jehovah), Zebaot. In the middle ages, God sometimes was called The Seven.

Seven offerings. In Buddhism the seven cups of brass or silver which hold symbols of hospitality; three cups contain water, the others hold flowers, oil with wick, scented wand, viands.

Roman	Sabian
Sol	Samas
Luna	Sin
Mars	Nergal
Mercury	Nebo
Jupiter	Bel
Venus	Beltis
Saturn	Cronus

English	German
Sun	Sun
Moon	Moon
Zio	Zivis
Woden	Wotan
Thor	Thor
Frigg	Freia
Saturn	Saturn

Seven Ploughing Oxen. The constellation Great Bear.

Seven powers of man. Hearing, motion, sight, smell, taste, work, and reciprocal powers of reproduction.

Seven Rishis. Hindu semi-divine sages. With their hymns they caused the dawn to rise and the sun to shine. Instruments through whom the Vedas were imparted to man. Their ghosts formed the constellation Great Bear or Seven Bears. Their wives became the stars of the Pleiades.

Seven sacraments. See under Sacrament.

Seven sacred trees of ancient Ireland. Alder, apple, birch, hazel (or ash), holly, oak, willow. To fell one was punishable by death. The noblest was the apple, being the tree of immortality. All were consulted in divination and provided talismans.

Seven sages of Greek antiquity. Bias, Chilo, Cleobolos, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, Thales.

Seven sleepers. A theme which is world-wide in religious literature. The sleep usually is connected with disaster, sorrow, or seasonal change. In Christian tradition seven youths of Ephesus fled the Decian persecution in 250 and hid in a cave. After a lapse of two or three centuries they awoke faithful to Christianity. They were Constantine, John, and Maximian symbolized by a club; Malchus and Martinian symbolized by an ax; Dionysius, whose symbol is a large nail, Serapion, whose symbol is a torch. The fable arose from a misapprehension of, "They fell asleep in the Lord," i.e. died. In the Koran the sleepers are guarded by the dog Katmir, who awakes them that they may proclaim the coming of Mahomet. In Norse legend the sleepers are the sons of Mimer, who sleep in the underworld next to a golden treasure (fertility). Anyone who attempts to take the treasure withers. The sleepers await the blast of the horn at Ragnarok, when they will awake and take part in the battle. If rain falls on their day, it will fall for seven

Seven pillars. Hebrew symbol of the days of creation, the bridesmaids who lead the dance before the Bride in the Song of Solomon. Emblem of wisdom.

Seven planets. Anciently called the wandering deities whose harmony kept the universe in existence. Consulted in divination, controllers of human destiny. Some western lists follow. See also under Planet.

weeks thereafter. In some mythologies, the sleep being a day sleep, the sleepers represent Ursa Major, which sleeps during the day.

Seven steps. To Heaven, perfection; to Hell, evil.

Seven stewards of Heaven. In white magic, Arathron, Bethor, Phaleg, Och, Hagith, Ophiel, Phul.

Seventh chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno, where thieves are tormented by serpents.

Seventh chasm, third circle. A ring of burning sand where a fiery rain falls on those who were violent against art, God, or nature.

Seventh circle. In Dante's Inferno realm with a fetid stench, where gamblers, homosexuals, money lenders, and murderers are punished.

Seventh day. In the Babylonian calender a day of bad luck, thus the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th day of each lunar division, as well as the 19th (49th or 7 x 7 from the first of the preceding month), were considered dangerous for the performance of any important act. Possible source of Hebrew Sabbath.

Seventh day, seventh moon. In China, Threading-of-the-needle festival, when Chi'en Niu and Chih Nu are worshiped.

Seventh Heaven. Happiness, joy. In mythologies where the heavens are conceived as seven storied, the mansion of the supreme deity.

Seventh son of seventh son. Supposedly possesses special healing powers.

Seven veils. Oriental equivalent of the seven gates, thus the transit of fertility underground, which leads to spring growth.

Seven vices. See Seven deadly sins.

Seven virtues. In Christian art the three theological virtues; faith, personified by a woman with a chalice or cross, Saint Peter at her feet; hope, a winged woman with her hands raised toward heaven, she has an anchor, and Saint James the Great is at her feet; charity, a woman with children around her, she nurses one and holds a flame or heart, Saint James the evangelist is at her feet; and the four cardinal virtues; fortitude, a woman whose attributes are a club, column, globe, lionskin, shield, and sword, with Samson at her feet; justice with scales and a sword, and Emperor Trajan at her feet; prudence, a two-headed woman who holds a mirror; Solon is at her feet; temperance a woman with a sword, two vases, and Scipio Africanus at her feet. In Dante's Inferno seven walls symbolize the seven virtues.

Seven wise ones. In Egyptian mythology seven hawks which came from the eye of Ra, thus light. They flew upward and presided over learning.

Seven wonders of the ancient world. The Colossus at Rhodes, Great pyramid, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria, Statue of Zeus by Phidias, Temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

Seven wonders of the middle ages. Catacombs of Alexandria; Coliseum at Rome; Druidical temple at Stonehenge, England; Great wall of China; Leaning tower of Pisa; Mosque of Saint Sophia at Constantinople; Porcelain tower of Anking.

SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY SEVEN In the cabala the cross.

SEVENTEEN According to mystics a number which conditions or effects. A lucky number which rewards the righteous. In China on the 17th day of the eighth moon

the worship of the fire god begins.

SEVENTY A fortunate number with the influences of seven.

SEVENTY ONE Powerful number which threatens worldly concerns.

SEVENTY THREE Wisdom. Its power is in 10 (7 + 3).

SEVENTY TWO A ritual number, being the multiple of 8 and 9; associated with angels and mercy.

SEVERED HEAD Wisdom, as in the legends of Arthur, Bran, and other heroes, whose heads discoursed after death. Also a form of the castrated or mutilated sacred king in fertility myths, as in the Peredur legend. See Speaking head, Wisdom of severed head.

SEVERITY In an Italian icon personified by a matron royally dressed and wearing a laurel crown. She holds a scepter and a club attached to a poniard. A fierce tiger is beside her.

SEX CHANGING A form of androgyny. See Androgynous deities. In legend used as a means of enjoying illicit intercourse; magic means used to prevent a marriage.

Sex symbols and terms. Female: coldness, curves, death, earth, even numbers, evil, horizontals, moon, negative principle, roundness, the unseen, water, winter. Male: the angular, fire, goodness, heat, life, odd numbers, positive principle, the seen, sky, squareness, summer, sun, verticals.

Sexual assault. Typifies the cycle of the year in which one season assaults another. The theme in which women assault men, especially those who wander into their domain, are performing magic in connection with resurrection. The legends of Agave and Pentheus, Dryope and Hylas, Ishtar and Tammuz, the maenads and Orpheus are examples.

Sexual continence. Observed by peoples in various parts of the world during fishing, grain sowing, or hunting seasons, mourning periods, during a war, or preceding sacred rituals as a form of purification. The repression of the strength that might have been expended is thereby transferred to plants and herbs or withheld from an enemy. Others reverse the procedure and engage in sexual excesses, especially during the planting season, as an act of sympathetic magic.

Sexual orgies. See Sexual continence.

SEXTANT Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Sextans.

SEXTUS A pirate. Son of Pompey.

SEYMOUR Masculine name from a family name after Saint Maur in Normandy. In Old English probably signifies from the sea moor.

SGALAG Formerly in Scottish isles a slave living in an earth-house. Source of scalawag.

SGANARELLE In Moliere comedies a man who is cowardly domineering, or unpleasant.

SGEOLAN See Sceolan.

SGILTI LIGHT-FOOT In Arthurian romances he was so nimble the grass never bent under his

weight. Personification of dew.

S.H. Sanitas Hominorum, a health charm.

SHABRIRI In Jewish folklore a demon who rests on uncovered water at night, and inflicts blindness on those who drink it.

SHABUOTH Literally, the weeks. Jewish festival of Pentecost.

SHACABAC (SCHACABAC) Victim of an illusion or disappointment. In the Arabian Nights a hare-lipped man reduced to the point of starvation and invited to a feast by the rich Barmecide, who places before the beggar an imaginary feast on magnificent dishes. Compare Barataria.

SHACHIA Hebrew name meaning fame of Jah.

SHACKLEBOLT In heraldry, conqueror, strength, victory.

SHADBUSH Eagerness to act.

SHADDAI In the cabala a name of Yesod, the ninth Sephira.

SHADOW (SHADE) Dimness, gloom, obscurity, omen, protection, retreat, soul, spirit, spying, the unreal or false, visionary. Figuratively, an uninvited guest accompanying an invited guest at a feast. The airy double of a person, that which never dies, form which ancients believed mortals assumed after death. Primitives believe that spells are wrought by casting shadows upon a man, or that he might be injured if an offense were committed against his shadow, which contains his life essence or strength. In Christian tradition the Holy Ghost. In the Zohar, messenger which leaves shortly before death to proclaim to the four quarters that the body will follow.

Afraid of one's shadow. Cowardly, unreasonably nervous.

Fight with shadows. Contend with imaginary opposition.

Shadow-of-a-Leaf. An elf who figures in the poetry of Alfred Noyes and symbolizes spiritual things.

SHADRACH Chaldean name given to Ananias at the court of Nebuchadnezzar. With two Jewish companions, Abednego and Meshach, he refused to worship the Chaldean gods and was thrown into a fiery furnace, from which Jehovah delivered the three. The descent into and return from the underworld theme. Compare Jonah.

SHAFT See Column, Pillar.

SHAGGY HAIR Solar rays. Frequently an attribute of fertility and woodland spirits, such as Pan and the satyrs.

SHAH Persian supreme ruler. Usually appears as shah in shah (king of kings) or padishah (protecting king or father king). Moslems formerly conferred the title on descendants of the Prophet's daughter Fatima and on fakirs; now in India and elsewhere a common addition to surnames.

SHAHAPET Armenian lord of the land. It appears as a man or serpent, and is good unless angered. In houses called Shvod, probably an ancestral ghost. In graveyards, fields, mountains, woods, called Shvaz. The three names are used to scare children.

SHAHAR Early Semitic moon god. Called Ab (father), Amm

(ancestor or uncle), Kahil (old one), Wadd (the loving), Warah (wanderer). Still worshiped by some Arabian tribes. Identical with Il.

SHAHARAIM Hebrew name meaning two dawns.

SHAHARITH Jewish morning liturgy.

SHAHAZIMAH Hebrew name meaning heights.

SHAITAN In Moslem folklore a devil. Commonly signifies a jinn.

SHAKUNTALA Literally, bird protected. In Hindu legend the daughter of Viswamitra, a rishi, and Menaka, an apsara. Her mother deserted her along the Malini, sacred river near which she was born. Vultures seeing her unprotected hovered around her until she was adopted by a sage. A moon goddess, whose story survives in the Semiramis and Babes in the Woods tales.

SHAKURU Pawnee sun deity. Giver of health and strength. Intermediary between earth and Tirawa, great sky spirit. Because of his power to make things grow he also is called Atius (father).

SHALA Canaanite storm goddess.

SHALAKO Zuni great winter tribal masked-god ceremony, in which priests clothed in the 'flesh' of supernaturals send out smoke, the 'misty breath,' to produce fertilizing rains.

SHALIM (SHAALIM) Hebrew name meaning jackals.

SHALMAN (ILU-SALMON, SALMON, SARAMANA, SELAMANES, SHULMANU, SULMAN) Assyrian war god. Portrayed with a battle-ax and shield. Probably an ancient sun deity of Jerusalem, a name of which was Shalem (Salem) before the addition of the prefix Uru (city). Identified with Resheph.

SHAMAN From a Hindu word meaning one who has overcome his passions. Wonder-working priest of northern Asiatics and American aborigines. He is inspired by a medicine (fetish) and influences deities, demons, and spirits of the dead. He determines what the weather will be, where fish and game are hiding, when an enemy is about to draw near, and he restores health to the ill. He usually dresses in the form of his animal soul to acquire the strength or swiftness of his beast or bird soul. His costume holds his power. Among the Ainu of Japan, shamanism is the prerogative of women.

SHAMASH (CHEMOSH, SHAMAS, SHEMESH, SHULLAT) Assyro-Babylonian sun god. He controlled plant life and weather, drove away storms and disease, brightened earth with verdure, and measured the life thread. Judge of the world, he appointed the time for the heavens to rain destruction. His consort was Aa, his attendants were Kittu (truth) and Mesharu (righteousness). Portrayed as an old man with a four-pointed star which had rays streaming from inner angles, source of the Maltese cross. Epithets were Babbar (shiner) and Ma-banda-anna (sky ship). In later myths he merged with Merodach.

SHAMIR Same as Samur.

SHAMMATHA Synagogue ban, final excommunication.

SHAMMUA (SHAMMUAH) Hebrew name meaning famous.

SHAMOJI Spoon used in Japan in dishing out rice. Symbol of daily food. Models of all sizes, some six feet high, are hung at shrines as thanksgiving offerings and to ask for good fortune.

SHAMROCK March 18 birthday flower symbolizing hope, lightheartedness, loyalty, trinity, unity. Emblem of Ireland and Saint Patrick. Superstition: no serpent can touch it. Leaf to which mystical and sacred virtues are ascribed in the East, and the word is from the Arabic shamrakh.

Four-leaf shamrock. Cardinal points, good luck.

SHAMSHIEL In Rabbinical lore, prince of Paradise.

SHAMSHU Ancient Arabian sun goddess. In a triad with Athtar and Shahar. Probably derived from Shamash.

SHANDY Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning boisterous.

SHANG Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale. The minister.

SHANGO Thunder deity of the Yoruban, African Gold Coast tribe. Also known in Brazil. In Cuba called Santa Barbara.

SHANGRI-LA A mythical land of eternal youth supposedly situated in the Tibetan interior.

SHANG-TI (SHANG-TE) Literally, upper emperor. Chinese lord of heaven and earth. In the imperial cult worshiped only by the emperor. Inasmuch as his power was so far away the emperor, son of heaven, ruled earth in his stead. No temples were erected in his honor, only sacrificial altars called liao. Equivalent of Li, Tai-Ki, T'ien, and later identified as Yu Huang. One of the names for God adopted by Chinese Catholics, but objected to by Protestant missionaries, who use T'ien chu.

SHAN KUEI One of the nine celebrated legendary Chinese heroes; deity of the mountains.

SHANNON River in Ireland which became the abode of the goddess Sinann, which see. One who has been dipped in the river supposedly loses all bashfulness.

SHANTANU In Hindu legend king married to the goddess Ganga. A fertility lord.

SHAPE SHIFTING Principle of manifold changes in natural phenomena, such as in waves or the changes that come and go with the seasons or lights of each day. Character of fertility, moon, sky, storm, sun, water, wind deities. It is a power of privileged beings, and a shape is taken to express its temperament. In legend the reasons for shape changes are to engage in combat, help a hero or heroine escape death, kill or pursue an enemy, perform a dangerous task, punish someone, reach an inexcessible place, seduce another, steal, or violate a tabu. Also involved is the transmigration of souls, a teaching which, by disregarding death, encourages men to valor. Beauty and the beast marriages are built on this theme; swan-maidens doff or don their feathers at will. Transformation back to normal is accomplished by love or by a magic formula. Shape-

shifting usually is a voluntary change, whereas metamorphosis is the result of witchcraft.

SHAR Same as Anshar.

SHARA Armenian deity. The glutton, famous for his numerous progeny. Son of Armais. A storm demon.

SHARABDA Babylonian deity. Literally, slanderer.

SHAR APSI In Babylonian mythology epithet of Ea as king of sweet waters under the earth which feed the rivers. Thus a fertilizing deity.

SHARGAZ (SHARUR) Sumerian god. Deified weapon of Ninurta, the cyclone. Shown with an eagle or panther head.

SHARIS Urartian goddess identical with Ishtar.

SHARK Danger, death, evil. In Japanese mythology a messenger of kami. The permanent form taken by Toyotama-hime, when angered by her husband. The divine shark is called Same and rescues those who worship it.

SHARVAN Celtic deity of darkness or winter. One-eyed giant Fomor who guarded the magic rowan tree, whose scarlet fruit produced the ambrosia which endowed the gods with immortality. Slain by Diarmaid.

SHATRIYA (KSHATRIYA) Hindu ruler and warrior caste. Issued from the arms of Brahma.

SHAUSHKA (SHAUSHKASH) Mother goddess of Nineveh; consort of Teshup.

SHAVEH KIRIATHAIM Hebrew place name meaning plain of the double city.

SHAVING Contemplation, covenant, dedication, disgrace, monasticism, sacrifice, soldier. See Shearing hair under hair. Dream significance: loss of money. Among ancient Hebrews, distress, mourning, purification, repentance.

SHAVSHA Hebrew name meaning nobility.

SHAWANO Algonquin hero of the south. One of the quadruplets born of the primordial mother who died in bringing them to life. His brothers are Kabun, Kabibonokka, Wabun.

SHAWL OVER LOWER LIMBS A Bodhisattva garment.

SHAWN (SHAUN) In James Joyce's Finnegans Wake the solemn type destined for success, man of action. An epithet of Kevin Earwicker derived from Sean (old).

SHAY Ancient Egyptian fate god for the common people. Companion of Meskhenet. Portrayed with a serpent form and a human head. Identified with the Greek Agathadaemon.

SHE (SHE-CHI, SHE-TSE) Chinese spirit of earth and crops.

SHEAR-JASHUB Hebrew masculine name meaning the remnant shall return. Given prophetically by Isaiah to one of his sons during the Babylonish exile.

SHEARS A foreseen and foreordained end, martyrdom. Emblem of Saints Agatha and Moira.

SHEBA (SHEBAH) (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning an oath.

(2) See Queen of Sheba.

SHE BEAR Associated with the cult of Artemis.

SHECHITAH Literally, to kill. Hebrew method of killing animals.

SHEDAD (SHEDDAD) In Moslem tradition descendant of Noah and Ad. His magnificent city of Ad rivaled the bowers of Eden. Because of his pride in it, God destroyed the city with his voice (great wind).

SHEDIM (SHEDDIM) (1) Chaldean storm demon with ox-like form. A protective genius of royal palaces. Identical with Sedu. (2) Among Turkish Jews a demon child of Lilith. Its name dare not be mentioned.

SHEEP Bashfulness, emotional stability, gentleness, gregariousness, guilelessness, innocence, love, mildness, obedience, passiveness, patience, sacrifice, simplicity, submission, timidity. Also imitativeness, lack of initiative, obstinacy, silliness, straying. In mythology typifies a cloud. Dream significance: good omen. Consulted in augury. Cognate with the words cheop and ship. In China represents Kuei. Animal which carries the sun through Scorpio, eighth zodiacal house, and through the hours 1 - 3 P.M. Guardian of the direction south, southwest, west. Hou Chi was suckled by sheep. Symbol of retired life. In Christian tradition one typifies Christ, more than one typifies Christians, the flock of the Good Shepherd.

A sheep among wolves. A victim among rogues.

Black sheep. Persons of bad character, from the fact that black sheep were sacrificed to underworld gods.

Lost sheep. Hardened sinners, persons beyond salvation.

Make sheep eyes at. Act coquettishly, ogle.

Rocky Mountain sheep. An aspect of Ganaskidi.

Separate the sheep from the goats. Separate the good from evil.

Sheepskin. Protector of truth, from the fact it was used by Jews to cover the Tabernacle. Also a college diploma, which is written on parchment.

SHEET Ghost, sailing. Dream significance: happiness, prosperity.

Clean sheet. A clean record.

Sheet anchor. A refuge in an emergency, a sure support.

Sheet in the wind. Slightly drunk.

Three (or both) sheets in the wind. Very drunk, in allusion to a vessel staggering in the wind with loose sheets.

SHEIKH (SHEIK) From the Arabic, meaning old. In Mohammedan countries title of the head of a family, tribe, village, or religious group.

SHEKINAH Literally, dwell. In Rabbinical lore a cloud with fire over it, a symbol of divine power. A female spirit who presided over nuptials and nuptial fruits. When Adam sinned she withdrew to the lowest of the seven heavens; at Cain's crime she retired to the second heaven; the sins of Enoch's generation sent her to the third; those of the deluge period to the fourth; the Tower of Babel sins to the fifth; Egyptian wickedness to the sixth; the abominations at Sodon to the seventh. Six righteous, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Levi, Kohath, Amran, aided by Moses drew her back to earth, and on the day the tabernacle was built to indicate

God's presence she took up her abode between the cherubim on the mercy seat, where she remained wherever the tabernacle moved until she went into Solomon's temple, where she remained until the exile, and then she returned to heaven.

SHELAH-NO-GIG Female who exhibited herself in stone over church doorways in Ireland. Typified divine protection.

SHELARTISH Moon god of ancient Urartians.

SHELDON Masculine name from a family name and place name in Devon. In Anglo-Saxon signifies from the shelly lea.

SHELL Baptism, divine word, inacessibility, life protector, longevity, pilgrimage, prophecy, reserve. Placed in primitive graves to provide immortality; used as a medium of exchange, money. In heraldry, goodness and wisdom of God. Resolves into ish-el, i.e. light god. Design on Christian tombstones to signify the body, shell of the immortal soul, has been left behind. In Tibetan Buddhism symbolizes hearing. Compare nutmeg, yellow silk.

Clam shell. In Polynesia, when cut into a disk, a chief's badge.

Conch shell. Deity summoner; trumpet used at circumcision, funeral, harvest, initiation, marriage, religious rites. Receptacle for libations. Emblem of Aphrodite, Saint Michael, Saint Sebald, Triton, Vishnu. One of the eight objects used in Buddhist Man-la ritual, called sankkha. Navaho Indian jewel of the west.

Escallop shell. Light symbol, from its fan-like flutings. Couch of sea deities. In heraldry signifies a noble pilgrim who has journeyed into foreign lands. Christian symbol of salvation; emblem of Saint James the Great.

Murex shell. Divinity, nobility, royalty. Provider of purple dye, emblem of the power of the gods and sovereignty.

Shell animals. Female principle. Early stages of consciousness, development of consciousness. Emblem of Khephra.

Sliced shell. In Buddhism, when white, lingam; when black, yoni.

Snail shell. Life and death; the snail coming out of a shell usually causes the mother's death. Emblem of Tonacacihuatl as goddess of parturition.

White shell beads. Navaho jewel of the east.

SHELTER Dream significance: (see one) faithful friend; (seek one) threat.

SHEM Literally, name. (1) In the Old Testament a son of Noah, founder of the Semites. His descendants were pastoral nomads. Brother of Ham, and the eternal quarrel between husbandman and nomad exists in the story of the brothers as it does in that of Cain and Abel. Typifies forces of light; also Asia. (2) In James Joyce's Finnegans Wake an epithet of Jerry Earwicker. He speaks for the author himself and represents the artist, the problem child, unjustly accused of impiety and lack of patriotism. The name is from Seumas (James).

SHEMA Literally, hear. In Jewish ritual a collection of passages recited morning and evening as a confession of faith. From the initial word of the first verse.

SHEMAAH Hebrew name meaning the fame.

SHEMAIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah is fame.

SHEMINITH Hebrew name meaning heading.

SHEMITAH (SHEMITTAH) The Jewish practice of letting farm land lie fallow every seventh or sabbatical year.

SHEMONEH ESREH (SHEMUEL) Literally, eighteen blessings. In Jewish ritual benedictions from the Psalms framed in Scriptural language. They have been increased to nineteen.

SHE MULE Barren woman.

SHEN In the Chinese zodiac, the mixer, seven stars in the shoulders, belt and legs of Orion, western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the ape; element, water. A period of discord and calamity.

SHENG JEN Chinese deified mortals who dwell in pearly azure. Saints.

SHEN MU In Chinese mythology lady of the azure and purple clouds. Mother goddess presiding over childbirth. Also called Pi-hsia Yuan-kun.

SHEN NUNG Second legendary emperor of China, successor of Fu Hsi. Known as the earthly emperor. Born miraculously, at the time of his birth he was eight feet seven inches tall, had a man's body and a bull's head. He spoke when three days old, walked at the end of five days. He discovered medicinal properties in plants, introduced agricultural implements, and by inventing the cart established trade between various localities. He lived to be 168 years of age, and then became an immortal, to be worshiped as god of fertility, fire, and medicine. Symbolizes the agricultural age.

SHEN PAO Chinese sovereign of the highest heaven. The spiritual jewel, third of the trinity (San Ch'ing). The sage Lao Tzu deified. Portrayed on a white donkey riding into Western Heaven.

SHEN SHU Chinese civil door god. With his brother Yu Lu, he lived under a peach tree on Mount Tu So. They fed wicked spirits to tigers. On New Years Eve colored pictures of the brothers are pasted on doors as talismans against demons. Sometimes in place of the brothers, gaudy pictures of tigers or Chinese characters written in black on red paper are used.

SHEN-T'AO Chinese peach tree which grows near Hsi Wang Mu's palace. A tree of life. Its blossoms appear once in 3,000 years; three thousand years later fruit appears and gives 3,000 years of life to the eater. Tung-Fang So stole three and lived 9,000 years.

SHEOL Literally, cave or dig out. Hebrew abode of the dead, land of forgetfulness, a vast tomb in earth's depths. Later identified with Gehenna, a place of punishment and torture. Identical with Aralu, Hades, Shualu.

SHEPHERD Guide, messiah, nomad, pastor, patriarch, ruler, rustic lover. Dream significance: perfect happiness. In mythology frequently the foster father of an abandoned infant (sun hero), who is raised among his herds (clouds or waves). In allegory common to most beliefs, the feeder, king, supreme deity, giver of divine nectar. Epithet

of God and of Christ. Those to whom the angel announced Christ's coming were shepherds. During certain periods in Egypt an abomination, called bean-eater, from the food fed to herds. Nomads were scorned as ignorant and not admitted to temples, mutton was a tabu food. The shepherd kings, about 2,000 B.C. who were known as Hyksos, were of Semitic origin. Among ancient Hebrews the employment was highly honored.

Good Shepherd. Jesus Christ.

Shepherd and sheep. Christ and his followers.

Shepherd Boy. In Chinese legend, Ch'ien Niu or Niu Lang, lover of Chih Nu (Weaving Damsel). Also called Cowherd, Herdsman, Oxherd. See Ch'ien Niu.

Shepherd god. Pan.

Shepherd lord. Henry de Clifford. So called because his mother hid him with a shepherd, who raised him, to save him for Yorkist fury.

Shepherd of Israel. God.

Shepherds' crook (or staff). Spiritual guidance. Christian symbol of an abbot, bishop, Christmas festival, Nativity. Egyptian symbol of power, king's emblem.

Shepherd's pipes. Pipes of Pan; wind.

Shepherd's purse. In the language of flowers: I offer you my all.

Shepherd without law. Clement V, noted for greed and licentiousness; unscrupulous tool of Philip the Fair of France.

SHEPHI (SHEPHO) Hebrew name meaning unconcern.

SHEPHUPHAN (SHEPHUPHAM) Hebrew name meaning serpent.

SHERAH Sumerian generative power of the earth. Also called Shahan (fire), suggesting he also was a god of the sun's heat.

SHEREBIAH Hebrew name meaning Jah originates.

SHERIF Mohammedan order of nobility. Males wear a green turban, females a green veil.

SHERLOCK Masculine name from Old English, meaning the bright, fair-haired, shining.

Sherlock Holmes. A detective or person clever at solving mysteries. From the character created by A. Conan Doyle.

SHERWIN Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning one who shears the wind, a swift runner.

SHESEMTET Early Egyptian sky goddess. Lion-headed companion of Shesmu.

SHESHA Same as Sesa.

SHESHACH From the Hebrew, meaning house or court of the prince. A poetical name for Babylon.

SHESMU Early Egyptian violent deity; lord of the last hour of night. He had a human form with a lion or ox head. Companion of Shesemtet.

SHEVA Hebrew name meaning self-satisfying.

SHEWBREAD (SHOWBREAD) Hebrew symbol of spiritual nourishment. In ancient ritual the twelve unleavened loaves placed on a wooden table in the sanctuary north of the altar of incense. They were called bread of presence and typified God, the ever-present and giver of daily bread. Also symbolized the twelve tribes. The offering was changed every

Sabbath, at which time the priests ate the old bread in the holy place.

SHE-WOLF Avarice, destruction, greed. In mythology frequently typifies the earth-mother who nourishes an abandoned infant (sun hero), as in the Romulus legend. In Norse mythology the beast which nightly devoured one of Volsung's sons. Signy, Volsung's daughter, saved Sigmund, the last of the sons. Thus the dawn saved the sun from the earth which devoured him.

SHI Chinese divining plant.

SHIBBETA A Jewish demoness.

SHIBBOLETH Password, test. From the Hebrew, meaning ear of corn, also stream in flood. The Gileadites under Jephthah required the rival Ephraimites to pronounce this word when they attempted to pass the river Jordan. The Ephraimites betrayed themselves by an inability to aspirate the sh.

SHICHI FUKUJIN The seven Japanese gods of happiness or good luck. Their images were worn as charms. They are popular conceptions of the seven Buddhist devas who preside over human welfare. 1- Benten, goddess of love, shown with a lute; 2- Bishamon, war god, with a halbred; 3- Daikoku, god of wealth, who sits on two rice bales and carries a mallet; 4- Ebisu, god of workers and fishermen, with a seabream and fishing pole; 5- Fukurokujin, god of longevity, shown with a cane, a book of fate, and a stork; 6- Hotei, god of generosity, has an exposed corpulent belly and carries a bag which holds everything desirable; 7- Jurojin, god of wisdom, accompanied by a deer.

SHIDE Sacred Japanese mountain, where spirits wander after death.

SHIELD (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Scutum or Sobieski's Shield. (2) Battle, boldness, chivalry, confidence, defense, faith, peace, protection, tranquility, wisdom. Form worn as a protective charm. An epithet of God. Emblem of Ares, Athena, Mars, Minerva, Saint George, Saint Quirinis, Sophia. In heraldry a coat of arms. The escutcheon upon which charges or emblems are depicted. Originally triangular, but in time assumed a variety of forms. Its space, called field, tinted with armorial colors called tinctures, is divided into nine to fifteen lines called partitions and covered with animals and objects called charges. The top is known as chief, the middle as honor point, the lower part as base. The right side (left of the viewer) is dexter side, the left side is called sinister.

Diamond-shape shield. In heraldry a lady other than one of royal blood.

Round shield. An illegitimate.

Shield of David. A six-pointed star, symbol of Judaism. In Nazi Germany, Jews were forced to wear it as a badge of degradation, disgrace; in other parts of the world, in protest, worn by Jews as an emblem of exaltation, humility.

Shield topped by crown. Heraldry.

Shield with sword. Christian symbol of fortitude.

Square shield. A knight.

SHIH In the Chinese zodiac, the house, two stars in a straight line, Alpha in the wing and Beta

in the leg of Pegasus, northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the bear; element, fire. An exceedingly propitious period.

SHIH KAN TANG Chinese spirit who combats demons.

SHIHOR Hebrew name meaning glass river.

SHIHO-TSUCHI-NO-KAMI Japanese salt-possessor deity; god of salt traders.

SHIJU-GARA In Japanese legend the great tit, bearer of love letters from Fukuro, the owl, to Usu-dori, the bullfinch.

SHIKIMI Japanese sacred tree whose bark is burned as incense during certain religious rites.

SHIKO In Burma an act of homage; prostration with folded hands.

SHIKOME Japanese ugly females, furies. Storm deities.

SHILLUK KINGS African tribal kings considered reincarnations of Nyakang. Though revered they are not allowed to become feeble lest with diminishing vigor cattle and crops fail to reproduce. When he is unable to fulfil the desires of his numerous wives they report the fact, and the king is condemned to death. His sentence is communicated to him by placing a white cloth over his face and knees during his midday slumber. See Sacred king under King.

SHILOH (1) Hebrew word of doubtful meaning; interpreted to be a burial place, place of rest, the messiah foretold by Jacob on his deathbed, a tower (probably sun shrine), the waters. (2) A place north of Bethel, site of a great Jewish sanctuary.

SHILSTONE A sun shrine; a cromlech.

SHIMBEI In Japanese legend the heron, retainer of Fukuro, the owl.

SHIMENAWA (SHIRI-KUME-NO-NAWA) In Japanese mythology sacred rice-straw rope, which was placed before the cave in which the sun-goddess Amaterasu had taken refuge to restrain her from reentering it. Hung at Shinto shrines and at house doors. It sanctifies a place and the heart of a devotee as no evil can pass it.

SHIMRI (SHIMRITH) Hebrew name meaning watchful.

SHIMRON Hebrew name meaning watch.

SHIMSHAI Hebrew name meaning splendor.

SHIMTI Assyrian fate goddess; probably a title of Ishtar.

SHIN (1) Chinese and Japanese god or spirit or supernatural beings collectively. Also the supreme deity. See Shang Ti. (2) Twenty-first letter of the Hebrew alphabet; equivalent of English sh. Known as the holy letter. Its meaning is tooth, probably a serpent's fang; its numerical value is 300. According to mystics its correspondences are: musical tone, C natural; planetary, Pluto; symbolic, atonement; tarot deck, the world, zodiacal, Pisces. Its color is scarlet, its direction on the cube of space is north to south, realm of fire or breath of God, with a vibration of active manifestation; its intelligence is perpetual. In white magic corre-

sponds to the vegetable kingdom. Also schin, sin.

SHINA-TSU-HIKO Japanese wind god, born of Izanagi's breath. Shown with a bag of winds on his bent back. He fills up the space that holds up the sky, and in this resembles Atlas.

Shinta-to-be. Japanese wind goddess.

SHINBETSU Japanese divine clans, families descended from celestial deities other than the sun-goddess Amaterasu, ancestress of the Kobetsu or imperial family. See Bambetsu.

SHINGRAWA In Burmese mythology produced by Chinun Way Shun as a pumpkin. After the flood Shingrawa fashioned the present earth out of the old one with a hammer; then he went up to the sky. Ancestor of Shippawn Ayawng. Because Shingrawa takes no interest in mankind his shrines are neglected.

SHINJE-CHHO-GYAL Tibetan Buddhist god of justice. King of Nyalwa, his paws grip the entire Sipa Khorlo (Wheel of Life). He is a fearful looking monkey-headed monster, holding scales and flanked by two angels who are monster-headed humans. The defending angel drops a white pebble onto a pan of the scales for each virtue, the condemning angel drops a black stone onto the other pan for each sin. The judge observes each episode in his magic mirror. Errant souls are condemned to either a hot or cold house to remain until the evil causes have played themselves out. A reincarnation of Chenresi.

SHIN NE MI Indo-Chinese nat; a nature spirit. Niece of Mahagiri, with whom she is worshiped.

SHINTAI In Japan a mirror, statue, stone, sword, or any object in which a deity may incorporate itself for the touch of believers.

SHINTO (SHINTU, SINTU) Literally, way of the gods. Japanese cult; deification of natural phenomena, which later became identified as ancestors.

Shinto temple. Evolved from the moya, or mourning house, it retains the shape of the primitive hut.

SHIOCKA Ainu ceremony for men's coming of age; celebrated at about the age fifteen.

SHIP Adventure, confidence, death, dream world, enterprise, geography, knowledge, maritime power, safety, spirituality, transience, travel, wealth. Cloud, moon, or sun as a deity vessel. The church or state, which carries the faithful over the sea of life. As bearer of the soul to the otherworld the shape of funerary receptacles. In heraldry, sea expedition, succor in extremity. Word cognate with chap, cheop, sheep, skif, skip (hence skipper). Sin, Babylonian moon and wisdom god, was called Ship of Light. In China symbolic of tradition. In Christianity worn as a talisman to signify belief in salvation, safety from temptations. Attribute of saints Anselm, Erasmus, Jude, Nicholas of Myra. In Egypt the sun's day ship is Me'enzet, its night ship is Semektet. As a fecundity emblem of Isis it appeared in European festivals, where it was carried in processions; by the middle ages the rites degenerated into license. Also figured in Eastern vegetation rites. Symbol of

the Hebrew tribe Zebulun. In Norse mythology, Frey folded his ship (cloud) when it was not in use and put it in his pocket. Emblematic of the Phoenicians.

Man ship. Arrange the crew in rows, as for a salute.

Rats desert a sinking ship. Those who selfishly cling to others in times of prosperity and desert when disaster threatens.

Ship Argo. Symbol for the constellation Pisces. See Argo.

Ship of the desert. Camel, dromedary.

Ship's rudder. Guide, pilot, truth, wisdom.

Ship's stern. Figurehead or sign by which a vessel once was known; sometimes it was the image of a tutelary divinity.

Ships that pass in the night. People who come into one's horizon, stay briefly, and then disappear.

Ship with black sail. Death.

Ship with mast. Union of male and female.

Ship with sails full. Safe conduct.

Ship with white sail. Mission accomplished, victory.

Shipwreck. Adversity, misfortune, sin, tragic death, wickedness. Dream significance: delay, misfortune; (to escape) good omen. Attribute of Jonah and the saints Owen, Simon, Zelotes.

When my shp comes in (or home). When I come into a fortune; in allusion to the days when argosies brought wealth from across the seas to the merchants who sent them forth.

SHIPAP (SHIPAPU, SHIPAPU-LIMA, SHIPAPUYNA) Pueblo Indian place from which man emerged. Underground realm of the dead. Abode of the corn mother.

SHIPHRAH AND PUAH Midwives in Egypt who, through fear of God, spared the newborn Hebrew boys contrary to the orders of the pharaoh. God rewarded them by making them 'houses,' i.e. gave each a numerous family.

SHIPPAWN AYAWNG First ancestor of the Kachins of North Burma. See Chanun and Woishun.

SHIRI-KUME-NO-NAWA See Shimenawa.

SHIRLEY Masculine and feminine name from Old English, meaning from the shining lea.

SHISHCHIKUL In Vancouver Island legends a large animal-like mountain residing inside a mountain. It has red hair which is a powerful talisman for success in war.

SHITALA Bengali goddess of smallpox.

SHITE AND TSURE In Japanese No-play, lovers who resemble Baile and Ailinn, Romeo and Juliet.

SHITKUR Mongolian devil.

SHITTA Moon nat of the Burmese Kachins. Worshiped once each year with Jan (sun).

SHITTAH (SHITTIM) Incorruptibility, prosperity. Wood used in making sacred furniture for the Hebrew tabernacle.

SHIVA Jewish after-burial period of seven days, during which mourners abstain from work and sit on the ground or low stools.

SHIVAYA VODA In Slavic legend living water which brings life back. Carried by birds, hail,

thunder, or whirlwind. Compare Mertvaya voda.

SHIWA Literally, smeared with ashes. Hindu ashy-pale deity who stands in meditation; to the left he is a woman, to the right a man. Probably an aspect of dusk. See androgynous deities.

SHIWANNI Zuni rain deity. Chief of the Shiwana (or Shiwanna), cloud people. Mate of Shiwanokia. From spittle he formed bubbles which he blew upward and which became stars. Rain priests are called Ashiwanni.

SHIWANOKIA Zuni fertility goddess. Wife of Shiwanni, with whom she lived in the underworld. From spittle she created Awitelin Tsita, mother earth. Her priestesses also are called Shiwanokia.

SHOE Female genitals, menialism, prosperity, protection, recognition, reverence, servitude, submission, swiftness, utility. Tied to a bridal carriage for luck or to enhance the couple's fertility. In folk legend the life of the old woman who lived in a shoe centered in her sexual organs, thus she had many children. To sneeze while putting on shoes is a bad omen. Anciently provided to the dead for the long rough journey in the afterworld. To give a poor man shoes in life guaranteed that shoes would be provided in after life. See Buskin, Cinderella's slippers, Sandal. Anglo-Saxons gave a daughter's shoes to a groom; a symbolic transfer of authority. Among the Celts gilded shoes were a sign of royalty. Christian emblem of Saints Crispian and Crispianus. Dutch children place shoes near the chimney at Christmas to let Saint Nicholas know they are in bed. In Egypt an enemy's image was placed in one's shoe; walking on it supposedly destroyed the enemy. Greek emblem of Theseus. Hindu royalty emblem. In Manchuria a bride gives as a gift to the groom, his brothers, and all who have sexual access to her. Syrian boys during initiation rites wore shoes of sacrificial animal skins.

Another pair of shoes. A totally different situation.

Creaking shoes. New or unpaid-for shoes.

If the shoe fits you, wear it. If a statement made applies to you, accept it as personal.

High-heel shoe. Protection for the sacred king, who was not permitted to rest his heel on the ground. Bzyantine emperors were crowned in purple buskins with wooden (probably oak) heels covered with scarlet leather. See Heel.

Hole in shoe. Poverty, weariness. Omaha Indians placed in an infant's footwear that the child might refuse to accompany an underworld messenger because his moccasins were worn out.

Know where a shoe pinches. Know from personal experience, know one's own troubles.

Old shoe. Good luck.

Put the shoe on the right foot. Place the blame in the proper place.

Shake in one's shoes. Tremble from fear.

Shoe-horn. That which is used as a convenience, one who is subservient or tractable.

Shoe removal. Loss of legal rights. Ancient means of binding a contract, especially a transfer, thus the person who gave up a possession showed it by divesting himself of something before a witness. In many religions taken off when approaching a holy place, probably corresponds to Babylonish custom of stripping oneself

before entering the presence of a deity, and implies contagion from the secular must not infect holy ground. Among Arabs a sign of dissolution of marriage. If cast in the assembly, indicated a ruler had lost his throne. Hebrew symbol of grief, loss, mourning, sacrifice in honor of the dead. The delivery of a shoe signified that a sacred obligation was transferred. When a man refused to marry his dead brother's widow his shoes were removed to show he was in disgrace.

Shoe removal by another. Servitude.

Shoes exchanged. Exchange of authority or property.

Shoe-string. Small investment or protection; in allusion to the amount needed by a peddler of shoe-strings.

Step in another's shoes. Take a position previously occupied by another.

The shoe is on the other foot. That is an entirely different state of affairs.

Wait for a dead man's shoes. Await another's death impatiently for an advantage or inheritance.

Wear another's shoes. Assume the place of another. An act of magic to cause the owner to fall in love with or return to the wearer.

Wolf-skin shoes. Provider of courage and good-luck.

SHOFAR (SOPHAR) Ancient Jewish ritual horn. Sounded on religious occasions to salute God, on release from bondage, in war, and for exorcism. Survives in synagogues to usher in Rosh Hashana, the ecclesiastical New Year, and Yom Kuppur, day of atonement. An ibex horn greeted the new moon, a ram's horn was used on fast days, a black ram's horn announced a transgression. The ram connects it with the animal substituted in Isaac's place, thus it is the akedah (binding) in abbreviated expression. It was believed to possess magic qualities and at its sound Jericho supposedly fell. Compare Lyre. Because it was sacred women and children were not permitted to hear it, it was kept hidden, and sex tabus were connected with it. In early fertility rites blown in a pit or well in connection with practices mimetic of the sex act. Symbolically it serves to proclaim the sovereignty of God, quest for mercy, remind Jews of the blasts of redemption to be made by the Messiah on Judgment Day, of the destruction of the Temple, messages of the prophets, revelation on Mount Sinai, stir to repentance. A single long blast shows that rites are accomplished, atonement consummated. Resembles cornucopia, Dionysiac drinking horn, primitive musical instruments.

SHOGUN Literally, army leader. Hereditary Japanese commander-in-chief. Dictator, ruler of kings. One who, assisted by the samurai, assumed the worldly affairs of the empire and left the mikado free to meditate on spiritual affairs.

SHOJO Japanese sake-beer genius. Half-man, half-ape, god of drunkenness, Merrymaker with a red face and hair hanging down to his feet. His dress is of gold and red, he carries a sake ladle, and performs a bacchanalian dance. Parallels Bacchus.

SHOKI-SAN Japanese mighty giant who drives out devils. He has a red face with stiff whiskers and large piercing eyes. His cap is black, he carries an unsheathed sword, and crushes devils with his foot. Worshiped on May Day, when plague spirits are exorcised.

Adopted from the Chinese Chung Kuei; also a counterpart of archangel Michael.

SHOKONSHA Japanese spirit-invoking-temple, where the souls of those who died for emperor and fatherland were believed to have gathered. Parallels Valhalla.

SHOLMO Siberian devil. Inasmuch as he helped Burkhan create the world he was given a piece large enough to plant his staff on, and he pushed his staff into the soil to create snakes, reptiles, and harmful creatures.

SHONY Sea god of the Hebrides who fertilized the soil.

SHOOTING AT A BAG FILLED WITH BLOOD In China the subduing of a god.

Shooting star. See under Star.

SHORT LIFE In an Italian icon personified by a young woman with a garland of flowers; at her breast an insect, in her hands a rose branch around which is a scroll inscribed "Una Dies Aperit, Conflicit Una Dies" (One day apparent, ablaze in one day).

SHORTSHANKS Sun hero of Northern European legend. He resembles Gareth.

SHORYOBUNE Japanese ghost ships in which the souls of ancestors make their journey over the sea to the underworld.

SHOU HSING Chinese god of longevity, which Chinese consider the greatest of all human blessings. Identified with Canopus, second brightest star in the heavens. When it can be seen national peace is assured, when invisible dire calamities may occur. He is portrayed as bald and wrinkled with an elongated forehead which ends in a point. His mien is happy. He carries a crook, a peach, and rides a fawn whose head is turned to look at the god. Sometimes accompanied by a bat. When with a fawn or stag and a bat signifies, "May the three stars, good luck, riches, and longevity, shine upon you." When associated with the spirits of happiness and prosperity known as Fu-shou-lu. Also called Nan-chi-lao-jen (old man of the South Pole). His name is from the character shou, which stands for longevity; when elongated expresses the hope for a very long life.

SHOULDER BLADE In many primitive societies consulted in divination.

Atlas's shoulders. Enormous strength. In allusion to the Greek god.

Broad shoulders. Powerful, capable of carrying a burden.

Have a chip on one's shoulder. Seek a quarrel. A backwoodsman places a chip on his shoulder as a challenge to fight.

Have a head on one's shoulders. Be shrewd, possess common sense.

Rub shoulders (or elbows) with. Associate with.

Set one's shoulder to the wheel. Apply oneself energetically to a task.

Shoulders and arms. Anatomical denominations governed by Gemini.

Turn a cold shoulder. Receive with coldness or discourtesy, snub.

SHOU SHAN Taoist paradise.

SHOU-SHEN (SHOU-SING) Chinese star deity. God of longevity. He determines every mortal's death date.

SHOVEL Male and female principles. See Crowbar, pickax, and shovel.

Wooden shovel (peel). Baking, emblem of Saint Honorius.

SHOWA Tibetan deer god; messenger of Yama.

SHOWBREAD See Shewbread.

SHOWER OF GOLD Fertility, rays of the sun. A form assumed by Zeus to reach Danae. In an Italian version of Cinderella it falls upon her bridegroom and typifies dew.

SHOW-ME-HOW MOTIF In folk legend a form of trickery in which a hero or heroine claims to be ignorant of exactly what position to take when commanded to make a head ready for execution. When the demon illustrates the hero cuts off the demons' head, typifying the triumph of intelligence or viture.

SHOZU-GA-NO-BABA In Japanese mythology the old-woman guardian of cross roads. She is met on the soul's journey where the three ways of transmigration begins. See Sanzu-no-Kawa.

SHRI Literally, sacred lotus, luster. In Hindu legend a wife of Vishnu. Before descending from the sun she was known as Anushayini (incorporating ush, to burn). Heroine of a solar myth who, like Io and Isis, was doomed to wander on earth. She had blue eyes (light) which illuminated a room.

SHRINE Deity abode, devotion. Emblem of saints Athenasius, Eligius, Wenceslaus. Sanscrit non-tantric symbol called caitya.

Torah shrine. Secret inner room of God protected by the curtain of curtains, symbolizing the light of God shielded by clouds or darkness. Anciently its form was worn by Jews as a talisman. On graves symbolizes revelation, salvation; when open, mystical ascent. Survives in Christian church architecture and in Moslem mosques.

SHROUD Concealment, mystery. Among Jews must be simple without ornaments to indicate the dead is thus removed from the worries and entanglements of this world; also atonement. Used by Lapps before burial to prevent the soul from moving about the dwelling and frightening people.

SHROVETIDE Literally, confession tide. The three days before Ash Wednesday; once a time of penitence, long observed as a season of merrymaking before Lent.

Shrove Sunday. First day of Shrovetide. Quinquagesima, fiftieth day before Easter.

Shrove Tuesday. Last day of Shrovetide. Pancake day. Formerly derby day of cockfighting in England.

SHU (SHOU) Literally, to be empty. Egyptian light god, the quickening creative principle. Formed when Ra spat on the ground, i.e. when the sun sent out his rays, or he begot himself in the womb of Nu. In some localities the blazing desert wind or heat of the sun, manifested by lightning or tempest. Twin brother and husband of Tefenet, by whom he fathered Nut and Seb. Sometimes worshiped as the night sky or space, the mediator, reconciler. Portrayed as the celestial bull, with a human figure wearing four ostrich feathers on his head, or with uplifted arms supporting the sky vault. At times identified with Anhoret, Heh, Heka. Analogue of Tharon-

kiawakon.

Shu and Tefenet. Ethereal space separating heaven from earth and sea. Celestial twins identified with Gemini. Portrayed as two sky-supporting lions.

SHUAL Hebrew masculine name meaning fox. In Assyrain called Shaalbim, in Sumerian, Shelibum.

SHUALU Babylonian underworld. Also called Aralu. Word related to Sheol.

SHUHIJI-NO-KAMI In Japanese mythology, mud-earth-lady-deity. Younger sister of Uhiji-ni-no-kami. With him, the slime out of which the world was fashioned. A pair of the seven divine generations.

SHUI JUNG Chinese god of city walls or moats. Sometimes identified with Ch'eng Huang as both names mean city moat.

SHUI SHEN (SHUI CHUN, SHUI I, SHUI KUAN) Chinese ruler of waters, over which he rides a horse. He has human form and is followed by a fish. One of the San Kuan (three agents), he averts misfortune. Identical with Feng I. Resembles Poseidon, Yu Po.

SHUKI In Hinduism, daughter of Surabhi. Mother of the parrot species.

SHULAMITE (SHULAMMITE) Literally, peaceful. Heroine of the Song of Solomon. Feminine form of Solomon. Immaculate bride, sister, shepherdess, all fecundity aspects. Called fountain of gardens, streams from Lebanon, well of living waters, all fertility designations. A dove goddess, she personifies wisdom which blends love and knowledge and opens the way, i.e. brings verdure. A knocker at the underworld door, where the world's wealth is stored, she resembles Ishtar.

SHULMUS (SHULMAN) Siberian devil. Opposed to Otshirvani. Parallels Keremet 2, Rutu.

SHULPAE Marduk as the planet Jupiter and husband-son of Mama.

SHUN Chinese legendary emperor. Of low but miraculous birth, his exceptional intelligence brought him to the attention of Emperor Yao, who designated Shun his successor. Husband of the Hsiang Fu-jen, two daughters of Yao. He was fourth of the age of five rulers. Famous for righteousness. His form was that of a winged dragon. His eyes, like Yao's, had double pupils, and for this reason he was called double-brightness.

SHUQAMUNA Babylonian war god. Personification of storms.

SHURA In Japanese mythology the furious spirit. Reincarnation of the warrior who dies in battle. The shuras live in the sky and gather to fight one another in hostile groups; their roars of rage (storms) are thunderous.

SHURALE Tatar forest spirit who can increase or diminish in size, and who kills its victims by tickling them. Wind deity.

SHURIPPAK (SHURRUPPAK) Babylonian city of the Euphrates where the gods supposedly assembled.

SHUTEN DOJI Japanese drunkard boy, leader of demons who had their stronghold on Mount Oye-yama. Giant ogre who fed on human flesh. His chief victims were noble ladies. Finally slain by Yorimitsu.

SHUTU In Babylonian mythology the southwest wind demoness. Her wings were broken by Adapa.

SHU YU (SHEN YU, YU LEI) In Chinese legend two brothers who had power over evil spirits. Called peach-men because they hung amulets which frightened demons on peach trees; they also threw demons as food to tigers.

SHVAZ Armenian guardian spirit of the field, graveyard, mountains, woods. A name used to scare children. See Shahapet, Shvod.

SHVOD Armenian guardian spirit of the house. Beneficent unless angered. Probably an ancestral ghost. On the last day of February a peasant, armed with a stick, strikes his walls to dislodge the shvod so that he will take his place as a shvaz, outdoor guardian, but the shvod is loath to leave the house's comforts. A name used to scare children.

SHWE MYET-HNA Literally, golden-faced one. Indo-Chinese nat. Sister of Mahagiri, with whom she invariably is worshiped. She had become queen and, with her brother the blacksmith, was burned to death by the king. A fertility legend in which she personifies scorched earth. Also called Hnit-ma-daw, Saw Meya, Shindwe Hla, Taunggyi-shin, Thon Pan Hla.

SHWE NA BE Indo-Chinese nat. Nature spirit. Wife of Mahagiri, which see.

SHWE PYIN NYI-NAUNG (SHWE BYIN) Indo Chinese nats. Nature spirits. Two foundlings (winds) floating on a wooden tray in a river were rescued by a monk who called them Byat Twe and Byat Ta (Byat meaning wooden tray). Later both were executed but, before Byat Ta died he fathered twin sons, who were placed in jars by their mother and sent down the river. They were found by the king (agricultural lord) who called them Shwe Pyin-gyi or Shwe Pyin Naungdaw (golden great jar) and Shwe Pyin-nge or Shwe Pyin Nyi-daw (golden little jar). The pair, called Shwe Pyin Nyi-Naung, aroused the envy of the court and were emasculated (verdure cut down). Their festival includes phallic dances suggested by the manner of their death. Their mutilation corresponds to that of Adonis, Osiris, Tammuz.

SHYLOCK A revengeful, stony-hearted Jewish moneylender, in allusion to the Jew in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

SI (1) Pre-Inca supreme deity. Moon, ruler of the elements, tempest-bringer to whom children were sacrificed. (2) Seventh and leading note of the diatonic scale and of the scale of C Major; B. Called te in the tonic sol-fa system.

SIAMESE TWINS Inseparables.

SIBECHE (BIKKI, SIBECH) In German legend one who bears false witness. See Svanhild.

SIBU In the Antilles a supreme creator god.

SIBYL (SIBYLLA, SIBYLLE) (1) A feminine name. (2) A daughter of Noah, through whom a part of the Hebrew apocalyptic oracles were reputed to be delivered. (3) Fortune-teller, gipsy, seer, witch. The allusion

is to any of the several women who, in a frenzied state, prophesied under the supposed inspiration of a deity, chiefly Apollo. The number of sibyls varies from one to twelve, the number adopted from Pagan myths by Christian monks, who assigned a prophecy and emblem to each. 1- Libyan: The day shall come when men shall see the King of all living things. A lighted taper. 2- Samian: The Rich One shall be born of a pure virgin. A rose. 3- Cimmerian: Jesus Christ shall come from heaven and reign in poverty on earth. A crown. 4- Cumaean: God shall be born of a pure virgin and hold converse with sinners. A cradle. 5- Erythraean: Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Savior. A horn. 6- Persian: Satan shall be overcome by a true prophet. A dragon and a lantern. 7- Tiburtine: The Highest shall descend from heaven, and a virgin shown in the valleys of the deserts. A dove. 8- Delphic: The Prophet born of the virgin shall be crowned with thorns. A crown of thorns. 9- Phrygian: Our Lord shall rise again. A banner and cross. 10- European: A virgin and her Son shall flee into Egypt. A sword. 11- Agrippine: Jesus Christ shall be outraged and scourged. A whip. 12- Hellespontic: Jesus Christ shall suffer shame upon the cross. A cross.

Sibylline Books. Oracles of mysterious origin consulted by the ancient Roman Senate in times of disaster or emergency. According to tradition nine prophetic books were offered to Tarquinus Superbus, legendary Roman king, by a woman of incredible age who claimed she was Amalthaea, the Cumaean sibyl. Disbelieving her Tarquin refused to buy them. She burned three and the next year returned with the remaining six demanding the price she had asked for the nine; again he refused, and she burned three more. When she returned with the last three he paid the price she had asked for the nine, and the sibyl disappeared. The three books were placed in a stone chest in Jupiter's temple on Capitoline Hill, later moved to Apollo's temple on Palatine Hill, and destroyed when Rome burned in Nero's reign. This myth appears to be derived from that of Gunadhya, whose words of wisdom were those of the wind. The cost relates to experience.

SICHAEUS Probably a darkness or underworld deity. In Roman legend Dido's husband. Murdered by her brother Pygmalion who coveted his wealth.

SICILIAN BULL Bronze bull made for Phalaris of Agrigentum by Perillus. It was so constructed the cries of victims burned within it sounded like the bellowing of a real bull. Phalaris tested it on the designer.

Sicilian vespers. Term used proverbially for a bloody and unexpected attack, treachery. The vespers bell on Easter Monday in 1282 was the signal for the start of the massacre of the French in the revolution against Charles of Anjou by the Sicilians.

SICKLE Castration, death, growth, harvest, reaping. In heraldry signifies hope for fruitful harvest. In mythology instrument which earth or moon goddesses supplied for the yearly mutilation of the corn god. See Mutilation. Emblem of Cronus, Father Time, Saturn.

Golden sickle. Crescent moon. Used by druids to cut the sacred missledew (mistletoe) from the oak for ceremonial purposes.

Three sickles of Megara.

Good fortune.

SICYON In Greek mythology country to which Antiope fled to escape the anger of Nicteus; hence a refuge.

SID (SIDI) Chief, lord, master. Moslem title of honor. Corruption of seid. In Spanish, cid.

SIDANU Literally, fever. A Babylonian deity.

SIDDHI From the Sanscrit, meaning accomplishment, perfection. Supernatural faculty, such as the power to fly through the air, walk on fire or water, ubiquity, etc., ascribed to yogas.

Siddha. One who has attained siddhi; also a pure and holy or semi-divine being, one of a group of air spirits, whose king is Visvavasu. Sometimes said to be descendants of Uttarakurus.

Siddhaikaviramanjughosa (Sitamanjughosa). The white one with the soft voice, one of the four manifestations of Manjusri. In Tibet called Jam-dbyans-dkar-po or Jam-yang-kar-po.

Siddhartha. One who has fulfilled the object of his earthly coming; an epithet of Buddha.

SIDDIM Hebrew name meaning extension.

SIDH (SHEE, SIDE, SIDHE) (1) Barrow, grotto, mound, tumuli. Underground realm of inexhaustible splendor, mansion of fairies. See Brug na Boinne. (2) The folk or descendants of the Tuatha De Danann, who lived in a sidh.

SIDI Mohammedan name for the planet Saturn. Comparable to sidyll (spinning wheel or omphalus). Compare Caer Sidi.

SIDNEY (SID) (1) Masculine name from the Phoenician, meaning the enchanter, and from Anglo-Saxon, meaning bruised, troubled, and a contraction of Saint Denis. (2) Feminine name, meaning enchantress, and from the Greek, meaning shroud (of Christ). A variant of Sidonia, Sidonie, Sidony.

SIDON (ZIDON) (1) In the Old Testament eldest son of Canaan; grandson of Ham. Sometimes identified with the Phoenician deity or as the founder of the city of the same name. (2) Phoenician sea god, parallels Poseidon. Literally, ship of On (sun). (3) One of the four oldest cities of the world. Celebrated for skill in architecture, astronomy, navigation, trade, for its wealth, and sinfulness. Compare Gaza, Hamath, Hebron.

Sidonian tincture. Royal purple. Also called Tyrian color. Sidon and Tyre were famous for the dye.

SIDPA BARDO In Tibetan Buddhism the third state of Bardo Thodol, the transitional state of seeking rebirth. It ends when the deceased has found rebirth in one of the six lokas or regions.

SIDROPHEL A cunning man. In Butler's Hudibras intended for William Lily the astrologer.

SIDURI (SHIDURI, SHIDURRI, SIDURI-SABITU, SIDURU) Babylonian mother and wine goddess and deity of wisdom. Portrayed as a serpent. An epithet of Ishtar as ruler of Edinu, by the sea which leads to the underworld.

SIEGE PERILOUS Seat (siege) at King Arthur's Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail. Fatal to anyone except

Sir Galahad, whose name it bore.

SIEGFRIED (SIGFRED, SIGFRID) (1) Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning peace, victory. (2) German sun hero. Youngest son of Siegmund and Sieglind, Netherlandic king and queen. He was apprenticed to the wonder smith Mimir who, resenting the prince's arrogance, beauty, and strength, sent him on an errand which involved meeting the dragon Regin (darkness). Instead of succumbing to Regin, he killed the dragon. Eating his victim's flesh, he acquired the power to understand bird language, bathing in the dragon's blood (dawn lights), he became invulnerable except for one spot between his shoulders to which a linden leaf (mark of spring) had clung. Before he killed Mimir (underworld ruler), the smith, in a bargain for his life, gave Siegfried the magic horse Grane (wind) of the race of Sleipner. Siegfried set out in search of adventure and came upon Brunhild, to whom he promised to remain faithful. Later, donning the tarnkappe or mantle of invisibility (clouds) which he had won from the dwarf Alberich, he deceived Brunhild and won her as a wife for Gunther. For the favor Gunther gave the hand of his sister Kriemhild to Siegfried. With the magic sword Balmung (rays) Siegfried conquered the Nibelungen race (mist folk) and took their hoarded treasure (fertility); thereafter he and his followers were called the Nibelungen. He traveled as one of twelve knights (a zodiacal concept). The outraged Brunhild prevailed upon Gunther (darkness) to have Siegfried slain. Hagan (winter), who performed the deed, also robbed Kriemhild of much of the Nibelungen treasure. The legend relates to the yearly vegetation cycle or course of the sun. The vulnerable spot may also apply to early armor, which left the back unprotected. Parallels Dietrich, Sigurd. See Eating an animal.

SIEGLINDE (SIEGLIND, SIGELINDE) In the Ring of the Nibelung, wife of Siegmund and mother of Siegfried. Probably a dawn goddess. Also the name of Hunding's wife.

SIEGMUND (SIGEMUND) In the Ring of the Nibelung the husband of Sieglinde; father of Siegfried. Counterpart of Sigmund in the Volsung Saga.

SIEN NUNG T'AN Altar of the genius of agriculture, where each year at the vernal equinox the Chinese emperor plowed the first furrow of the year in a fertility rite.

SIEN TREE Chinese symbol of health, immortality, strength.

SIEN-TSAN Chinese goddess of silk culture. Compare Ts'an Nu.

SIEVE Garrulity, one who repeats whatever he is told. Separation of good from bad, hence perfect wisdom. In folklore a witch's boat. In the Chinese zodiac Chi.

SIF Norse goddess of harvest and marriage. Personification of mother earth. Wife of Thor, by whom she was mother of Thrud. Also mother of Ullerus. Her golden locks, which contained abundance and prosperity, were clipped by Loki. Because earth became barren the gods forced Loki to replace them with golden tresses made by the dwarfs (underworld lords of fertility). As one whose strength was in her hair she resembles Samson.

SIGDRIFA (SIEGDRIFA) An epithet of Brynhild signifying victory bringer.

SIGE (ZI, ZIKU) Babylonian mother of heaven and earth. Goddess who manifested life, self-power.

SIGGEIR In the Volsung Saga king of Gothland. Mate of Signy, daughter of Volsung. A lord of darkness (night or winter). During his marriage feast, Sigmund (sun), twin brother of his bride, was the only one who had the strength to draw from a tree the sword Gram (rays), which Odin (sky) had thrust into it. Siggeir's jealousy caused him to bind Volsung and his ten sons; each night a she-wolf (drought), witch form of Siggeir's mother, devoured one of the Volsungs. Sigmund alone escaped into the woods, and Siggeir usurped Volsung's throne until Signy and Sigmund set the palace afire and Siggeir perished in the flames (rising sun).

SIGI (SIGE) In Norse legend mortal son of Odin; father of Rerir; grandfather of Volsung. Ruler of the Huns. Personification of winter sky. For slaying Bredi, he was made a wolf in holy places, i.e. a man placed out of the pale of society, an outlaw. He was slain by his wife's brothers (spring deities), who in turn were slain by Rerir.

SIGIL A seal, signature, or astrological sign used in magic to exercise occult power.

Sigilaria. The closing two days of the Roman Saturnalia, at which time sigila, wax or clay toys which bore stamped patterns, were given as presents.

SIGIRI Marvelous Buddhist rock citadel in Ceylon shaped in a lion form.

SIGISMONDA AND GUISCARDO Tragic lovers in Dryden's poetry. Sigismonda, daughter of Tancred, king of Salerno, secretly marries Guiscardo, her father's squire. Tancred hears of the marriage, has the youth killed, and sends his heart to Sigismonda in a gold casket, whereupon the princess poisons herself. The lovers resemble Romeo and Juliet.

SIGISMUND (SIGISMOND) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning conquering protection.

SIGMA Eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet with a numerical value of 200. Previously equivalent of English Z, now the equivalent of S. Resolves into is-ig-ma, i.e. light of mighty mother.

SIGMUND Norse sun hero; youngest son of Volsung. He alone was able to draw the magic sword Gram (rays) from the oak Branstock into which Odin had plunged it (a proof of royalty or divine heritage, and a promise of victory). This aroused the jealousy of Siggeir, husband of Sigmund's twin sister Signy, and Siggeir (winter) caused Volsung and nine of his sons to be slain, and usurped the Volsung throne (barrenness replaced fertility). Sigmund, who had escaped, hid in a subterranean forest dwelling (implying serpent form or the sun in nightly or winter transit). There Signy in disguise came to him, and he fathered Sinfjotli (sun's light). Aided by Signy and his son, he set fire to the palace, and Siggeir burned to death (succumbed to spring sun). By Borghild the father of Hamund and Helgi. When Borghild (evening mist) poisoned Sinfjotli,

Sigmund cast her aside. Shortly before he was slain by Lynge, he married Hjordis, who bore him a posthumous son, Sigurd. Resembles Arthur; counterpart of Siegmund.

SIGNALS International flag code for ships. The colors indicate a letter of the English alphabet and also a statement: A, I am undergoing a speed trial; blue and white burgee. B, I am loading or discharging explosives; red burgee. C, Yes; White pennant containing red circle or a red horizontal stripe between two blue and two white stripes. D, No, also Keep clear of me, I maneuver with difficulty; Blue pennant containing white circle or a blue stripe between two horizontal gold stripes. E, I am directing my course to starboard; red, white, and blue pennant, or one blue horizontal and one red horizontal stripe. F, I am disabled, communicate with me; red triangular pennant crossed by two white bands, one vertical, one horizontal or a white square flag with a red diamond. G, I require a pilot; yellow and blue triangular pennant, or a square flag with three yellow and three blue horizontal stripes. H, I have a pilot on board; red and white rectangle. I, I am directing my course to port; yellow flag containing black circle. J, I will send a message by semaphore; one white between two blue horizontal stripes. K, Stop your vessel immediately; blue and yellow square flag. L, You should stop, I have something important to communicate; black and yellow squares. M, I have a doctor on board; blue flag with two white diagonal cross bars. N, No; checkered blue and white flag. O, Man overboard; Diagonally divided red and yellow flag. P, when in harbor: all persons on board as vessel is about to proceed; at sea: your lights are out or burning badly; blue flag with a white block in center. Q, My vessel is healthy, I request free pratique; yellow flag. R, The way is off my ship, you may feel your way past me; red flag with full yellow cross. S, My engines are going full speed astern; white flag with blue rectangle in center. T, Do not pass ahead of me; vertically striped red, white, and blue. U, You are standing in danger; red and white squares. V, I require assistance; white flag with red diagonal cross bars. W, I require medical assistance; red block set in a white frame, which is bordered with blue. X, Stop carrying out your intentions and watch for my signals; white flag with full blue cross. Y, I am carrying mail; diagonally barred red and yellow. Z, also used to call shore stations; pyramidally divided black, blue, red, and yellow. The code flag, hoisted under the Ensign, or answering flag, hoisted at the masthead, is of a triangular shape and consists of three red and two white vertical stripes.

Flags and balls of international distance signals. B, Asks a vessel's name or semaphore; black ball over red burgee. C, Yes, black ball over white flag and red pennant with white circle. D, No, black ball over red pennant with white circle and white pennant with red circle. F, Repeat signal; black ball over a white flag and red burgee. G, Cannot make out your flags; two black balls over white pennant with red circle. J, white pennant with red circle, black ball, red burgee. K, Asks for despatches; red burgee over black ball and a white pennant with red circle. L, Pilot wanted; white pennant with red circle, black ball, red pennant with white circle. R, Report me by telegraph; red burgee, white pennant with red circle, black ball. Special signals: In want of food, red pennant with white circle over black ball; Aground, Help me, black ball over red pennant with white ball and a white flag.

Flags, United States weather service. Blue, rain or snow. White, clear or fair. White and blue, local rain or snow. A black pennant placed above these flags means warmer; if placed below, colder. White flag with black square, a cold wave, a sudden fall in temperature.

Flags, United States wind service. Red flag with black center, a violent storm. Red flag with black center over white pennant, southwesterly winds. Red flag with black center over red pennant, southeasterly winds. Red flag with black center over the same, hurricane. Red pennant alone, strong winds to be expected. Red pennant over red flag with black center, northeasterly winds. White pennant over red flag with black center, northwesterly winds.

Lanterns, United States night wind service. Red, southeasterly winds. Red above red, northeasterly winds. Red above white, southwesterly winds. Two red with white lantern between, hurricane. White above red, northwesterly winds.

SIGNE See Hagbart.

SIGNE-ALVEIG Literally, nourishing drink. In Norse mythology the daughter of Sigbrygg, who was slain by her husband Halfdan. A swan maiden.

SIGN POST Phallic symbol, place-marker. See Herm.

SIGNY Norse dawn goddess. Daughter of Volsung. Against her will she married Siggeir, who killed her father and all her brothers except Sigmund, her twin, whom she contrived to help escape. To avenge the death of her family she slew her two sons by Siggeir, and by her brother Sigmund became the mother of Sinfjotli. In a conflagration set by Sigmund and Sinfjotli, she died with Siggeir. A time myth, in which dawn and darkness are killed by the sun. As slayer of her sons she compares with Gudrun, Medea.

SIGRDRIFA An epithet of Brynhild, meaning victory bringer. In this aspect she taught Sigurd the wisdom of runes.

SIGRID Feminine name from the Scandinavian, meaning victory and beautiful.

SIGRUN In Norse mythology daughter of Hogni. Swan maiden, probably a personification of wind. In one account reborn as the Valkyrie Kara. Beloved by Helge, which see.

SIGTYR Literally, the victorious god. An epithet of Odin. His abode was called Sigtyr Mountain, and oaths were sworn by it.

SIGURD (SIGIRD) (1) Masculine name from the Scandinavian, meaning war counsel. (2) Norse sun hero, valiant warrior and adventurer. Son of Sigmund and Hjordis; grandson of Volsung. Educated by the dwarf Regin (darkness), who repaired the sword Gram (rays), which he gave to Sigurd, who avenged the death of his father with it. Regin persuaded Sigurd to slay the dragon Fafnir (earth in winter cloak) for the Andvari treasure. Roasting Fafnir's heart, intended for Regin, Sigurd burned his finger, placed it in his mouth,

and was able to understand the language of birds (see Eating an animal), who told him Regin had intended that he should be killed by Fafnir's poison (frost), whereupon he killed Regin and retained the treasure, which included the sword Hrotte (rays), helmet of invisibility (clouds), and gold armor (light). The treasure however was cursed to bring disaster (violent death) to its possessor. With the treasures he set out on adventures (traveled across the sky), and found the sleeping Brynhild, to whom he pledged his troth with the ring Andvaranaut (fertility) he had taken from Fafnir. She gave him runes of valor and safety. After he resumed his travels a daughter, Aslog, was born. In the land of the Nibelungs, he was given a potion which caused him to forget Brynhild, and he married Gudrun, by whom he fathered Swanhild. Disguised as Gunnar, Gudrun's brother, Sigurd won the hand of Brynhild for his brother-in-law. When Brynhild discovered she had been deceived she persuaded Gunnar's brother Guttorm to slay Sigurd. In remorse she killed herself on Sigurd's funeral pyre, thus fertile earth died with the sun. Counterpart of Siegfried; a dragon-killer, he resembles Dietrich, Perseus; one who gained wisdom by eating, he resembles Fionn; one who served as a bondsman, he resembles Heracles; a victim of a vengeful woman, he resembles Jason.

Sigurdsvaket. A Finnish round dance in which men and women go in a sunwise circuit chanting the Sigurd myth. Originally a rite in sun worship.

SIGYN (SIGUNA) In Norse mythology the faithful wife of Loki; mother of Narfi. She holds a cup over Loki's head to prevent serpent's venom from dropping onto his face. Probably an earth mother.

SIJIL, AL Mohammedan recording angel.

SIKES, BILL A ruffian and thief; from the burglar in Dickens' Oliver Twist.

SIKH Literally, disciple. A religious sect founded in the Punjab in the 16th century. It became a warlike group, exercised political power, formed a military commonwealth, and finally became famed as police for the British.

SIK SAWP Burmese female spirit who represented heaven. By Hkrip Hkrawp, who represented earth, she became the mother of Chanum and Woi-shun.

SILA In Jainism a place of pure gold and unalloyed bliss, where perfected souls, with no visible form, dwell in freedom from all transmigrations, and develop into knowledge and faith; hence end of the world. Sometimes given the form of a white conch shell.

SILANUS Literally, gushing or bubbling water, or belonging to the woods. Roman deity identical with Greek Silenus.

SILAS (CI, CY, SI) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, probably a contraction of Silvanus. (2) One of the seventy disciples Jesus sent forth. He always appears as a 'faithful brother.'

Silas Marner. A lonely, embittered miser; from the character created by George Eliot.

SILENCE (1) Typifies death; symbolized by black, finger on lips, key; personified by Harpocrates. (2) Name of one of the gnostic Aeons.

SILENUS (SEILENOS) Literally, flat nose. Son of Hermes or Pan. Hero of a water myth, which subdivided into one of forests and hills. When Dionysus was turned over to the nymphs of Mount Nysa, Silenus appointed himself the young god's guardian, and in time became his follower. Caught in the garden of Midas, who turned Silenus over to Dionysus when promised his wish would be fulfilled. Midas asked that everything he touched be turned to gold (fertility), but when the wish was granted he pleaded to be relieved of his gift; thus Midas preferred seasonal changes. Portrayed as a jovial fat, hairy old man, riding an ass because he was too intoxicated to walk. The ass originally indicated his wisdom and prophetical powers, later his absurdity and folly. Name suggests Silanus and siren, who also haunt water. Midas-Silenus compare with Solomon-Asmodeus.

Silenii (Selenii, Silenoi). The wise but very drunk offspring of Silenus; sometimes unable to move and sleeping off the wine's effect (slumber of winter). They were fine musicians (babbling brooks) and could prophesy. Probably more ancient than the satyrs. See Satyr. Part man, they walked on two legs, but had horse's ears, hoofs, and tails.

SILIK-MULU-KHI Literally, he who distributes good among mankind. Accadio-Sumerian deity. Son of Ea, to whom he remained subject. Healer, raiser from the dead. Later assimilated with Bel and Marduk. His emblems are a reed and thunderbolt in the form of a sickle.

SILK Beauty, extravagance, luxury. Dream significance: gossip, scandal.

Silk coat of gaudy check design. In Chinese drama a beggar.

Silk-cotton tree. Among African Ewes a tree of life, animated by Huntin, a creator god.

Silkworm. In China called wo ts'an, symbolic of industry, love of learning about the beauties of heaven, purity, virtue.

Yellow silk. In Buddhism symbolizes touch. Compare mirror, nutmeg.

SILLIAM AIPANE Eskimo house of the winds; dwelling place of the dead.

Sillam Innua. Owner of the winds, who sent his four sons to the four quarters of the compass.

SILOAM (SILOAH) Hebrew name meaning sending forth. A fountain and pool at Jerusalem.

SILVANUS (SILAS, SYLVAN, SYLVANUS) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning forester, living in a wood. (2) Roman rural deity. Genius of fields, flocks, forests, herds, plantations; guardian of boundaries, homes, hunters. Portrayed as a cheerful old man wearing a pine crown and holding a gardener's knife and shepherd's pipe or carrying a cypress branch, as according to legend be transformed the youth Cyparissus into the tree. His sacrifices consisted of grapes, meat, milk, pigs, wheat ears, wine. Related to Faunus; later stories of Pan were transferred to him.

SILVER Ability, chastity, eloquence, human spirit, joy, knowledge, money, old age, purity, trade. Also bribery, deceitfulness, lack of courage. In heraldry called argent, represented in engravings by a white space, and symbolic of peace and sincerity. Emblem of Colorado and

Nevada. In Freemasonry metal of a subordinate symbolic lodge. Widely used for religious ceremonial purposes, especially for bells and musical instruments. Charms were written in or mounted on silver to increase their effectiveness. In alchemic tradition called Diana or Luna and symbolized by a crescent. Color and metal assigned to the moon and water, and presiding over birth. See lead. A fusion of silver (human spirit) and gold (divine spirit) represented the marriage of Luna and Sol or the way by which man reached Godhead. Aurum potabile (solar oil or gold) when mixed with lunar oil (silver) was believed to have healing qualities. In the middle ages to make sure a ghost would not escape a coffin had silver nails. Only a silver bullet would kill a ghost, witch, or person leading a charmed life. American Indians believed in its life-giving qualities; carried by warriors in battle and sacrificed to the gods. In Egyptian mythology the bones of Ra were of silver, his members of gold, his hair of lapiz lazuli. In Hinduism the metal of one of the three fortresses in heaven from which the Asuras attacked the world before Siva destroyed them. Married women wore silver bangles and toe-rings until the death of a husband.

Silver age. Second age of the world, in which men ceased to revere the gods and fell to killing one another. Childhood lasted one hundred years, during which ill-health was suffered, and adults lived only a short time. After death mortals became beneficent earth spirits.

Silver anniversary. Twenty-fifth anniversary.

Silver candle. Moon.

Silver cord. Umbilical cord, bond between the mortal and the everlasting.

Silver fox (gray fox). Creator of the Achomawi Indians of California. Formed when a cloud condensed. When a fog condensed the coyote was formed.

Silver heaven. Second Moslem heaven.

Silver ingot. Wealth.

Silver key. Bribe, hence the expression, 'Passing the barrier with a silver key.'

Silver lining. Prospect of happier times.

Silver locket. Chinese talisman against evil and for longevity. Worn especially by children.

Silver River. Milky Way.

Silver rule. Noble conduct; also golden rule.

Silver sea. In China the human eye.

Silver shoes. Riches.

Silver sickle. Moon.

Silver spoon. Good luck, wealth. The expression, 'Born with a silver spoon in your mouth,' alludes to the silver spoons given as prizes and at christenings. One who is lucky is born with the spoon in his mouth, and does not have to earn it.

Silver weapons. Bribes. Philip of Macedon said he could conquer the world with silver weapons.

SILVESTER (SYLVESTER) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning country-bred, of the woodland.

SILVIA (SYLVIA) (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning forest. (2) Roman Vestal Virgin; an earth goddess. By Mars she became the mother of Romulus and Remus, whom she placed in an ark and set adrift; then she took a baptismal bath in the river Anio to renew her virginity (spring purity).

SIMEON (1) Masculine name

from the Hebrew, confused with Simon. (2) Second son of Jacob by Leah. His descendants were numbered one of the twelve tribes of Israel. Because he had shared in the massacre of those who outraged his sister Dinah, Jacob foretold evil to his posterity, and they were given only a small tract of land dismembered from Judah. The tribe's symbols are the color green, the gem topaz, a water pitcher and sword. With Levi, to whom no land was assigned, ruler of the zodiacal house Gemini, and the two are sometimes called the Twins. (3) In the New Testament an old man who hears of the birth of a child and worships it, but realizes he must die before things he foresees will come to pass. Parallels Asita. (4) The fuller, slayer of James the Less. (5) The stylite. See under Saints.

SIMHA (1) Sanscrit for lion. (2) Legendary ancestor of Prince Wijaya the Aryan conqueror of Ceylon.

Simhanadamanjusri. Lion-voiced charming splendor. One of the four manifestations of Manjusri. Emblem a roaring lion. In Tibet called Jam-dpal-Sgra-bai-sen-ge or Jam-pal-da-we-seng-ge.

Simhasana. Lion seat. Buddhist lotus throne supported by a lion or lions. Seat of Avalokitesvara (Simhanadavalokitesvara), Buddha, Manjusri.

Simhavaktra. Buddhist female deity of the air, capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. With Narokhachoma a Dakinis. Lion-headed; color, blue or red; emblems, kapala, karttrka, khatvanga; usana, dancing.

SIMITAR (SCIMITER) Babylonian insignia of royal power; weapon of the gods.

SIMNEL CAKE Unleavened bread; later a rich fruit cake. Exchanged among friends in England on Simnel or Mothering Sunday (mid-Lent). Originally a fertility thanksgiving rite, simnel signifying finest wheat flour. In legend attributed to a baker named Simnel or to a couple, Simon and Nelly, who in an altercation over how to bake an Easter cake devised the Simon-Nelly, later Sim-nel. Also called Mothering cake.

SIMON (CI, CY) (1) Literally, flat-nosed. From the Hebrew, and confused with Simeon. Sometimes the meaning is given as harkening, obedient. (2) See under Apostle. (3) A credulous person, a simpleton, from the nursery rhyme Simple Simon.

Simon Magus. A sorcerer of Samaria converted to Christianity by Philip. He sought to purchase miraculous powers with money, hence the term simony related to the buying and selling of benefices.

Simon Pure (Simonpure). An authentic person, a genuine article, in allusion to a character in old comedy.

Simon Zelotes. See under Saints.

SIMPLICITY Candor, humility, sincerity; also foolishness, ignorance. Symbolized by crystal, dove, white.

SIMPULUM Long-handled ladle for dipping wine for libations in Roman antiquity.

SIMSUM Initials of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury. A talisman for good fortune in public affairs or new business ventures.

SIMUL In Norse mythology the pole on which Hyuki and Bil car-

ried the bucket Saegr, which they filled with magic mead at the well Byrgir. A universal axis.

SIMURGH (SAENA, SIMORG, SIMURG) Iranian king of birds. He rests on Gaokerena, and when he moves seeds of the tree are shed in all directions. Next to him sits Camrosh. Foster father of Zal, prince abandoned by Sam. Giver of prophecies to Rustam. He has seen the world destroyed three times, and possesses the knowledge of all the ages, thus he typifies the supreme being. Probably the same as roc.

SIN (1) Assyrian moon god; father of Ishtar, one of a trinity with her and Shamash. Controller of the seasons, dispeller of darkness and evil, giver of dreams and oracles, increaser of flocks, lord of wisdom. His epithets are: Enzu, Innana, Magar, Nannar, Udsar, Zuen, Zuin. Emblems: C, crescent, ship. Portrayed with a blue beard to represent light or as a celestial bull. Later merged with Marduk. His festival, the Sabattu (Sapattu or Shapattu), at which sacrifices were offered to the accompaniment of the kettledrum, was celebrated at the new moon and was looked upon as a day of danger, hence a day of cessation of general activities. Source of the Hebrew Sabbath. Sinai, in early times a plateau site of moon worship, was derived from Sin. Also the root of Shinab (Sin father), sinus (Latin for curving sea). See Bluebeard. (2) Literally, day. Chief deity of the Haida Indians of the Pacific northwest. (3) Evil symbolized by devil, dragon, serpent, thistle, thorn, and in an Italian icon personified by a blind, naked youth who walks over jagged rocks. Serpents are in his hair and one gnaws at his heart. (4) See Shin.

Covers a multitude of sins. Said of charity.

Earn the wages of sin. Be hanged or condemned to death.

Original sin. Innate depravity, considered to be mankind's inheritance from Adam. By extension that from which anything is corrupted.

Seven deadly sins. See under seven.

Sin-eater. A scapegoat. One paid to eat bread and milk or wine which had been placed on a corpse's chest. By this act the sins of the deceased are absorbed and the dead body is freed from torment. Compare Funeral doles.

Three cardinal sins of Buddhism. See under Three.

SINAI Mountain on which God gave the tablets of law to Moses, thus place at which the supreme Hebrew revelation took place. In contrast to mountains connected with other religions it did not become a holy place, shrine, or place of pilgrimage. Name derived from Sin, which see.

SINANN (SINEND) Irish river goddess. Granddaughter of Ler. She sought knowledge at Connla's well, but its inviolable waters rose as she approached. The stream in which she drowned was named Shannon for her.

SINBAD (SINDBAD) THE SAILOR In Arabian Nights a Bagdad merchant who experiences seven marvelous adventures. He personifies one whose great wealth is the result of personal exertion and ingenuity. His allegoric voyages are derived from adventures of mythological light heroes. His name comes from Sin, the moon deity.

SINCERITY Symbolized by an amethyst, sky blue; personified

in an Italian icon by a young woman in a thin gold robe. She holds a dove and a human heart. Thus, because of her integrity, she discloses her heart.

SINCLAIR Masculine name from a French family name; English contraction of Saint Clair; also from the Latin, signifying sanctified, shining.

SINDBERT Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning sparkling light.

SINDRE (SINDRI) (1) In Norse mythology father of elf-smiths (underworld makers of fertility), whom Loki challenged to build works as wondrous as those built by the sons of Ivalde. They built a boar with golden bristles (light) for Frey, the golden ring Draupner (fertility) for Odin, the hammer Mjolner for Thor. (2) The race of dwarfs, sons of Sindre. (3) The dwarf's shining gold hall after Ragnarok (fertility after winter).

SINEN (SILSNAN) Tibetan cymbals. Large ones are used in Buddhist services; small ones call hungry demons to accept offerings. Also called rolmo.

SINEW Power, strength.

Sinews of war. Money.

SINFJOTLE In Norse mythology the sun's light. Son of Sigmund (sun) by his sister Signy (dawn). With Sigmund, Sinfjotle in werewolf form (scorching heat) murdered men for their wealth. Together they avenged Volsung's death by burning the hall in which Siggeir (darkness), slayer of Volsung, perished. Murdered by Sigmund's second wife, Borghild (evening mist). A nephew-son, he parallels Mordred.

SINGALANG BURONG God of birds from whom the Dyaks of Borneo supposedly descended.

SINGER In mythology a brook or wind deity. See Song.

SINIS (SINNIS) In Greek mythology giant who killed people by fastening them to two pine trees bent to the ground and letting the trees go. Theseus put him to death in the same way. Probably a storm demon.

SINISTER In heraldry the side of a shield at the left of a wearer and right of a viewer. Disaster, ill-luck, inauspiciousness, malevolence, perversity. From a superstition that omens seen on the left side boded ill.

Bar sinister. In heraldry a baton or bend signifying illegitimate issue.

SINIVALI Hindu abstract goddess who, with Kuhu, presided over the new moon.

SINLAP In Burma a beneficent nat. A wise spirit who dwells in the sky and gives wisdom to his worshipers.

SINN FEINN Literally, ourselves alone. Name of the extreme home rule Irish party.

SINON Greek soldier who persuaded the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy. A deceiver, falsifier.

SIN YOU Japanese divine sheep. Unicorn. Exercises the role of a judge who spares the innocent and sentences the guilty. Appears in the mikado's crest. Parallels Lin.

SIONITE Seer; from the Norwegian sect Children of the King of Sion, whose members claimed

the ability to prophecy and foretell the coming of the millennium. In Germany called Ellerian, follower of Elias Eller.

SIPA KHORLO Tibetan Buddhist wheel of life, cycle of existence, pattern of birth, death, rebirth; multiple states of finite being. The outer circle contains twelve scenes symbolic of the twelve causes of rebirth (midanas). The first two which belong to the past are: 1- blind woman, who typifies ignorance; 2- potter at work, consciousness. The next eight are in the present existence: 3- monkeys collecting fruit, association; 4- man ferrying another across a stream, self-consciousness; 5- house with six windows, the six senses; 6- man and woman in embrace, contact; 7- man with an eye pierced by an arrow, mental and physical pain; 8- man under the influence of liquor being served by a woman, covetousness; 9- man plucking fruit, indulgence or sensuality; 10- man and woman in bed, sexual intercourse. The last two belong to the future; 11- woman giving birth to a child, beginning; 12- Old man carrying a corpse, death. The second circle contains six triangles; 1- Chayula, the celestial region, contains Indra's palace, godly warriors, parajata tree; 2- Lamayin, world of demigods, with future mirror lake, warriors in flight; 3- Miyul, world of mankind, with temple; 4- Yiddak, ghost world, with hunger, thirst; 5- Gholsong, animal kingdom, with those living out of and under water; 6- Nyalwa, infernal world, contains the judge, the hot and cold purgatories. The innermost circle portrays three worlds of passion: 1- cock, typifying attachment, desire, lust; 2- pig, typifying ignorance, lethargy, mental darkness; 3- snake, typifying anger, hatred, vengeance.

SIPAPU (1) Hole or lake from which the Pueblo ancestors emerged from the underworld. As they came up a mocking bird assigned them to a tribe and language. When his songs were exhausted the rest fell back into the nether world. (2) Sacred hole in the floor of a kiva (ceremonial room).

SIR A knight; term of respectful address, formerly to a priest or superior. Identical with sire, which means father, and which was Chaldean for light and Persian for god. Sire is akin to Asar.

Sir Ferdinand Klein. A T.S. Eliot character symbolizing the new commercial order.

Sir John. A simpleton; in contempt a priest. In Scotland a closestool.

Sir Martin or Dame Bertha. Persons unworthy of notice; any Tom, Dick, or Harry.

SIRDAR Egyptian military governor.

SIREN (SEIREN, SYREN) Literally, entangler. In primitive Greek mythology a witch of the shoals. Originally two sirens were named: Aglaopheme, Thelxiepia; later legends mention three: Aglaope, Pisinoe, Thelxiepia, or Leucosia, Ligea, Parthenope. Odysseus to save his crew from their seductive melodies filled his men's ears with cotton; he had himself lashed to the ship's mast. Orpheus saved the Argonauts by drowning the sirens' songs with sweeter music, thus wind overcame calm. In the middle ages believed to be the souls of unhappy dead. Described as part maiden, part bird, with alluring voices. In heraldry shown as a mermaid

and used as a bearing. Interpreted to be personifications of birds of prey, unseen sea dangers, sunstroke, the seirai or belts of calm which are treacherous to seamen. They may be connected with the syrinx of Pan (winds), or their name may come from the same root as Silenus (bubbling water). They symbolize the dangers of a beautiful but treacherous coast, a beautiful but dangerously alluring woman, worldly enticements, a sweet singer, a death-bearer. They embody the concept of fatal supernatural lover. See Divine-human marriages. Related to Harpy, Sphinx.

SIRIS (SIRASH) Babylonian god of banquets. Also described as a goddess.

SIRIUS (SEIRIOS, SOTHIS, SOTHOS) Brightest star in the sky, appears in the constellation Canis Major. Called dog star or watch dog, and dog-days (hot weather) were reckoned from its rising. Name probably derived from the fact that canine madness is prevalent in the summer. Sign of ill-omen. Symbolized by a triangle. In China called T'ien Kou. In Egypt associated with Isis, whose tears at the star's rising caused the Nile to overflow. Also identified with Hathor, when she slaughtered mankind. In Greek mythology the hound of Orion, whose burning breath tainted the air and caused drought, plague, and death. By Hebrews associated with Caleb, which see. In Norse mythology the ghost of Thjasse.

SIROCCO Any hot, oppressive wind, a cyclone; from the dust-laden wind which blows from northern Africa across parts of southern Europe.

SIR-SYV-KUDEGEN (SIR-SYV-KTEN) Chuvash fertility deity; spirit of the earth.

SIRTU An epithet of Ishtar.

SISAOK Literally, inherited or received by supernatural experience. Dancer of the Bella Coola Indians of British Columbia. The dance enacts the legend of the coming of the tribe's first ancestor.

SISERA A Canaanite captain. When in retreat he sought refuge in the tent of Jael, and she killed him in his sleep. Thus one ingloriously slain.

SI SHE Famous beauty of Chinese antiquity.

SISIUTL Kwakiutl Indian double-headed and horned serpent; genius of water, personification of rain cloud.

SISTRUM Fruitfulness, male and female principles, religious ecstacy. Emblem of the fertility awakener. Symbolic instrument used in Egypt in the worship of Isis, who supposedly rattled it to drive away Set (evil or lack of fertility). Also associated with Bast and Hathor. The arch represented the lunar orbit; the wires, the four terrestrial elements; the recumbent cat at the top, the mother or moon goddess. Still used in Nubia in fertility rites. In ancient Rome emblem of a brothel where penal prostitution (a woman so condemned for having been adulterous) was practiced.

SISYPHUS (SISYPHOS) In Greek mythology son of Aeolus or Autolycus; husband of Merope; brother of Salmoneus. In one legend father of Odysseus through his violence to Anticleia before

her marriage to Laertes. Legendary king of Corinth, he was sagacious but avaricious, and he barbarously murdered all travelers who came into his realm by hurling them upon rocks. He revealed to Asopos that his daughter Aegina was the mistress of Zeus. For his crimes Zeus consigned Sisyphus to Tartarus, where he was condemned to roll a round stone up a steep hill. As soon as it reached the summit the stone rolled down again, making the labor incessant. The stone, typifying the sun which each night falls into darkness, symbolizes human endeavor. Sisyphus, whose name was derived from sophos (the wise) was quick of apprehension because the sun is a light from which nothing is hidden. Resembles Ixion, Ocnus, Tantalus, Wu Kang.

Sisyphean toil (Labor of Sisyphus). An endless, heart-breaking task; the labor of a criminal under sentence.

SISYTHUS (XISUTHROS) Literally, life of distant days. Greek name for Ziusudra, antediluvian Sumerian king, survivor of the flood. Prototype of Deucalion, Noah.

SITA (SEETA) Literally, furrow. Hindu fertility goddess. Fabled not to have been born, but to have risen from the earth when her father Janaka was plowing. Wife of Rama (spring sun). After her abduction by Ravana (winter) she proved her purity uninjured by passing through fire, thus earth emerges a virgin each spring. Invoked to give rich blessings. Shown scattering jewels (fertility) from a bowl.

SITABRAHMA The white Brahma. Buddhist Dharmapala or defender deity. Emblem: khadga; vahana: dragon or white horse. In Tibet called Tsans-pa-dkar-po or Tshang-pa-kar-po.

SITALA Modern Hindu smallpox goddess. Portrayed as naked, painted red, and mounted on an ass, holding a bundle of broomsticks, an earthen pot, and a winnowing fan. Sometimes shown four-armed and studded with nails to imitate smallpox pustules.

SITAMAHAKALA The white Mahakala. Buddhist defender lord with wish-granting jewel. A wealth god. In Tibet called Gom-kar-yi-shin-nor-bu or mGon-dKar-yid-bshin-nor-bu.

SITAMANJUGHOSA The white Manjughosa. In Buddhism the one with the soft voice. Also Siddhaikaviramanjughosa.

SITATAPATRA Buddhist white parasol goddess. Female Bodhisattva. Color: white; emblems: atapatra and cakra; mudra: abhaya. When eight-armed called Sitatapatra-aparajita. Tibetan name, Pags-ma-gdugs-dkar or Phe-ma-du-kar.

SITATARA Buddhist white Tara or savioress, seven-eyed loosener of difficulties, a fierce defender of the faith. Asana: dhyana; emblem: padma at her left shoulder; mudras: varada and vitarka. An incarnation of Wen-chheng. Portrayed with three eyes in her forehead, one in each palm, and one in each sole. Tibetan name, sGrol-dkar-po. See Dol-ma, Song-tsen-gam-po.

SITCONSKI (SITKONSKY) Assiniboin Indian trickster hero of cosmogonic events. Man's benefactor.

SITH Norse harvest goddess. Second wife of Orvandel. When

her son Ull and her stepson Svipdag set out to rescue Freyja from giants in Jotunheim, she prepared the food of wisdom with the fat of three serpents.

SITNAPISHTIM In Babylonian mythology the sage who directs Arad-Ea to ferry Izdubar over the ocean of the nether world, where the plant of promise (immortality) grows.

SITON Same as Dagon.

SITTING POSITION Idleness, judgment, peace, sovereignty.

Sit at a window. Mourning.

Sit in darkness. Slavery.

SITUA Inca September feast to expel calamities and disease. Mummies of ancestors and dieties were carried in procession and offered libations.

SIVA (SHIVA) Hindu destroyer; to destroy being to reproduce in another form. Born from Vishnu's forehead. Third member of a trinity with Brahma and Vishnu. Mate of Durga, with whom he was worshiped in bloody orgiastic rites. Also husband of Devi and Ganga. Miracle worker by virtue of penance and meditation. God of the arts, especially of the victory dance, and of fertility. His fierce aspect is declared by fire, lightning, or scorching sun; his mild aspect by the moon, soma, water. Usually three-eyed, ten-armed, and four-faced. With his eastward face he rules, with his northward face he rejoices, with his westward face he delights in all beings, with his southward face he is terrible and destructive. His steed is the bull Nandi, his spear is Pasupata, his emblems the footprint and lingam. He has upward of a thousand titles, of which the most popular are: Hara, universe destroyer; Mahadeva, great god; Nataraja, comic dancer; Sankara, healer. In Siam called Phra In Suen. Parallels Ahriman, Set.

Kala-Siva. The black Siva, double-sexed god of death or time.

SIVIRRI Culture hero of the Tjununji tribe of Australia. Inventor of the drum used in initiation rites. Probably a thunder god.

SI WANG MU In Chinese mythology a fabulous female who dwells on Mount Kwen-lun at the head of troops of genii. From time to time she holds intercourse with favored imperial votaries.

SIWARD Norse hero cured by Odin of his wounds on condition of his devoting the slain to the god. His kin are put in a brothel. A fertility myth.

SIX Abundance, beauty, connubiality, consideration, harmony, interference, liberty, love, marriage, mercy, peace, pleasure, polarity, reciprocity, reliability, spirituality, symmetry. When debased, entanglement, seduction, strife, vice. Pythagorean number of life and good fortune. By sporting men considered to be unlucky. The number of divisions of the body, two arms, two legs, the head, the torso; the holes of the head, eyes, ears, nose, mouth. Deity attributes: justice, love, majesty, mercy, power, wisdom. By mystics called the Teacher. Its nature is cooperative, and it controls artists. Under its influence are a blend of the intellect and emotional. Equalizing in effect. Corresponds to the color blue, the Hebrew letter vau, the planet Venus, the zodiacal house Virgo. It produces a character that is consid-

erate, idealistic, optimistic, peace-loving. In a name or cycle denotes the need to assume a responsibility other than one's own. Buddhism has six Gati, or paths of existence (see Gati), and six Paramitas, or cardinal virtues: charity, industry, meditation, morality, patience, wisdom. Six is the source of temptation, the five senses and the will. Medieval Christians saw in the name Jesous an identity between Jesus and Sophia, light and wisdom. In Greek antiquity assigned to Aphrodite. Greek sacred number, termed a world; an allusion to the zodiac, in which six spaces of thirty degrees were assigned to the celestial world and six to the terrestrial world. Hebrew perfect number; number of days in which God created all things. In the cabala number of letters with which Jehovah sealed the depth when He contemplated it beneath Him.

At sixes and sevens. Awry, in a state of confusion.

Six arrows. Deity revelations, divine light or wisdom.

Six commandments. In the Roman Catholic Church: 1- Observe the Sabbath and holy days; 2- Keep the days of fasting and abstinence; 3- Confess at least once a year; 4- Receive the blessed sacrament at least once a year; 5- Contribute to the support of the pastors; 6- Do not marry within a certain degree of kindred or solemnize marriage at a forbidden time.

Six curls (or hairs). Emblem of water mother-goddesses, symbolizing fertility and wisdom. In medieval art an attribute of Sophia.

Six directions. Nadir, zenith, and four cardinal points.

Six honored ones. In Chinese mythology the Liu Tsung, which see.

Six jade objects. In China used for paying homage to heaven, earth, and the four directions; buried with the dead, who were placed to properly coincide with the compass points:

Jade*	Homage to	Anatomical part facing the direction
pi, green round	heaven	back
ts'ung, yellow square	earth	abdomen
kuei, green tablet	east	left side
chang, red	south	head
hu, white	west	right side
huang, black	north	feet

*The color silk used at sacrifices corresponded to the jade.

Six-pointed star. The Magen David; double triangle signifying male and female joined, the upward point symbolizing heaven, light, fire; the downward point symbolizing the underworld, darkness, water. Emblem of Judaism, which Jews were forced to wear in Nazi Germany as a badge of degradation; Jews not forced to wear it displayed it as an emblem of exaltation and humility.

Sixth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno the realm of hypocrites, whose cloakes are of lead.

Six upon four. Six sailors provided with rations for four.

SIX HUNDRED Pythagorean number of perfection.

SIX HUNDRED SIXTEEN An unlucky number. In cabalism the equivalent of Gaius Caesar, who ordered his statue set up in the Temple at Jerusalem.

SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX Mark of the blasphemous beast in the Apocalypse; Antichrist, usually understood to be Nero. In the middle ages assigned to Martin Luther and other Protestants, who in turn assigned it to the papacy. In the cabala signifies the lower mind.

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN Hebrew holy number of mitzvahs (good deeds for a good life).

SIXTEEN Happiness, love, luxury, sensuality; when debased, destruction, subversion, weakness. In the cabala the path of glory and victory for the righteous. Pythagorean lucky number. Number of Buddhist arhats, also houses of destruction in Nyalwa, which has eight hot and eight cold.

Sixteen-string Jack. A highwayman. Nickname of John Rann, an 18th century bandit, noted for his fine clothes. The allusion is to the ribbons he wore at his knees.

SIXTY Time calculation (minutes and seconds). To go like sixty is to go rapidly. Egyptian sacred number signifying long life.

SIXTY-FIVE Hebrew holy number assigned to Adonai. Provides a happy marriage, powerful patrons; also dangers and hurts.

SIXTY-NINE A fortunate number, bringer of fame and honor.

SIYAKMAK AND NASHAK Iranian primeval twins. Children of Mashya and Mashyoi; parents of Fravak and Fravakain, who were progenitors of mortals.

SIYAMAK In Mazdaism a spirit of light and fertility. Son of Gaya Maretan. He battles Angra Mainyu and is killed. His death is avenged by Haoshyangha.

SIYAVAHSH Iranian sun hero. Son of Kavi Usan. His stepmother Sudabah falsely accused him of ravishment. He fled his father and received the protection of Afrasiyab, whose daughter he married. The honor he received aroused the jealousy of Keresavazdah, who persuaded his brother Afrasiyab to put the youth to death. Siyavahsh's son Haosravah avenged his father's death. A light myth, in which Siyavahsh parallels Hippolytus.

SJEN (SJENOVIK) Literally, shadow. Slavic genii in charge of forests, houses, lakes, and mountains. Soul of an animal, man, or snake.

SJOFN In Norse mythology a goddess-messenger, attendant on Frigg. She turns the thoughts of men and women to love.

SJORA (SJORADARE) Swedish water spirit who appears in human shape before a disaster.

SKADE (SKADHI, SKADI, SKATHI) Literally, harm or stormy one. In Norse mythology the personification of a wild mountain stream. Because Loki had killed her father Thjasse, she hung a venomous serpent over Loki's face; the poison probably was ice. The gods to atone for Thjasse's death offered her a husband from their number, but insisted she make her choice from the feet of the gods. She selected the most beautiful pair, believing they belonged to Balder, but she had chosen Njord for her husband. In the Eddas the bare feet of a future spouse are seen in marriage rites; they also play a part in fertility rites. Her marriage was unhappy as she wearied of the sea. For a while husband and wife spent nine days and nights in the mountains, and

an equal number at the seashore, until they finally separated, indicating the course of a stream or the separation of summer and winter waters. In one legend she is described as male and Njord as female. See Androgynous deities.

SKAMBHA In Hindusim the supporter, which Prajapati used for sustaining the world. An axis deity. Epithet of Agni, Indra, Soma.

SKANDA Literally, body or senses. Epithet of the Hindu war god Karttikeya as the planet Mars.

SKATE Icelandic equivalent of the Danish Scyld. Personification of the fertile spring sun. Father of Bele, grandfather of Halfdan.

SKEIN OF YARN Course or length of life. Dream significance: difficulty.

SKELETON Death, emaciation. Deity offering; skeletons of sacrificed animals were hung on trees in sacred groves. Primitive peoples regarded as the source of life or abode of the soul which vanished when the skeleton was annihilated. Animal bones were set in natural order and buried and fish bones tossed into the sea to come back to life for the next hunting season.

Family skeleton (Skeleton in the closet). A concealed anxiety, disgrace, or cause of shame.

Skeleton at the feast. Anything that dampens pleasure, from the Egyptian custom of displaying a skeleton to remind guests to be merry because death is inevitable.

Skeleton dance. Death. See citapati.

Skeleton of vertebrae and ribs. Aztec symbol of the west, where the sun dies.

Skeleton wand. Buddhist tantric symbol called danda; ferocious manifestation of the deity.

Skeleton with hour glass. Swift passage of time.

Skeleton with scythe. Cutting life short.

SKIDBLADNIR (SKIDBLADNER) In Norse mythology ship made by Ivalde for Frey. It grew bigger and bigger as voyagers stepped on it until it became large enough to carry all the gods, yet Frey could fold it like a piece of cloth and put it in his pocket. Compare Alcinous, Chang Kuo.

SKILLET See caldron.

SKIN Evidence of human sacrifice, trophy of war. Primitive men wore the skin of a sacrificed human in a dance addressed to fertility deities asking for the return of earth's green skin. A captive's skin was a charm against disease and ill fortune. Drums were made from flayed skins in the belief enemies would be terrified by the sounds. In Nazi Germany, where lampshades were made from human skins, a symbol of brutality, oppression, terror.

Ass, cat, louse, or mouse skin. In Cinderella legends a mantle of humility.

Ox skin. Stuffed, set on its feet, and yoked to a plow in rites of sympathetic magic.

Sacred animal skin. Memorial or token of divine life; stuffed to provide an image of the god the animal represented. Placed on deity statues to indicate sacrifice had been made and to ask for renewal, thus the Aegis.

Skin and bones. Extreme emaciation.

Skin and hairs of P'an Ku. Source of plants and trees.

Skin musical instruments. In ancient China indicated commanders.

Skin of forehead. Seat of perseverance.

Skin-shedding. Immortality, renewal; relating to a snake's skin-shedding.

SKIN FAXI (SKINFAXE) Literally, shining mane. In Norse mythology steed of Dagr (day). Illumines the earth with his mane. Compare Hrim Faxi.

SKIRNIR (SKIRNER) Literally, shining one. In Norse mythology a servant of Frey. Go-between, who obtained Gerda's promise to marry Frey rather than be doomed to barrenness. For the journey he was rewarded with Frey's magic sword (rays).

SKJOLDING Norse chief or king. One whose ancestor was Skjold, a son of Odin; thus a deity descendant.

SKOGSFRU Scandinavian woodswoman. Unlucky for the hunter who meets her. She lures young men away from their camp fires.

SKOLL Literally, adherer. In Norse mythology a son of Fenrir. One of the Varns. Sun devourer, causes sunsets and eclipses.

SKRATTI (SCHRATZ) Scandinavian demon. Source of Old Scratch, the Devil.

SKRITEK (SKRATA, SKRZAT, SKRZATEK, SKRZOT) Slovenian penate. Originally a good genius degraded into a hobgoblin. Resembles the setek.

SKRYMIR (SKRYMER) Same as Utgard-Loki.

sKUI-RGYAL-PO See under Kui-Gyal-Po.

SKULD In Norse mythology one of the three Norns. Fate of the future. Also called a Valkyrie. Portrayed veiled, facing the future and holding a scroll. Name related to the word shall.

SKULL Death, mortality, penitence, transitoriness and vanity of earthly life. Used in divination, probable origin of belief in a head discoursing after death, as in the legends of Arthur, Bran, Mimir, Orpheus. Emblem of saints Jerome, Mary Magdalene, Nazarius. In Norse mythology the heavens were made from the skull of Ymir. The Wa people of Burma and Indo-China set up on posts as an offering to Ta-hsek-khi and Ya-hsek-khi, the first ancestors, to bring comfort, enjoyment, peace, and prosperity. They also offered to sacred animals at funerals, marriages, the commencement of a war, or the founding of a village, for success or to stay a pestilence.

Skull and book. Anatomy, medicine.

Skull and cross-bones. Danger, death, decay, piracy, poison. Black Roger, Jolly Roger. Insignia of various secret societies.

Skull cup. Buddhist ritual altar object called kapala. A tantric symbol. Emblem of Vajravarahi.

Skull drum. Used to mark pauses between Buddhist services. Tantric symbol called damaru.

Skull of a horned animal festooned with flowers. A memento mori, a reminder of mortality.

Skull of a suicide. Water drunk from a suicide's skull anciently was believed to act as a cure in cases of epilepsy.

SKUNK Bestiality, complete defeat, lewdness, obscenity, vile odor.

SKY All seeing, deity as pro-

creator or dwelling of the supreme deity, holiness, purity. In most religions a masculine principle. Abode of the book or lord of fate. Dream significance: (blue) happiness; (dark) passing worries; (stormy) change of position.

Drop from the skies (or clouds). Appear suddenly and unexpectedly.

Mackerel sky. Sky flecked with clouds.

Praise to the skies. Praise highly.

Sky blue. Serenity, truth.

Sky high. Great height; figuratively to a great extent, to the utmost.

Skylark. Celestial song, frolic.

Sky parlor. Garret.

SLAGFIN Same as Ivalde.

Slagfin-Giuki. Same as Hyuki.

SLANT When diagonally upward, line from left to right: action, aggressiveness, swagger; when downward: defeat, fall, relinquishment, submission.

A new slant. A new viewpoint.

SLATE Accounts, instruction, knowledge. Attribute of Calliope.

Clean slate. Fresh start, expunging all former unfavorable records.

Wipe off the slate. Obliterate, place out of consideration.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS The massacre of male infants at Bethlehem ordered by Herod when Jesus was born. Warned in a dream, Joseph stole away in the night, taking the child and his mother Mary into Egypt. Feast celebrating the event is called Childermas. Reminiscent of stories of the killing of groups of infants in order to destroy one predicted to become great. The child, usually a sun or fertility hero, escapes the wholesale murder and lives to fulfil the prophecy, a mythological motif suggesting light and verdure replace a sovereignty of darkness and winter. Krishna, Mordred, and Moses escaped a similar fate.

SLAVE Captive of war, debasement, dedication, mental or moral subjection, servility, tyranny.

SLAYING OF A FATHER OR GRANDFATHER BY A SON OR GRANDSON A world-wide mythological incident which typifies the death of the old year, darkness, or winter by the new year, lightness, or spring. Acrisius-Perseus, Balor-Lugh, Laius-Oedipus appear in such tragedies.

SLEEP Carrier of divine messages (dreams), provider of wisdom, refresher.

Sleeper legends. A world-wide motif which deals with a shepherd (sun) who enters a cave (darkness) while tending his flocks (clouds), or a hero who enters a cave to escape a tyrant, and falls into a charmed unbroken slumber, which lasts anywhere from half a century to several centuries. The movements of the sleepers are associated with disaster, sorrow, or seasonal changes, and the seasonal references survive in weather days, such as that of Saint Swithin. The warning that the world will be upset when the sleeper leaves the cave transformed into the popular belief that certain heroes will issue forth in the hour of their country's direst need. In some legends the hero cannot be delivered except by the woman who lured him into the cave, a fertility goddess who appears as the moon or dawn. The number seven, often mystically associated with such tales, suggests the sleepers are the seven brightest

stars of Ursa Major. Sleeper legends cluster around Arthur, Boabdil the Moor, Bran, Brian Boroimhe, Charlemagne, Endymion, Epimenides, one of the seven sages of Hellas, Frederick of Barbarossa, Harold of England, Helge of Sogn, Mahdi, Merlin, Ogier the Dane, Peter Klaus, Rip Van Winkle, Roderick, Sebastian, Seven Champions of Christendom, Seven Manes of Leinster, Seven Rishis, Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, Thannhauser, Thomas of Ercildoune, William Tell.

Sleeping Beauty. Female counterpart of the male sleeper. She usually personifies the fertile spring maid, who is awakened from her winter sleep by the sun.

SLEIGH Transportation, snow. Laplanders supply a sleigh as a coffin that the dead might have the means of procuring an existence (hunting) in the world of the dead.

Sleigh and reindeers. Christmas.

SLEIPNER In Norse mythology, Odin's eight-legged gray horse, i.e. winds of the directions. Born of the stallion Svadilfari by Loki in mare guise. Sleipner's son Grane was Sigurd's horse. Parallels Pegasus.

SLID Norse river of daggers and spears, through which adulterers, murderers, and perjurers passed on the way to Niflheim.

SLIDRUGTANNI Literally, fearful tusk. In Norse mythology, Frey's boar. Also called Gullinbursti.

SLIGO County in Ireland where 163 cromlechs (sun altars) were found. In legend the site of the defeat of Balor (darkness) by Lug (light). Resolves into Es-el-ig-o, i.e. Light-of-god-mighty-sun.

SLINGSTONE Sun. In folklore weapon with which virtuous heroes overcome evil giants, hence an instrument representing good over evil, reason over brute force. Used by David and Lug.

SLIPPER See Shoe.

SLOE Austerity, difficulty.

SLOGAN Scottish battle or rallying cry equating with bonzai, hosanna, hurrah. The sense is cry of the host. Resolves into is-el-og-an, i.e. light-of-god-great-one. From the Gaelic sluagh-ghairm (army yell).

SLOOP See ship for symbolism. Sloop is from the root oop, meaning eye, and is cognate with slip, hence a vessel which slips or steals along.

SLOTH Symbolized by a hog.

SLOUGH A place or situation from which deliverance or redemption is difficult. From the Icelandic meaning I swallow.

Slough of Despond. Discouragement, hopeless despondency, moral degradation. From the bog in John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

SLOWNESS Symbolized by snail, tortoise.

SLUMBER See Sleep.

SMA Egyptian love charm for stability and union.

SMALL BEAR See Ursa Minor.

SMALL BEER Beer of weak alocholic strength, hence a person of small consequences, that which is trivial. Also small potatoes.

SMARAGDUS Generic term ap-

plied to green gems, medieval symbol of hope of immortality, truth of immortality; amulets against the evils and ills of mortality.

SMEARING THE BODY WITH AN ENEMY'S BURNED FLESH OR BONES A practice wide-spread in Africa to prevent the hostile ghost from taking vengeance.

SMELLS Dream significance: (pleasant) good omen; (unpleasant) worries.

SMIERA-GATTO Literally, butter cat. Lapp household spirit which steals butter from neighbors for the family under its protection. Compare Para.

SMILAX (1) Hope of resurrection. (2) Greek nymph; see Crocus.

SMINTHEUS The mouse god; epithet of Apollo. The title derives either from his ability to destroy mice or from totemism.

SMITH Thought, the anvilbeing the brain. A symbolism perpetuated in the metaphors 'flash of genius,' 'scorching wit,' 'sparkling repartee,' 'striking thought.' Also symbolic of war. In mythology the mighty artisan or master workman; forger of the universe, maker of deity cloaks (mist), jewels (rays, rain, verdure), mounts (winds), thrones and vessels (clouds), weapons (lightning, rays, thunder). Their abodes usually are underground, where they guard their treasures. When they work they cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Some western legendary smiths are Alberich, Andvari, Oberon, Hephaestus, Ptah, Vulcan, Wayland. In a Rig-Veda poem a smith is a man of trade in search of gain. The word is akin to smooth, which originally meant flattened with a hammer, and it probably derives from the same root as smite.

Smithfield. A place for burning heretics at the stake. Later a famous market district in London.

Smith of Nottingham. A conceited person who imagines no one can equal him. From an old proverb.

SMOKE Anger, darkness, destruction, disease, evanescence, fire, fumigation, hinderance, malignity, obscurity, punishment, screen, transience, war. Spirit freed from the body; in many parts of the world believed to be the carrier by which the dead ascend to heaven. Dream significance: disastrous business affairs; (dark) deep sorrow; (gray) painful worries; (straight up) difficulties overcome; (white) small worries. American Indians offered to the rulers of sky, earth, and the four quarters. See Calumet. Christian symbol of vanity, shortness of life on earth. Laplanders smoke out a house to prevent the dead from entering.

End in smoke. Come to nothing, result in failure.

Incense smoke. Deity offering, protection against evil.

No smoke without fire. Every disturbance or scandal has some foundation.

Put that in your pipe and smoke it. Take that and ponder over it.

Smoke of Mount Fuji. Burning love. The allusion is to two Japanese legends. 1- A bamboo hewer found Kaguya-hime, a moon princess, in a bamboo stem. She rejected the love of the emperor, and returned to the moon-palace home of her father. The emperor's men pursued her to the mountain top, but she was

out of their reach, and there they burned letters and medicine she had sent the emperor. 2- Kaguya-hime left her mortal husband to return to her celestial home. To reach her he climbed to the mountain top. When he found he could not ascend higher his passion burst out and set fire to the mirror she had given him. The smoke is from the ever-burning fire.

Smoking furnace or lamp. Presence of Jehovah.

SMYRNA Same as Myrrha.

SNAER Literally, snow. Icelandic frost giant. Grandson of Kaare (wind); son of Iokul (icicle).

SNAIL Concealment, laziness, sexual power, slowness. Carried as a love talisman. Dream significance: honors and slander. Heraldic symbol of deliberation, perseverance. Resolves into esna-il, i.e. light-of-one-god; a form of slug, which yields light of Lug, and which is the source of sluggish. Aztec symbol of parturition. Christain sinner. In India the active and passive principles; fire (radiated shell) and water (slug).

Snail-men. Appellation of dark age writers, that is those who left bright tracks behind.

Snail's track (or trail). The silvery track left by a snail, symbolic of Lug's Chain, Milky Way, track of souls.

SNAKE Androgyny, creeping materialism, cunning, deceit, evil, life renewal, opposing forces, phallus, treachery, wisdom. Dream significance: someone has a grudge against you; (to kill) victory. Aspect of earth and health deities, dead heroes, and oracle givers. Snake, which means creeper, resolves into sun-ake, i.e. great sun, and in modified form becomes sneak. Buddhist symbol of anger, one of the three cardinal sins. In China represents Yi.

Snake dance. A vegetation rite in many parts of the world, the snake being symbolic of fertility inherent in earth and rain. Among Hopi Indians probably totemic ancestor worship.

Snake festival. Held once a year in a small mountain church outside of Naples. Those who attend wear a snake around their necks, arms, or waists, thus hoping to be saved from poison or sudden death and to be the recipients of good fortune.

Snakegrass. In Korea, because it grows abundantly, compared to the man who goes out to find a friend and meets many disinterested people.

Snake in the grass. Secret enemy, treacherous friend.

Snakeroot. March 19 birthday flower symbolizing horror.

Snake with head erect. Fascination.

SNAPDRAGON June 28 birthday flower symbolizing indiscretion, no, presumption.

SNARE (NOOSE) Allurement, capture. Buddhist non-tantric symbol called pasa; used by deities to bind opponents, rescue the lost.

SNARK Troublesome but elusive imaginary animal invented by Lewis Carroll from the words snake and shark. Symbolizes the quests of visionaries.

SNAVIDHKA Iranian sleet dragon slain by Keresaspa.

SNEEZE Variously believed to indicate a confirmation of something that has just been said, that the sneezer is recovering from

an illness, that absent enemies are speaking ill of the sneezer. In many parts of the world a sign that an evil spirit is trying to enter the nose, that it will be fatal unless accompanied by a benediction or invocation, that to sneeze the first thing in the morning is lucky, the last thing at night or before a journey is unlucky, that to sneeze three times is unlucky. Among ancient Greeks a good omen of heavenly origin. In Persia caused by demons within the body. Among ancient Romans an auspicious salutation. In the South Pacific caused when an absent soul returns to the body.

SNEFERU King who flourished about 2920 B.C. and brought Egypt to a high degree of prosperity. Thus the expression, when a great achievement has been accomplished, "No such success has been attained since the days of Sneferu."

SNENEIK Cannibal woman of Western American Indians. Her offspring were wolves. She ate children and robbed graves, and finally was slain by sky-boy, whose image she saw reflected in water, and to whom she made love. A storm spirit.

SNOOD Scottish symbol of virginity.

SNORTA Norse goddess of prudence. Frigg's most winsome handmaiden.

SNOW Care, death, fruitfulness, impartial goodness of the deity, poverty, purity, torments, winter. Dream significance: beginning of love. In German legend, feather from the bed of Holde.

Snowball bloom. May 9 birthday flower symbolizing thoughts of heaven. In Korea symbolizes jealousy.

Snowberry. Diffidence.

Snowdrop bloom. January 20 birthday flower. Symbolic of friendship in adversity, hope in sorrow.

Snowflake. Purity. In Japan symbolic of gems, pottery, material wealth. Sent by Daikoku to protect fertility.

Snow-white. Heroine of German folklore akin to mythological moon goddess.

Snow woman. See Yuki-onne.

SNOWDON Abode of a messiah. The allusion is to the mountain on which the cave in which Arthur sleeps while awaiting his country's call sometimes is said to be located. Anciently it was named Y-wyddea (the presence).

SNUFF BOTTLES Chinese symbol of scholarship.

SO Musical note to which occultists assign the quality of worship and the rank of affairs.

SOAT-SAKI Literally, feather woman. In Blackfoot Indian legend mortal loved by Morning Star and by him mother of Poia. A spider's web was used as a boat to transport her to heaven.

SOBIESKI'S SHIELD Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Scutum.

SOBK Egyptian deity typifying the sun's destructive power. Identical with Sebek.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH Carnal passions, places of extreme wickedness; alluding to the cities which God destroyed by fire from heaven because of their crimes and vices.

Apples of Sodom. See under apple.

Sodomy. Practised in temples, especially in the worship of moon goddesses. Said to have been first practised in Sodom, but probably inspired by certain lascivious cocks which so relieve themselves when a hen sits on eggs.

SOFRONIA In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered a Christian maiden who, in order to save fellow Christians from massacre by Aladine, king of Jerusalem, accused herself of recovering the Virgin Mary image from a mosque. The king had taken the image believing it had palladium powers and once captured would favor the Moslem army over the Christian.

SOGA BROTHERS Japanese gods who maintain fraternal harmony.

SOGBO Thunder god of Dahomey tribes. Also called Agbe.

SOHODO-NO-KAMI Shinto scarecrow god, protector of fields.

SOIVE-OLMAI Call sung by Lapps as they approach their village to announce a male deer has been killed. The bear is sacred, and women must hide from view. If the bear is female the call is soive-neida.

SOJO-BO Japanese storm vampire; chief of the tengu, demons which rage in the air.

SOKAR (SEGER, SEKER, SOKARI, SOKARIS) Egyptian underworld deity. Lord of fear ruling the dead, located in the fifth division of night. Later worshiped as the winter sun. Shown with three human heads, a serpent body, and hawk wings, or with a hawk head. Extended into Sokar-Ptah, a sky god, also into Ptah-Sokar-Osiris, all father, and worshiped at the winter solstice. Source of English saker, Old French sacre.

SOKO-NO-KUNI Japanese hollow-land, afterworld.

SOKVABEK (SOKKVABEK) Literally, deep stream. Norse mansion, where Odin and Saga quaff from golden beakers.

SOL (1) Old Italic sun god, healer. (2) In Norse mythology, daughter of Mundifore; wife of Glen and Ivalde; mother of Idun. Driver of the sun steeds Arvak (early dawn) and Alsid (scorching heat). As one who with her brother Mani (moon) measures time for man, she is the sun. In a Merseburg charm called Sunna, sister of Sinthgunt. (3) In Arthurian romances one noted for his perfect balance. He could remain all day on one foot. A sun hero. (4) In alchemy, gold. (5) In heraldry, tincture of gold when planets are used in blazoning, as on royal arms.

Old Sol. Humorously, the sun.

Solar myths. See under Sun.

Sol Invictus. Among Roman legionaries an epithet of Mithra. Supreme lord of the world; protector of the empire.

SOLANO From solanus, Latin for sun. A hot violent southeast Mediterranean wind charged with dust. It causes giddiness and irritation.

Ask no favors during the solano. Spanish proverb meaning, "ask no favor during a time of adversity or trouble."

SOLBON (TSHOLBON) Siberian morning and evening star. Horse lover who rides the sky with a lasso in hand, watching over his great herd (stars). In Buriat mythology said to have three wives, the third being a girl he

carried off as she was about to celebrate her wedding, hence a bride robber. In Yakut mythology a beautiful maid loved by Urgel (Pleiades). When the two meet in the sky the omen is bad, foretelling violent weather.

SOLDAN (SOWDAN) Medieval corruption of sultan, meaning Saracen king. In Spenser's Faerie Queen typifies Philip II of Spain, who bribed and seduced subjects of Queen Mercilla (Elizabeth). Sir Artegal demands a maiden's release and Solden prepares to fight by mounting his "high chariot" (Armada); Prince Arthur (God's power) meets him "on the green" (seas), and "uncovers his shield" (puts him to flight).

SOLDIER Bravery, defender, one of lower rank, supporter, vigilance. In Freemasonry in Royal Arch chapters inscribed on a triangular plate; gold jewel of the Captain of the Host.

Old Soldier. Sun hero of German folklore. Like Odysseus, he leaves home in battle array and returns a beggar, unrecognized by his wife. Thus the sun appears in tatters at the end of his daily journey.

Soldier of fortune. One who serves for pay or adventure rather than because of loyalty to a cause; hence one who lives by his wits.

SOLE Fish in medieval trade marks which symbolized the solar eye or soul of the world.

SOLECIST Barbarian, one who is incongruous or engages in a ridiculous or rude breach of decorum or etiquette. Derived from Soloi a town in Cilicia, where the people spoke a corrupt Greek.

SOLID Earth symbol.

SOLITARY HAIR ON BALD HEAD Father Time, Horus.

SOLITUDE Symbolized by desert lion, hart, hind, raven, recluse, rhinoceros.

SOLOMON (SALOMO, SOL, SOOLEMAUN, SULEIMAN) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning peaceful. Each syllable of the name means sun. (2) In Old Testament, son of David and Bathsheba. In popular belief king who symbolizes wisdom as well as human weaknesses. The most wealthy and honored of men, he became proud, plunged into self-indulgence, but finally repented. As a wise legislator compared with Solon. Also interpreted to be the sun, the great fecundator and lover, whose eyes shone impartially upon the just and unjust. In Hebrew lore, he captured Asmodeus and refused to release the demon before he obtained the Schamir (fertility) as a gift, an incident which resembles that of Midas's capture of Silenus. He is assumed to be the mystic Bridegroom of the Song of Solomon. In Moslem tradition he is a dragon slayer, wager of perpetual war against wicked genii, and when summoned from his earthly career, reestablished in the sun to rule a host of radiant fairies.

Solomon's chariot. The assertion that Solomon made it himself expresses the idea that man is the maker of his own destiny. It was of Lebanon wood (incorruptibility); its pillars were of silver (knowledge), its floor of gold (wisdom), its covering of purple (royalty, or blue for truth, red for love). See Carpet for Solomon's Carpet.

Solomon's gift. Prudence, practical wisdom, that which is necessary to a king's office.

Solomon's knot. Complicated form of the swastika without beginning or end; emblematic of Divine inscrutability. Often seen on Celtic crosses.

Solomon's ring. A ring which contained a gem that provided Solomon with wisdom or anything he wished to know.

Solomon's seal. Five-pointed star symbolizing inspiration, power, secrecy. Passport to the kingdom of light.

Solomon's temple. Kingdom of Heaven, the soul. Symbolic of penitence, prayer, wisdom.

Song of Solomon. In one interpretation the poem is a loosely strung anthology of secular songs at Semitic marriage festivals and perhaps at fertility rites. In another interpretation the poem is a love duet between the mystic sun and moon. The bridegroom is Solomon, personifying spiritual righteousness, the lover of Shulamite, the bride, who personifies wisdom or fertility.

SOLOMON EAGLE A fanatic. The allusion is to a man who ran through London streets at the time of the plague calling on people to repent.

SOLON A wise lawgiver or legislator, alluding to the Athenian statesman famous for his political reforms and wisdom. One of the seven sages of ancient Greece. Sometimes used satirically for a wiseacre. Often compared with Solomon.

Solon Shingle. A shrewd old country teamster. Popular comic character of the early American stage. Similar characters were Jonathan Ploughboy, Lot Sap Sago, Solomon Gundy, Solomon Swap.

SOLSTICE DANCES A world-wide practice of agricultural peoples, the summer solstice being a harvest thanksgiving, frequently accompanied by mourning and weeping for the dead or mutilated vegetation deity. See Mutilation. Offerings are made to deities, supernatural beings, or dead ancestors, who are asked to bring back verdure. The winter solstice is celebrated with rejoicing for the birth of the virgin's child (earth's renewal). Fire and round dances are elements of summer and winter solstice rites. Hunters have similar rites at proper seasons for the renewal of animal life.

SOLYMOI (SOLYMANS, SOLYMI) In Greek mythology a fierce tribe (storm vampires) overcome by Bellerophon (sun). Historically the event may allude to a war with the Turks; Solyman (man of Turkey) was a name of Ottoman sultans. Solyma was also the Greek name for Jerusalem. In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered the name Solyman is given to the Turkish king, one of the bravest of the Pagans slain by Rinaldo.

SOMA Hindu cosmic tree. Its wine, ambrosia of the gods, was offered in libations. A draught of ecstasy, its magic powers cured all ills, provided immortality and poetic inspiration. The archer Krsanu shot at the eagle which carried Soma to earth and knocked off a feather, denoting lightning (eagle) breaking through storm clouds to bring ambrosia (fertilizing waters) to earth. This incident compares with that in which Odin in eagle form steals song-mead. The branch in the eagle's beak parallels the olive leaf in the dove's beak in Genesis. The Soma was one of the two chief Rig-Veda sacrifices, the other being fire. In later myths, personified as an axis god who bears a thousand shafts or as a thousand-eyed (stars)

bull who fertilizes the cows (makes rain), gives light, clothes the naked, heals the sick. Also said to be the son of Atri or to have been produced at the churning of the ocean. He married the twenty-seven daughters of Daksha and neglected all except Rohini. For this Daksha cursed him to die of consumption. As Soma weakened all creatures weakened, until Daksha mitigated his curse and decreed the moon, over which Soma ruled, should wane and wax each month. From Soma came the lunar race of kings. In later myths the moon is given a feminine nature although called Soma. Compare Haoma, Manna, Mead, Nectar.

SOMBER WARRIOR In China and Japan one of the four benevolent spirits of the directions. See Kuei Shen.

SOMIN-SHORAI Japanese deity of hospitality. When Buto, the storm god, dressed in rags, asked Kotan, Somin's wealthy brother, for food and shelter, Kotan denied him hospitality. Without recognizing the beggar, Somin, a poor man, welcomed him. To discharge his indebtedness, Buto gave Somin a shimenawa (straw-rope) to hang across his door as a protection against disease. Compare Tsukuba.

SOMMONACODUM Savior god of Siam. Resolves into Is-om-mon-ac-od-um, i.e. essence-of-one-light-of great-hot-sun. Symbolized by a black pyramid.

SOMNUS Roman god of sleep. Son of Nox (night); twin of Mors (death). Shown as a youth asleep in a cave upon an ebony couch ornamented with black feathers or as a pleasant youth carrying a poppy and a horn from which he dispenses sleep. In later times he and Mors became aspects of the same deity, Mors portrayed as vicious and grasping. Identical with the Greek Hypnos.

SON (1) In Norse mythology offspring of Odroerer. Expiation. (2) Beauty, earthly spirit, heir, native, rebirth. Terms from the Sanscrit root su, to beget, are: sohn, German; son, Danish (also sen), English, Swedish; sonr or sunr, Icelandic; suin, Russian; sunu, Anglo-Saxon, Old High German, Sanscrit; sunus, Gothic, Lithuanian; zoon, Dutch. Other terms are: ben, Hebrew; figlio, Italian; fils, French; fitz, Norman-French; juvenior, Latin; Mac or Mc, Gaelic; Mc or O, Irish; S, English short form found in names such as Johns, Jones, Mills.

Be one's father's son. Resemble one's father.

Favorite son. Most popular politician in one's own state, but little regarded outside it.

Four sons of Horus. See Horus's four sons.

Motherless son. Or son removed from the mother as soon as he is born and reared by a goat, wolf, or other animal until he passes into the care of tutors. In mythology frequently a sun deity. Also typifies a state in the transition from matriarchy to patriarchy.

Prodigal son. One who devotes his time to extravagant pleasures, later repents, and is forgiven.

Son-in-law tests. World-wide mythological theme in which the prospective son-in-law must overcome obstacles, win a race, or quest for something out of season, such as berries in winter, to win the bride. Usually the hero is the sun, who races across the sky, or a fertility deity, who defeats a frost lord and

thus brings back vegetation.

Son of Adam. Any male.

Son of a sea-cock. A term of contempt, a cruel or wicked man. Also son-of-a-bitch, son of Belial, son of perdition, son of Satan.

Son of God. Jesus, expressing his eternal relationship to the Deity.

Son of Heaven. Epithet of the Chinese emperor. Also Celestial Emperor.

Son of Man. Jesus, expressing humility or oneness with the human race.

Son of Mars. A warrior.

Son of Neptune. A seaman.

Son of the ash tree. Synonym for man; alluding to Askr.

Son of the morning. A traveler, one who rises early to avoid midday heat. An Oriental expression.

Sons of Eber. Semite wanderers.

SONG In mythology the voice of a forest, wind, or water deity. A lure. Dream significance: (hear) sorrow to endure; (sacred) sorrow; (sing) joy. In Norse mythology the song mead is the wind. With his song of magic Odin blunts an enemy's weapons, breaks fetters, brings help in sickness and sorrow, makes a hanged man talk, neutralizes poisons, quenches fire, stops arrows, wins love.

For a song. For a low price, a bargain.

Sing another song (or tune). Change one's attitude; tell a different story.

Song of Songs. See Song of Solomon under Solomon.

SONGKRAN Literally, the sun's entry. Siamese festival celebrating the New Year or first day of Spring. United to a tale in which Brahma forfeits his head in a bet with Phra In over a mathematical calculation. The head, placed in the care of seven goddesses, passes from one to another; the New Year begins at the moment the head (sun) begins its rounds.

SONG-TSEN GAM PO (SRON-BTSAN-SGAM-PO) Seventh century Tibetan warrior king. To extend his borders he married Bhrkuti, a Nepalese princess (reincarnation of Syamatara), and Weng-Cheng, a Chinese princess (reincarnation of Sitatara). By them he was converted to Buddhism. He moved his seat of government to Lha-sa and there with his wives lived in a statue of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, becoming the mortal image of the god.

SONIA Feminine name; Russian diminutive of Sophia.

SO-NO-HAGAHAM Literally, long beach of hemp. In Japanese legend the rope with which Omitsu-nu pulled land from Korea to enlarge the province of Idzumo. It is now a sandy neck which joins two Japanese islands.

SOOT Chimney-sweeper, Cinderella. Cognate with Sut (darkness).

Sootkin. That which is abortive or fruitless, in allusion to the fabled false birth produced by Dutch women by sitting over their stoves.

SOOTHSAYER Literally, sayer of the truth. In mythology one gifted by the gods with the power of foretelling the future. Usually a personification of some aspect of nature which reveals phenomena to come.

SOPHIA (SONIA, SOPHIE) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning wisdom, virgin of light. Akin to sophos (wisdom) and ophis (snake). (2) In Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy

the formative and controlling wisdom of the universe; spirit of God. In a gnostic legend, maiden coexistent with God, His masterworkwoman. She descended to earth to assist in creation. By some mischance she became entangled in the matter she had helped to bring into being, and she cried out in lamentation, whereupon Eusoph, the Great Light, sent His Son Christ to aid her. A conjunction of brother and sister met with in the myth of Isis and Osiris and in the Song of Solomon. Sophia's descent corresponds to that of Ishtar and Persephone into the netherworld. She symbolizes the aspirational element in the soul. In medieval art portrayed with six strands of hair to typify celestial light; in ignorance some artists have given her an indeterminate number of hairs. Other symbols are salt, shield, yellow. Identical with Achamoth.

Seven maidens of Sophia. Sun, moon, and five planets.

SOPHRONIA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning prudent, temperate.

SOPHROSYNE Literally, safe mind. Greek abstract goddess. Soundness, temperance, wise moderation.

SOR Title of the Hebrew Yaw, meaning rock, also god.

SORCERY Positive magic as opposed to taboo, negative magic. Divination by the assistance of evil powers. Figuratively, any remarkable means of achievement, witchery.

Sorcerer. See Soothsayer. In Sanscrit called Mahasiddha.

SORE Abomination, affliction, distress, guilt, isolation, rejection, vice.

Healing sore. Expiation, pardon of sins, purgation.

SORREL March 17 birthday flower symbolizing paternal affection, resignation to sorrow. The rich autumnal colors of the leaves signify the passing of sorrow, purification.

Wild sorrel. Ill-timed wit.

Wood sorrel. July 3 birthday flower symbolizing secret sweetness.

SORTES Divination by lot, frequently by casting dice or knucklebones.

Sortes Biblicae. Divination by opening the Bible and accepting an omen from the first passage upon which the eye falls.

Sortes Homericae. Same as Biblicae, except that Homer is consulted.

Sortes Prenestinae. Divination by throwing the alphabet letters from an urn and taking guidance from the accidental formation of words.

Sortes Sibyllinae. Divination by throwing dice on prophetic verses or drawing prophetic verses from a jar.

Sortes Viales. Street lots; in ancient Greece and Rome the first boy met on a road was asked to draw from among the lots carried by the questioner.

SOSIA A double or striking resemblence. From the slave whose identity is confused by Mercury, in the Amphitruo of Plautus.

SOSONDOWAH Literally, great night. In Iroquois legend the hunter.

SOTHIS Same as Sirius.

SOUL Animating life principle, aspiration, conscience, immortality, light within, reason, spiritually, virtue. According to ancients composed of the four elements, air, earth, fire, water, and dwelling in the breath. On earth its purity was impaired; after death its impurities were purged by immersing in water, ventilating in the wind, or refining by fire, whence comes the doctrine that nothing can be annihilated but only changed, the soul by transmigration, matter by transmutation. The Buriats believe each person has three souls, one the Prince of Death captures, one remains a ghost, the other is reborn in another body. Christian soul symbols are dove, small naked figure emerging from a mouth. Egyptian symbols are hawk perched on a mummy, human-headed bird fluttering from a man's mouth, phoenix. Greek symbols are butterfly issuing from the chrysalis, infant, Psyche.

Barely able to keep body and soul together. Try desperately to maintain life; suffer poverty.

External soul. A universal folklore motif. A departing hero leaves his soul with someone who, upon receiving certain signs, as a flower withering, knows that the hero is in danger, and the treatment given the soul revives the hero, thus the soul is a means of resurrection. The soul sometimes hides in an animal, candle, plant, or weapon; if it meets disaster in its temporary abode, the soul's owner suffers a like fate or is warned of danger. Among some peoples the soul leaves the body through the mouth, nose, or in the shadow, causing grave illnesses, especially unconsciousness. Lip and nose ornaments are talismans to keep in the soul as well as keep out evil spirits. Covering the mouth while sneezing or yawning is a soul protection. Veils of Arab women may once have served a similar purpose. Death occurs if a soul does not return. Sometimes it is lured back by a shaman or held for ransom. Thus a soul out of a body may assure the owner's safety or place the owner in danger. See Bata. It is a guardian spirit possessed by everything; earth cannot produce without its soul; if people quarrel in a hut, the hut's soul has left. In the Zohar it is the body's mourner, and for seven days travels back and forth from the grave to the mourning house.

Not able to call one's soul one's own. Entirely dominated by another.

Soul animal. Animal in whom the souls of the dead are reincarnated, or an animal born at a distant place at the same moment as a human child, the fate of one depending on the fate of another. Thus the coexistent double of a mortal, which becomes a totem. Sometimes the doubles represent two phases of nature, such as light and darkness, summer and winter, which depend on each other for existence. See Pryderi.

Soul bell. Tolling intended to be a prayer for a departing soul.

Soul cake. Baked to benefit the dead. Eaten during funeral feats, offered as a sacrifice during burial rites, placed at graves, shrines, or given to the poor as proxy for the soul. Cannibals eat part of a valorous victim to capture his courage and strength. Cakes are left at tombs in China on Yu-Lan Hui (festival for hungry ghosts) on the 15th of the 7th moon, in Europe on All Souls Day, in Japan on the Bon festival. Eating the divine body is exemplified in the communion rite in Christian churches. In Mexico miniature candy skulls are eaten; this eating of the dead is the obverse of eating for the dead. It also appears in Melanesia, where part of a corpse is

eaten out of respect. In the United States, Halloween begging is a related rite, and the threat, "Trick or treat," suggests a penalty if the bribe of sweets is not forthcoming.

Soul candle. Corpse candle to light the way into the netherworld.

Soul house. A small clay model in Egyptian tombs to serve the soul.

Soul penny. Contribution toward the expense of saying soul-masses.

Soul worship. The worship of ghosts, prompted either by affection or fear, and a desire to propitiate.

Woman's soul. A mirror.

SOUND Life, opposed to silence; movement, opposed to dumbness.

Full of sound and fury. Having more noise and show than importance.

Sound as a bell. Healthy, unimpaired; alluding to the bell's tone.

Sound out. Examine cautiously, subtly obtain information; alluding to the use of a sounding line to ascertain a water's depth.

SOUR GRAPES That which a person pretends to despise because it is beyond his attainment.

Sour on. Offended by; turn away from in disgust or weariness.

SOUTH Heat, infernal regions. In occult sciences corresponds to adolescence, musical tone C, summer, and the upper half of the human body. In China associated with the heart, intestines, and the male principle. Guarded by Chu-dieu and Mo-li-shou. Constellations of the southern quadrant, presided over by the phoenix, are: Chang, Chen, Ching, Hsing, Kuei, Liu, Yi. Christian symbol of spiritual light; consecrated on churches to faith defenders, martyrs, saints. In India, Yama's gate. Illustrated by Yama with buffalo. An Italian icon represents south as a Negro boy with the sun shining on him and surrounding him with rays. On his girdle are the signs of Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus. He holds two arrows and a lotus branch. In Japan ruled by Zochoten, patron of growth. Among Pueblo Indians represents human activity, especially husbandry; assigned to the right side.

South Carolina. Emblem: yellow jessamine; motto: Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe, I Hope); nickname: Palmetto.

South Dakota. Emblem: pasque flower; motto: Under God the People Rule; nicknames: coyote, Sunshine.

Southeast. In India illustrated by Agni with ram.

Southern Cross. Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Crux. Emblem of Australia when drawn as five silver stars; emblem of New Zealand when formed by four five-pointed red stars, each with a silver border. Chaco Indians interpret the stars to be hunters and dogs that pursue a rhea. The Conibo describe it as a skeleton of a manatee.

Southern Crown. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Corona Australis.

Southern Fish. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Piscis Austrinus.

Southern Triangle. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Triangulum Australe.

Southwest. In India illustrated by Nirrti with dog.

South wind. In Egypt typified by a lion. Wind which brings the Zuni success in obtaining food.

SOUTHERNWOOD January 21 birthday flower symbolizing jest, bantering.

SOVEREIGNTY Symbolized by a crown, ermine, purple, scepter, throne, and by an orb or globe surmounted by a cross.

SOW Animal sacred to Jesus and fertility deities. From the Sanscrit root su, to produce, and akin to zoo, Greek for live. In Latin called sus, the root of sustenance. In Dante's Inferno appears in the coat of arms of a well-known family of usurers.

Sow belly. Salt port or junk; a sailor's term.

Sow drunk. Beastly drunk.

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ears. You cannot expect refinement from a boor.

SOWING Creation, dissemination, scattering. Dream significance: joy, wealth.

Have hemp-seed sown for one. Be doomed for the gallows.

Reap as one sows. Receive reward according to merit.

Sow dragon's teeth. Foment contentions, stir up war; in allusion to the Cadmus legend, in which opposing armies sprang up from dragon's teeth sown by the hero.

Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. Behave recklessly and suffer the consequences.

SOYALUNA (SOYAL, SOYALA) Hopi Indian winter solstice ceremony, in which the germ (seed) god is supplicated, and the rebirth of the sun, in bird form, is dramatized. A way is opened for the return of the Kachinas.

SOZEM (SODEM, SOTEM) Egyptian sense god; personification of hearing.

SPADE (1) Death, fertility, gardening, man. Emblem of Adam and saints Fiacre, Isidore, Phocus of Sinope. (2) Suit in the tarot deck replacing the sword of ancient decks. Its color is black and its pattern is that of a leaf or agricultural instrument. Typifies the metal kingdom, the winter season, and symbolizes rebirth. Corresponds to the formative world, the realm of expression, the element air, the V in IHVH, and To dare. Insignia of a king or soldier, instrument of destruction, of command by physical force, as opposed to club, instrument of command by reason. Heraldic emblem of Mercury as Argiphantes and of Thoth. When a majority appear in a deal signifies death, hatred, law suits, misfortune, sickness, trouble.

Spade coil (or money). In China symbolic of riches and called tsu pu. In medieval Wales, after a corpse had been committed, the grave digger passed around his spade for donations, which were regarded as a token of respect to the deceased. Compare Parson's penny.

SPAEMAN Scottish male fortune teller.

Spaewife. Female diviner, especially one who foretells an infant's future.

SPAIN Ancient Celtic and Greek netherworld. See Iberia.

Castles in Spain. Day dreams, visionary projects.

Make a person walk Spanish. Compel a person to walk while being held by the collar and the seat of his trousers.

Spaniards. By Aztecs believed to be white gods from the east, who had come to fulfil the prophecy of Quetzalcoatl. Men of destiny, who looted the gold of the Aztecs and in time were destroyed by the gold.

SPANTARAMET (SPENTARAMET, SPENTA-ARMAITI) Persian

genius of the earth, keeper of the vineyards. Sometimes identified as an Amesha Spenta. By Armenians worshiped as a goddess of the underworld. Eventually the Armenians discarded her name, and in her place worshiped Ormzdakan, who embodied characteristics of Dionysus and Ormazd, and as Aramazd became the chief of the pantheon.

SPARROW Human attachment, lasciviousness, lowliness, melancholy, pugnacity. When chirping with unusual vigor, foreteller of rain. Chinese supernatural messenger, foreteller of good luck. Hindu symbol of fecundity. In Japan a sparrow under a maple tree signifies dance, gentleness, gratitude, joyousness, winter. In art also associated with the bamboo. In ancient Rome sacred to Venus.

SPARTAN Austerity, discipline, frugality, institutions, rigor, severity, valor. The allusion is to ancient Sparta, where citizens were subject to strict regulations. Men, who were expected to bear any pain unflinchingly, were forbidden to wear a moustache; even a woman's hair dress was fixed by law.

Spartan dog. A bloodhound, hence one who is bloodthirsty.

Spartan fare. A frugal diet.

Spartan woman. One who showed joy when informed a husband, son, or lover had fallen in battle. When a man left for battle he was given his shield by his mother, who instructed him he must come back with it or on it. Compare Samurai Woman.

SPAUL Chief deity of the Cowichian Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands. A beneficent raven god, who obtained the sun, moon, and stars by destroying Queenah, the duck deity.

SPEAKING HEAD Celestial wisdom. Folk tale motif in which a decapitated head retains the power of speech and prophecy. Typifies an aspect of nature, as the sun, which though buried (beyond the horizon) continues to send forth light; storm winds (celestial battles); or suggests an aspect of fertility; of life for the soul after the body's death. Probably derived from ancester worship in which the skull was consulted for guidance. The Green Knight's head bade Gawain to appear at his castle (complete the year's cycle); the head of Montinig, in a Philippine Island seasonal myth, continued to chew the betel nut and mock his beheaders. The head of Orpheus (wind) sang on Lesbos Island. Similar legends gather around the heads of Arthur, Bran, Conaire, Mimir, Sualtam, numerous Mohammedan saints, etc. Theme related to that of the external soul and sleeper.

Honeyed speech. Flattery, hypocrisy.

Not on speaking terms. Slight acquaintanceship, estrangement.

Speak daggers. Express passionate hatred.

Speak house. Room in a convent where inmates meet friends.

Speak the word. Express a desire, give a command.

SPEAR Command, creation, death, destruction, dignity, honor, hunting, life projector, lightning, martyrdom, passion, phallus, preeminence, protection, rays, superiority through strength, valor, universal axis, war, youth. The primal animating force. In heraldry devotion to honor, martial readiness. Attribute of Ares, Athena, Hera, Juno Lucina, Mars, Minerva, Mo-li-Ch'ing. Parallels rod of Aaron and Jess. Among African Dinkas a form of

the House of the Ax. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion; attribute of saints Longinus and Tilomena. In Japan called nuhoko; planted in the earth by Izanagi and Izanami to make a heaven-pillar.

Holy spear. Lance with which the priest divides the host from the holy loaf prior to consecration. He also pierces it to imitate the piercing of Jesus' side by the Roman soldier.

Ithuriel's spear. Exposer of deceit.

Spear chain. In Oceanic mythology a means of escape or ladder to the skies.

Spear-hand. Right hand, opposed to shield-hand.

Spear head. Dexterity, nimbleness of wit, readiness for military service.

Spear of Pisear. In Irish legend, lightning. See Lug.

Spear stirring. In Japanese legend, creation. See Onogoro.

SPEARMINT February 25 birthday flower symbolizing burning love.

SPECTACLES Illusion, revelation. The two eyes denote love and knowledge; deity in dual aspect, as Asvins, Gemini. Dream significance: disgrace, melancholy. See Holy spectacles under Holy, Pilgrim.

Rose colored spectacles. Optimism.

Spectacle rims. Convention, custom, restriction.

SPEED Symbolized by airplane, arrow, eagle, greyhound, hawk, horse, swallow, winged foot.

SPEEDWELL Flower symbolizing womanly fidelity.

SPELVIN, GEORGE An imaginary actor; a name used by an actor when he plays two or more parts in one play.

SPENISHTA Literally, most holy. One of the five sacred fires of Iran. It burns before Ormazd in paradise, and eats but does not drink.

SPENJAGHRYA Iranian demon (darkness or winter) slain by Vazishta (lightning).

SPENLOW, DORA A pretty doll-like woman without practical views. From the wife of David Copperfield in Dickens' novel.

SPENSER Masculine name from Old French, meaning the dispenser of provisions, storekeeper.

SPENTA ARMAITI In Zoroastrianism an Amesha Spenta or archangel, which in the moral sphere presides over devotion and wise conduct and in material nature presides over earth's fertility.

SPENTA MAINYU In Zoroastrianism a beneficent creative spirit, which coexists with Ahriman (evil) in Ormazd, which see.

SPERCHEUS Greek river deity.

SPES Roman abstract divinity of hope.

SPHENE Mineral symbolizing single-blessedness.

SPHERE Celestial mystery, creative motion, deity form, field of action, heavenly body, that which is tossed about, sky, universe, wheel of life, worldliness. Japanese symbol of water.

Celestial sphere. In Ptolemaic astronomy earth, as the universe center, is surrounded by nine spheres of invisible space, the first seven occupied by fixed stars, the ninth, Crystalline

Sphere, accounting for the precession of the equinoxes. In the middle ages a tenth sphere, Primum Mobile, was added, described as a solid barrier to enclose the universe and shut it off from the nothingness of the Empyrean.

Sphere melody (Music of the sphere). Celestial music, harmony produced by the action of the spheres and heard only by the gods.

Spheroid. As a sphere in the process of pulling itself assunder into two separate units symbolizes incipient duality, disruption of unity, division of wholeness for the sake of multiplicity, the world-egg.

SPHINX From the Greek, meaning strangle. Animal and human attributes combined, dignity, enigma, fertility, greatness, harmony, intellect, kingliness, malignity, mystery, peace, protector, riddle-maker (riddle of existence), royal power, silence, spirit and matter, strength, subtlety, the unknown, union of intellectual and physical powers, wisdom. Heraldic symbol of omniscience, secrecy, and shown as a woman's head and breasts on a lion's body with eagle's wings; if wingless, blazoned, "sans wings." Modern emblem of Egypt. In usual form a human face on the body of a lion, said to symbolize the zodiacal signs Leo and Virgo, the creator and created, male and female. Because the face looks toward the rising sun and the back is turned toward the setting sun, typifies perfected man. In Babylonian sculpture a human-headed animal with a long beard, sometimes with wings; the chaos monster overcome by Bel, Marduk, or other light hero. In primitive Greek mythology offspring of Typhon and Echidna. A ravening prophetess who devoured Theban youths. She sat on a high rock and tore to pieces anyone unable to guess a riddle she proposed. When Oedipus guessed the answer she jumped from the rock and perished. A myth symbolizing a dark being, summer heat, who by imprisoning rain, causes drought and pestilence. She is made mad by the sun; in her jump she releases rain. Belongs to a class of malignant beings which includes Ahi, Cacus, Fafnir, Harpies, Keres, Panis, Python, Vritra.

Androsphinx. Male monster with a lion's body and a human head.

Black sphinx. Evil.

Criosphinx. Lion's body with a ram's head.

Gizeh Sphinx. Image of Harmachis, Egyptian god of morning.

Hieracosphinx. Lion's body with a hawk's head.

Sphinx riddle. Rumblings of thunder which, in the Oedipus legend, only the sun is able to interpret. Any difficult problem.

Two-headed sphinx. Aker.

White sphinx. Goodness.

SPICA Literally, ear of grain. Brightest star in the constellation Virgo.

SPICE Aroma, exaggeration, holiness, hot temper, piquancy, that which provides zest. Poetically, the beloved, the spouse. Assigned to Virgin Mary.

SPIDER Creator, cleverness, craftiness, cruelty, deceit, greed, industry, malice, patience, spinning, temptation, vanquisher, weaving, wiliness, witchcraft. Dream significance: betrayal, lawsuits. In heraldry, labor, prudence, wisdom. Occult significance: bad luck if seen before noon. When found on clothes foretells the receipt of money. To kill one brings rain. Carried

to bring good health. When engraved on precious stones a talisman which provides foresight. Form of Anansi, Arachne, Areop-Enap, Areop-It-Eonin, Sussistinnako. Weaver of webs to protect Christ, David, Mohammed, thus man's friend. Widely in mythology an arch-trickster, intermediary between heaven and earth. Christian symbol of bleeder of the poor, devil, miser.

Spiderflower. In the language of flowers: Not as bad as I seem.

Spider thread. Ladder or rope by which aerial ascents to and from the sky are made in folk literature.

Spider web. Human frailty, rays of the sun. Boat on which dead souls are ferried.

Spider Woman. A figure in American Indian mythology. In southwestern United States an image of the earth goddess, an underground being friendly to man. In other sections transporter of souls to heaven, the web representing the basket. Sometimes the spider is said to be male.

Spiderwort. In the language of flowers: Esteem but not love.

SPIKE Creation, phallus, spoke of the wheel of life or zodiac, universe axis.

Three spikes. Nails of Christ's passion.

SPIKENARD Holiness, ointment. Plant assigned to Virgin Mary.

SPILL Lose, reveal.

Cry over spilt milk. Grieve when it is impossible to remedy a situation, thus uselessly.

Spill beans. Disclose a secret, frustrate a scheme by premature disclosure.

Spill salt. Invite bad luck.

SPINDLE Phallus, sexual intercourse, spine, universe axis, weaving, woman's work. Emblem of Clotho.

Spindle tree. In the language of flowers: Your image is engraved on my heart.

SPINE Courage, resolution, strength of character. Carries the same symbolism as spear and spike.

Spinal column. Flame or tree of life. Equates with the Asherah, rod of Aaron and Jesse.

Spinal marrow. Anciently believed to be the seat of life.

SPINELLE Mineral symbolizing perfect contentment.

SPINNING Accord of nature, fate weaving, universal harmony and whirling.

Spin a yarn. Draw out a story; originally a sailor's phrase.

Spin a street yarn. Gad about with gossip.

Spinning Maid. Chih Nu, which see. Also called Weaver Maid.

Spinning wheel. Cosmological omphalos, revolving or windswept skies, woman's industry, yoni. Emblem of Heracles. Dream significance: poverty, weakness.

SPINSTER Originally a weaver, a fate goddess spinning life's thread. In the middle ages applied to a gentle woman who married beneath her class. In modern times applied to any unmarried woman, related to the ideas that fate spinners were virgin goddesses or that an unmarried woman is occupied in spinning her bridal outfit. Also applied to an immoral woman, whose occupation is spinning in a house of correction.

SPIRAL Divination, immortality, infinity, ivy, magnificence, mystery of life and death, resurrection, sun, that which turns on

itself, vine. Tortoise, from markings on segments of its shell. In folk legend the guardian or warning serpent at the gate of a sacred enclosure, especially at the underworld entrance. Sumerian shrines or ghost houses were flanked by spiral posts.

Clockwise spirals. Or coiling inward in a narrowing circle suggests concentration, introversion, involution, recoil.

Counterclockwise spirals. Or coiling outward in windening circles suggest expansion, extroversion, evolution, procession.

Double spiral. Each following an opposite direction is a Celtic symbol of death and rebirth.

SPIRE Aspiration, creative force, phallus, preeminence, summit, universe axis. Word which resolves into es-pi-re, i.e. essence of father sun, and is cognate with spear, spore, spruce. In Christian churches the great central spire symbolizes the Father, the smaller towers, the celestial offspring.

White spire. Arabian sun shrine. Called sanctuary of Shiek Shems (sun). It faces east to catch the first morning rays. Around it is kept a drove of white oxen dedicated to the sun.

SPIRIT (1) The ideal, immortal, incorporeal, invisible, life, likeness of divine being, masculinity, perfection, unity, vital energy. Among some ancients believed to be composed of air or breath; among Egyptians and Hindus believed to be composed of subtle fire. In medieval physiology three spirits governed the body, the animate situated in the brain, the life situated in the heart, the natural situated in the liver. (2) A supernatural being, shadowless soul in the otherworld. The Holy Ghost.

Familiar spirits. Evil spirits which supposedly remain within the call of their master.

High spirits. Hilarity, joviality.

Seven gifts of the spirit. Counsel, fortitude, godly fear, knowledge, righteousness, understanding, wisdom.

Spirit away. Carry away surreptitiously, kidnap.

Spirits of the planets. Angels. Also Intelligences of the planets.

Spiritual leadership. Symbolized by ram, star.

SPIT Implement of martyrdom. Emblem of Saint Quentin.

SPITTLE Creation, disgust, healing, regurgitation. Dispeller of evil or illness; purgation, purification offering. Dream significance: (spitting) hatred, insult. Primitive gods created life with spittle, and as a creative agent identical to the Word of Jehovah. Used to declare friendship or bind contracts. One spits to bring good luck or overcome bad luck. Fishwives and tradespeople spit upon the first money taken each day to ensure increase. If spittle falls into an enemy's hands he may use it to bewitch.

SPITYURA In older Iranian texts a brother of Yima, whom he sawed in two. A storm vampire.

SPLENDID MANE In Irish mythology the horse of Manannan. Waves of the sea.

SPOKE Symbolism identical with spear and spike.

Put a spoke in one's wheel. Thwart or hinder another.

SPONGE Obliteration, parasite. One of the thirteen symbols of the crucifixion. Also sponge on a reed.

Sponge on. Accept money or favors without giving anything in return.

Throw up the sponge. Acknowledge defeat. A prize fight metaphor.

SPORUS Effeminacy. Alluding to a favorite of Emperor Nero.

SPREAD EAGLE Boastfulness, bombast, exaggeration, ostentation. A fowl split, spread, and broiled. Formerly to lash a sailor to the mast with outstretched limbs for flogging. In heraldry an eagle displayed. Emblem of the United States, hence an extravagant style applied to American oratory, especially to boastful patriotism. Counterpart of English jingoism.

SPRING Awakening, childhood, germination, growth, infancy, rebirth, youth. Slayer of demon winter. In the occult sciences, early morning of the year, represented by the hours from midnight to sunrise. It dominates the color green, element wood (vegetation), and the liver, which supposedly is most strongly aroused in spring. Action, growth; principal flavor, sour; corresponds to the east, seat of rain, the right half of the body, the musical tone A. Those born in spring are said to tend to be engaged in the action of life renewal. Zodiacal signs are: Aries, Taurus, Gemini. In art personified by Flora, nude above the waist, mounted on a stag, accompanied by a swallow and a lightly clothed youth equipped with a seed basket and sowing. In an Italian icon personified by a young man clothed in black on one side, white on the other, to suggest light emerging from darkness (winter). His broad girdle is set with stars. He carries a ram and flowers. One foot has a black wing, one a white. In China presided over by Azure Dragon.

Spring chicken. A credulous young person, a greenhorn.

Spring equinox. Time of sowing, vine pruning, resurrection rites, shepherd's festival. Babylonian time of the Zagmuk, great New Year celebration. Mystery plays based on creation connected with a solar myth were presented.

Spring fever. Laziness.

Spring flowers. Souls of the righteous.

Spring maid. Virgin mother, bringer of vegetation. Usually identical with the dawn goddess, as in cosmological myths the daily duplicates the yearly cycle.

Springwort. In medieval folklore a revealer of treasures. The Open Sesame formula may refer to the magic of this plant. Probably a caper-spurge or mandrake.

SPRITE An earth spirit, ghost, shade. Same as brownie, elf, goblin. Source of the word sprightly.

SPRUCE February 19 birthday flower symbolizing boldness, fidelity, hope in adversity, pity.

SPUR Knighthood, stimulus, urgency. Root of sperm. In heraldry indicates pressing onward.

Spur in the head. Drink of liquor.

Spur of the moment. Excitement of, impromptu, in haste.

Spur rowel. Deeds of honor and virtue; order of chivalry.

Winged spur. King's messenger.

Win one's spurs. Gain knighthood by a valiant deed, hence to perform some action which brings honor.

SPY In an Italian icon personi-

fied by a man in a large feathered hat, his face mostly concealed by his cape on which is woven a design of ears, eyes, and tongues. He holds a lantern; his feet are winged. A spaniel, his nose in full scent, stands beside him.

Spying on deities. Usually exemplifies the cycle of the year, when the end of one period is seen and overcome by the beginning of another. The danger involved is reflected in legends all over the world. Hylas was drawn down into the nymph's well; the sex of Tiresias was changed.

SQUARE Absolute, divine mind, earth, equality, fairness, four, honor, justice, materialism, measurement, order, plainness, righteousness, satisfaction, solidity, substance, truth, unequivocalness, uniformity, wisdom. In Freemasonry represents east, typifies virtue. In heraldry, constancy, equity, verity; source of the expression square deal. Word akin to squadron, squire. In Christian art symbolizes mortality.

Break no squares. Give no offense.

Builder's square. Emblem of Saint Thomas. In Freemasonry ruler of action; one of the three great lights.

Builder's square and compass. Quadrature, skilled craftsmanship. In Freemasonry symbolizes morality. In symbolic lodges, sun in center, gold or silver jewel of senior deacon; moon in center, gold or silver jewel of junior deacon; AG between, traditional jewel of Hiram Abif.

Call it square. Consider it settled; relinquish further claim.

Fair and square. Honest, straightforward. Also on the square.

Get square with. Be avenged upon.

Hollow square. In Freemasonry in encampments of Knights Templars, sword of justice; silver jewel of the senior warden.

Oblong square. In Freemasonry traditional form of a lodge interior.

Square accounts. Pay all obligations.

Square a circle. An impossibility.

Square all around. Fair, just.

Square dance. Originally an American Indian fecundity rite; also performed to make the sick well. Later a rite for expelling witches. It shares the symbolism of the round dance.

Square deal. A fair and honest transaction.

Square head. A stubborn person. In the United States a person of Dutch, German, or Scandinavian extraction.

Square, level, and plumb. Freemason's working tools of fellow crafts.

Square meal. A hearty meal.

Square off. Take a militant position, from the attitude of a pugilist ready to strike.

Square peg in a round hole. Misfit.

Square shoulders. Gesture of contempt or repugnance.

Square up. Pay in full, settle a bribe.

Trowel and square. In Freemasonry in royal and select councils, enclosed within an equilateral triangle, silver jewel of illustrious grand master. In encampments of Knights Templars, surmounted by a paschal lamb, silver jewel of generalissimo.

SQUASH From the Algonquin, meaning green, raw. Hopi Indian design and effigy used as a symbolic prayer to inspire crops. In Seneca mythology, with beans and corn, a daughter of Earth Mother. See Deohako.

SQUILL Rubbed upon the gate to keep evil out.

SQUIRE (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning shield bearer. (2) Leader of the Morris Dance.

Squire of Dames. In Spenser's Faerie Queene a disguise of Britomart.

SQUIRREL Curiosity, dignity, grace, hibernation, hoarding, liveliness, nimbleness, penetration, playfulness, swiftness, thrift, timidity. One who is quick to arrive at conclusions. In Heraldry typifies sylvan retirement. In Norse mythology deity messenger, who reports the doings of man to Odin and acts as go-between for celestial and underworld deities. See Ratatosk.

Squirrel cracking a nut. Heavenly meditation. Denotes the maxim one should pierce below the husk of the external.

Squirrel tail. American Revolutionary scout. In Buddhism that which wards off carnal affections and spiritual foes.

SRADDHA (1) Hindu abstract goddess whose name signifies faith. (2) Offering of rice and flowers to the spirit of a deceased ancestor in order to assure the reembodiment of a recently departed soul and its translation to heaven. Water also is provided to allay thirst caused by cremation. Performed at funerals and at the new moon.

SRAHMANDAZI African paradise.

SRAOSCHA (SOSIOSCH, SRAOSHA) Literally, obedience to the holy word. Zoroastrian angel, guardian of the world during night watches, protector of the poor. The obedient Yazata, foe of demons. One of the three final judges of the dead, he bears the pure soul aloft. At the end of the world he will rouse Keresaspa to kill the dragon Dahhak. Shown with a dog. Late literature identifies him with Gabriel.

SRECA Serbian good fate genius, opposed to nesreca. Compare Dolya.

SRENG In Irish mythology, warrior who fought Nuada, king of the Tuatha De Danann, in single combat and cut off the light-god's hand (rays). After Eochaid's death, king of the Firbolgs (deities of darkness).

SRI (SHRI, SHRU) Hindu goddess of beauty and prosperity identical with Lakshmi. As Saraswati, a tribal deity, she became the wife of Brahma, mother of the world, eternal and undecaying.

SRIDEVI Buddhist glorious goddess, only female representative of the Dharmapala. In mild form (Machi-pal Lha-mo) she is the common mother; in ferocious aspect she is the powerful protectress of the Dalai Lamas or Yellow Hat Sect. Usually accompanied by the five Long-Life Sisters and the twelve Jewel Goddesses. Wife of Shinge, who when king of Ceylon was a cruel tyrant. She therefore exterminated his race. Tibetans believe Queen Victoria of England was an incarnation of Sridevi. Her color is blue; her emblems, gada and mayurapiccha; her vahana, mule with eye in haunch. In Tibet called dPal-idan-Lhamo or Palden-Lha-mo.

SRI-IANTRA Hindu variation of interlaced triangles, the male and female principles.

SRIN-PO Tibetan ghouls or vampires. Color of raw flesh.

SRIPADA Buddha's footsteps and shadow.

SROG-BDAG (SO-DE) In Tibetan Buddhism essence of life. Brother of Rigs-bu-mo.

SRVARA Iranian storm demon. Horned dragon slain by Keresaspa.

SSU Korean mythical dog, a fabulous unicorn.

SSU FANG In China the four directions presided over by the Ssu Ling.

Ssu Ling. Four supernatural creatures which determine fate and rule the directions: 1- Lung, dragon, chief of scaly animals, controller of rain, ruler of east, presides over authority; 2- Feng-huang or Chu Ch'ieh, phoenix or vermilion bird, chief of feathery animals, essence of fire, ruler of south, presides over virtue; 3- Kuei Shen, tortoise, chief of shell animals, supporter of heaven, ruler of north; presides over divination; 4- Ch'i-lin or Pai Hu, unicorn or white tiger, chief of hairy animals, controller of fertility, ruler of west, presides over literature.

SSU MING Chinese legendary hero. Arbiter of life and death. Assistant of high heavens in controlling human events, enemy of evil, protector of virtue. Sometimes divided into two, one senior, one junior, and identified with the stellar deities Shang T'ai and Wen Ch'ang.

STABILITY Symbolized by four pillars, keystone, rock.

STABLE Realm of darkness from which the sun emerges, hence the birthplace of light deities and symbolic of ignorance, light, revelation. An attribute of Christ. See Manger.

STACKALEE (STACKERLEE, STAGOLEE) Man who sells his soul to the Devil for the privilege of changing his shape. Appears in Negro ballads.

STAFF Aid, authority, blindness, chastisement, chastity, comfort, defense, deliverance, faith, fertility, knowledge seeking, old age, overseeing, phallus, protection, sheep tending, support, universe axis, wanderings, will power. Symbolic of a physician moving in the exercise of his profession. Prototype of magic wand. Attribute of Asclepius, Bacchus, Dionysus, Hermes, Jizo, Mercury, pilgrims. Non-tantric Buddhist symbol of warning; usually with jingling bells and carried by mendicant monks to drown out worldly sounds and caution insects lest they be trod upon. Called danda, khakkhara. Christian symbol of the Good Shepherd, divine assistance, gathering souls of the dead. Emblem of a bishop, saints Adalbert, Baruch, Bridget of Sweden, Ceadda, Christopher, Cleophas, Marcella. In Norse legends steed of witches.

Broken staff. Termination of enchantment or growth.

Palmer's staff. Visit to the Holy Land.

Rugged staff. Backbone, root of all existence.

Staff of Aaron. Because it curled into a serpent symbolizes eternity, magic.

Staff of Joseph. Fertility, increase. Its blossoming indicated he was to become the husband of Virgin Mary.

Staff of life. Bread.

Staff of Moses. Provider of water.

Staff and serpent. Tree of life. Corresponds to the caduceus.

Staff supporting a cross. Emblem of the apostle Philip.

Staff supporting a semi-circle. Union of fire and water, male and female principles, spirit and matter.

Staff supporting a white flag with red cross. Cross and body of Christ.

STAG Hunting, joy, masculine principle, monetary riches, peace, solitary purity. Heraldic symbol of lover of harmony, one skilled in music, one who is politic and foresees opportunities, one who will not rashly assail an enemy. Sacred to the Buddhist autumn goddess and symbolic of perpetuity. In Celtic lore typifies the soul and appears in legends of Llew Llaw, Ossian, Pwyll. In China a guide into the next world. Displayed with evergreen cypress in funeral processions. Christian symbol of piety, soul searching for baptism, Holy Grail, or on Ways of Ascent. Attribute of Aidan, Eustace, Felix of Valois, Hospitator, Hubert, Julian, Neot. In Greek mythology an attribute of Aristeas, Artemis. Appeared in the Elysian oracular cult. In Japanese art associated with the maple.

Stag antlers. Cockoldom, light rays. In ancient Britain placed in graves to symbolize immortality, a prehistoric symbol of the cross.

Stag horn moss. Japanese good-luck charm.

Stag with serpent. Longevity, the serpent rejuvenating the stag. Christian fighting evil.

White stag with cross between its antlers. Christ.

STAIN Corruption.

STAIRS See Steps.

STAKA PAS Literally, heavy god. Finno-Ugrian evil deity. Also called Kan Pa, Kuvan Pas, suggesting that he lived in the earth, or addressed as a husband and wife under the names Onto and Bonto.

STAKE Martyrdom, torture.

STALK See Beanstalk.

STAMPING PIT In the Paleolithic period a ground hole covered with rough planks on which people stamped to produce a resonant sound, which in planting rites was a request for crops. Compare Threshing floor dance.

STAN Word root cognate with stone. Source of standard, staunch.

STANDARD Loyalty, victory. In Buddhism a banner or canopy is one of the eight glorious emblems. Called gyal-tshan, symbolic of breath.

STANDING POSITION Defending, resisting, respect, struggling.

Standing before one who is seated. Homage, inferiority, submission.

Standing on one foot with one eye closed and chanting. An attitude of the primitive medicine-man. The chant is to create a protective spell. The Irish sun-god Lug is described in this position and circumambulating the Tuatha De Danann during the Mag Tured battle.

STANFORD Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stone ford.

STANHOPE Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stony marshland.

STANISLAUS Masculine name from the Slavonic, meaning glory

of the Slavs.

STANLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stony lea.

STANTON Masculine name from Old English, meaning stone town.

STANWICK Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the stone village.

STAR From the Sanscrit, meaning disperser or strewer of light. (1) Achievement; angel; dispeller of darkness; divine eye or will; exalted being; fate ruler; forecaster; guidance; heavenly fire, flower, or light; hope; immortality; infinity; knowledge of past, present, and future; leading performer; merit; soul of the heroic or virtuous; supremacy. Emblem of Texas. Dream significance: (brilliant) happy destiny; (pale) poverty; (shooting) success. In Freemasonry, lighter of the way for the righteous. In astrology one's destiny is influenced by the stars above the horizon at birth. When they are in ascendant the person will be healthy and lucky; when in descendant below the horizon and do not shine on one, the person is in danger. Some stars arbitrarily chose to exert an evil influence; hence the expressions: Born under an evil star; His star is in the ascendant; You may thank your lucky stars; Star-crossed (not favored by stars). A form of Apollo; Ishtar; Lucifer; Venus; and Christ, the Dayspring, who supposedly ascended on Easter Day as the Morning Star. Tattooed on British sailors' hands as a plea to Venus, sea goddess, and Jupiter, air god. In China called hsing, symbolic of the heart of the emperor and of China, inexhaustible source of love and pardon. Egyptian rower of the sun's ship. In India, stars are the kine of the shepherd moon. In Norse mythology sparks sprayed from Muspelheim, fixed by the gods to light the world. In Pawnee tradition stars hold up the heavens and create humans. In Siberia believed to be holes in the sky through which wind and cold pour over the earth. Sumerian ideogram for god. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a nude young woman pouring oil on dry soil from a gold urn and from a silver urn. On her head is an eight-pointed star surrounded by seven stars (seven planets of antiquity). On a tree a bird prepares for flight. Typifies meditation. In divination corresponds to eighteen and the Hebrew letter tsade. Denotes: influence over others, insight; also abandonment, theft. When in reverse: arrogance, impotence. Also called Dog Star, Sirius, Star of the Magi.

Crescent and star. Mohammedanism. Turkey. In medieval art refers to Virgin Mary, an emblem of Saint Botolph.

Eight-rayed star. Rising sun, hence regeneration. Occultist wheel of fortune. Semitic queen of heaven.

Evening star. Appears in the west just after sunset. Arabian Monimos, male; Aramaic, Arsu, female; Babylonian Ishtar, female aspect; Greek Hesperus, male; Modern European Venus, female; Nabataean Allat as love goddess; Roman Vesper, male. By Pawnee Indians called the Bright Star, grandmother of humans, appointed by Tirawa to guard clouds, lightning, thunder, winds. Emblem a rattle.

Five-rayed star. Health, wisdom. Occult symbol of man. In Christianity, Christmas, Epiphany. Emblem of saints Maccald, Nicholas of Tolentino, Swidbert, Thomas Aquinas. In Hebrew tradition, seal with which

Solomon worked miracles.

Four-rayed star. Emblem of Shamash, source of the Maltese cross.

Four stars. The royal stars: Aldebaran, bright star of the Hyades, meaning to follow because it follows the Pleiades; Antares, the heart of Scorpius, meaning like Ares; Fomalhaut, in Piscis Austrinus, meaning mouth of the fish; Regulus, the little king, in Leo. In Dante's Purgatorio the four cardinal virtues: fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

Hitch one's wagon to a star. Have high aims, maintain lofty ideals.

Morning star. Birth of a messiah, forerunner, guide. Visible in the east at sunrise. Arabian Azizos, male; Aramaic Azizu, male; Babylonian Ishtar, male aspect; Christian Christ; Greek Heosphorus or Phosphorus, male; Modern European Venus; Nabataean Allat as war goddess; Roman Lucifer. By Pawnee Indians called Great Star or Warrior; grandfather of all humans. Appointed by Tirawa to drive all sky spirits westward.

Nine-rayed star. Nine fruits of the Christian Holy Spirit.

North star. Male principle, pole of the skies. Emblem of Minnesota. Pawnee Star-that-does-not-move, chief star of the skies. Polaris.

See stars. See bright spots as a result of a head blow.

Seven-rayed star. Skill. In occultism the seven spirits of God or aspects of divine life corresponding to the seven planets; the seven alchemical metals, the seven Yogi chakras. Symbol of the Holy Ghost.

Seven-rayed star between two horns pointing downward. Emblem of Sekhet symbolizing fate.

Seven stars. Angels of the seven Christian churches: Epheus, Laodicea, Pergamus, Philadelphia, Sardis, Smyrna, Thyatira. Also seven golden candlesticks.

Shooting star (Falling star). Dazzlement, death, speed, warning of invasion. Deity aspect. Soul of one who has just died. A wish made before one disappears will come true. In Islamic lore, missile hurled by angels to keep the jinn out of heaven. By Roman sailors regarded as a storm warning. In Sparta, if seen at a given time, an indication the king had sinned, and he was deposed.

Silver star in the center of a blazing sun. India.

Six-rayed star. Androgyny, the upward point male, the downward point female; creator; macrocosm; union of the divine and human, heaven and earth, soul and body, spiritual and corporeal. Alchemic symbol of fire and water, hence distillation, and for this reason trade mark of brandy shops. Emblem of Freemasons. Hebrew symbol of creation, Divine protection, the expected messiah. The Magen David. Emblem of Zionism appearing on the Israeli flag. In the cabala sign of the four elements and four Tetragrammaton letters, thus God. West African symbol of ardent love.

Southern star. Pawnee Spirit Star, home of the dead. Commanded by Tirawa to be seen only at certain times of the year.

Star boarder. A person who receives special consideration at a lodging house.

Star chamber. A tyrannical court or tribunal, alluding to the room in Westminster Palace where arbitrary and cruel trials were held by early Stuarts.

Star clerk (or divine). Astronomer.

Star cross. Light. Hieroglyph of Horus.

Star dust. Sleepiness.

Star of Bethlehem. Atonement, guidance, nativity, purity. Miraculous guide of the wise men of the East to the infant Jesus. A pilgrim's emblem resembling a heraldic mullet.

Star of David. The Magen David, six-rayed star.

Star of the sea. Designation of Isis, Pagan mother goddesses who rose from the sea, such as Aphrodite, and of Virgin Mary as Stella Maris. Shown as a six-rayed star.

Stars and Bars. During the American Civil War, the Confederate flag. A horizontal bar of white between two of red and a blue field with seven white stars. Also the Confederate battlefield.

Stars and Stripes. United States flag, which consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes to represent the original states, and a blue union with as many stars as states. Also called Star-Spangled Banner.

Temporary stars. Short life.

Thank one's stars. Be grateful for one's good fortune; an astrological metaphor.

Thirteen stars. Original United States of America.

Three stars. In Dante's Purgatorio, evening stars representing the three theological virtues.

Twelve stars. Deity messengers, the zodiac. Christian apostles, tribes of Israel. Key 3

STARKATH (STARKAD, STARKATHR) Norse warrior, foster-son of Odin, to whom the god grants the good things of life, while Thor offsets them with evils. A representative of the aristocratic class favored by Odin, whereas Thor was the peasant's god. Also called Hrosshars-grani (horsehair-beard).

STARWORT Afterthought.

American starwort. May 1 birthday flower symbolizing welcome.

STATES For emblems, mottoes, and nicknames see under state names.

STATIONS OF THE CROSS Incidents of Christ's Passion. When given as twelve: Jesus is condemned to death, receives the cross, falls under the cross, meeting with the Virgins, cross is laid upon Simon, handkerchief of Veronica, Jesus speaks to the women, He is stripped of His garments, He is nailed to the cross, dies upon the cross, is taken down, is laid in the sepulcher. When listed as fourteen two additional falls are mentioned.

STATUE Deity image, presence of a deity. Image of one dead to house the soul.

Statue of Zeus by Phidias. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

STATURE In Italian symbolism, medium: fame, leadership; short: arrogance, courage; tall: stupidity, alluding to legendary giants.

STAURUS Cross of Osiris, emblem of immortality. Tree of life which donates the god's fructifying power and on which he was crucified. Parallels the thyrsus.

STAVE TERMINATING IN THE HEAD OF AN ANIMAL In ancient Egyptian art the insignia of a male deity.

STEADFASTNESS Symbolized by anchor, mountain, rock.

STEALTH Symbolized by fox, leopard.

STEAM Power.

Blow off steam. Relieve oneself of superfluous energy.

Steam-roller methods. Vigorous and unfeeling methods to gain something.

STEED In folk literature a marvelous mount. Typifies cloud, rushing stream, tempest, waves.

STEEP ASCENT OF A MOUNTAIN PATH Christian life.

STEEPLE See tower.

STEER, LONG HORNED Texas.

STEERING OAR Bravery, knowledge, skill, union of male and female. Frequently seen in Cupid's hand.

STEINGUD In Norse mythology a fair woman to be born after the doom of the gods; mother of the reborn human race. Personifies spring.

STELE Ancient monuments with a deity image or likeness of one dead; a tribute to the deity or ancestor, thus a means of communicating with the other world. A monolith. Also tablets used for decrees, laws, and milestones. In Egyptian antiquity a false door representing the entrance to the other world.

STELLA (ESTELLA, ESTELLE) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning star.

Stella Maris. Literally, star of the sea. Title of Isis as guiding star of mariners. An epithet of Virgin Mary, especially as adored by tempest-tossed sailors.

STELLIO Literally, star. In Roman mythology a youth loved by Ceres (earth). He ridiculed her for the eagerness with which she ate a bowl of porridge when she was weary while on the vain search for Proserpine, and the enraged goddess threw the remaining food in his face and changed him into a spotted lizard. Thus earth consumes vegetation after the loss of the spring maid.

STEM OF JESSE Fertility, light, phallus. A tree of life comparable to the Ashera, Beanstalk, Lug's chain.

STENNIS CIRCLE (CIRCLE OF STENNIS) A massive silver ring or hollowed stone through which Norsemen passed their hands when making their most binding oaths. The oath was called the promise of Odin, and the ring probably represented the provider of fertility.

STENTOR Greek herald in the Trojan War famous for his unusually powerful voice; hence stentorian for loud voiced.

STEPHANE In Greek antiquity headdress broad over the forehead and narrowing toward the back, resembling a coronet. Carries the symbolism of crown.

Stephanos. A garland or crown preserving the same height all around.

STEPHANOTIS In the language of flowers: Come to me.

STEPHEN (STEPHAN, STEVE, STEVIE) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning crown, garland. In feminine form, Stephana, Stephanie. (2) First Christian martyr to be executed after Christ. See under Saints.

STEPMOTHER'S HATRED A world-wide folklore theme. Usually the stepmother's jealousy is that of one aspect of nature for another, as in an Irish legend, Aeife, glaring light of day, is jealous of the children of mist.

STEPS (STAIRS) Carries the same symbolism as ladder, which see. Dream significance: (to fall down) peril of illness; (to go down) loss of employment; (to go up) profitable effort.

Stepped seat. In antiquity a throne of Isis or Osiris; worn as a talisman to reach the eternal land.

Three steps. See under three.

Winding steps (or stairs). Carries the same symbolism as spiral, which see. In Freemasonry, self-improvement.

STERCULIUS Ancient Italian deity of manuring.

Sterculia tree. In Korea, called the cleanest of all trees, and the nest of the phoenix; hence a sky support or tree of life.

STERLING Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning pure, true.

STERN (OF ARGO) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Poop, Puppis.

STERNE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the austere.

STEROPE One of the Pleiades (which see). Having married a mortal she lost her brightness and disappeared.

STEROPES (STEROPE) Lightning. One of the Cyclops (which see).

STEWART (STUART) Masculine name from a family name; also from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning sty-ward (steward) or tender of an estate.

STHAVIRA Same as Arhat.

STHENELUS Hero who fought with the Greeks in the Trojan War. After the death of his brother Electryon, he usurped his brother's throne and banished his niece Alcmene, whose son Heracles was forced to perform twelve labors for Eurystheus, son of Sthenelus. Participant in a time myth, personifying storm or winter.

STHENO (STHEINO) Literally, might, strength. Greek personification of absolute darkness. See Gorgons under Gorgoneion.

STICK Carries the same symbolism as rod.

Stick dance. Widely performed, usually by males. In fertility rites the ground is pounded with sticks, which symbolize phalli or old age supports, to call on dead ancestors to send up vegetation. In war rites performed around the sticks, which represent snakes. American Indians use a plumed stick.

Stick-in-the-mud. A conservative person; one who is left behind.

STIEBER, WILHELM Spymaster. Organizer of a mass espionage movement for Bismarck.

STIGANDE Literally, journey maker. In Beowulf the name of Heimdal as a baby foundling in a boat which drifted to Denmark, where he was received and called Scyld (see).

STIGMATA Crime, disgrace, ignominy, martyrdom. Christ's wounds; attribute of saints Catherine of Siena and Francis of Assisi. Said to be miraculously impressed upon the hands, feet, and side of devout persons as a mark of divine favor.

STILETTO Assassination, martyrdom, revenge. Emblem of Saint Cassian.

STILWELL Masculine name from Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the quiet spring.

STOCK (1) Confinement, constancy, loss of liberty, matrimony. Usually stocks. (2) October 10 birthday flower symbolizing lasting beauty, promptitude.

Lock, stock, and barrel. Completeness, from the three parts which compose a hunting rifle.

Stock-fish. When crowned an emblem used in Iceland's coat-of arms.

Stock in trade. Marketable goods a merchant would like to sell; thus the accomplishments or possessions a man can turn into money.

Stock phrase. Triteness, an expression worn threadbare by repetition.

Take no stock in. Have small opinion of or nothing to do with.

STOCKINGS Symbolic of Christmas. Dream significance: (darned) family pleasures; (in good condition) money; (in holes) approaching lack of money; (to be without) warning; (to take off) change of fortune.

STOLE Priestly dignity and power, symbol of Christ's yoke and hope of immortality. Loosely, in literature, any ecclesiastical vestment. In heraldry a charge in the form of a straight scarf with fringes. Akin to stola, a Roman matron's outer garment. From the Greek, meaning to equip or set in order, and from the same base as stall.

STOLEN BRIDE A mythological incident relating to the dawn for whom day and night strive; spring over whom summer and winter contend; grain, that man, to live, wrenches from the underworld or death.

Stolen waters (or fruits) are sweetest. That which is obtained by stealth is the most desirable.

STOMACH Anciently believed to be the seat of learning and repository of truth. Represents Wei in the Chinese zodiac. According to occultists governed by Virgo, and the traits connected with the stomach are: (big) sensuality; (broad) swagger; (hairy) passion for adventure; (narrow) business acumen; (thin) love, melancholy.

STONE Altar, deity image, primal cause, thunder. Burden, difficulty, durability, firmness, foundation, handicap, life potency, longevity, malevolence, pain, permanence, punishment, solidity, sterility, travail, weight, wisdom. Primitive weapon, rain maker. Fertility, good-luck, and health charm. Abode of an external soul. In creation stories stones were the bones of earth or became the bones of creatures formed by deities. See Cornerstone. American Indian fetish or medicine, sometimes shaped into an animal. In color magic placed in the horned serpent's head, suggesting crystal gazing. Used in sweat baths and as sacrificial tables. Believed to represent transformed giants of past generations. Among eastern tribes flint stone (fire stone) and sapling were demiurgic brothers; among western tribes stone and wolf were brothers. Christian implement of martyrdom. Emblem of saints Alphege, Barnabas, Chrysanthus, Jerome, Stephen. In Greek mythology, article which Rhea gave Cronus to swallow when he had demanded his son Zeus, thus deception. In Indonesia and Pacific Islands the first man is said to have been born from a stone, hence progenitor of human race.

In Japan a deity symbol called ishigami; when used for cursing called tatari-ishi. In Norse mythology a dwelling place of animated spirits of the dead. Swearing by Jupiter with a stone was a holy Roman oath.

Against a stone wall. Against a difficulty that cannot be displaced or surmounted.

Black stone (Dark stone). Defeat, guilt, restraint, sin, unfavorable decision.

Blarney stone. Flattery, glib tongue, good fortune.

Blue stone. Amulet with healing powers. Holy stone used in oaths and vows. The stone tablets of the Mosaic law were of heaven or sapphire blue.

Bristol stone. Diamond.

Conical stone. Masculine principle, sun emblem. Symbol of Bel. Romans worshiped the sun under the name of Elegabalus in the form of a black conical stone (probably an aerolite), which fell from heaven.

Druidical stone. Megalithic monument.

Five stones. Stones from the brook with which David defeated Goliath, probably symbolic of five powers of perfection or wisdom.

Hard stone. Christian, Egyptian, and Hebrew symbol of faith, foundation, strength, truth.

Heracles' stone. Gibraltar.

Holy-water stone. Basin at a church entrance with holy water.

Leave no stone unturned. Spare no effort, use every means within one's power to accomplish an objective.

Rolling stone. American Indian form of imitative magic to produce rain or thunder. Emblem of Sisyphus; the sun.

Rolling stones gather no moss. Vagabonds, those who shift from job to job and gather no riches.

Round stone. Sun.

Soft stone. Christian and Hebrew symbol of adversary, enemy, evil, emblem of Satan. Egyptian symbol of error, impiety, emblem of Set.

Square stone. Deity image, masculine principle. Form in which Apollo, Heracles, Hermes, Poseidon, and other deities have been worshiped. In Freemasonry called Cephas, degree of Royal Master.

Stone Age. Dark age, primitive times, in which humans used stone implements.

Stone broke. Without any means.

Stone chime (Sonorous stone). In China called ch'ing, symbolic of blessings.

Stone circles. Until the 14th century used in European coronation functions. In England they were law courts called doom stones; the king stood at the center stone or amber, at each stone of the circle stood a noble. See Gorsedd. In Cornwall they were known as dawn's men or dance stones, around which a dance honoring the sun was performed. In some legends called King Arthur's table; also equate with the round table in Slav fairy-tales.

Stone color. Bluish gray, the tone of weathered rock.

Stonecrop. Tranquility. See Midsummer men.

Stone globe. The infinite and perfect one, the sun. Sometimes gilded.

Stone giant. Supernatural being of the Yaghan Indians, who was invulnerable except on the soles of his feet; he was overcome by a humming bird. Probably a sun deity. Pueblo Indians had two stone giants, images of war gods enshrined at Taos. They were sons of Sun and Yellow Corn Girl (earth), and traveled each on one side of their father. Thus they represented morning and evening sun, summer and winter sun, or stars attendant upon their father.

Stone heap. Monument commemorating a remarkable event.

Stonehenge. Literally, hanging stone, interpreted to mean gallows cross. Boulders of miraculous virtue brought from Ireland to England by Myrddin at the request of Aurelius and set up on Salisbury Plain as a monument to British chieftains treacherously slain by Hengist (whence henge) and the Saxons. A temple at which sky and light gods were worshiped. Any water which touched the stones became a remedy for sickness and wounds. It served as a gigantic timekeeper. Sowing edicts and seasonal functions are believed to have been issued here. Its grand circle of thirty pillars probably represented the sun's transit through a zodiacal mansion. Its trilithons (two upright stones supporting one horizontal), resemble a Greek pi and Japanese torii. Sacred Gaelic place, equivalent to Jerusalem or Rome. By bards called Choir Gaur (gigantic choir or rock circle), Circle of the World, Giant's Dance, Great Stone Fence, Stone Cell of Sacred Fire. Compare Gorsedd, Noraghe.

Stone of Scone. Coronation seat for Scottish kings until 1296, when it was placed in Westminster Abbey, where it became part of the coronation chair of English kings. Like Athena's Palladium and Osiris's stepped seat it is a talisman which provides protection. Also called Lia Fail, Stone of Destiny.

Stone of Sisyphus. Fruitlessness of human endeavor. Typifies the sun.

Stone shower. Fall of aerolites.

Stone's throw. A short distance.

Upright stone. Primitive phallic symbol; great solar father. On each of twelve mountains surrounding Curico, Peru, a natural Idavratta or rude upright stone, can be seen. They are dedicated to the sun in his twelve astronomical houses.

White stone. Acquittal, favorable decision, liberation, revelation, victory, virtue. In Ireland placed in a coffin and called God's stone. In Japan symbolizes Buddha.

STOOL Heraldic symbol of hospitality.

Fall between two stools. Attempt to do two things at once and in consequence fail at both.

Stool of repentance. Formerly in Scotland an elevated bench for persons who were to receive ecclesiastical reprimand for sexual misconduct.

Stool pigeon. A decoy pigeon, hence an informer, spy for the police.

STOPAN Bulgarian deceased ancestor who guards the house, a penate.

STORK Bringer of children, fecundity, fertility, filial piety, harbinger of good fortune, longevity, maternity. In Chaucer's time a symbol of adultery. In China, bird which carries on the aims of forefathers. Danish and Dutch talisman against fire. Hebrew symbol of gratefulness, kindness, mercy, piety.

STORM Battle of dead heroes, chastiser of the wicked, destructive force, fertilizer, voice of the supreme deity. A legendary theme is that of a hero on a mountain (cloud) attacking a dragon (night or winter) bedimming earth. The hero tosses a stone (thunderbolt), causes fire (lightning) to illuminate earth, and finally takes fire from its hiding place and gives it to man. An-

other widespread belief is that in the storm's turmoil the passionate wind god seeks his bride. In ancient Britain fierce storms were explained as the passing away of one of the mighty, for when a great soul died the atmosphere was affected and pestilence followed.

Bow to the storm. Yield to overwhelming circumstances; from the action of trees in storms.

Stormalong. Hero of deep-water sailors; hurricane spirit.

Take by storm. Capture by scaling or destroying defenses. Captivate, fascinate, impress favorably.

STOUTNESS Good nature, plenty. Dream significance: wealth; (to lose) poverty.

Stout heart. Obstancy, valor.

STOVE In German tales the underworld from which a hero (sun) escapes.

STRANGER In some primitive societies strangers are sacrificed in fertility rites as representatives of the corn spirit, or eaten in cannibalistic feasts for their strength and wisdom. Among Semites, one who receives hospitality.

Stranger in green raiment. In Moslem tradition, singer of the Adzan, call to prayer, which will signal the last hour, the end of time. The singer will be Imam Mahdi.

The Stranger. Death.

STRANGULATION Among some American Indians and in various parts of the Pacific, widows of chiefs were strangled that they might accompany their husbands to the regions of the departed. Thus connubial love, sacred road to afterlife.

STRAP Carries the same symbolism as rope.

Hugh Strap. One whose fidelity and generosity meets a base return. From the character in Smollett's Roderick Random.

STRAW Literally, to scatter, strew, from the Sanscrit base stru. Variant of the arrow or rod for divining purposes. Dream significance: (in barn) income; (in sheaves) economy; (in stacks) abundance, wealth; (on fire) money lost; (wet) prison. Armenian Milky Way; see Baal-Shamin.

Break straw. Quarrel.

Broken straw. April 27 birthday flower symbolizing trouble, rupture of a contract.

Catch at a straw. Try anything that offers the slightest hope.

Face of straw. A false show, pretense; from a straw effigy.

In the straw. In childbed, in allusion to birds.

Jack Straw (Jack of Straw). (1) Person of no consequence. (2) Revolutionist, from the nickname of Jack Rackstraw, a leader of the English Peasant's Revolt of 1381.

Last straw. The only hope left, the last of a series of misfortunes leading to a catastrophe. From the proverb, "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back."

Lighted straw. Transience.

Make bricks without straw. Attempt to do something without the necessary materials.

Man of straw. An irresponsible person, a fictitious opponent.

Not to care a straw. Be indifferent.

Not worth a straw. Of no value.

Pick straws. Indicate fatigue; alluding to birds which pick up straw to make a nest or bed.

Straw cord. Japanese sign of

sanctity. Repeller of disease and evil. Used in New Year rites. See Shimenawa.

Straw figure burnings. A world-wide fertility rite is the sacrifice of the grain god's effigy in human or animal form on bonfires or yule logs. Straw figures also are tortured or burned to inflict injury or death on an enemy by means of sympathetic magic. Sometimes a cross is substituted.

Straw ride. A harvest festival celebrated with a ride on a wagon filled with straw.

Straw torches. Carried through fields and cattle to bring fertility.

Straw vote. A test vote to afford an indication of the probable outcome of an election. Its results have no binding authority.

Straw wrapped around fruit trees. Protection against evil spirits; talisman to make trees fruitful.

Whole straw. February 24 birthday flower symbolizing union.

STRAWBERRY May 13 birthday emblem symbolizing esteem, love, perfection. Attribute of love goddesses because it is cool and dry when green, moist when ripe. Medicinal talisman. Bavarians leave for elves to obtain prosperity. Christian symbol of the righteous person whose fruits are good works. Emblem of John the Baptist and Virgin Mary. English emblem of nobility. In Norse mythology, Frigga concealed dead children in strawberries and smuggled them into heaven.

Strawberry blossom. Innocence. In the language of flowers: Be on the alert.

Strawberry leaf. Trinity. In Great Britain a design symbolic of rank, as golden strawberry leaves appear on coronets of dukes.

Strawberry plant with flower and fruit. Christian symbol of good fruits of the spirit.

STREAM Awareness, fertility, liveliness, male principle. Christian symbol of peace and righteousness.

Stream of rice wine. In China, eternity, perpetuity.

With the stream. Conventionality, with the drift of current opinion.

STREAMERS The brightly colored ribbons on a Maypole, tambourine, etc., symbolize radiance, streaming sunshine.

STREET, THE Principal location of a city's financial concerns, as Wall Street in New York. Also the collective body of bankers, brokers, dealers, etc., conducting business on such a street.

Dead-end street. Pitfall, snare, trap.

Messrs. Street and Walker. An imaginary concern. A jocular phrase applied to one unemployed is, "He is employed by Messrs. Street and Walker."

Street Arab. Homeless wanderer, outcast, especially a child. So called because the Arabs are nomads without a settled home. Also simply Arab.

Street walker. Prostitute who solicits in the street.

STRENGTH (1) Symbolized by bear, boxer, chain, elephant, giant, gymnast, man carrying weights, muscle, oak, pillar, pine tree, sea, tower, wind, wrestler. In Japan by black peas. Personified by Antaeus, Atlas, Briareus, Brobdingnag, Cyclops, Goliath, Heracles, Hiram of Tyre, Polyphemus, Samson, Tarzan, Titan. In an Italian icon typified by a woman in armor with a spear and an oak branch in her hand; on her arm is a

shield decorated with a lion and wild boar. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a woman crowned with the horizontal eight, symbol of eternal life, vitality. She shuts the jaws of a maddened lion to demonstrate her strength. Typifies intelligence of the secret of spiritual activities. Instrument of Minerva, Neith. In divination corresponds to nine and the Hebrew letter teth. Denotes action, control, daring, fortitude, magnanimity, moral and organic force; when in reverse, abuse of power, discord, disgrace, weakness. Also called Fortitude.

Rapidly acquired strength. Denotes the brief period needed for the sky to fill with light, the sun to become scorching, the wind to attain force. Heracles, Magni, Vishnu are deities who acquired strength rapidly.

Strengthen the hand of. Support and assist.

STRENIA Roman goddess who presided over New Year festivities. The French word étrenne, meaning New Year's gift, is derived from her name.

STREPHON A love-sick youth, from the shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. Chloe is the corresponding stock name for a sweetheart.

Strephonade. A sentimental love song.

STRIBOG Slavic deity of cold and frost; grandfather of the winds.

STRICTNESS In an Italian icon personified by an old woman wrapped in ivy and holding a branch of ivy in each hand.

STRIDE In the occult sciences: (agitated) ill-temper, nervousness; (careless) laziness; (counting steps) hesitation, meticulousness; (feet turned inward) general weakness; (foot firmly down) frankness, loyalty; (lively) blundering activity; (on toes) indecision, timidity; (slanting) falseness, cunning; (straight ahead) decision, will power; (striking heel) ostentation, vanity; (uniform and moderate) thoughtful.

Three strides. See under Three.

STRIKE HANDS Make an agreement, conclude a bargain.

Strike a girl with a rod. In primitive cultures believed to insure fertility both in the girl and in the soil.

Strike home. Irritate or touch a vulnerable point.

Strike oil. Become suddenly rich.

Strike one's colors. Surrender, from the act of flag lowering in defeat.

Strike while the iron is hot. Take advantage when an opportunity presents itself.

STRING Conjurer, light ray, noose. Used in initiation rites to form the magic circle, line of continuity, and for its magical qualities, which supposedly aids metamorphosis, keeps a person in a prescribed state until removed, protects from evil spirits. Medicinal amulet which obliterates sterility.

Harping on one string. Always repeating the same thing or talking on the same subject. In allusion to ancient harpers, who played on one string to demonstrate their skill.

Have a string attached. Limit freedom; retain control, as of a gift.

Have two strings on one's bow. Have two ways of accomplishing something.

Hold on a string. Bind another to oneself by some strong

influence; cause anxiety; place another in a disquieting position.

Knotted string. Amulet against death; reminder.

Stringed musical instrument. In China, fidelity, melancholy, purity.

STROMKARL Literally, river-man. Norwegian waterfall spirit, who is a wonderful musician. He teaches his tune to those who sacrifice a black lamb and a white kid to him on a Thursday. In Sweden a river-spirit.

STRONG BOX Secrets, treasures. Dream significance: (empty) success in view; (full) constant care.

STRONGHOLD OF OETH AND ANNOETH Welsh labyrinth built of human bones; infernal region; path followed by the dead in their progress to resurrection.

STROPHADES Literally, turning islands. Sacred Greek lands, deity abodes. Probably relates to the turning or wind-tossed skies. Equates with Delos, Onogoro.

STROPHIUS In Greek mythology king of Phocis, father of Pylades, uncle of Orestes, whom he raised. Deity of darkness.

STRULDBRUGS Immortals living on Luggnagg in Swift's Gulliver's Travels. They lacked eternal intellect and vigor, and were supported at public expense after reaching fourscore years.

STRUTHERS Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the stream.

STRUTT, LORD A nickname applied to Spanish kings.

STRYGE A specter or vampire which ate living things. Its form was that of an owl.

STUBBORNNESS In an Italian icon personified by a woman in black with ivy growing on her dress. Her cap is of lead.

STUDY In an Italian icon personified by a pale youth, modestly dressed, sitting beside a lamp intent on an open book, which he holds. He also holds a pen. A cock is at his side.

STUPA Chief Buddhist symbol. Altar object believed to contain a bone or some relic of Gautama, and thus typifies him. Also an emblem of Maitreya. When used as a priest's memorial, called tope. Also known as caitya, dagoba, pagoda. In Chinese and Japanese Buddhism the precious tower which represents the elements. The base is a square for earth, above it is a circle for water, then a triangle for fire, a crescent for air, and a gem for ether. These are the elements to which the soul should be successively united in passing through new births.

STUPIDITY (1) Symbolized by an ass, donkey, dunce cap. Personified in an Italian icon by a woman crowned with narcissus and holding the flower. She has one hand on the head of a goat which chews on a branch. (2) A common folktale motif is one in which an ogre permits himself to be blinded, buried alive, burned in his own oven, castrated, or otherwise mistreated. Usually connected with a time myth, in which the stupid giant personifies darkness, storm, or winter, and is outwitted by a fertility or light hero. Issi and Polyphemus are examples.

STURGEON Knowledge, wisdom.

In Algonquin tradition, monster which swallowed Hiawatha. Chinese symbol of literary eminence or scholarly achievement. Said to become dragons, and those which pass the rapids of Lung Wen (Yellow River) leap Yu Men (dragon's gate).

STURGIS Masculine name from Old French, meaning the strong.

STURM AND DRANG Literally, storm and stress. A youth movement, specifically that of 18th century Germany in which several great literary figures took a part.

STUTLY, WILL (WILL STUKELY) In English folklore a companion of Robin Hood. In the morris-dance he was at the hero's left, thus eastern rays of the sun or morning dew or morning or spring aspect of the sun. In one ballad Robin Hood rescues him from the sheriff of Nottingham (underworld lord).

STYLITE (PILLAR SAINT) In the early Christian church one of a class of ascetics, who lived most of their lives on pillar tops without shelter, in order to separate themselves from the world and mortify the flesh. Daniel of Constantinople and Simeon Stylites of Syria are the most celebrated.

STYLUS Recorder of fate. Emblem of Hermes, Mercury, Nebo, Thoth.

STYMPHALIDES (STYMPHALEAN BIRDS) In Greek mythology noisy man and crop devouring birds. They had brazen beaks, claws, and wings, and haunted the vales of Stymphalus. With a rattle made by Hephaestus, Heracles, as his sixth labor, frightened them off in the house of Virgo. Typify dark storm clouds.

STYX Literally, hateful. (1) Greek river goddess descended from Oceanus and Tethys; spouse of Pallas; mother of Bia(strength), Cratos (power), Nike (victory), Zelus (zeal). Because she and her children were the first to go to the aid of Zeus when he rebelled against Cronus, she was appointed oath sanctifier of the god; later the gods invoked her river when swearing their most solemn oaths. (2) River over which she ruled. It flowed nine times around the infernal regions, was intensely dark, and was the boundary which separated the worlds of the living and dead. Across it the boatman Charon ferried those who had received funeral rites on earth and who carried their fare, usually a coin or obolus under the tongue. Those shades which failed these conditions were left to wander on the banks of the Cocytus for one hundred years. Minos, the supreme judge, had his tribunal on the river's far bank. Fables about the river originated in Egypt; Isis supposedly buried parts of Osiris on its banks. Charon is an Egyptian word for ferryman. Equates with the Khubur.

SU (1) Word root from the Sanscrit, meaning to beget; source of son. (2) Legendary cruel beast which lived in South America. It had a woman's head, a tiger's forelegs, wolf's hindlegs, and a voice like a broken calliope. Its huge tail, like a palm leaf, could be stretched over the frog-faced baby sus to protect them from storms. Patagonians hunted them for their skins. When trapped, a proud su immediately destroyed its young to save them from the ignominy of being captured.

SUADELA Roman goddess of persuasion (of love). Identical

with the Greek Peitho.

SUALTAM In Irish legend the husband of Dechtere and putative father of Cuchulainn. Because of the curse (decay) of Cathbad, his head was cut off. After it had been severed from his body, it continued to call to the people of Ulster and warn them of the attack by Medb until they were aroused from sleep. Thus growth awakened spring. See Speaking head.

SUBHADRA In Hinduism the daughter of Surabhi. Supporter of heaven's west corner.

SUBHINDA Same as Nan-t'i-mitolo-ch'ing-yu.

SUBORDINARY Any of the heraldic bearings considered less honorable than the ordinaries, although they include some heralds. They are: billets, bordure, canton, flanches, flasque, fret, fusil, gouttes, gyron, inescutcheons, lozenge, mascle, mullet, orle, roundlets, rustre, tressure.

SUB-ROSA From the Latin, meaning under the rose. The rose is the symbol of the Egyptian god Horus, who is identified with Harpocrates, god of silence; thus confidentially, privately, secretly.

SUCCAH Booth or tabernacle in which Jews pass the Succoth season, thus hut of the blessed. See Feast of Tabernacles.

SUCCESS Symbolized by bay or pine twigs, coronal of parsley, laurel wreath, palm leaf, tortoise. In Japan by dried chestnuts, dragon in clouds over Fuji Yama.

SUCCOTH-BENOTH Literally, tent of the daughter. Babylonian goddess worshiped in Samaria by Asiatic immigrants. Also interpreted to be an idol or the tent or booth in which women prostituted themselves for the sake of Mylitta.

SUCCUBA (SUCCUBUS) From the Latin, meaning to recline beneath. A female being, in the middle ages, fabled to have carnal intercourse with men. Spirit of nightmare. Demoniac children were the offsprings of her unions.

SUCELLOS Celtic hammer or thunder god. Underworld ruler, beneficent deity whose hammer was a symbol of creative force.

SUDABAH In Iranian mythology a woman who fell in love with her stepson Siyavahsh, falsely accused him of ravishment, and brought about his death. Personification of gloaming or moon, which causes the sun's destruction. Analogue of Phaedra.

SUDDHODANA King of the Sakya clan, husband of Maya, father of Gautama Siddartha (Buddha). His legend coincides with that of a sky or darkness deity.

SUDHA Food of the Hindu Nagas (serpent gods).

SUDHANVAN Hindu deity. The good archer. Probably personifies sun's rays.

SUDHARMA (SUDHARMAN) Hall or court of Indra, which at the instance of Krishna, was given to the Yadavas as a meeting place. After Krishna's death the hall returned to Svarga (sky).

SUDOLISA Heroine of The Spirit of the Steppes, a Slav fairy tale, which is a version of the Sleeping Beauty and Cinderella

stories. Personification of wisdom. See Kostey.

SUDRA One of India's four original castes; artisans and laborers. Compare Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya.

SUEJE Literally, shadow. Soul animal which assists a Lapp noidde (shaman) when, in unconscious state, he visits the underworld to consult spirits. It takes the shape in which the noidde's soul moves during its separation from the body, and that may be bird, fish, reindeer, snake.

SUFFERING Symbolized by chalice, cross, Sardonyx, thorns. In an Italian icon personified by an old woman supporting a large stone on which is the motto, "Rebus Me Servo Secundes."

SUFI Literally, wool, alluding to the garment worn by ascetics. One of a class of Persian Mohammedan devotional mystics. The sufis organized the color schools (see Colors, Persian Schools), and inspired symbolical poetry. A shah, owing to his descent from a saint, has the title sufi or surname Safawiol. Word akin to safe, savior, sophos.

SUGAR Disguise, flattery, sweetness. Dream significance: confidence betrayed. In Buddhism symbolizes taste. Compare mirror, nutmeg, shell, yellow silk. In Melanesian mythology the man and woman who were the parents of the human race sprang from sugar cane.

SUGI Japanese tree associated with the pine. Found at Shinto shrines. Symbolic of gloomy mystery; favorite abode of tengu folk.

SUGIWARA-NO-MICHIZANE In Japanese legend, minister to the Emperor Daigo. Worshiped under the name Tenjin (or Temmangu) as god of calligraphy.

SUGRIVA Hindu monkey king. Son of the sun. With his adviser Hanuman and an army of apes he was Rama's ally in the battle with Ravana.

SUHRAB (SOHRAB) In Persian mythology the morning-sun prince. His father Rustam, midday sun, failed to recognize him and killed him in single combat. He parallels Conlaoch.

SUI JEN Chinese fire producer. He learned to kindle fire by watching a bird produce sparks by pecking at a tree.

SUIJIN-SAMA Japanese god of wells.

SUININ In Japanese mythology, husband of Saho-bime who betrayed him for love of her brother. Probably the hero of a time myth.

SUITENGU (1) Japanese sea god. Deity aspect of Emperor Antoke, who drowned at the age of seven when the Heike family, which supported him, was defeated. (2) Shrine of the god. Its charms ensure safe childbirth and prevent accidents and sea disasters.

SUJATA In Buddhist legend the wife of a Hindu landowner who took Gautama for a deity. She presented Gautama with a cup of milk, a bowl of water with which to wash his hands, and asked him for a boon. Touched by her homage, he granted her request, and then bathed. When the gold cup (sun) in which she had brought the milk (clouds) floated up stream he knew that

he would soon gain Buddahood.

SUKANYA A beautiful, young, and faithful wife to an old husband in Hindu legend. See Chyavana.

SUKHAVATI Buddhist paradise, western paradise of Amitabha. Blissful realm without mountains, with musical brooks, and trees of beautiful gems. Those born in the happy realm are miraculously conceived in lotus hearts, where they grow to maturity nourished by the echo of Buddha's teachings, and they come forth when the fingers (rays) of Buddha bring the flowers to ripeness. In China called Hsi T'ien, in Japan, Gokuraku-Jodo.

SUKKAMIELLI Finnish goddess of frenzied love, counterpart of Lempo.

SUKOPHANTAI Literally, discoverers of figs, source of word sycophant. Ancient Athenians forbade the export of figs, which were used for sacrificial purposes. The difficulty of enforcing the law created informers or Sukophantai.

SUKRA Hindu god who rides a cat. Parallels the planet Venus.

SUKSENDAL Finno-Ugrian nightmare god which has sexual intercourse with people in their sleep, appearing to men as women and to women as men. It deposits changlings in place of rightful children. Compare Succuba.

SUKU-NA-BIKO Literally, small-renown-man. Japanese dwarf god. Medicine man. One of his divine appearances is as a hot spring.

SUKUYAN Trinidad vampire woman. The sukuyans come begging for matches and salt. Once their request is granted they cannot be kept out of the house. Windows are marked with a cross to keep them out.

SUKYA Honduras shaman or sorcerer.

SUL Brythonic goddess of hot springs and health. She was sainted, and a perpetual fire burned at her shrine.

SULBUNDU Siberian shepherd god. He rides at night the horses dedicated to Solbon; for this reason the horses are covered with perspiration (mist).

SULLIVAN Masculine name from the Latin, meaning the uplifter, and from the Celtic, meaning blue-eyed.

SULPHUR Activity, passion. Infernal fumes (see Lake Avernus). Alchemical elementary principle symbolized by a T through a circle.

Sulphite. An original or unconventional person, one who does his own thinking, a radical; opposed to a bromide, a bore who utters platitudes.

SULTAN A Mohammedan ruler, both temporal autocrat and prophet's successor. Incorrectly soldan, which see.

Sultana. (1) Daughter, mother, sister, or wife of a sultan. (2) Mistress of a king or prince.

SULTON Finno-Ugric lud or ancestor spirit.

SUMAC (SUMACH) May 14 birthday flower symbolizing intellectual greatness. In the language of flowers: I shall survive the change.

SUMBUR (SUMER, SUMUR) Mongolian and Siberian sacred or

cosmic mountain. It grew out of the navel of a frog which had been turned upside down to support the world, hence the world's center. On its grows the seven-storied birch or tree of life, and on its summit is Polaris. Adopted from Hindu Sumeru.

SUME Brazilian white bearded god who introduced agriculture and had the power to raise tempests. He was persecuted, but before he retired from the country he left his foot prints on rocks. A sun or day-sky hero. Miracles he performed resemble those attributed to Saint Thomas. See Footprint.

SUMERU (MERU) Navel of Buddhist universe, sacred mountain on which Adi-Buddha first revealed himself in the form of a flame issuing from a lotus (sunrise), and home of the Lokapala. In Hinduism the abode of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, with a peak of gold, one of silver, one of iron (day sky, evening, night).

SUMIYOSHI Japanese shrine whose three gods are the brothers Nakazutsuno-ono-kami, Sokozutsuno-ono-kami, Uwazutsuno-ono-kami, guardians of fish, seaweeds, and other marine products. Dealers in fish were enemies of the gods until fisher-people went daily to the shrine to apologize, then the gods became guardian angels of the dealers.

SUMMANUS Etruscan deity, sender of night thunderstorms. Probably originally an epithet of Jupiter.

SUMMER Adolescence, flowering, heat, light, ripening. In the occult sciences, period of beauty anticipating decline, clarity and innocence, development, perfection, represented by the hours from midnight to noon. It dominates the color red, the element fire, and the upper half of the body. Its action is dryness and heat; principal flavor, bitter; corresponds to the south, seat of the sun, the front of the body, the musical tone C. Those born in summer are said to have a tendency toward an easily excited heart, overheated blood, too rapid circulation. Zodiacal signs are: Cancer, Leo, Virgo. In art personified by Ceres of middle age, partly nude, riding a panther and accompanied by a swan; by a mature woman in repose with youths and maidens bearing flowers; by a middle-aged man riding a horse over a low bridge and waving a bough above his head. In an Italian icon personified by a naked young man with winged feet, ears of corn on his head and a zodiac ring with "Cancer" in the middle above him; he holds a globe, one of its four parts light revealing a crab. Word related to Somma, Somerset, summit. In Ainu Japan the women's season, and season in which women plow. In China presided over by the phoenix or vermilion bird, indicating the southern quadrant. Symbolized by the lotus.

Summer fires. In Pagan Europe the sacrifice of the oak or fertility deity, represented by humans or animals, to assure the return of vegetation. In Greece and Rome also symbolized the days when Demeter (Ceres) carried a torch while on her search for Persephone (Proserpine). In the middle ages in Britain associated with Robin Goodfellow, and later with John the Baptist.

Summer fool. Scapegoat in summer festivals.

Summer solstice. Day on which the sun's destroyer is born as this is the day on which

the sun begins to shrink, i.e. begins his descent into the underworld, from which he is to be reborn at the winter solstice. Festival of sacrifices, in which the sun's surrogate or representative is burned in a great bonfire, climax of the orgiastic cult (in Europe the oak cult). In Celtic legend the spirit remains in a sidhe under an orgiastic priestess's care, and the soul goes up to the sky (to Caer Arianrhod, castle of the moon goddess) to await rebirth in another sacred king.

SUMMIT See Mountain.

SUMUGAN Sumerian god of cattle.

SUN (1) The active or male principle of nature. All-lover, all-seeing, authority, brilliance, center of attraction, charioteer, cleaver of the way, conqueror, creation, dispeller of darkness, energizer, enlightenment, faithfulness, fecundator, fire, free will, generative power, genius, healer, heat, heaven, husbandman, impartial benefactor, infinity, intelligence, inventiveness, life, light, loneliness, magnificence, mighty mind, new beginnings, originality, paradise, pathfinder, provider, purity, reason, restorer, slave, splendor, toiler, vitality, wanderer, will, wisdom, youthfulness. Also faithlessness, fury, malignancy, poisoner, short life, slayer. Deity eye, shepherd whose flocks are clouds and winds. Animater of man's soul, the twofold, giver and destroyer of life. Dream significance: (blazing) triumph; (hidden) struggles; (red) discord, war; (rising) joy. In heraldry the disk is represented with a human face surrounded by rays alternately straight and wavy, commonly blazoned, and described as proper, or in its glory or splendor. Symbolizes absolute authority, glory. Mystic ruler of the spirit, the zodiacal house Leo, and Sunday. Astrologists have assigned to it a hot, dry nature; the animal lion; color orange or yellow; flower dandelion; gem ruby or topaz; metal gold; musical tone E natural; and a conscious intelligence. Symbolized by apple, aster, ax, ball, bow and arrows; buttercup, chariot, circle, circle showing traces of a human face, cock, daisy, dandelion, eagle, eye, flame, gold, head with golden locks, hoop, lion, lodestone, monocle, orb, point within a circle, sunflower, wheel, white horse. Birds are its messengers. Frequently portrayed as a beautiful youth driving a chariot (sun's orb) drawn by four horses (winds). Resolves into is-un, which yields essence or light of one. In Australian mythology created when an emu's egg was tossed into the sky. Among Central American Indians resting place of the dead. In China created by P'an Ku; characterized by the phoenix; element of Fang, eastern quadrant, Hsing, southern, Mao, western Hsu, northern. Emblem of the emperor, suggesting a just administration. Typifies Christ; emblem of Virgin Mary. In Egyptian mythology the golden egg laid by the chaos goose Qeb, or the right eye of Horus; at night it illumines the region of the dead. Also conceived as Ra's golden boat sailing the sky's azure ocean and carrying the dead. Hebrew symbol of Jehovah's might. In the cabala, spiritual and physical illuminator. In Hinduism the nature of Agni, eye of Mitra or Varuna. Mohammedan protector of financiers, princes, sultans. In Norse mythology sprayed from Muspelheim into the heavens. (2) Tarot deck

card illustrated by a star shedding its rays on two children in a fortified spot to symbolize the celestial father giving light to humans. Typifies liberation from physical limitations. Attainment: fruitfulness and sterility. In divination corresponds to the number 20 and the Hebrew letter resh. Denotes awakening, excitement, fortunate marriage, indulgence, revival, riches, self-esteem, strength, transition.

Cattle of the sun (Herd of the sun). Clouds.

Collar of suns and roses. Emblems of English kings of the house of York.

Have sun in one's eyes. Be tipsy.

His sun has set. He has lost happiness, prosperity, or life.

Lion and sun. A Persian order.

Morning sun. Splendor, strength, youth. Also spring sun.

Out of God's blessing into the sun. From good to less good.

Place in the sun. Favorable position with a potential for advancement or development.

Solar chariot. Symbolized by spectacles, two circles, two eyes, two wheels.

Sunburst above water. Hebrew tribe Reuben.

Sun dance. World-wide ritual addressed to the sun as life-giver. It imitates the sun's daily or yearly cycle. Among Pawnee Indians a thanksgiving ceremony. Undertaken in consequence of an escape from death, in hopes of the recovery of the sick or success in war, or the fulfilment of a vow. It frequently involves self-torture as a means of appeasement or atonement. Rite at which babies had their ears pierced, heroes were given formal recognition, and tribal or inter-tribal affairs were discussed.

Sun deity (or hero). Some traditional motifs attached to his legends are: abandonment at birth (adrift on the sea of the skies or set on a mountain, i.e. cloud); accompanied by animals and companions (air currents, brilliant lights); amazing growth (brief period needed to fill the air with light); betrayal by wife (death at the hands of gloaming, as in the Curoi-Blathnat, Samson-Delilah stories); blond hair, blue eyes, gleaming countenance; born at the winter solstice (day on which sun begins its increase) in a cave (underworld); conflict with demons, dragons, serpents (darkness or winter); constant wanderer; curse of his treasures (vegetation's decay); eagle as a symbol; forsaking maidens he loves (wandering away from dawn, gloaming, etc.); hair cutting (ray cutting); hanging or crucifixion (setting); husband and destroyer of dew; inability to control steeds (setting in blood red); invulnerability except for one weakness (the sun must set); lion as symbol; mad slayer with drought, pestilence, war (scorching aspect); name received from mother (Llew Llaw story); nourisher of grains and flocks; presentation of arms by a woman (Athena to Perseus, Scathach to Cuchulainn); prowess as an infant (Heracles, Vali); raised by a woman other than the mother (Moses); raised by a shepherd among animals (clouds); rebirth after a visit to the underworld or escape from certain death (setting and rising; Jonah emerging from the whale, Ra from the night serpent); sacred heel (death begins when the sun's base touches the horizon); saved by water or from water(sun rise); serves those meaner than himself or engages in menial tasks (service to mankind); shape changing (daily or seasonal changes); slain by his son or slayer of his father, thus fatal

child (conflict of new and old years); son-husband of dawn; stride of three steps (sunrise, noon, sunset); swimmer at birth; taken from mother to escape a tyrant who wishes to slay him, but whom he slays (conflict of light or summer and darkness or winter); teacher of agriculture and letters (light by which men see and learn); traveler in a horse-drawn (breeze-drawn) chariot or ship (sun vessel); unproportional limbs, short legs and long arms, thus one as imposing when he sits as when he stands (the arms are rays as in the Gareth and Odysseus stories); victory precedes death (glorious sunset and autumnal colors); wearer of impenetrable armor (clouds, mist) and weapons that never fail (rays); wound to groin (harvest, setting).

Sun dial. Movement of time. Day time, opposed to hour glass, which is night time.

Sun disc. Birth, resurrection, talisman for divine protection.

Sun disc and crescent. Day and night.

Sun disc with uraeus and wings. Light, life, motion. Egyptian sovereignty.

Sunlight. Truth.

Sun of Austerlitz. An unexpected sign of good fortune, alluding to the sun that burst through clouds over the battlefield when Austerlitz was taken by Napoleon and understood by him to be an omen of victory.

Sun of Righteousness. Christ.

Sun rays. Fertilizing light, heavenly messengers. Symbolized by arms, arrows, fingers, hairs, hands, shafts. Impregnator of dawn, as in the Zeus-Danae myth.

Sun ring. In northern Asia and Europe a wooden device which travelers in the mountains carry as a talisman against being lost.

Sunrise. Birth, conflict, greeting, innocence, promotion, resurrection, youth. Emblem of Japan and the Orient. In a baptismal ceremony the east, direction of the rising sun, is faced to express purity.

Sunset. Death, declining and perishing power, farewell, peace, sadness. Emblem of Arizona and the Occident. In a baptismal ceremony the west, direction of the setting sun, is faced to symbolize the end of a life of sin.

Sunstone. Freedom of thought.

Sun wheel. See Mandala.

Sun with three-legged raven. Chinese symbol of the male principle, called jih.

Sun worship (Heliotary). Worship of the sun as a person or as the outward form or symbol of a deity.

Three sunbeams. Good thought, good deed, good word.

Under the sun. Anywhere on earth.

SUNASIRA Hindu god of ploughshares.

SUNAWAVI (CUNAWABI) Ute Indian creator. A trickster hero. In some myths brother of Coyote; in others opponent of Wolf.

SUNDA AND UPASUNDA Hindu light and seasonal deities. Brothers who obtained a boon from Brahma that they should be vulnerable only by each other. Brahma then induced Visvakarman to create Tilottama, a wondrous beauty, and when she was revealed to the brothers they forgot their everlasting love and slew each other, thereby assuring the cycle of the year.

SUNDAY Day governed by the sun. Christian sabbath. Observed as a day of rest from secular occupations and devoted

to God's worship.

God's Sunday. Easter Sunday.

Palm Sunday. Last Sunday in Lent; commemorates Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewn before him.

Sunday best. Best suit of clothes.

Sun days. In China 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of each new moon; parallels the Christian sabbath.

Sunday saint. Hypocrite; one whose religion consists chiefly in Sunday exercise.

SUNFLOWER June 30 birthday flower symbolizing adoration, affection, constancy, false riches, glory, gratitude, infatuation, solar wheel. Emblem of Kansas. Attribute of Daphne and Mithra. Christian symbol of religious obedience, as all day it faces the sun (Christ). Attribute of Saint Etheldreda and Virgin Mary. Inca fertility symbol; seeds eaten during rites.

Dwarf sunflower. Adoration. In the language of flowers: Your devoted adorer.

False sunflower. Pride, riches.

Tall sunflower. Haughtiness, lofty thoughts. In the language of flowers: You are splendid.

SUNG-GI-GVAL-PO (gSUN-GI-RGYAL) One of the Pancamaharaja or five Tibetan astrologers. King of speech who rides a blue mule.

SUNG-TA Tibetan horoscope; used to tell fortunes.

SUNG-TI Chinese god of the third hell, where people were punished for disobedience, unfilial behavior, rebellion. Honored on the eighth day of the second moon.

SUN HOU-TZU Chinese monkey god of victory.

SUNNA Norse sun-maid, sister of Nanna, moon-maid.

SUNRTA Literally, bounteousness. Hindu fertility goddess.

SUNYA Buddhist void or Nirvana.

SUOJE-LODDE Lapp tutelary genius in bird form which reveals who is to die. Shadow or soul of one to die.

SUPAY Peruvian Indian evil spirit. In Christian Peru a name applied to the Devil.

SUPERMAN A man evolved to a plane where he is beyond good and evil; an intellectually and morally improved man; a man characterized by ruthless power. From Ubermensch, a term created by Nietzsche.

SUPERNATURAL LOVER A fatal lover; see Divine-human marriages.

SUPERSTITION In an Italian icon personified by an old woman with a nightingale on her head, an owl and a crow on the ground. In her hands is a lighted candle and an orb with planets.

SUPPORTER In heraldry one of the two figures representing legendary or living creatures placed on either side of the escutcheon in attitudes of protection or support. Usually found only in the arms of monarchs or powerful nobles.

SUPREME BEING ATTRIBUTES In gnostic tradition: Adonai, empire; El, magnificence; Elohim, severity; Jah, wisdom; Jehovah, prudence; Zaboath, glory and victory. All names worn as

talismans.

SUQE-MATUA In New Hebrides mythology a destroyer. Brother and enemy of Tagaro the creator. In Lepers Island myths a stupid man. Everything he created was worthless, and his trees had bitter fruits.

SURABHI Literally, fragrant one. Hindu earth goddess. Cow-mother created by Prajapati in Rasatala, the seventh stratum under the earth. Because of her asceticism Brahma conferred the gift of immortality and raised her to Goloka heaven. She created many mother goddesses, four of whom are Surupa, Hamsika, Subhadra, Sarvakamadugha, who support the east, south, west, and north corners of the earth. Her devotees subsist only on the five products of cows and can reach her by being pious, especially by sacrificing cows.

SURALI Finno-Ugrian evil forest spirit. It shrieks all night and causes people to lose their way.

SURATAN-TURA Chuvash heaven god. By name identified with Aurora Borealis, during which period the people believe the sky gives birth to a son. Said to ameliorate the agonies of a woman in childbirth.

SURGICAL IMPLEMENTS Emblems of saints Cosmos and Damian.

SURIEL In gnostic Ophite sect an angel with a bull's head. Giver of fertility.

SURO Literally, majesty. Tatar sacred mountain, located in heaven's third story. On it live the Kudai, the seven gods. Parallels Sumeru.

SURPANAKHA Hindu temptress. Sister of the demon Hidimva.

SURPLICE Christian symbol of man renewed in justice and truth.

SURROGATE In early worship a fertility or sun hero, lover of temple priestesses sometimes numbering fifty, was castrated and sacrificed, usually at midsummer or harvest rites to bring about rebirth in spring. The term of the hero was prolonged by offering as surrogate a child or captive, who after a contest had been crowned temporary sacred king. Later an animal was substituted. In some instances the surrogate's death represents the death of an external soul or the cutting of grain at harvest. Some examples are found in the stories of Demophoon, Gwern, Icarus, Iphigenia, Isaac, Phaethon. Compare Castration, Investiture of a king, Sacaea, External soul under Soul.

SURTIDA Philippine courtship dance.

SURTR (SURT, SURTER, SURTUR) Norse fire god. He presides over Muspelheim, is the father of Suttung, and grandfather of Gunlad. To avenge Odin's deception of Gunlad, Surtr leads the giants who bring about the final destruction of the world at Ragnarok. With his fiery sword he overpowers Frey, who has lost his weapon (fertilizing rays). Probably a volcano or sunset rays.

SURUPA In Hinduism, daughter of Surabhi. Cow-goddess. Supporter of the east corner of heaven, bringer of rain.

SURYA Literally, splendor of the sun. (1) Hindu solar god or

the active power of the sun itself. As a deity, one of a trinity with Agni and Vayu, and variously considered to be the son of Aditi, Brahma, or Dyaus. By his wife Sanjna, he fathered Yama and Yami. Another wife is Kunti. Because Sanjna could not bear his brilliance her father cut away an eighth of it, thus he is weakened when he meets her at dawn. His daughter married Bhanu, a form of himself. Ancester of the Suryavansa or solar race of kings. He wins immortality for the gods, over whom he presides, length of life for man, and raises the divine artificers or Ribhus to immortality. He sees all and notes all men's deeds, thus a fate deity. Invoked to cure sickness and dispel evil spirits. Like Soma, he lives at enmity with Rahu, who sometimes swallows him (causes an eclipse). Indra steals his wheel, pointing to the obstruction of the sun by storms, also to the tempering of Surya's excessive heat by Indra. Conceived to be a flying eagle, mottled bull, or a short or legless man with a four-armed (rayed) burnished copper body riding a chariot drawn by four or seven horses driven by Aruna, dawn. In later myths merged into Aryaman, Marttanda, Pusan, or Savitri. Also said to be the weapon (rays) of Mitra. Parallels the Greek Helios. (2) In Buddhism the sun, symbol of Marici.

Surya-Bai. Female aspect of Surya; sun or swan-maiden, wife of Soma or of the two Asvins, whom she accompanies in their car, of which the three wheels correspond to the three occupants (morning, noon, and evening light).

Surya-mani. The sun jewel, disk surmounted by a trident. Talisman.

SUS Word root from the Greek, meaning aloft, height, and from the Latin, meaning under; resolving into es-us, which yields essence of light. Radical of sausage, sustenance, and sister; equates with 'sus' of Jesus.

SUSANNA (SUE, SUKE, SUSAN, SUSANNAH, SUSIE, SUZANNE, SUZY) (1) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning lily. (2) In the Old Testament a beautiful and virtuous woman. Wife of Joachim. Two elders threatened to bear false witness against her when she repulsed their advances after they had seen her bathing. As she was on her way to be executed Daniel proved the two elders had been lying, and they were executed in her place. Probably derived from a moon myth. (2) In Christian tradition the church, lamb, soul after death.

SUSA-NO-WO (SOSANOO, SUSA-NOO, TAKE OR TAKA-HAYA-SUSA-NO-WO) Literally, brave-swift-impetuous-male. Japanese sea god. Born from the nose of Izanagi. One of a trinity with his sister Amaterasu, sun goddess, and his brother Tsuki-yomi, moon god. A fierce-tempered god, with excrement he laid waste his sister's rice garden and by other deeds caused her to hide in the cave Ame-no-Iwato, with the consequence the world was thrown into darkness (suggesting an eclipse). For his mischievous acts he was expelled to Idzumo (Japan), where he saved Kushi-nada-hime, a rice goddess by slaying the dragon Koshi (tides), which yearly devoured a beautiful maiden. In the tail of the dragon he found Kusanagi, the magic sword from which Amaterasu created deities. Later he was expelled to the underworld, and his descendant O-kuni-nushi-no-kami became Idzumo's ruler. Creator of numerous terrestrial progeny, among them Idakeru, introducer of seeds. Gloomy, furious, impetuous, strong, he was an agent of darkness and death; also a destroyer of the wicked. He personified rain, thunderclouds, whirlwinds, and was invoked against pestilence and shipwreck. Buddhists worshiped him as underworld lord and identified him with Buto, Emma-O, Gozu-Tenwo, Sampo-Kwojin, and Tsuki-yomi. The ox is his attribute. As a dragon slayer he resembles Heracles and Perseus, as one cast from heaven he resembles Lucifer and Tezcatlipoca.

SU-SHEN Pirates, sea traders. An ancient people of northeastern Sibera, called Vikings of the East.

SUSNA (SUSHNA) Hind drought demon. Indra helps Kutsa to overcome Susna and find the celestial cows (rain clouds).

SUSRAVAS Hindu sun deity. Parallels the Iranian Haosravah.

SUSSISTINNAKO Sia Indian supreme deity and creator. He was a spider who drew a cross in the lower word (set the four directions). From the eastern and western points emerged two women, Utset, mother of the Indians, and Nowutset, mother of other peoples. The two sisters battled, and that was the beginning of war on earth.

SUSTENANCE In an Italian icon personified by a woman dressed in gold, carrying corn and grapes. Milk sprouts from her breast.

SUT (1) Mohammedan lord of lies. Son of Eblis. (2) Egyptian god of darkness and the south, whence soot and sud, French for south. Also Set.

SUTEKH (JA-ZTAK) Syrian sky and thunder god with solar attributes. War lord. He wore goat's horns to symbolize fertility and the male principle. Parallels Pappas.

SUTI Babylonian name for brigands, caravan bandits; probably ancient Arabians.

SUTRA (SUTTA) Literally, thread. Hindu maxim or precept, often so short as to be unintelligible without a key. The sutras formed the link which threaded the Vedic and later Sanscrit literature together. A Buddhist scriptual narrative, a Buddha dialogue.

SUTTUNG Literally, mead wolf. Norse giant, son of Surtr. Possessor of the song-mead (wind), which he had taken from the dwarfs Fjalar and Galar, and which was stolen from him by Odin.

SUVARNAMACHA Siamese queen of the sea; shown as a mermaid.

SUVETAR In Hinduism the kind-hearted goddess of the south wind. She heals with honey dropped from clouds.

SUVINENGE One of the Dahomey earth gods. He has a man's bald head and a vulture body, and carries sacrifices from the altar to the deity to whom they are offered. Also a messenger between sky and earth.

SUZERAIN A feudal lord with authority over vassals who owed him allegiance in return for use of the land; hence a state which controls another. Formed in imitation of sovereign.

SVABHAVA From the Sanscrit, meaning self-existent. In Buddhism the Adibuddha, Svayambhu, who created themselves.

SVADHA (SWADHA) In Hinduism the food given to the Pitris, the dead. Compare Svaha.

SVADILFARI (SVADILFARE) In Norse mythology stallion (wind) which assisted the giant architect who was building the wall of Asgard. Loki, in mare form, lured Svadilfari into a chase, and from the union Sleipner was born. Because Svadilfari ran away the wall was not completed, and the gods were saved from losing Freya (fruitfulness), who had been promised to the giant as a reward for completing the wall.

SVAFNIR Serpent form of the Norse god Odin.

SVAHA In Hinduism, call uttered at the sacrifice; wife of Agni. Also the food of the gods.

SVALD Same as Ivalde.

SVALIN Literally, a cooler. In Norse mythology a shield that protects the rocks and ocean from the sun. Probably a cloud.

SVANHILD See Swanhild.

SVANHIT Norse summer maid, loved by Hromund, desired by Balder.

SVANTOVIT (SVETOTIT) Slavic four-headed sky god, renowned for prophecies and victories. A white horse, on which he fought those who opposed his worship, was consecrated to him. Success or failure in weighty projects was foretold by means of this animal; if it stepped across palings right foot first, the omen was favorable; if left foot first, the omen was unfavorable. Every year a captive Christian was sacrificed to him. His local analogues were: Gerovit, a war god; Porenutius or Poremitius, a four-faced unarmed supreme god; Rugievit or Rinvit, a seven-faced armed deity. Probably identical with Triglav.

SVAR Hindu gleaming heavens or sun deity.

SVARBHANU Hindu demon who hid the sun. He was overthrown by Indra, and Atri replaced the sun in the sky. An eclipse myth.

SVARGA (SVARGA LOKA) Hindu heaven where Indra is served by the Apsarasas. Abode of the blessed dead on Mount Meru, where they await their next birth on earth. Airavata, the elephant guards the entrance.

SVAROG Slavic celestial smith. Father of Dazbog and Svarozic. Founder of monogomous marriage, probably originally a supreme god. Parallels Wieland.

SVAROZIC (SVARAZIC, ZUARASICI, ZUARASIZ) Literally, son of Svarog. Slavic fire god with prophetic powers.

SVARTALFAR Norse elves blacker than pitch. They grew from maggots of Ymir's flesh. Although mischievous they were the makers of Brisingamen and other wonders for the gods.

Svartalfaheim. Literally, swarthy home. One of the nine Norse worlds; home of the Svartalfar in earth's recesses.

SVARU Hindu deity of the sacrificial post who releases offerings to the gods.

SVASUD (SVASUTHR) Literally, sweet. In Norse mythology

the mild and beneficent summer giant or father of summer.

SVAVA A Norse Valkyrie. Daughter of Eylimi.

SVAYAMBHU Buddhist and Hindu self-created deity. Epithet of Brahma as Manu's father.

SVENGALI A hypnotist, magician. From the character in DuMaurier's Trilby.

SVIGDUR Literally, champion drinker. A name of Ivalde as drought demon.

SVIPDAG Literally, shining one. Norse sun hero. Son of Orvandel and Groa, half brother of Ull. He was protected from danger by magic, thus was invulnerable except for one weakness. He traveled into Hel to obtain an irresistable sword (rays), thus one who experienced rebirth. His father, under the name Egil, was a captive of Halfdan, who forced him to shoot an apple from Svipdag's head. With his magic sword he killed Halfdan (darkness) to avenge the insults to Egil and the shame Halfdan had caused Groa. He then rescued Menglod (Freya) from the underworld, and with her entered Asgard, where she became his wife. His legend suggests the yearly transit of the sun. Among his epithets are Amleth (Hamlet), a wronged son; Erik, who with the advance of Christianity became Christ's rival, hence a devil afterwards called Old Erik; Hoder, summer sun; Skirnir, the servant (rays) of Frey. His saga is the source of the Hamlet, Siegfried, Sigurd, and William Tell legends.

SVITHIOD Norse dwelling place of Odin and heroes who became gods.

SVUTAF Etruscan deity, a winged youth. Probably personifies breeze.

SWADDLING CLOTHES Mists.

SWAIN Masculine name from Middle English, signifying a knight's attendant; literally, youth. From usage in pastoral poetry a rustic gallant or lover.

SWALLOW Builder, contentment in poverty, diligence, early morning, equality, fair-weather friend, good living, good luck, hopefulness, passage, protector of young, provider, rebirth, spring, sunshine, wandering. Dream significance: family happiness; (dead) lost affection; (entering house) good news from afar; (killing) ingratitude; (leaving house) unhappiness. In heraldry one who is prompt and ready in the dispatch of his affairs; bringer of good news. In China represents Wei. Symbolic of twittering women. One entering a home is an omen of prosperity; its frail nest is symbolic of danger and insecurity. Christian symbol of suppliant prayers, inasmuch as the swallow always is hungry. Incarnation of Christ. In Egyptian mythology a form in which Isis sought the body of Osiris; light flashed from her feathers. In Greek legend a form of Procne; sacred to Aphrodite. Hebrew symbol of habitation, paternal inheritance.

One swallow does not make a summer. One hopeful sign does not assure success.

Swallow song. A spring celebration in which boys, twittering like swallows went from house to house, in ancient Rhodes, soliciting gifts at the time of the swallows return. A fertility rite.

Swallow wort. October 9 birthday flower symbolizing

withered hopes.

Three swallows. Good luck.

Young swallow. Christian symbol of one crying for spiritual food.

SWALLOWING A mythological theme characterized by extraordinary swallowings accounts for the effects of time or the consumption and reproduction perpetually going on in nature, i.e. eclipses, frost devouring vegetation, the moon's changing shapes, night devouring day, sun devouring stars, wind devouring calm. Cronus devouring his children typifies time consuming days, months, and years. Zeus devouring Metis represents power digesting prudence and emitting wisdom. A popular incident is that of the sun-hero who is swallowed by a monster and emerges without ill effect.

A bitter pill to swallow. A disagreeable experience or person which one must tolerate.

Swallow a book. Memorize a book.

Swallow hook, line, and sinker. Be gullible, snap up without consideration, as a voracious fish swallows the bait.

SWAN Beauty, cloud, death, dignity, eternity, excellence, faithfulness, grace, haughtiness, mist, music, perfect discernment, poetry, prophecy, purity, snow, solitude, summer, wind, wisdom. Ability to distinguish the essential from the non-essential, the pure from the dross, because the swan supposedly separates milk from water when the two are mixed. Vehicle of the soul's journey to heaven, thus resurrection. Dream significance: (if black) care, worries; (if swimming) great success; (if white) happiness, prosperity. In heraldry a learned person, lover of harmony. Sacred to Aphrodite, Apollo, Brahma, Jupiter, Leda, Orpheus, Saint Cuthbert, Saint Hugh of Lincoln, Sarasvati, Venus, Zeus. In Christian art typifies retirement. In Roman mythology, Cygnus, placed in the sky as a northern constellation in the Milky Way.

All your swans are geese. Your fine expectation or promises have proved fallacious. Conversely, all your geese are swans. You exaggerate your virtues; your children appear to you to be superlative creatures.

Black swan. A curiosity or oddity; death.

Leda's swan. Leda's lover Zeus, who came to her in that form.

Swan-drawn chariot. Aphrodite's chariot, hence bringer of beauty and love.

Swan knight. Lohengrin. In medieval legend the son of a man and woman who share the nuptial couch their marriage night and thereafter live in chastity.

Swan maidens. A world-wide folk tale theme in which a swan sheds her magic feathers (mists) when she bathes and becomes a beautiful maiden (sun-lit day). A youth (agricultural lord) steals her feather-robe, she falls into his power, and becomes his wife. Eventually, he breaks a tabu, she regains her feathers, and flies away; thus summer or fertility disappears. Also accounts for the divine heritage of man, and exemplifies the nobility of a celestial being and the greed of mankind, or the desire of man to rise to loftier realms. In some legends the swan maidens are air spirits (winds), bringers of tidings. Related to the motifs beast marriage, beauty and the beast, divine-human marriages.

Swan song. Eternity, happiness after death, martyrdom. The last work of a composer or poet, a last achievement, a last utterance, song of one's own death, in allusion to the song a swan is fabled to sing when dying.

White swan. Perfection.

SWANHILD (SVANHILD) In German sagas, daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun. Fairest of all women, wife of Jormunrek. Sibeche falsely accuses her of adultery with her stepson Randver, and Jormunrek has her trampled to death by four wild stallions. Variously interpreted to be dawn, spring sunlight, or summer fertility slain by winter at the instigation of storm, or early morning vapors evaporated by the sun at the instigation of darkness. Thus, she inherited from Sigurd the curse of the Andvari gold. Her story is that of Hippolytus in reverse.

SWAP, SOLOMON A Yankee. From a character in early American dramas. Later called Jonathan, Solomon Gundy, and finally Uncle Sam.

SWASTIKA (SVASTICA) Benediction, divine inscrutability, flame of sacred fire, flight, four cardinal directions or winds, generative power, growth, happiness, health, infinity, knowledge, life, lightning flash, longevity, perfect square, prosperity, rays, strength, sun in daily or yearly rotation, sun followers, swift racer, vitality, whirling motion. With arms pointing to the right a good luck talisman. When the bent arms are to the left the correct term is suavastika or vardhamana (neither generally used) and an unfortunate omen. Small curved top limbs also are unfortunate, suggesting the scythe of death. In occultism: (clockwise) human view; (counterclockwise) divine view. Emblem of rain, sun, and wind gods. The design originated in the Bronze Age, and appeared in all parts of the world except among Semites and Egyptians. Probably inspired by the motion when two sticks are tied together and twirled to create fire, later a representation of two serpents. An early form of the cross; union of four phalli. Related to the fylfot, gammadion, Solomon's knot, triskelion. Symbol of Buddha's esoteric doctrine; appears as one of the marks on Buddha's sole. In China called wan tzu and typifies a benevolent society, also Buddha's heart. It symbolizes mind, resignation, and possesses ten thousand efficacies, suggesting ten thousand or innumerable generations of sons and grandsons. In Germany, with arms to the left and called hakenkreuz (hook cross), the Nazi emblem, instrument of Anti-Semitism, brutality, greed, mass murder, torture. The Jains of India regard it as a symbol of human progress, the upper right arm representing life's lowest stages; the lower right arm representing the soul's evolution through plant and animal life; the lower left arm representing human evolution; the upper left arm representing spiritual evolution, plane at which the soul is freed from matter. In Norse mythology, Thor's hammer Miolnir.

Swastika in a circle or triangle. Cosmic harmony.

SWEAT Anxiety, extortion, fear, toil. In Chinese mythology the sweat of P'an Ku descended as rain.

Sweat bath. Among American Indians means of curing disease; purification rite in prayers addressed to life giving powers; ceremonial preparation for war.

Sweat house. Hut which a young girl entered to await purification after her first menstrua-

tion. It was filled with steam by means of throwing water over heated stones, which supposedly had magic properties.

SWEET Agreeableness, graciousness, harmony, kindness. Dream significance: (eat) futile spending, (give) attentions well received, (receive) flattery.

Sweet briar. March 28 birthday flower symbolizing poetry, simplicity.

Sweet briar, yellow. Decrease of love.

Sweet flag. August 25 birthday flower symbolizing fitness.

Sweet pea. February 1 birthday flower symbolizing delicacy, departure, false modesty.

Sweet sultan flower. Felicity, widowhood.

Sweet William. May 15 birthday flower symbolizing craftiness, subtle gallantry, treachery. In the language of flowers: Grant me one smile.

SWIFTNESS In an Italian icon personified by a young woman in a loose green dress with wings at her shoulders and heels. She holds an arrow.

SWIMMING Buoyancy, conforming.

In the swim. In a favorable social position.

Sink or swim. Formerly, to be lost. Convicted witches were thrown into water; if they sank they were drowned; if they swam it was proof they were in league with the Devil. Now understood to mean to fall or succeed.

Swim with the stream. Follow the prevailing custom, allow one's principles to be swayed by the force of public opinion.

SWINE Contemptuousness, filth, greed, hatred, lack of dignity, viciousness. Sacrificed in ancient fertility rites, thus deity food. Aspect of demons (drought or winter) which injured fertility heroes in the groin (made them sterile and caused the death of vegetation). In Christain conception a Pagan, Satan.

Swineherd. Along the Celts, king, magician, oracular priest in the service of the death goddess. By Egyptians and Jews looked upon as despicable, the last resort of a depraved person or derelict. This probably led to the symbolism which later came to be accepted generally, i.e. one who is ignorant, lowly, uncouth.

Swine of Manannan. In Celtic mythology, swine which after they had been eaten returned to life, though slain they were never less; thus typified vegetation, symbolizing its constant rebirth.

SWINGING Life with its ups and downs. Anciently, purification by air; simulated hanging. See Hanging, Lo Chin Cha.

Golden swing. Sun.

SWORD Anguish, authority, chief, conflict, courage, creation, cross, cruelty, death, defense, destruction, determination, divinity, dominion, execution, fear, fire, heroism, increasing offspring, justice, lightning, martyrdom, military power, offense, omnipotence, pain, phallus, power, procession, protection, punishment, rays, royalty, ruin, slaughter, spirit, struggle, universal axis, valor, warrior, waste. Dream significance: success, victory. In heraldry, defense, execution. Emblem of the cross; replaced the ax as a talisman. Charm which protects the chaste and turns color or drips blood to expose a murderer. In legend, evildoers traditionally die by their own swords. Among ancients a stranger held the point

of his sword forward to denote a declaration of war; if the point were carried behind, the stranger indicated friendship and peace. This led to the courtmartial custom of placing the hilt or point toward the accused according to the judgment. Attribute of fertility, justice, sun, and war deities. Word derived from the Sanscrit Svaru, thunderbolt or arrow, and akin to the Old High German suerado, pain or wound. Cognate with Seward. Buddhist symbol of the penetrating insight or wisdom that cuts away doubt and perplexities and clears the way for knowledge and truth; called khadga. Chinese chien, victory over evil. Christian symbol of condemnation, crusaders, violent death. Also Word of God, a symbolism contained in sword, which resolves into se-word or is-word, i.e. fire or light of the word. Emblem of Christ, saints George, James the Great, Paul. In Japan an emblem of Susa-no-wo; with jewel and mirror, insignia of the royal family.

At sword's point. Under compulsion.

Blunted sword. Justice tempered with mercy. Christian symbol of spirit. English coronation insignia.

Broken sword. Defeat.

Cloak and sword play. Play full of adventure and swashbuckling. In Spain a drama of domestic intrigue.

Crossed swords. Fight, military power, strategy, violent disagreement. In Masonic symbolic lodges the gold or silver jewel of the tiler.

Drawn sword. Hastiness or willingness to fight, soldier. Attribute of a messiah.

Flaming sword. In Buddhism symbolizes understanding. In Hebraic-Christian tradition the authority of God; weapon of the Cherubim who guarded the Tree of Life after Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden of Eden.

Fly brush and sword. Emblem of Lu Tung Pin, one of the Chinese Eight Immortals.

Hollow square and sword. In Masonic Encampments of Knights Templars symbolizes arms of mercy, chivalry.

Iron sword. Charm against witchcraft.

Pitcher and sword. Emblem of the Hebrew tribe Simeon-Levi.

Sheathed sword. Peaceful intent.

Shield and sword. Fortitude, war. In Christianity a crusader.

Sword dance. In widely separated parts of the world performed at funerals, weddings, and solstice ceremonies as a fertility rite or as magic to preserve and promote the regular and ordered sequence of the processes of nature. Sometimes performed for success in war or to inspire the tribe's women with love. In some tribes a man too old to dance passes on his place to another and ceases to exist socially, thus, "he has lost his dance." Dervish dances are sword dances, as were those of the Korybantes and Kouretes.

Swordfish. (1) Central American Indian symbol of beginning, birth. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also known as Dorado and Goldfish.

Sword inscribed with a trumpet on a square plate. Masonic silver jewel of the warder.

Sword of a hero. In folk literature the fortunes of a hero, usually a personification of the sky, sun, moon, or another aspect of nature, depend on his sword (rays), made for him by a celestial artisan or given to him by a deity. He acquires it because he has the strength to remove it from a stone or tree

(world of darkness), into which a supreme or powerful deity has thrust it and from which no one else has been able to budge it. Sometimes he finds it glistening in water. It possesses procreative as well as death-dealing powers, and its design contains magic. With the loss of his sword the hero dies or, conversely, with the death of the hero the sword disappears, shatters, or becomes the possession of an heir as powerful and brilliant as the original owner. A hero sometimes has more than one sword, suggesting the light of different times of the day or year. Among the most famous in legend are: Angervadil, sword of Frithiof; Arondight of Lancelot; Ascalon of Saint George; Azoth of Paracelsus; Balisarda of Rogero; Balmung of Siegfried; Blutgang of Heime; Caladbolg of Fergus; Chrysaor of Artegal; Colada of Cid; Corrougue of Otuel; Courtain of Ogier, Curtana of Edward Confessor, Durandal of Roland; Excalibur of Arthur; Floberge or Flamberge (flame-cutter) of Charlemagne, Maugis, and Rinaldo; Glorious of Oliver; Gram (also called Branstock) of Siegmund and Sigurd; Greysteel of Koll the Thrall; Haute-Claire (very-bright) of Closamont and Oliver; Hrunting of Beowulf; Joyeuse of Charlemagne; Krees, used in Oriental ceremonials; Kusanagi of Susa-no-wo; Merveilleuse of Doolin; Mimung borrowed from a witch by Siegfried; Mirandoisa of Arthur, Morglay of Sir Bevis, Naegling of Beowulf; Naglering of Dietrich; Philippan of Antony the triumvir; Quernbiter (a foot-breadth) of Haco I and Thoralf Skolinson; Sanglamore (big bloody glave) of Braggadochio; Sauvagine of Ogier; Schrit of Biterolf, Tizona (the poker) of King Bucar and taken by Cid; Tranchera (trenchant) of Agricane; Waske of Iring; Welsung of Dietlieb and Sintram; Xelhua, in Mexican mythology; Zuflagar of Ali.

Sword of Damocles. When the courtier Damocles praised the happiness, power and wealth of Dionysius, the tyrant to exemplify the threat hanging over a king invited Damocles to a banquet and during the meal suspended a sword by a single horsehair over his head.

Sword of Victory. In Norse mythology gift of Frey to Gymer, when the giant induced Gerd to become Frey's bride. The loss of the sword by Frey was one of the causes of the downfall of the gods at Ragnarok, thus when the sun lost his rays the celestial deities succumbed to the power of dark forces.

Sword pointing to naked heart. Divine justice, which overcomes all sinners. In Freemasonry symbolizes justice.

Sword suspended in equilateral triangle. In Masonic Encampment of Knights Templars the silver jewel of sword bearer. In Royal Arch chapters gold jewel of the captain and the grand master of the veils.

Sword upright in earth. Authority.

Sword with fleur-de-lis or cross at top. Christian sword of the spirit or word of God.

Sword with trowel in equilateral triangle. In Freemasonry, silver jewel of captain of the guards and of the steward.

Tiler's sword guarding Book of Constitutions. In Freemasonry suggests circumspection, silence, watchfulness.

Two-edged sword. Chivalry, justice, wrath. An argument or instrument capable of harming as well as benefiting the user. In Christianity, mercy as the determining impulse at the final doom.

Two-edged sword between a sleeping man and woman. Chastity.

SYAMATARA Buddhist Green Tara or Green Savioress; green loosener of difficulties, fierce defender of the faith. A sakti of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara and the Dhyanibuddha An-oghasiddhi. Incarnation of Bhrkuti, Nepalese wife of Song-tsen Gam po. Asanas: lalita, padma supporting right foot; emblems: padma supporting a visvavajras at shoulder level, utpala at left shoulder; mudras: varada, vitarka. In Tibet called sGrol-ljan or sGrol-ma-ljan-ku.

SYAVARSHAN (SIYAVAHSH) In Iranian mythology a bestower of fertile rains. The son of Kavi Usan, he fled when falsely accused by his stepmother Sudabah, and sought the protection of King Afrasiyab, who put Syavarshan to death at the instigation of Keresavazdah. Resembles Hippolytus.

SYBARITE An epicure, vuluptuary, one devoted to luxury and pleasure. The allusion is to the people of the ancient city of Sybaris. A folktale motif which reveals fastidiousness or sensitivity, as in the story of the Princess and the Pea. In a story by Seneca a Sybarite complained he could not sleep because a rose-leaf had doubled under him.

SYCAMORE July 1 birthday flower symbolizing curiosity, grief, truth. Christian symbol of the cross (Peter of Capua), cupidity (Saint Melitus), unbelieving Jew (Rhaban Maur), wisdom (Saint Euchre). Egyptian tree of life. In the east of heaven, gods sat in it, and it provided them with fruit. After death humans went to the tree. Sacred to Hathor, Nut, Sekhet.

SYCHAEUS Roman underworld king. Husband of Dido. Slain by her brother for his wealth.

SYCORAX Literally, pig raven. In Shakespeare's The Tempest a witch. Mother of Caliban, the ugliest man alive, Miranda, the most beautiful maiden, and imprisoner of Ariel, a miraculous child. The characters are drawn from mythology. Sycorax parallels Cerridwen, Caliban parallels Avagddu, Miranda parallels Creirwy, Ariel parallels Gwion Bach.

SYDYK (SEDEQ) Literally, the just. Early Phoenician chief deity. In Greek legend a daughter of Titan became by Sydyk the mother of Eshmun and the Cabiri. Eshmun is believed by some to be an early form of Asclepius, thus a link connecting Greek and Phoenician genealogies. In Babylonian mythology, Sydyk is also called Kettu and is the brother of Misharu (Misor). They are twin culture heroes who discover the use of salt. Sydyk personifies spring sun and waxing moon, Misharu autumn sun and waning moon.

SYKITES (SYCITES) Dionysus as fig-tree god.

SYLPH (SYLF) Medieval male or female air-sprites; intermediary between material and immaterial beings. Chaste mortals became intimates of these gentle spirits. According to occultists they influence the bilious temperament of man. Term now applied to a slender graceful young woman. It derives from the Greek silphe, a beetle that turns into a butterfly.

SYLVANUS Mars as deity presiding over agriculture and forests. Ruler of the sylvans (satyrs). In

feminine form, Sylvia.

Sylvan. Woodland spirit, rustic clown.

SYMMETRY In an Italian icon personified by a beautiful naked woman, a strip of cloth spangled with stars thrown across her legs. She measures a statue of Venus with a plumb line and compass.

SYMPLEGADES Literally, to strike together. Twin rocks at the Black Sea's gateway. They opened and closed continually and crushed whatever tried to pass between them. Warned by the blind Phineus, Euphemus despatched a dove to test the speed of the rock's movements, and Tiphys, the helmsman, steered the Argonauts to safety. Exemplifies the sun's passage through clouds or storms, or may exemplify search for the waters of life, the cure for blindness. The legend may point to a time when the Black Sea was iceberg infested at the Bosphorus entrance. See Perilous passage.

SYN (SYNIA) Literally, denial. In Norse mythology goddess attendant of Frigga. Doorkeeper at Valhalla. She appeared at law suits where men were denied something; hence the saying "Syn is present," when something is denied.

SYNGE Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, signifying a song.

SYNTAX, DOCTOR Simple pious, henpecked clergyman created by William Combe. He travels in search of the picturesque.

SYRINGA May 16 birthday flower symbolizing memory. In the language of flowers: You shall be happy yet; Remember me. Emblem of Idaho.

SYRINX Greek nymph. Daughter of the river god Ladon. Pursued by Pan, she prayed to be transformed into a reed. The prayer was granted, and of the reed Pan made his pipes.

T

T Twentieth of a class or series, nineteenth if the letter J is not counted. Symbol of the generative power, the phallus. In mystic alphabet the hammer of force or twin axes (back to back). Charm against disease. Indicates Theos (God); source of the cross. Anciently, as a light symbol, branded on the foreheads of the elect as a mark of enlightenment. In law formerly branded on the hands of a thief. Occult significance, change; its period is for two years. Character traits: artistic, gentle, peacemaker. Numerical value two or twenty. Physical weakspot, brain. Tarot deck correspondence, Judgment. Zodiacal correspondence, Saturn or Gemini. Hebrew cabalistic traits: chastity, conscientiousness, religiosity; in low form: cruelty, dissipation. In medieval Roman notation 160, with a dash over it, 160,000. Equates with Arabic ta, Celtic tinne (holly tree), Egyptian hieroglyph lasso, Greek tau, Hebrew tav or teth, Phenician cross (mark of ownership). Interchangeable with D, Th, Z. See Alphabet Affiliations.

Dot one's i's and cross one's t's. Be meticulous, emphasize details.

T cross. Tau cross.

To a T. Precisely, with exactness; in allusion to the draughtman's T-square.

TAAROA Polynesian creator deity. He existed in an egg in darkness, from which he later burst forth. In Hawaiian version a self-existent world-soul, of whom the cosmos is only a manifestation. He brought forth a son, Rai-tubu, whom he commanded to look up to create the heavens and to look down to create earth. In Tahitian version he created Hina, a daughter, with whom he copulated to create land, sea, and sky. He molded man from red earth and spittle, and then breathed into the form to give it life. In one version the ocean was created from his sweat in his creation labors. Compare Tane, Tangaroa, Tii.

TAAUT Phoenician deity who invented writing. Corresponds to Thoth.

TABARIN A merry Andrew, a vendor of quack medicines.

TABERNACLE Presence of God. Resolves into taberna-ac-el, i.e. hut or tent of Great God. Akin to tavern.

Feast of Tabernacles (Feast of Ingathering). See under Feast.

TABITHA Feminine name from the Aramaic, meaning gazelle.

TABLE Conference, conviviality. In Chinese drama signifies mountain.

Lay on the table. Postpone a discussion or motion indefinitely; a parliamentary phrase.

Round table. See under Round.

Table Mountain. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Mensa.

TABLET Divine word, justice, laws. Emblem of Calliope, Thoth.

Broken tablet. Injustice.

Twin tablets. Ten commandments; emblem of Moses.

TABOO (TABU) A Polynesian term meaning consecrated or set apart. A form of magic observed all over the world as an act of deity reverence, or for the purpose of keeping an enemy or the soul of a dead person from inflicting injury, to obtain a good harvest, to provide good fishing and hunting, to sanctify a name or place. Taboos are set on animals, articles, drinking, eating, laughing, leaving or entering a place, names, plants, sexual intercourse, showing parts of the body, speaking, spittle, touching, etc. The motif appears in countless forms and in countless tales. Examples are: dismounting a horse (Oisin), forbidden casket (Pandora), forbidden chamber or door (Bluebeard), looking at a bridegroom (Eros and Psyche), time limit (Cinderella), turning back (Lot's wife).

TABOR (1) Sacred mountain of Jehovah. (2) Festivity, rejoicing, sacred rites. In medieval Europe an instrument of beggars. Also used by peasants, who danced to it in churchyards on holy festivals.

TABUERIK Micronesian primeval deity of lightning and thunder.

TACATECUTLI Aztec god of merchant-adventurers, peddlers, and travelers.

TACHI (1) In Chinese legendary history the cruel and lustful wife of Chou Hsin. She invented a punishment called roasting, in which victims walked over heated copper. Those who slipped fell into a pit of live charcoals. Her husband was influenced by her and as a result the Shang dynasty, of which he was an emperor, fell. (2) Among the African Tembu a mischievous god, invisble to all except some married women who bear his deformed children.

TACHIBANA (OTO-TACHIBANA) Literally, younger-sister-orange. In Japanese legend a woman who sacrificed herself for love of her husband and her country. Consort of Yamato-dake, she accompanied him on his campaigns, and to quell a tempest at sea, she appeased the sea god by jumping overboard.

TACONIUS In Islam the fates.

TADMOR (TAMAR) Literally, palm tree. City built by Solomon in the wilderness; remote from other habitation.

TADPOLE Animal to which the Wa people of Burma and Indo-China trace their lineage. A form of Yatawn and Yatai.

TADZIO Unattainable beauty, art as sought by the artist. A characterization by Thomas Mann in Death in Venice.

TAEHTI Finnish Pole-star god. The nail of the sky around which the heavens revolve.

TAEPO Literally, come night. New Zealand specter, which only has power at night. A surveyor's theodolite is so called because natives believe it robs them of land.

TAFFETA Bombast, pomposity.

TAFFY A Welshman. David and its familiar Davy become Taffid and Taffy in Wales, where Taffid is a popular name.

TAGARO THE FOOLISH In Banks Islands mythology guardian of Panoi, underworld entrance. He was to keep Mate (death) from going below. In error he sat before the road to the way above, and Mate wandered below. Men followed Mate, thus death came into the world.

Tagaro the wise. Probably an aspect of Qat in conflict with his foolish brother. In New Hebrides a wise and benevolent creator, who relieves mankind of pain in opposition to Suqe-matua.

TAG DAY A day for soliciting gifts for charity, and tags are given to donors.

Tag end. Inferior end.

Tag rag (Rag tag; Tag, rag, and bobtail). Rabble, riffraff, a ragged or worthless people collectively. The allusion is to a fluttering rag or tatter, as from a garment.

TAG, DER Literally, the day. World War I toast of the German military, referring to the day Germany would strike at her enemies.

TAGES (TAGO) Etruscan first man. He took human form from a clod thrown up by a plough at Tarquinii. Although only a boy, he had an old man's wisdom, and was identified as a grandson of Jupiter. He instructed the people in the art of augury, and his teachings appear in twelve books called books of Tages or Acherontian books.

TAGGARD Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning shaggy-haired, and from the Scandinavian, meaning of the day.

TAGHAIRM In folklore of the Scottish Highlands, divination by wrapping a man in a fresh bullock's skin and leaving him by a brook to dream or meditate.

TAGTUG Literally, maker of garments. In Sumerian mythology son of Ea or Enki and Nintur. His abode was Dilmun, where he was permitted to eat all plants but one. Part of the

ancient text is missing, but in consequence of the jealousy of Ea or a sin, he loses immortality, and during his life is condemned to disease, sorrow, and toil. From him all men inherited sin. Also called Tibir, metal worker, and patron of craftsman, or Uttukku, weaver. Prototype of Adam. Compare Adapa.

TAGUS River which runs over sands of gold; from an ancient Roman belief.

TAHGOOK (TAGEUK) Korean symbol of twin red and blue commas in a circle representing the twin principle of nature. Same as the Chinese Tai-kih.

TAHLEHL (TAHLEL, TAHLIL) Arabian cry of welcome or uttered by women to accompany a war cry in a dance. Anciently a frenzied cry of women at the solar festival held outside Nineveh. Yields ta-el-ale, i.e. Hail resplendent god.

TAHLI (TALEE, TALI) A golden trinket engraved with Lakshmi's image. In India worn constantly by Brahman wives. A talisman.

TAHMURATH (TAKHMA URUPI) Iranian culture hero. Son of Vivanghvant, brother of Yima, heir of Haoshyangha, ruler of Iran. He taught men to weave and wear cloth garments. He subdued Angra Mainyu, and turned the demon into a horse, which he rode around the world. Immortal, except for one weakness, Tahmurath's wife revealed his vulnerability to the horse, which thereupon swallowed him. Yima recovered Tahmurath's corpse and thus rescued the arts and civilization, which disappeared with the hero. A storm myth, in which the sun was swallowed. Revered as a tamer of swift quadrupeds. Historically identified with Nimrod. His legend resembles that of Odin, who was swallowed by the wolf Fenrir, and Llew Llaw, who was betrayed by his wife.

TAHSEK-KHI AND YAHSEK-KHI See Yatawn and Yatai.

TAHUANTIN SUYU KAPAC In Inca legend the four sons of Sun: Ayar Aucca, Ayar Cachi, Ayar Manco, Ayar Uchu. Lords of earth's four quarters.

TAI FISH Japanese symbol of wealth; emblem of Ebisu.

T'AI I CHING In Chinese mythology, essence of the great creator; possessor of the secret of evolution of nature from the five elements: earth, producer of metal, destroyer of water; water, producer of wood, destroyer of fire; fire, producer of earth, destroyer of metal; metal, producer of water, destroyer of wood; wood, producer of fire, destroyer of earth.

TAI-KIH (TAE-KEIH, TAI-CHI, TAI-KI, TAI-YI, TA-KI) In China the Great Monad, the absolute, the first great principle. Finite existence produced by the self-existent Wu-chi. It moved and produced the Yang (male or light), which in turn moved to the utmost and produced the Yin (female or darkness). It consists of a circle divided into a white and a black comma or with one of the comma's hanging from the top of the circle. It symbolizes all contrasts in nature, the active and passive principles, summer and winter, etc. As the first and utmost god identical with Shang-ti. In Japan called Tomoye, in Korea called Tahgook. See Pa-Kwa.

TAIKOMOL Literally, he who goes alone. Creator-culture hero of the Yuki Indians of California. Among some tribes secondary to the thunder-god creator.

TAIL Animal nature, end, false prophet, hindmost, homage, imposter, knowledge of past external pleasures, oppression under tyranny, power, retinue, subjection. Means by which an animal expresses delight or fury.

Cow's tail. Frayed end of a whip, hence a frayed or neglected appearance.

Get the tail down. Show loss of courage or pluck.

Tail after. Follow closely.

Tail away. Drop behind or out of line, scatter.

Tail between the legs. Exhibit alarm or dejection, as a beaten dog.

Tail down. Moderate, tone down.

Tail off. Come to a conclusion, retreat, take to flight.

Tail on. Lay hold of.

Tail out. Sell slowly at constantly decreasing prices.

Turn tail. Retreat, take flight, especially in a cowardly manner.

Twist the lion's tail. Provoke the British, especially politically.

TAILOPA One of the Buddhist Mahasiddhas (eighty-four great sorcerers). He is seated nude except for a meditation rope, his long hair is in a chignon, he holds a damaru in his left hand at shoulder level and a kapala in his right hand.

TAILOR Dream significance: bad faith.

Nine tailors make a man. An expression of contempt for the feebleness and impotence of tailors, the result of the cramped position in which they work. Probably the word originally was tellers, the strokes of a funeral bell, nine being tolled for a man's death.

The three tailors of Tooley Street. Any pettifogging clique that pretends to speak as the voice of the people. From a grievance petition addressed to the House of Commons by three tailors of Southward, which began, "We, the people of England."

TA'IN BO CUALGNE (TAIN BO CHUALIGNE OR CUALIGNE) Literally, Cooley cattle raid. Oldest epic tale of western Europe, called the Iliad of Ireland. The saga tells the story of Medb, queen of Connaught, who raided Ulster, defended by Cuchulainn, and captured the Brown Bull of Cooley. A seasonal myth, in which winter overcame summer.

TAI-PING (TAE-PING) Literally, great peace. Foreign name for the Chinese rebellion in which twenty million lives were lost. Led by Hung-Sew-Tseuen, who called himself Teen Wang (heavenly king), the rebels unsuccessfully tried to expel the Tatar dynasty and establish a Chinese dynasty to be called Taiping with Teen Wang the ruler. The Chinese name is Chang-mao tseh (long-haired rebels).

TAI SHAN Literally, whirlwind. Daughter of Tung Hai; lady of the highest and most sacred of the five Chinese mountains. The princess of colored clouds, she sleeps for nine months each year, but is ceremonially awakened at the beginning of the rainy season to supervise fertility.

TAI-SUI Chinese spirit of time. Ruler of the year, he destroyes whoever offends him.

TAI-YO TA-TI (TAI I) Chinese celestial sovereign of the eastern peak of Tai Shan. Regent of the Jade Emperor over humans and animals on earth and in the netherworld, he decides birth and death.

TAI YUAN In Chinese mythology the great original, the holy woman. A virgin who subsisted solely on air and clouds, and in her own person combined both the active and passive powers of nature. P'an Ku entered her body as a ray of light. She remained pregnant for twelve years and then gave birth to T'ien Pao, Jade Heaven ruler, who could walk at birth. Her legend resembles that of Zeus and Danae.

TAJIKARAO Literally, prince-mighty-power. In Japanese mythology, to prevent the sun-goddess Amaterasu from reentering the dave of darkness, he placed the shiri-kume-no-nawa (straw rope) across the entrance. Probably typifies wind. Also called Futodam.

TAJIMA-MORI In Japanese legend a visitor to the other world, where he plucked the fruit of the orange, the everlastingly fragrant tree. A vegetation spirit.

TAKACHIHO Sacred Japanese mountain on which Ninigi landed when he came down from heaven to rule Japan.

TAKAMA-NO-HARA Japanese plain of high heaven, realm of Amaterasu, sun-goddess. Birthplace of kami who formed the commencement of creation: Ama-no-minaka-Nushi, Taka-Mimusubi, Kamu-Mimusubi. Born of no parents they hid their persons (died). Their births were followed by two who were the active and passive principles: Umashi-ashi-kabi-hikoji and Ame-no-toko-tachi. These two likewise were born of no parents and hid their bodies. The five are heavenly deities who either divided heaven from earth or who dwelt in heaven as differentiated from those who dwelt on earth. They were followed by the seven divine generations, also born without forebears.

TAKA-MIMUSUBI-NO-KAMI Literally, high-august-producing-wondrous-deity. Japanese primeval god, the yo or male principle. Born without progenitor. In late Kojiki accounts coupled with Amaterasu. Also called Taka-gi-no-kami (high-integrating deity). See Takama-no-hara.

TAKA-OKAMI Mountain dweller; one of the two Japanese dragons of rain and snow. See Kura-okami.

TAKARA-BUNE Treasure ship which bears the seven Japanese gods of happiness or good fortune, i.e. Benten, Bishamon, Daikoku, Ebisu, Fuku, Hotei, Jurojin. Its image is a good luck talisman, and placed under the pillow on the night of January 2 assures fortunate dreams.

TAKARO In New Hebrides mythology, deity who created ten men from mud and breathed upon them to give them life. He then changed one of the men into a woman.

TAKASAGO In Japanese legend the old man and old woman of the pine trees, symbolic of longevity and happy married life.

TAKE-MI-KAZUCHI Literally, valiant-august-thunder. In Japanese mythology, one of the two generals of the sun-goddess Ama-

terasu. Sent to aid Ninigi in his conquest of Idzumo. Compare Futsu-nushi.

TAKE-NO-UJI-NO-SUKUNE Japanese legendary statesman who lived to age of three hundred years, and who served under six successive sovereigns as minister. Worshiped as giver of long life and great wisdom.

TAK-KENG Posts on which the Wa people of Burma set up human skulls to assure abundant herds and crops of rice for food and liquor.

TALAR-DISIR Teutonic evil goddess. Probably a horn, which brought death or disaster.

TALARIA Speed. Emblem of Eos, Eros, the Furies, the Harpies, Hermes, Iris, Mercury, Perseus.

TALATUMSI Literally, light woman. Pueblo dawn goddess.

TALBOT (1) Masculine name from Old French, meaning bloodhound. (2) Sleuthhound; perhaps derives its name from the hound on the Talbot family arms. John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was known in the 15th century as a relentless English general. (3) In heraldry a hound shown walking.

Talbot's head. Heraldic bearing representing a talbot head with large pendulous ears.

TALIESIN (TALIESSIN) Literally, beautiful brow or fine value. (1) In Cymric mythology the reborn sun hero Gwion Bach (see), who obtained inspiration accidentally. Found floating on a river by Elfinn, the king's son (agricultural prince), who adopted the infant because of his radiant brow (analogous to the horns or rays of Moses). One of the seven companions of Bran to escape after warring against Matholwych. In a later poem he is a culture hero who obtains inspiration by craft or force. He travels with Arthur and others to Caer Sidi for the spoils of Annwfn, and steals the caldron of inspiration (light and spring growth). (2) Legendary bard to whom the Welsh assign 6th century poetry. He boasted that from the creation of the world he never missed an important event. He claimed to have been in heaven when Lucifer fell, to have been among the constellations with the Pagan goddess Arianrhod and with Virgin Mary, to have carried a banner before Alexander, to have directed the building of the tower of Babel, to have seen the fall of Troy and the founding of Rome, to have been with Noah in the ark, to have witnessed the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, to have been present at the birth of Christ, and at the cross of Calvary. Thus typifies the sun. Parallels Oisin.

TALISMAN (1) Moslem priest. (2) Something that exerts magnetic or psychic influence, has magic power, principally for good fortune. The qualities of an amulet usually are understood to be passively protective or preventive; a charm may be contained in a movement or in words; a talisman is any object that works wonders, provides, transforms, etc., whether on the person or not, such as Aaron's rod, Aladdin's lamp. A talisman is an intermediary, whereas a pentacle is a generator.

Astrological talisman. An image or engraving accorded virtue because it had been made when two planets were in conjunction or when a star had reached a culminating point. Popular designs are a circle containing the symbol for: sun, made of gold; moon of silver; Mars of iron; Mercury of quicksilver; Jupiter of pewter; Venus of copper; Saturn of lead.

TALK MOTIF In legend a fleeing hero is helped to escape a demon by a talking bird, plant, stone, or other object. The theme is popular in time myths, where the directions given relate to some seasonal aspect or sign. Among North American Indians a man frequently is given advice by his talking parts, such as his feces, phallus, etc.

TALLAGHT See Sen Mag.

TALLISH (TALLES, TALLITH) Hebrew praying scarf. The four corners represent the four directions or corners of the world; the fringers numbering 613 represent the mitzvahs (good deeds or commands of God).

TALLULA Feminine name from North American Indian, meaning falling or running water, perhaps signifying terrible.

TALMUD Literally, instruction. Body of Hebrew civil and religious law.

TALUS (TALOS) Literally, ankle. (1) Greek sun hero. Man of brass made by Hephaestus. Guardian of Crete, he traversed the island twice a year, and whenever he came upon a stranger he laughed and, making himself red hot, embraced the traveler to death; thus one who gives a false welcome. Invulnerable except at his right ankle bone. Slain by Medea (moon) or by Poeas (darkness). Also worshiped as an axis god. He probably was lame. See Lame King under King. Resembles Achilles, Diarmaid. (2) Nephew of Daedalus; also known as Perdix, which see. (3) In Spenser's Faerie Queene an iron man representing executive power. He carried a metal flail with which he threshed out falsehood.

TAMA Sanscrit for ball. Buddhist sacred pearl, deity emanation. Buddha's third eye; transcendental wisdom.

TAMAH Hebrew feminine name meaning laughter.

TAMAHNOUS Guardian spirit of Indians of the Northwest.

TAMAMO-NO-MAYE Japanese fox-witch with an eight-forked tail. She transformed into a beautiful woman and brought ruin to the rulers who fell in love with her. Her spell finally was broken by a divine mirror, which revealed her hideousness. In fox form she fled, but was pursued and slain by an army which issued from the mirror. The fox had her revenge; anyone who touched Nasu-no, the stone in which she had taken refuge, was instantly killed.

TAMA-NUI-A-RANGI Literally, great son of heaven. Polynesian light deity. Son of Rangi by Heke-hike-i-papa.

TAMA-NUIT-ITE RA (TAMA-NUI-ATE RA) New Zeland deity who consumed man, earth, and waters by his heat, i.e. the sun. Trapped by Maui, who beat him until he promised to slacken his pace.

TAMAR Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning palm tree. Hebrew equivalent of Ashtaroth or Ishtar.

TAMARA PUA Hindu mystic rose of paradise. Compare Baal Tamar.

TAMARISK October 8 birthday flower symbolizing crime.

TAMBO In a minstrel performance the end man who plays the tambourine; a quasi-proper name.

TAMBOEJA Indonesian hero who climbed into the sky to get fire and the secret of making fire.

TAMBOURINE Bacchanalian worship, joyousness. The drum and streamers symbolize the female and male principles, also the sun and rays. Developed from the tom-tom.

TAMEK-VUI Finno-Ugrian prince of death. Also known as Kiyamat-tora and Tuoni.

TAMFANA Marsi earth-mother, provider of harvests.

TAM LIN In an old ballad a young man captured by the fairy queen.

TAMMANY HALL Club house in New York City of the Democratic Party's controlling organization in New York State. Symbol of the party itself, and as the target for so-called abuses is used figuratively for municipal malpractice. The hall's emblem is a Bengal tiger.

Saint Tammany. A non-aristocratic club. Pre-Revolutionary anti-British, to ridicule pro-British aristocratic societies called Saint Andrew, Saint George, etc., organized the Saint Tammany Society, the name being a corruption of Tamanend, a Delaware Indian chief, friendly to whites. Forerunner of the Tammany Hall Democratic organization.

TAMMUZ (DUMUZI, DUMUZIDA, TAMOZA, THAMMUZ) Literally, faithful son or risen son. Babylonian god of spring sun, flocks, and vegetation, who slew winter demons. In some accounts a marvelous child found drifting on water; in other accounts the son-lover of Ishtar. Yearly at the summer solstice, Ishtar caused him to be torn to pieces and cast into the sea. When earth turned barren, she mourned for him and descended into Arallu to prevail upon him to leave the queen, her sister Ereshkigal. Thus the sisters were love-rivals, and he spent half of the year with each. Usually portrayed as a beautiful youth. He had a dove-like voice, and sometimes had a goat form. The cock also was sacred to him. In worship he was called the child, the healer, the heroic lord, the sentinel. Epithets were: Damu-zi-abzu, i.e. Tammuz of the abyss; Daonus (Daos), the patriarch who instructed men in agricultural arts; Sibzianna, shepherd and hunter, identified with the constellation Orion. At his festival, the Ta-uz, his death was mourned by wailing women. Deified kings were identified with Tammuz, worshiped as lovers of the mother goddess, and sacrificed accordingly. A virgin child and martyr, who died and rose annually with vegetation, he is the prototype of Adonis, Attis, Christ, Combalus, Dionysus, Llew Llaw, Osiris, Pan, Persephone. See Dying god, Mutilation.

TA MO Blue-eyed Brahmin who introduced Buddhism into China. He preached perfection must be sought in inward meditation rather than by outward deeds and observances. Once, while meditating, he fell asleep. That he might never do it again he cut off his eyelids and as they dropped to the ground the first tea plant sprouted. Ever since tea has been a symbol of everlasting wakefulness. He

crossed the Yangtze on a reed, an incident comparable to Christ walking on water, thus his attributes are those of a sun deity. Also called Bodhidharma.

TAMOANCHAN (TOMOANCAN) Same as Xochitlalpan.

TAMOI Tupi-Guarani Indian first ancestor. After giving man civilization he left for the west to preside over the dead, promising to return. By Carib Indians called Tamusi. Resembles Quetzalcoatl.

TAMON-TEN Literally, well-famed. Japanese Buddhist guardian of the north. Identical with Vaisravana.

TAN (1) Druidic sacred fire. A Celtic word fundamentally meaning shining one, and identical with Chinese tien, i.e. day, god, sky. (2) Chinese dawn god, son of Chang.

TANAOA (TANAVA) Society Island primeval deity. Darkness. With Mutuhei (silence) ruler in Po (void). In time Atea (light) separated himself from Tanaoa, and drove him away. Later Ono (sound) evolved from Atea and destroyed Mutuhei. From these two struggles Atanua (dawn) arose and became Atea's wife. Sometimes identified with the sea god Tangaroa.

TANCRED One who has a contempt of danger. In Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered the greatest of all Christian warriors after Rinaldo. His one fault is his love for a Pagan woman.

TANE (KANE, TANE-MAHUTA) Polynesian primeval deity of forests. He separated his parents, Rangi (sky) and Papa (earth), who were in continual copulation, to give those deities already conceived room in which to move. He raised the sky in three heaves, first to tree tops, then to mountain tops, finally to where it is, and he clothed his father, giving him stars. His wife Hine-tuamauge brought forth mountain streams and reptiles, his wife Mumuhango brought forth trees, his wife Ngaore brought forth grass, his wife Rangahore brought forth stone. With earth and spittle he formed Hine-i-tau-ira and married her. When Hine-i-tau-ira discovered her husband was her father, she killed herself in shame and descended to the underworld, where she became goddess of night. Tane went after her, but she refused to return to the upper world. Thus the forest lost its vegetation in winter. In another version he molded Tiki and Hine-ahu-one, and they became parents of the human race. In another version, with Ku and Lono, he created man, and gave the form life by breathing into it. The drum was sacred to him. Resembles Maui, Orpheus, Taaroa.

TANEN (TATUNEN) Egyptian earth deity. Later merged with Ptah, and assumed gigantic proportions.

T'ANG (CH'ENG T'ANG) In Chinese legendary history a miraculously born man who, on receiving a message from the gods brought to him by a tortoise, superseded the evil Chieh Kuei as emperor. During his reign silver overflowed from the hills and metals were plentiful. He symbolizes the age of metallurgy.

TANGAROA (KANALOA, TAAROA, TANAOA, TANGALOA, UPAO VAHU, TONGAITI) Polynesian cosmic or world-soul; heaven and ocean god who emerged from

Po. After the deluge he remade the world by casting a rock from heaven and sending creeping plants to cover it. The vines were attacked by worms and from the rotting vines man was formed. The most widely worshiped of Polynesian gods, in Tahiti and Samoa, he is supreme creator; in Hawaii, the Marquesas, and New Zealand, he is fishing and sea god; in Easter Islands he is a seal that is killed but cannot be cooked. In Maori, he is both son and brother-in-law of Rangi, the son of Te-more-tu, or the son of Atea and Papa, who is also one of his wives. She deserted him for Rangi, and Tangaroa in a jealous rage wounded Rangi in the thigh. In another legend, Vatea and Tangaroa both claimed to be the father of Papa's first born. To settle the argument, Papa cut the child in half and gave each his portion. Vatea cast his half into the sky, where it became the sun. Tangaroa kept his until it started to decompose and then threw it into the sky, where it became the pale and marked moon. In Hawaii feared as an evil deity.

TANGA TANGA Three-headed Peruvian god symbolizing birth, growth, death.

TANI Maori forest god. He has the form of a tree, the roots being his hair, the branches his limbs. He holds heaven up with his feet.

TANIT (TANITH) Goddess queen of Carthage. Virgin lady of the full moon. Motherhood guardian. Worshiped in imitation of Astarte. In Rome called Juno Caelestis.

Disk of Tanit. Full moon.

TANJUR Sacred Tibetan book.

TAN-MA (bsTAN-MA) In Tibetan Buddhism the twelve she-furies under control of Ekajata; conquered by Padmasambhava. They are divided into three classes: four great she-devils; four great injuries; four great medicine females, the first two ferocious, the last two mild. All ride dragons, lions, tigers, or other wild beasts. Originally Pon deities.

TAN-MO-LO-PO-T'O Chinese name of Tamra Bhadra, cousin of Buddha and one of the eighteen lohan. He presided over Tamradvipa, Ceylon. Portrayed with prayer beads in an attitude of worship.

TANNGNJOST AND TANNGRISNIR (TANNGNJOSTER AND TANNGRISNER) Literally, tooth gnasher and tooth gritter. In Norse mythology the two goats that drove Thor's chariot. Storm aspect.

TANNHAUSER (TANHAUSER, TANHUSER) Minnesinger; one given to revelry. His adventurous wanderings about Germany and his crusade to the Holy Land led him to be identified with a legendary knight who, passing the Horselberg, sees a beautiful woman beckoning. Following her into a subterranean cave he finds himself before Frau Holde (Venus), and gives himself up to a life of sensual pleasure. He obtains leave to return to the upper world, and goes to Rome to seek absolution from Pope Urban, who tells Tannhauser he has as much chance of forgiveness as the papal staff has of blossoming. Three days after Tannhauser has returned to Horselberg, the staff bursts into bud. Tannhauser has the attributes of a solar or fertility hero who enters into a long winter sleep. See Sleeper

legends.

TANNUS Gaulish thunder god.

TANSY February 23 birthday flower symbolizing courage, resistance. In the language of flowers: I declare against you.

TAN-TAD Literally, fire father. Log burned to represent the deity in Breton fire worship.

TANTALUS (TANTALOS) Greek sun deity. Son of Zeus and Pluto; father of Niobe and Pelops. Prosperous king of Lydia. He revealed to mortals secrets of the gods and, to test the gods' omniscience, he cut his son Pelops into pieces, which he placed before the deities at a banquet. For his sins, Zeus condemned him to enternal punishment in Tartarus. He stood in water up to his chin, fruits hung over his head, but both retreated when he attempted to taste them. His punishment suggests the shrinking of waters and vegetation in times of intense heat. A liquor chest in which bottles are visible but unobtainable without a key is called a tantalus; his name is the source of tantalize. Compare Ixion, Lycaon, Sisyphus.

TANTRA From the Sanscrit, meaning ritual, rule. In Buddhism the worship of female energies (saktis) in conjunction with male energies. Also signifies a god's ferocious manifestation with multiple heads or arms.

Tantric symbols. Ankausa (elephant goad), camara (fly whisk), capa (bow), churi (knife), damaru (skull drum), danda (skeleton wand or staff with thunderbolt), gada (mace), kapala (skull cup), karttrka (chopper), khadga (sword), mala (rosary of skulls), narasthyabharna (human bones apron), parasu (ax), phurbu (three-edged dagger), sanmudras (bone ornaments), sara (arrow), trisula (trident), vajra (thunderbolt), visvavajra (double or crossed thunderbolt).

TAO (TAOU) (1) Literally, the way. In Taoism, he who knows the way and follows it is above compassion, justice, and rites. Because he is in harmony with the forces of the universe, he has attained serenity. All life is one, the ultimate union of dualistic forces, representing completion rather than negation or annihilation. Nothing is impossible, nothing improbable. The Taoist trinity is composed of T'ien Pao, heavenly jewel; Ling Pao, mystic jewel; Shen Pao, spiritual jewel. (2) Chinese supreme spirit, pure essence. He existed in the great absolute prior to the birth of the elements, and to contact humanity was miraculously born of the Virgin of Jasper. He is represented as a divine emanation incarnate in human form. (3) In Philippine Islands an ignorant person, a peasant.

Tao Chun. Mortal form of Ling Pao, second of the three Chinese pure ones. He controls the relations of the Yang (male principle) and the Yin (female principle).

TAPAS Literally, ardor. Vedic deity.

TAPER AND TADPOLE Political tools of powerful interests. From the two characters created by Disraeli in his political novels.

TAPER FEAST Finnish memorial feast for the family dead. Tapers are lighted. The feast is held twice each year in connection with fertility rites at Easter and at the autumn harvest.

TAPIO Finnish forest spirit, originally the forest itself. His wife is Mielikki, his son is Nyyrikki, his daughter is Tuulikki, all forest deities. His attributes are dual; he aids the wanderer or dances, tickles, or smothers him to death. An aspect of storm or wind. In female form called Vir-ava.

TAPIR Aggressiveness, dirt, gluttony, love of digging into facts, over-familiarity. A pathfinder, especially through seemingly impenetrable places. In the Chinese zodiac represents Ching. In Japan called baku, swallower of bad dreams, and for this reason portrayed on quilts.

TAR (1) Word root from Chaldean, meaning daughter of, from the Greek meaning tar, and from Icelandic, meaning tree (sap). Incorporated in Ilmatar, Ishtar, Tartarus. (2) A sailor; abbreviation of tarpaulin. Also Jack Tar.

TARA (1) Buddhist savioress. She presides over the senses and elements, and is invoked for protection from the dangers which beset mankind and from a migratory existence. As the sakti of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara she has two forms, one white, one green, and represents the two wives of Sron-btsan-sgam-po. Sometimes shown with seven eyes. She also is sakti of Amoghasiddhi, a Dhyanibuddha, in which aspect her emblems are a kapala and a visvavajra and her mount is a roaring lion. In her five main forms she is Sitatara, white Tara; Syamatara, green Tara; Ekajata, blue Tara; Bhrkuti, yellow Tara; Kurukulla, red Tara. In Tibet called sGrol-mas. (2) Feminine name from the Gaelic, meaning the crag. (3) Chief fortress of the Fir Bolgs, then the capital of the Celtic divine folk Tuatha De Danann, finally the dwelling place of Irish high kings.

Hill of Tara. Ancient seat of sovereignty in Ireland. Here bards, clergy, kings, and princes assembled to consult on public matters.

Tara's psaltery. Great Irish chronicles read to the assembly on Hill of Tara.

Tara stone. Same as Lia Fail.

TARA BAI Hindu star maiden. She never grows old, and no mortal can resist the witchery of her songs. Parallels Circe.

TARAN Gaelic wandering spirit of an unbaptised infant.

TARANI Sanscrit for savior. Hindu title of the sun.

TARANIS (TARANUS) Gaulish deity who was served human sacrifice; probably a death goddess. The Romans identified her as a thunder god. Name signifying Annis of Tar (west, direction of the dying sun).

TARANTELLA Rapid, whirling Italian dance which supposedly cured tarantism, the hysteria fabled to be caused by a tarantula bite which culminated in the unrestrained dancing.

TARE A wheat weed, Christian symbol of evil.

TAREA Hebrew name meaning flight.

TARGET HITTING A folklore motif in which a hero, to save his or another's life or to win a prize, is compelled to hit a difficult target. He invariably hits that at which he aims because he is the sun, and his weapons (rays) never miss their mark. Some such heroes are: Arjuna,

Odysseus, William Tell.

TARIA-NUI Literally, big ears. Polynesian deity venerated by fishermen.

TARIPACA Literally, he who judges. In Inca legend an aspect of Viracocha.

TARI PENNU Earth goddess of the Khonds people of India. Human sacrifices were made to her.

TARKSYA Sun horse in Hindu mythology.

TARKU (TARK) Head of the western Hittite pantheon. Thunder and war god. He carries a hammer and three lightning flashes. Other emblems are the mace, double battle ax, trident. By eastern Hittites called Teshup. Resembles Enlil, Rimmon.

TARLETON'S QUARTER Lack of respect for the flag of truce. From the behavior of Sir Banastre Tarleton, an English cavalry officer in the Revolutionary War, who allowed no quarter when the white flag was waved. He had a reputation of butchering more men and laying with more women than anyone else in the war.

TARNKAPPE (TARNHUT) In Norse mythology the cloak or hat of invisibility and strength, which Siegfried stole from the Nibelung dwarfs and which enabled him to acquire their treasures and the sword Balmung. It was worn by Sigurd when he rode his horse into flames to win Brynhild for Gunther. Typifies a cloud, mist, or darkness. Also called Helkappe, Nebelkappe.

TARONHIAWAGON Literally, he who comes from the sky. Onondaga Indian supreme god. Resembles Ioskeha, Michabo.

TAROT (TAROC, TAROCCO) Symbol of mysticism. The tarot deck, originally devised for purposes of divination, supposedly was a survival of the Thoth (Hermes Trismegistus) cult. While in modern times used to foretell the future in general, anciently used to predict the rise and fall of waters which brought fertility. All pictures are double to express the dual law in nature and are earnest to suggest peace. Variously called Devil's picture book, Gipsy bible, tablets of fate, wheel of life. The word probably derived from Astoreth and is related to Tara and Tartar. In medieval Europe adapted for card playing. A deck is composed of 78 cards divided into 4 suits, each of which has 4 court cards (king, queen, knight, page) and cards numbered ace to ten, which are known as minor arcana, and 22 picture cards which correspond to the letters of the Hebrew alphabet and are known as major arcana. The suits represent the four worlds, elements, letters of the Divine Name IHVH, nature of humans, and Egyptian castes. They are: club suit (formerly called scepter or wand) corresponding to the archetypal world of pure ideas, fire, the I in IHVH, to will, agricultural class. Diamond suit (anciently coin, dish, or pentacle), material world, earth, second H in IHVH, to be silent, merchant class. Heart suit (anciently chalice, cup, or goblet), creative world, water, first H in IHVH, to know, priesthood. Spade suit (anciently sword), world of expression, air, V in IHVH, to dare, king or warrior class. The 22 major arcana, their number and Hebrew letter equivalents are: Magician or Juggler, 1, Aleph; High Priestess, 2, Beth; Empress, 3, Gimel; Emperor, 4, Daleth; Hierophant

or Pope, 5, Heh; Lovers, 6, Vau; Chariot, 7, Zayin; Justice, 8, Cheth; Hermit, 9, Teth; Wheel, 10, Yod; Strength, 11, Caph; Hanging Man, 12, Lamed; Death, 13, Mem; Alchemist or Temperance, 14, Nun; Devil, 15, Samekh; Tower, 16, Ayin; Star, 17, Pe; Moon, 18, Tsade; Sun, 19, Qoph; Judgment, 20, Resh; World, 21, Shin; Fool, 22, Tav. Sometimes Fool is made the first tarot and numbers and Hebrew letters are changed accordingly. Those who are able to read the tarots supposedly know and control the secrets of the universe. Sometimes cards are added to a deck, as zodiacal signs, virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, etc.

TARPEIAN ROCK (TARPEIN) Cliff on Capitoline Hill from which Roman traitors were hurled; hence an extortioner, anything insatiable. Entrance to the abyss. Named for Tarpeia, vestal virgin and daughter of the citadel's governor. She supposedly was buried at its base. According to fable, she agreed to open Rome's gates to the Sabines on condition of receiving what they wore on their left arms, meaning their gold bracelets. Keeping their promise the Sabines threw their shields and crushed her.

TARQUIN (1) Legendary line of Roman kings, noted for arrogance, pride, haughtiness. The last was Tarquinius Superbus. His son, Tarquinius Sextus, committed the rape on Lucree, and in revenge the Tarquins were expelled from Rome and a republic established. See Sibylline Books. (2) In the Arthurian cycle an underworld or winter lord defeated by Lancelot.

TARSUS Ancient city celebrated for its schools and libraries. Rival of Athens and Alexander as a cultural center. During the Roman civil wars, Augustus proclaimed it a free city. It was the apostle Paul's native city, and as endless journeyer to communicate the Christian faith, he was called Tarsus.

TARTAK A deity image worshiped by Avites in Samaria.

TARTAR Destroyer, exterminator, invader, nomad, one too strong for his opponent.

Catch a Tartar. Be in the power of one's enemy. From the story of an Irish soldier who shouted that he had caught a Tartar. When his companions instructed him to bring the prisoner along, the soldier said he would not come. The soldier then was told to "come along yourself," and he answered, "I wish I could, but he won't let me."

TARTARUS (TARTAROS) (1) A sunless abyss below Hades in Greek mythology. Originally a prison of the gods who had been driven from Olympus, as Erebus was the eternal prison for men. Later abode where Rhadamanthus sentenced mortals who had sinned, and loosely used for Hades. Name from tar, meaning west, realm of darkness.

TARTUFFE (TARTUF, TARTUFE) Arch-hypocrite, impostor, pretender to piety. Chief character in Moliere's comedy of the same name.

TARZAN Animal trainer, man of the wilds, physical skill, strength. Character created by Edgar Rice Burroughs.

TASCHLIKH Hebrew ceremony for the expiation of offenses by casting off or drowning clothes or clothed figures or rags as

substitutes for humans. Compare Chobarai.

TASE Burmese malignant ghosts. They include the hminza, thabet, and thaye, all bloodthirsty bringers of disease, especially cholera and smallpox. Their acts are prompted by a desire for vengeance for their misfortunes during life.

TASHI LAMA Spiritual head of Tibet, who does not concern himself with temporal affairs. Incarnation of Buddha Amitabha and of Pan-chhen Rin-pocche. Compare Dalai Lama.

TASHITSHERINGMA One of the five long-life sisters of Tibetan Buddhism. She accompanies Sridevi. Her emblems are the patra and vajra, her vahana is a lion.

TASHMETU (ERNA, TASHMIT, TASHMITUM) Name signifying interceder, listener, mercy, revelation. Babylonian and Sumerian goddess of love and supplication with lunar significance. Great mother, undecaying one. Invoked to placate her spouse Nabu.

TASK A world-wide folktale motif. A hero or heroine must accomplish a difficult or menial task to win a mate, obtain a magic object, or preserve a life. The tales usually revolve around time myths. Cinderella personifies rebirth. Heracles' labors involve the cycle of the year. Outracing a princess suggests a sun hero's capture of the moon goddess. Riddle solving typifies the release of fertile waters. The Rumpelstiltskin story relates to the spinning of vegetation. Sisyphus rolls the sun to its rising and setting. Sowing dragon's teeth accounts for the founding of a city. Son-in-law tasks suggest the unsuccessful attempt of the old sun or year to kill his daugher's husband or suitor, who is destined to replace him.

TASSEL Light rays, phallus. In heraldry indicates an armorial mantle or state robe. Resolves into ta-ass-el, i.e. hot fire of God or resplendent light of God.

Four tassels of the tracing board. In Freemasonry the guttural, pectoral, manual, and pedal. Also the cardinal virtues: fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

TAT (DAD, DADDU, TET, ZAD) (1) Egyptian amulet for protection from enemies and for the preservation of a mummy. Symbolic of durability, firmness, immutability, security. Represents Osiris's backbone, the tree trunk in which his body supposedly had been enclosed, a pillar of the universe, or the pole that measured Nile waters. Source of teat. (2) Same as Thoth. (3) In Theosophy The Absolute; from the Sanscrit tat, meaning that. (4) An Iranian race of agricultural people. (5) Child's first word for father.

TATA Forefather of Siberian Tatars. Appointed by the creator god to watch over the growth of the sacred birch, the tree of life.

Tatar. See Tartar.

TATARI-ISHI Japanese cursing stone; bringer of ill-luck or death.

TATE Masculine and feminine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning cheerful.

TATHAGATA From the Sanscrit, meaning he who has gone in the manner of his ancestors. An honorary title of Buddha.

TATHLUM In Celtic mythology the magic weapon of Lugh. Round stone with which he killed Balor. The sun ball.

TATSUTA-HIME Literally, lady who weaves the brocade (of autumn leaves). Originally a wind and weather goddess, later autumn goddess.

TATTERSALL Any large horse market. So called from Richard Tattersall, who established a horse exchange in London.

TATTOOING (1) Anciently a deity image, thus the god constantly was present to protect the individual. A form of blood-letting or self-mutilation to indicate dedication to a deity. In funeral rites a covenant between the mourner and the dead. Rank; the Ainu to indicate womanhood tattoo the skin around the mouth. See Blood-letting, Self-mutilation. (2) Military or naval signal to repair to quarters; about 9 P.M. Sounded on a drum or trumpet.

TAU (TAV) Twenty second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English T or Th. Its meaning is cross or mark; it symbolizes end, light, perfection; its numerical value is 400. According to mystics, its correspondences are: musical tone, A natural; planetary, Saturn; tarot, Fool; zodiacal, Scorpio. Its color is indigo; its direction on the cube of space is center with a vibration of eternity; its intelligence is cosmic consciousness; its significance is reward. In white magic corresponds to the world of minerals.

Aleph-Tau. Beginning and end.

Tau cross. Animal passions, male and female principles. By Christians called Saint Anthony's cross. Egyptian symbol of life; tally for measuring depth of the Nile's waters. Hebrew symbol of eternal life, salvation. Sometimes said to be the form raised by Moses in the Wilderness.

Triple tau. In Masonic Royal Arch Degree, the consecrated and separated, recipients of hidden wisdom.

TAUNI-KAPI-KAPI New Guinea man-eating giant. In one tale a youth, who with his mother climbs a beanstalk and kills a man-eating giant. See Beanstalk.

TAURICA A surname of Artemis.

TAUROBOLIUM The sacrifice of a bull involving baptism of the worshiper with the bull's blood. An initiation rite, which probably originated in Anahita worship, but was adopted in the Cybele and Mithras cult. Also an epithet of Artemis.

TA-URT (TA-URAT) Benignant Egyptian goddess of maternity. In some myths the mother of Osiris. Portrayed as a female hippopotamus. The cow also is associated with her.

TAURUS (1) Celestial bull; fecundator, nourisher, plower of the meadows of heaven, provider. Second zodiacal sign; sun enters about April 20. Period of fertility and growth. Its color is red orange, its element is earth. It is a cold, dry, feminine sign; its quality is unfortunate. Night house of Venus. Subjects born under the sign are bold, melancholy, practical, secretive. It is a time of rain, plowing, and sowing, and governs the neck. Its tarot significance is High Priestess. Its pictorial symbol is a bull's head simplified into a triangular face with bull's horns or an oval topped by a crescent. Identical with Apis and Gudanna. By Greeks identified with Zeus as the bull who abducted Europa. New Testament astrologers associate with the ox in whose stall Jesus was born. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky.

TAUTABAOTH In Gnostic Ophite sect an angel with a head like that of a bear.

TAUTHE AND APASON Babylonian primeval couple; parents of Moymis the intelligible world.

TA-UZ Festival of wailing women in Tammuz rites.

TAV See Tau.

TAWADEINTHA Indo-Chinese land of nats over which Thagya Min ruled. Identical with Tewada.

TAWANTINSUYU Literally, land of four quarters. A name of the Inca empire.

TAWARA TODA Literally, warrior-Toda-of-the-rice-bale. In Japanese legend, at a dragon princess's request, he slew a centipede which threatened to destroy the dragon race (fertility). In gratitude he was given three gifts: an inexhaustible rice bale, a never-ending roll of silk (cognate Fortunatus' purse), and a bell from India, which he placed in a temple.

TAWHAKI (TAFAI) Chatham Islands culture hero who captured and imprisoned the winds in a basket. Parallels Mauri. In Maori mythology, grandson of Whaitari, a female cannibal. Attacked by jealous cousins and left for dead, he appealed to his grandmother and she sent a flood. In some versions he climbed to heaven on a spider web and became a lightning god. When he stamped on heaven's floor the waters poured through cracks he had created and caused a deluge. In some accounts he was grandson of Nona, also a sky cannibal. By a celestial wife he was father of Wahieroa and grandfather of Rata.

TAWHIRI-MA-TEA Literally, beckoned and desired. Polynesian wind deity; offspring of Rangi and Papa. He divided his progeny into four broods and sent one to each corner of the compass.

TAWISCARA (TAWISCARON, TAWISKALA, TAWISKAVA, TEHOTENNHIARON) Literally, it grows dark. Huron personification of stone implements, especially flint. Maker of malevolent beings and winter spirits. Imitator, trickster, constantly destroying the works created by his twin brother Ioskeha, who eventually banished him to the underworld.

TAX In an Italian icon personified by a lusty young man with an oak crown. In his left hand he holds ears of corn, an olive branch, and grapes; in his right hand he holds a pair of shears. A sheep is at his feet. He is without breeches and his legs are bare; the soles of his feet are calloused.

TAXUS (TAXOS) Greek sacred tree. A yew. Holy bows and arrows were cut from it. The word yields resplendent axis.

TAYGETE One of the Greek Pleiades. Daughter of Atlas. Patron goddess of Sparta. Lacedaemon, her son by Zeus, founded the state.

TAZH AND TAZHAK Iranian

twins born of the primeval pair Fravak and Fravakain. First mortal couple; progenitors of the Arabs.

TCHAPAN Wooden clapper or castanet used by Chinese beggars.

TCHUE Bushman creator-transformer culture hero. Usually appeared in the form of an edible fruit which came to life with the sun and died when the sun set. He also assumed animal shape, and brought fire to man. Inasmuch as he died, he brought death to mankind.

TCIKAPIS Culture hero and conjurer of Eastern Canadian Indians. A dwarf, whose mother died before he was born, he was removed from her body by his sister. See Abdominal birth.

TEA Chinese symbol of the brew or waters of life, wakefulness. Because the tea plant grew from the eyelids of Ta Mo, its leaf looks like an eyelid bordered with lashes.

High tea. In England an elaborate meal, including cold meats.

Tea leaves. Used for purposes of divination.

Teapot Dome. Graft, political scandal; alluding to a United States affair in 1924.

Tea room. In Japan symbolic of an oasis in the dreary waste of existence, where weary travelers may meet and find refreshment and share in the harmonies of cha-no-yu (tea ceremony), where the nageire (special floral arrangement) is displayed.

TEACH-NA-TEINEDH Literally, church of the fire. Celtic rite of purification by fire.

TE-AO (PO-BEGAT-TE-AO) Polynesian primeval deity. Offspring of Po, void; begetter of Ao-marama, daylight.

TEARAI Japanese purification basin. It stands before all Shinto shrines, and worshipers cleanse their hands and mouth of evil before entering.

TEARS Complaint, lamentation, perspiration, rain, sorrow. Excessive tears by mourners supposedly harm the dead. Anciently weeping rites were held to encourage a god to weep creative tears; those from a beneficent deity fertilized, those from an evil deity poisoned plants and animals.

Crocodile tears. Hypocritical sympathy, from an old belief that crocodiles moan and shed tears when devouring a victim.

Tear-drop. September 10 birthday flower.

Tears of Isis. The Nile.

Tear urn (Lachrymatory). Found in ancient Hebrew and Roman tombs. Symbolic of the deity's concern for the sorrows of mortals.

TEAZEL December 2 birthday flower. Symbolizes jealousy, misanthropy.

TECHU (TEHUTI) Egyptian word for the ibis; a name of Thoth; also an instrument which corresponds to the needle of the scales on which souls were weighed. Resolves into t-ek-Hu, i.e. resplendent great mind. Cognate tuche, Greek for good luck.

TECOLOTL Aztec night owl, ruler in the underworld.

TECPATL Literally, the flint stone. A leaf-shaped knife blade used by Aztecs in sacrifices.

TECZISTECATL Anahuac Indian moon goddess. Mother of

generation.

TEFENET (TEFNUT) Literally, the spitter. Egyptian rain goddess. With her brother-mate Shu begotten when Ra spat on the ground. In time she and Shu were identified as the zodiacal twins. Sometimes identified with Isis, Hathor, or Nut, as a mother goddess.

TEGID VOEL (TEGID THE BALD) In Brythonic mythology the mate of Cerridwen and by her father of the beautiful Creirwy and the ugly Avagddu. God of the world under the waters. He lived on a magic island. Prototype of Prospero in Shakespeare's The Tempest.

TEHARONHIAWAGON Literally, he who holds up the sky in two places, referring to the action of hands. Iroquois creator of all good things. Axis god who brought out from Mother Earth the six Iroquois tribes. Epithets are Odendonnia, sapling, also a name of Ioskeha; Tharonhiaouagon, he who comes from the sky, the bringer of dreams; Tharonhiawakon, he who grasps the sky, provider of memory.

TEHOM In Hebrew mythology the primordial sea out of which heaven and earth were created. Equates with Tiamat.

TEHOTENNHIARON Literally, flint stone. Iroquois evil deity. In a battle with his brother Ioskeha the blood that dropped from his wounds turned into flint. Same as Tawiscara.

TEHUEHUETL Aztec great stone dedicated to penitential acts.

TEIMATINI Literally, disposer of men. In Aztec mythology an aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

TEIRNYON TWRYF VLIANT Same as Teyrnon.

TEIRTU In Welsh legend the owner of a magic harp which played and stopped by itself, i.e. wind. Equates with Dagda.

TE KORE In New Zealand mythology the Void. His descendants were: Te Kore-tua-tahi, first Void; Te Kore-tua-rua, second Void; Te Kore-nui, vast Void; Te Kore-roa, far-extending Void; Te Kore-para, sere Void; Te Kore-whiwhia, unpossessing Void; Te Kore-rawea, delightful Void; Te Kore-te-tamaua, fast-bound Void; Te-Po, night; Te-Po-teki, hanging night; Te-Po-terea, drifting night; Te-Po-whawha, moaning night; Hine-maki-moe, daughter of troubled sleep; Te-Ata, dawn; Te-Ao-tu-roa, abiding day; Te-Ao-Marama, bright day; Whai-tua, space.

TELAMON (1) Literally, bear. Greek axis deity. Legendary king of Salamis. Son of Aeacus; brother of Peleus; Husband of Hesione; father of Ajax and Teucer. A companion of Heracles, he took part in the Argonaut expedition and Calydonian boar hunt. Spurred by jealousy Telamon and Peleus killed their brother Phocus and fled. His exploits and the murder are seasonal myths. (2) In architecture a male support used like a caryatid. Also called an atlas.

TELCHINES In Greek legend a primitive people variously described as cultivators of soil, inventors of useful arts, metal workers, priests, sorcerers, and envious demons. Their myths resemble those of the Cyclops. Probably skilled artisans of an early Cretan civilization.

TELEGONUS (TELEGONOS) In

a late Greek myth the son of Odysseus and Circe. After accidentally slaying his father, he married Penelope and begot Italus by her. A sun hero.

TELEIA Literally, complete one. A title of the Greek goddess Hera.

TELEMACHUS (TELEMACHOS) In Greek mythology, when Odysseus failed to return from the siege of Troy, his son Telemachus went in search of him. Odysseus meanwhile returned to Ithaca, where Telemachus eventually found him and helped him slay Penelope's suitors. Thus a son who seeks in vain for his father and finally discovers him at home. The dawn or spring sun.

TELEPHASSA Literally, shining from afar. In Greek mythology personification of the far-reaching lunar rays. Wife of Agenor; mother of Cadmus, Cilix; Europa; Phoenix. On the search for Europa, she accompanied Cadmus to the Thessalian plains, and there died; thus the moon passed from view in the morning.

TELEPHUS Greek personification of far-reaching rays. Son of Heracles (sun) and Auge (brilliant morning). Exposed on Mount Parthenion, where he was suckled by a doe. In another legend set adrift with Auge (see); thus a fatal child resembling Perseus. He became king of Mysia and the husband of the Trojan princess Laodice. In single combat with Achilles, he was wounded. An oracle informed him only the weapon (sun's rays) which had infected the wound could heal him. In beggar dress, he persuaded Odysseus to scrape some rust from Achilles' shield Pelian, and his wound was healed. Meanwhile the Greeks learned that only he could give them the route to Troy, and in gratitude he gave the information.

TELESCOPIUM Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Telescope.

TELESPHORUS EUEMERION Literally, bringing to a prosperous end. In Greek mythology an Asclepius assistant. Personification of the hidden sustaining vital force upon which depends the recovery of the sick. Also called Acesius (health giving).

TELL, WILLIAM See William Tell.

TELLUS MATER (TERRA MATER) Ancient Italian earth mother; personification of the field which receives and cherishes the seed. In later mythology supplanted by Ceres, and still later appeared as Terra Mater. In certain rites worshiped as an underworld divinity. Her feast the Fordicithia was celebrated April 15. Identified with Demeter, Gaea, Jord, Nerthus.

TELPOCHTLI Literally, youth, potent and unpersuadable. Title of the Aztec god Tezcatlipoca.

TELYAVELI (TELYAVELIK) Baltic personification of the glow of dawn or of sunset. Celestial smith who makes spurs and girdles for Perkunas' son (rays of the rising sun) and a crown and ring for Perkunas' daughter (the solar disk). Compares with Ilmarinen, Svarog, Wieland.

TEM (TUM) Egyptian god of the setting sun; closer of the doors of day. Often regarded as creator of the world. He wears a pschent and carries the ankh and scepter. Identical with Atum.

Root of temenos, temple.

TEMENI Hebrew name meaning fortunate.

TEMENOS In Greek antiquity consecrated land; a sacred enclosure, as that around a temple. Word akin to tommen, Welsh for barrow.

TE-MORE-TU Literally, ultimate space. In Maori mythology father of Tangaroa.

TEMPERANCE (1) One of the four cardinal virtues. Symbolized by azalea, blue ribbon, elephant, lamb, lettuce, the perpendicular, purple. Personified by Sophrosyne, a woman draped and holding a cantharos and ewer. (2) Name of a gnostic Aeon.

TEMPEST Destruction, war. Dream significance: ambush, danger.

Tempest in a teapot. A great uproar or fuss over a trifle.

TEMPLE Deity presence, monument in honor of the dead, soul. Originally in circle form to honor the sun, or triangular supported by four columns to represent trinity and the four elements as agents of creation; later in cross form. Twin pillars at temples represent the morning and evening star or sun and moon. In ancient mysteries temple steps were fifteen, the seven lower represented the seven arts and sciences; the next five, the senses; the top three, the trinity of God in man. In Freemasonry the temple symbolizes divine wisdom, and the step symbolism is identical to that in mysteries, except in reverse order.

Temple of Solomon. Symbol of New Jerusalem, Paradise, City of the Sun.

TEN Completeness, divinity, dominion, energy, finality, foot, fortune, futurity, hand, infinity, inventiveness, key of all things, leadership, manly honor, originality, perfection, prophecy, pioneering, power, rise and fall, self-confidence, virility, wealth, will. In low form, fall from high position. According to Pythagoreans, number which commences a fresh series, capable of unlimited expansion. See Tetractys. The ten parts of man are: spirit, brain, lungs, heart, spleen, liver, gall, kidneys, genitals, matrix. Number of fingers and toes. Composed of one (visible universe or self-consciousness) and zero (infinite vast or superconsciousness). Used to indicate the unification of the sexes; also an indefinite great number. By mystics called Hand of God. Its vibrations are solar. Its nature is infinite and it assists the spiritual. Under its influence is the resplendent intelligence; it controls life and power. Corresponds to the Hebrew letter yod, the tree of life, the zodiacal house Capricorn. It produces a contemplative character. In a name or cycle denotes anxiety, brilliance. Babylonian spring festivals honored the deities for ten days. By Babylonians and Hindus, with six, utilized in measuring periods of time (sixty seconds or minutes). Egyptian heavenly spheres were ten. In Hebrew tradition, Noah was of the tenth generation. In the cabala the value of the letters in the seal with which Jehovah, under the name VHI, sealed the south, when he contemplated it on His left. Number of words by means of which He created the universe. Number of angels of heaven; categories of created things (activity, passivity, place, position, powers, quality, quan-

tity, relation, substance, time); orders of the damned in the infernal region; Sephiroth or intelligences of God. Ten animals reside in the Moslem heaven.

Council of Ten. Secret tribunal of the old Venetian republic.

Ten antediluvian kings of Sumer. The names appearing in Greek transcriptions also are given along with the corresponding Hebrew patriarchs:

Sumerian name	Greek name	Hebrew Patriarch
Alulim	Aloros	Adam
Alagar	Alaparos	Seth
Enmeluanna	Amelon	Enosh
Enmengalanna	Ammenon	Kenan
Dumuzi (Tammuz)	Daozos	Mahalalel
Ensibzianna	Amempsinos	Jared
Enmenduranna	Euedorachos	Enoch
Ubardudu	Opartes	Methusaleh
Aradgin	Ardates	Lamech
Ziusudra	Xisuthros (Sisythes)	Noah

Ten Commandments. The Decalogue or laws given to Moses on lapis lazuli tablets on Mount Sinai. They are: Thou shalt have no other God before me; thou shalt not take unto thee any graven image; thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy; honor thy father and thy mother; thou shalt not kill; shou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness against they neighbor; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, his wife, his manservant, his maidservant, his ox, his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

Ten of diamonds. Playing card on which 18th century invitations to social events frequently were sent to indicate hour of arrival.

Ten perfections. The virtues a candidate for Buddhahood must possess in their purest forms: charity, discrimination, energy, equanimity, good conduct, intelligence, resolution, strength, trance concentration, use of convenient means.

Tenth chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno the realm in which counterfeiters of things are afflicted with dropsy and the falsifiers in words are afflicted with fever, and lie groveling and helpless.

Ten tribes of Israel. The lost tribes; those carried into captivity by the Assyrians and who lost their identity by assimilation with their captors. Composed of people chiefly from the tribes of Gad, Issachar, Simeon, Ephraim, Asher, Manasseh, Dan, Naphtali, Reuben, Zebulun.

The submerged tenth. The poorest class, below the line of self-support, estimated at ten per cent of the population.

The upper ten. The cream of society; short for the upper ten thousand. Expression coined by N. P. Willis, referring to New York City's society.

TENA-RANIDE Literally, thing that kills man. A plague or death spirit of the Athapascan Indians of North America.

TENEMET Egyptian patroness

of intoxicating drink. Parallels Siduri.

TENES (TENNES) Greek sun deity. Son of Cycnus. Falsely accused by his stepmother Philonome, he is thrown into the sea in a chest, from which he escapes, i.e. rises in the morning. In another account he is said to be the son of Apollo, and his proverbial tenacity and vengeance on perjurers make him one of the truth gods. Compare Hippolytus.

TENG KAO Literally, climbing the hill. Chinese festival celebrated ninth day, ninth moon, when city dwellers have a picnic. Teng Kao cakes are eaten to bring about promotion. Outgrowth of an ancient harvest feast.

TENGRI (TANGARA, TENGERI, TURA) (1) Buriat star god, designated as Western or White Tengri, friendly to mankind, and Eastern or Black Tengri, bringer of disease and misfortune. (2) Siberian heaven god, also a general term for god, a word which originally meant heaven, later the anin ated sky with mystical powers. Epithets are Blue Tengri, spiritual being who gives fruitfulness, and Eternal Tengri, ruler of the world and decreer of fate.

TENGU Japanese goblin, a spirit of the mountains or air. Reincarnation of one who was arrogant or vengeful, especially a priest or warrior. Sojobo, the chief, wears a red, bishop-like robe, a small coronet, and carries a feather-fan in his right hand. He has a large aquiline nose (tengu-bana), symbol of pride, and is served by inferiors, who are winged and have the beaks of birds. They flock in the cryptomeria tree near their chief's abode, and are called koppa-tengu (leaflet-tengu). They are mischievous, cause trouble, and send up volcanoes and tempests. To be called tengu-ni-naru (become tengu) means to be proud and boastful. When thunder spirits, they give rain.

TENGYS Siberian sea lord, ruler of the earth until the flood, when Ulgen became earth's ruler.

TENJIN (TEMMANGU) Japanese god of calligraphy. Deified form of Sugiwara-no-michizane.

TENNESSEE Emblem: iris, motto: Agriculture, Commerce; nicknames: Big Bend, Hog and hominy, Volunteer.

TENNIN (TENNYO) Japanese Buddhist heavenly maidens. They roam the skies without wings in fluttering veils, playing music and scattering flowers which bear a celestial scent. They illumine the dusk of forests and in general are ministering angels. Equivalent to Hindu devatas.

TENNO Literally, heavenly king. Title of the Japanese emperor as head of the Shinto cult; from Jimmu Tennu, son of the goddess Amaterasu and legendary founder of the empire. Also called Tenshi (son-of-heaven). As ruler of temporal affairs called Kwotei. Compare Mikado.

TENOCHTITLAN Aztec sacred city; now known as Mexico City.

TENSHO (TENSHODAIJIN, TENSHOKODAIJIN) Popular name for the sun goddess Amaterasu.

TENT Encampment, shepherd, unsettled state, war. Dream significance: unforeseen adventure. In heraldry, readiness for battle. Symbol of the Hebrew

tribe Gad and of the Tabernacle.

Tents of Kedar. Deity protection, wilderness abode.

TENTETEMIC Literally, lip-stone which slays (or dreams). One of the Aztec primeval quadruplets or directions. See Hueytonantzin.

TEOCALLI Literally, god house. Aztec truncated pyramid used for religious rites.

TEOCOTE Literally, sacred fire. Pine tree found in Mexican mountains. From it the Aztecs obtained the oleoresin burned in religious rites.

TEOPAN In Mexico the temple and courts which surrounded the teocalli. Yields shining one eye.

TEOTL Aztec name for god. Root of teocuitlalt (gold) and cuitlatl (divine emanation).

TEOYAOMIQUI Toltec warrior's death god; ruler of the day's sixth hour.

TEPEYOLLOTL Literally, heart of the mountains (earth's cavern). Toltec death lord. Ruler of night's eighth hour. Represented by the jaguar.

TEPHILLIN (T'PHILLIN) Hebrew prayer band attached to the Arba Konfus, which see.

TE-PO New Zealand deity of night.

TERAH In the Old Testament the father of Abraham. A migrant, a shepherd who sought green pastures for his flock.

TERAPHIM (TERAPH) Small idols or images consulted as household gods by early Hebrews and other Semites. Originally they may have been mummified oracular heads connected with ancestor worship or were images of Ishtar. Later used in divination. In the middle ages used as talismans. Parallel lares, penates. See Speaking head.

TEREBINTH In the Old Testament the sacred oak in which God or one of his angels revealed himself, hence the word of God.

TE REINGA Polynesian underworld; entered by a leap from Rerenga-wairua.

TEREUS In Greek mythology son of Ares. Husband of Procne, by whom he was the father of Itys. He violated his wife's sister Philomela, and to punish him, the sisters killed Itys and served him to his father. When Tereus discovered the crime he pursued Procne and Philomela, whom the gods transformed into a swallow and nightingale respectively. Tereus was changed into a hoopoe. He personified the rising sun; Procne the dew; Philomela the dawn clouds which greet the sun.

TERLAIN (TERLAIK) Disastrous storms on the Malay Peninsula. Supposedly caused by teasing animals.

TERMAGANT A corruption of tervagant or trivigante, meaning thrice roving, and alluding to the moon wandering under the name Artemis (or Diana) in heaven, Selene (or Luna) with beams on earth, Hecate (or Proserpine) in the lower world. In middle age romances the name applied to one of the fabled idols which Saracens worship. In morality plays the name was given to a violent man in long, flowing Eastern robes, a dress which

caused him to be mistaken for a woman, and the name is now applied to a boisterous, scolding wife.

TERMINUS Roman god presiding over boundaries and landmarks. A surname of Jupiter and of Mercury.

Terminal. Originally a single block of stone representing Terminus, later a square pedestal surmounted by an armless and bearded bust of the god. Sometimes called Terminus. Resembles the Herm.

Terminalia. Festival of Terminus. Celebrated on February 23 with the decoration of terminal figures at boundaries.

TERPSICHORE Greek muse of choral song and dance. Portrayed as playing a seven-stringed lyre with a plectrum.

TERRACE COMMANDING A VIEW Japanese symbol of the free and spacious mind.

TERRA MATER Same as Tellus Mater.

TERRENCE (TERRY) Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning tender.

TERUTERU-BOZU Crude Japanese dolls tied to house eaves and trees to bring good weather.

TERVILS Norwegian evil and prophetic demons.

TESHUP (TESHUB) Father and thunder god of eastern Hittites. He carried a hammer. Mate of Shaushka. By western Hittites called Tarku. Resembles Sutekh.

TESSERA Small cube of bone, ivory, wood, etc., used in ancient Rome as a die in gambling or as a token or voucher.

Tessera frumentaria or nummaria. Entitled one to a dole or money.

Tessera hospitalis. Entitled one to an exchange or hospitality.

Tessera militaris. Contained a watchword.

Tesserarian art. Gambling.

Tessera theatralis. Admitted to a theater, designated a seat's position.

TEST World-wide mythological motif in which a hero proves his worth. Often he is an unpromising child or youngest son, who succeeds where better favored or older brothers have failed. He answers a riddle, conquers an adversary, engages in dangerous quest, wins a contest or race. Tests are made by fathers-in-law, jealous relatives, prospective brides, supernaturals, village elders. At stake may be a bride, the hero's life, a kingdom, reconciliation with a lost child. The hero may cross a horizon or pass through a door that opens and closes or is guarded by a fierce monster; he may die and be magically revived; he may be honest or resort to trickery. Most often he is a fertility or light spirit, and his adventures relate to his experiences as he travels through the cycle of the year.

TESTAMENT Covenant, dispensation. Dream significance: omen of death. In Sacred Scriptures the Old Testament treats God's revelations before the advent of Christ, and the New Testament contains those after His advent and regarded as God's interest in human salvation through Jesus. Later used to indicate a human will or disposition of property after death.

TESTICLES Seat of a man's

strength. Because of this belief primitive tribes feed the roasted testicles of a captured enemy who exhibited valor to their youths.

TET Same as Tat.

TETEOINNAN Literally, all begetter, mother of gods and men. Aztec lunar goddess. Second mother of Huitzilopochtli. An aspect of Ciuateotl.

TETH (THETH) Ninth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English T. Its meaning is serpent; it symbolizes serpent power or cosmic wisdom; its numerical value is nine. According to mystics, its correspondences are: color, yellow; musical tone, E natural; planetary, Mars; symbolic, prudence; tarot, Hermit; zodiacal, Leo. Its direction on the cube of space is north above, representing disintegration of forms by furious activity. Its intelligence is the secret of all spiritual activities. In white magic corresponds to Tahor (pure world) and Cherubim, who preside at the birth of man and inspire him with the light needed to direct him to eternal life. By their ministry guardian angels are devoted to the whole of humanity.

TETHRA In Irish mythology a Fomor king. Undersea lord and war god who aided Bres in the war against the Tuatha De Danann. He owned vast herds and a talking sword, which when captured revealed the deeds it had done. Perhaps a masculinization of Tethys, Pelasgian sea goddess.

Tethra's cattle. Heavenly bodies.

TETHYS Literally, moisture or nourisher. Pelasgian sea-goddess. Daughter of Uranus; wife of Oceanus; mother of Alpheus, Metis, and the Oceanides. The halcyon was sacred to her. Identical with Thetis.

TETRACTYS Pythagorean mystery of the first four numbers, i.e. 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10, whence all things supposedly originated. Pythagoreans swore oaths on the holy tetractys, which consisted of ten dots or yods arranged in a pyramid. The top dot, the monad or active principle, represented position; the next two dots, the duad or passive principle, represented extension; the three dots, the triad or world arising from the union of the monad and duad, represented surface; the four bottom dots, the quarternary or world of liberal sciences, represented three-dimensional space. The pyramid was interpreted as birth, growth, prime, death. The center dot with each of the four sides represented the five directions, elements, and senses.

TETRAGRAMMATON In Hebrew texts the four consonants variously written JHVH, JHWH, YHVH, YHWH (Sometimes I is used to substitute for J or Y), representing the ineffably holy name of the Supreme Being (Jehovah). Derived from and combining within itself the past, present, and future forms of the verb to be. Revered as a symbol of the immutable I am. Its potency is that of Aum (see). In the middle ages employed as a talisman, usually on a pentacle. Inscribed by Hebrews on the phylactery. By extension any sacred four-letter word, as Deus, Jove, Zeus; also the number four as a sacred symbol.

Tetragrammaton circle. Ring with three yods and one kamets or tau. Cabalistic symbol of

Divine Essence with three hands or three aspects surrounded by infinity. Jehovah as He was, is, and is to come. In Christian tradition the mystery of the Trinity.

TETRAHEDRON Platonic symbol of fire.

TETRAMORPH The four attributes of the evangelists, namely: bull, eagle, lion, man, united in a composite winged figure standing on winged wheels of fire, all wings being full of eyes. Symbolic of unparalleled energy and zeal. Compare Ezekiel.

TEUCER (TEUKROS) In Greek mythology, (1) son of Scammander and Ida. A river deity or rays on water. In some accounts the first king of Troy; thus Trojans also were called Teurcians. Seemingly an aspect of or identical with Tros. (2) Best of the Greek archers in the Trojan War. When his father, Telamon, declined to receive him on his return from the war because he had failed to avenge the death of his half-brother Ajax, Teucer set out in search of a new home and founded the city of Salamis on Cyprus. Personification of light rays.

TEUTATES Gaelic war god to whom humans were sacrificed. Name given by the Romans.

TEUTONS (TEUTONES) Literally, men of the nation. An ancient German war-like tribe that dwelt north of the Elbe and poured down on the Roman empire.

TEVENNEC In Breton tradition an island to which souls of the dead are conveyed nightly by boat.

TEW Same as Tyr.

TEWADA Siamese land of nats. Equivalent of Tawadeintha.

TEXAS Emblem: bluebonnet; motto: Friendship, previously Noli me tangere, Independence, written on a coiled rattlesnake; nicknames: Beef, Lone Star.

TEYOCOYANI Literally, creator of men. Title of Tezcatlipoca.

TEYRNON (TEIRNYON TWRYF VLIANT, TEIYRNON) In Brythonic legend a farmer whose colt is born on May 1, the same night as the son of the king and queen, Pwyll and Rhiannon. A huge black hand snatched away the colt and, running to pursue the thief, Teyrnon found a newborn babe in his doorway. He and his wife raised the child, calling him Gwri (golden-hair). Eventually, Teyrnon heard that the son of the king had been kidnaped, and he gave the boy to his parents, who renamed him Pryderi. Thus fertility was returned to the underworld rulers for the winter. The colt typifies the infant's external soul.

TEZCAQUAHIUTL Literally, mirroring sea or tree of the mirror. Aztec great tree, one of the two pillars holding up the sky. Compare Quetzalveixochitl.

TEZCATLIPOCA (TEZCATEPUCA) Literally, smoking mirror. Chief Aztec and Toltec deity. Son of Coatlicue or of Tonacatecutli and Tzinteotl. Originally worshiped as two of the four divine brothers (directions), the red lord of east wind and rain; the black lord of north wind and winter, whose flute lured people to death (cognate with angels blowing their trumpets). With his brothers, Huitzilopochtli and Quetzalcoatl, he made the first man, Cipactonal,

and the first woman, Oxomuco. Later he was worshiped as a sun and lightning god, protector of warriors, ruler of the day's tenth hour. A defier of time, he remained eternally young, and sacrificed himself daily to assure light's resurrection each morning. Thus he was the first to visit the underworld and return. He carried a great mirror shield or had an obsidian mirror as a foot. It reflected all mankind's deeds, over which he judged. The mirror represented water's surface or the sky. For sinning against Quetzalcoatl, he was cast from heaven, transformed into a tiger, and finally formed into the constellation Great Bear. As a nocturnal god he appeared as a puppet dancing on his hands, and he sent famines, plagues, and wars, and was patron of thieves and witches. In this aspect he resembles Lucifer and Susa-no-wo. A handsome youth who was feted for a year was sacrificed to him; indicating that riches and pleasures may turn into poverty and death. Occasionally identified as lord of the south and shown with a feather in his hair. Sacred to him were the cock, coyote, skunk, tiger. Among his epithets are: Camaxtli, night which brings day; father of Quetzalcoatl, with whom he remained in constant conflict. Monenequi, he who demands prayers. Moquequeloa, mocker. Moyocoyatzin, determined doer. Nezualpilli, lord who fasts. Teimatini, disposer of men. Telpochtli, youth, potent and unpersuadable. Teyocoyani, creator of men. Texcatzoncatl, straw mirror, agent of a drunken man's mischief. Titlacauan, we are his slaves. Tlamatzincatl, he who enforces penitence. Yoalliehecatl, night wind. Yoamaxtli, night garb. Yaotlnecoc, enemy of both sides. Yaotzin, arch enemy.

TEZPI Same as Coxcox.

T.·.G.·.A.·.O.·.T.·.U In Freemasonry the Grand Architect of the universe.

TH (THE) Variant of T or D. Anciently signified primal breath or spirit. In Phoenician and Greek alphabets denoted by a circle divided into four quarters (of the universe); the Greeks also expressed by a point (sun) in a circle (infinity); in Italy its mark was an X (four quarters) in a circle. Used in divine names, such as Theos, to signify deity. Thee and thou probably adopted by the Quakers as a constant reminder of the divine.

THAAH (THAH) Mayan supreme deity. The worker or creator. Probably means The A (primal cause) or Awe. Parallels the druidic Thau.

THABET Burmese malevolent ghosts of women who died in childbirth.

THADDEUS (TAD, THAD) (1) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning the breast, and from the Hebrew, meaning fervent devotion or praised. In feminine form, Thaddea. (2) See under Saint Jude.

THAGYA MIN Indo-Chinese lord of the heavens. Ruler of Tawadeintha, land of nats. He descends to earth yearly in vegetation form to mark the New Year, and at his festival plays are presented which conclude with vivacious dancing by possessed women. Parallels Dyaus, Jupiter, Zeus.

THAGYAN (THINGYAN) Burmese spring or New Year festival corresponding to the Songkran.

THAGYAS Indo-Chinese spirits of the air. Resemble angels.

THAHOG-CHOS-RGYAL-PO (THOK-CHHO) One of the five great kings of Buddhism. A Mahapancaraja, lord of accomplishments. Usually shown with one head, two arms. Color: green; emblem: parasu; vahana: black horse or yellow deer. In Tibet called Yon-tan-rgyal-po or Yonten-rgyal-po.

THAIS (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the bond. (2) Athenian hetaera who accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia. She supposedly induced him, while he was intoxicated, to set fire to the Persian ruler's palace. (3) In an Anatole France novel a courtesan converted by a Christian monk, who then wishes to seduce her.

THAKUR From the Sanscrit, meaning lord or master. A form of address or title of respect among Rajput nobles; in Bengal indicates a member of a Brahman family.

THALABA A character popular in Eastern legends. Typifies fertility or sun.

THALAMEPHORUS From the Greek, meaning to bear a shrine. In Egyptian antiquities a kneeling figure presenting a shrine or tablet for homage.

THALAMUS Literally, inner room. In Greek antiquity a woman's compartment, nuptial chamber.

Thalamite. On a Grecian trireme one of the oarsmen on the lowest bank or innermost chamber of a ship's hold.

THALASSA Literally, troubled sea. Greek sea goddess; by Poseidon mother of the Curetes.

THALESAN In Burmese legend a flavored rice which supposedly brought about the debasement and fall of the original celestial Brahmas.

THALIA (1) Greek Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry. Her emblems are a comic mask, shepherd's staff, wreath of ivy. (2) One of the three Graces. Personifies luxuriant beauty.

THALLO Literally, bloom. Worshiped in some parts of ancient Greece as one of the Horae. Spring goddess.

THAM Title of the Babylonish great mother Tiamat. Probably meant water.

THAMMUZ Same as Tammuz.

THAMYRIS Thracian bard who challenged the Muses to a music contest. For his vanity the Muses punished him with blindness and deprived him of the power of song. A wind spirit. Portrayed with a broken lyre.

THANAI Burmese first man. Parallels Adam, Manu.

THANATOS Greek abstract deity of death. Feared and hated. Son of Nyx (night); twin brother of the universally loved Hypnus (sleep), with whom he dwelt in the realm of shades. Portrayed with an inverted torch or a sheathed sword at his hip. Prototype of Mors.

THANDAVA Hindu masculine dance which, with the Lasya (female dance) brings fame, happiness, knowledge, and prosperity, and makes one enlightened, generous, liberal, and steady. It also wards off covetousness,

jealousy, and misery. Supposedly taught by Tandu, Siva's chief disciple, to Bharata, India's legendary founder.

THANG-KA (THANKA) Tibetan temple banner or painting of divinities, usually depicts the lives of saints and teachers, or the passage of the soul and reincarnation.

THANKSGIVING DAY Symbolized by gourd, harvest moon, Pilgrim, pumpkin, Puritan, sheafed wheat, shocked corn, turkey.

THARGELIA In Greek antiquity an early summer festival ostensibly honoring the Delian Apollo with offerings of first fruits and the expiatory sacrifice of condemned criminals. Actually purification ceremonies not primarily addressed to any deity, but with a view to the conservation and promotion of fertility.

THARONHIAWAKON Literally, he who holds up the sky with two arms. Iroquois axis god. An aspect of Ioskeha.

THATCHER Masculine name from Middle English, meaning a roofer.

THAU Title of the Celtic supreme deity. Inscribed by druids over the name Belenus on their sacred oaks. Parallels the Mayan Thaah, and like it probably means The A (primal cause) or Awe.

THAUKT (THOK, THOKK) In Norse mythology the hag who alone refused to weep for Baldur and thus prevented his return from Hel. His resurrection could be accomplished only by the unanimous demand of all beings and things. Personifies darkness or frost. She was accused of being Loki in disguise.

THAUMAS (THAUMAUS) Literally, miracle or wonder. Greek sea god. Personification of the translucent condition of water's surface when it reflects images. Son of Nereus and Doris; by Electra father of Iris and the Harpies.

Thaumaturgus. A miracle-worker. Title applied especially to saints.

THAUMAST (THAUMASTE) In Rabelais's Pantagruel an English scholar who carries on a learned disputation in pantomime.

THAUMIEL In the cabala two-headed fallen angels who pretend to be equal to the Supreme Crown, Kether. Aspects of Moloch and Satan.

THAUT Same as Thoth.

THAYE Burmese malevolent ghost of one who died a violent death.

THE See Th.

THEBE Greek spring nymph. Daughter of Zeus and Iodama (an aspect of Europa); wife of Zethos, who named Thebes, city over which he was king, after her.

THEBES (1) Ancient sacred and capital city of Upper Egypt. Called hundred-gated. In some legendary accounts the Thebans sent two hundred war chariots out of each of its gates; in others, the gates were passageways to eternal realms. Name probably derived from the goddess Apet, by transposing the T in her name; Tape being pronounced Thebai by the Greeks, who named the city. The city's holy name was Nu or Nu-Amon, and in it

Amon-Ra was worshiped in ram guise. Compare Belus Temple, Is Temple. (2) Chief city in ancient Boeotia, and a dominant power in central Greece. City of seven gates. In one version settled by Cadmus, in another by Zethos. It incurred the displeasure of Hera, when Semele, a Theban princess, by Zeus became the mother of Dionysus, and the goddess caused the city's destruction. See Seven Against Thebes.

THEFT (1) In an Italian icon personified by a pale youth in a wolf skin. His arms and legs are bare, his feet are winged. In one hand a purse, in the other a knife and picklock. He has a hare's ears.

THEIA (THIA) Greek Titan. Source of light and order. Daughter of Uranus and Gaea; sister-wife of Hyperion; mother of Eos, Helios, Selene.

THEIN Burmese rain nats who live in stars. Showers occur when they leave their houses and engage in battle; thunder and lightning come when their arms clash. When rain is needed a village holds a tug-of-war to arouse them.

THEISPAS Weather or thunder god of the ancient Urartians of Armenia.

THELMA Feminine name; a form of the Celtic Selma; also from the Greek, meaning nursling or sailing vessel.

THEMIS Literally, place. Greek Titan. Daughter of Uranus and Gaea; companion and wife of Zeus, by whom she was mother of Astraea, the Horae, the Moirai. Originally a great earth mother who controlled the cycle of the seasons. She became an oracular goddess, and the righteousness of her deliverances established her as the goddess of divine justice. Usually portrayed as a mature woman holding the sword of justice in her right hand and the scales in her left; her eyes are bandaged because justice is impartial and not blinded by what it sees. In her role of mother-earth, she carries the horn of plenty instead of the sword. Other attributes are books, manuscripts, quills (pens), symbols of law. Identified with Ananke and Tyche.

THEOBALD Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning bold for the people, people's champion.

THEODORIC (DEREK, DIRCK, TED, TEDDY, TERRY, THEODORE, THEODOSIUS) (1) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning powerful among the people; from the Germanic, meaning people's ruler; from the Greek, meaning divine gift. In feminine form, Dora, Theodora, Theodosia. (2) Sixth century king of the Ostrogoths; warrior and invader. In legend called Dietrich von Bern; likewise identified with the Germanic thunder god Donar. Also Thjodrorir.

THEOLA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning divine speech.

THEOLOGY Symbolized by altar services, Bible, black robe, cross of Christ, palm branch, rosary beads. In an Italian icon personified by a woman with two faces, a young one glancing heavenward, an old one glancing earthward. She sits on a globe covered with stars. Her right hand is on her breast, her left hand holds up her skirt, under which is a wheel.

THEOPHILUS Masculine name

from the Greek, meaning lover of God.

THEORY In an Italian icon personified by a young woman looking upward, her hands clasped together, a pair of compasses on her head. She wears a purple dress and descends steps.

THEOS Greek for God. From the root th, which see. Equivalent of the Latin Deus and Teutonic Tius.

Theotokos (Theotocos). In Christian history, God-bearer, Mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mary.

Theotoky. The Immaculate Conception.

Theoxenia. In Greek antiquity a feasting of the god.

THEPLA An Armenian demon similar to the Al, which see.

THERA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the untamed.

THERESA (TERESA, TERRY, TESS, TESSIE, THERESE, TRACY) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning carry ears of corn.

THERMOPYLAE Forlorn hope, tragic defense; alluding to the struggle in the narrow mountain pass leading from Thessaly into Greece, in which three hundred Spartans were cut to pieces by Persian invaders. Here too Antiochus the Great was defeated by Romans under Glabrio.

THERMUTIS In Hebrew legend the daughter of Pharaoh who found and saved the baby Moses. She was cured of leprosy when she touched the ark in which the infant lay in the Nile waters. Thus the sun cures the sores of famine.

THERSANDER The name of two Greek sun heroes. (1) Son of Sisyphus and Merope; warrior who fought with the Greeks in the Trojan War. (2) Son of Polynices. In the battle of the Epigoni against Thebes, the Thebans were routed, and Alcmaeon, the Epigoni leader, crowned Thersander king of the empty city. Thus a degraded or supercilious ruler.

THERSITES A deformed and scurrilous Greek who fought at the siege of Troy. He was slain by Achilles (sun) for his base and impudent conduct. An aspect of wind. Resembles Conan Maol.

THESAN Etruscan dawn deity.

THESEUS Literally, he who disposes, or of the law. Greek solar hero, son of Aegeus, Athenian king, and Aethre, air goddess; or son of Poseidon, sea god, Aegus being his putative father. Aegeus deserted him, but on reaching manhood, Theseus lifted a great rock, under which his father had placed a sword and sandals (rays and wind). With the trophies he set out for Athens. Enroute he emulated the deeds of Heracles, killing giants and monsters (drought and storm demons). At Athens he thwarted the efforts of Medea (moon) to poison him. As a service to the Athenians he offered himself as a victim to the Minotaur (fertility devourer). Aided by Ariadne (dawn), whom he later deserted, he found his way through the labyrinth (underworld) and killed the Minotaur. Believing Theseus dead, Aegeus jumped into the sea; thus Theseus, the new year or sun, caused the death of the old and fulfilled the doom attached to a fatal child. Theseus fought the Amazons, was one of the Argonauts, and took

part in the Calydonian boar hunt, all seasonal myths. Phaedra, his second wife, slandered Hippolytus, his son by the Amazon Hippolyta, and Theseus prevailed upon Poseidon to slay his son. With his friend Pirithous he descended into the underworld to abduct Persephone. Pirithous (vegetation) was detailed, but Theseus (aged or winter sun) was set free by Heracles (another sun aspect). Thus Theseus was one resurrected. During his absence sedition had broken out in Athens (city of Athene, the dawn). Failing to quell the outbreak Theseus fled, and died mysteriously. Some interpret Theseus and Pirithous to be twin brothers. Compare Kavi Usan, Perseus, Sacred king under King.

THESMOPHORIA (THESMOPHOROI) Athenian autumn festival held late in October. Celebrated exclusively by married women. Abstention from sexual intercourse was observed, the eating of the pomegranate seed and the wearing of garlands were tabu, cakes shaped like female sex organs were eaten. The chief ceremony consisted of casting young pigs into a chasm or adytum, whence their decaying remains were later fetched up and sowed in the ground with seed to address Demeter directly and ensure earth's and man's fertility, thus symbolizing, as in the Persephone legend, the annual decay and revival of nature.

THET Egyptian talisman. Girdle of Isis, protection of Isis, Isis' words of power. Similar to the Crux Ansata and the Tat.

THETA Eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent of English th, with a numerical value of zero. Inasmuch as it is the first letter in thanatos, Greek for death, it was used in passing sentence of capital punishment, hence an unlucky letter.

THETIS (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the determined. (2) Greek ocean nymph. Chief of the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris. Neither Zeus nor Poseidon, both of whom loved her, would marry her because of the prophecy that she would bear a son greater than his father. She was married to the mortal Peleus, and their son was Achilles (sun). One who had the power to transform herself into different shapes (seasonal or hourly changes), she personifies one who is variable or fickle. The halcyon was sacred to her. See Peleus.

Thetis' hair-stone. Rock-crystal in which is embedded hair-like filaments. A talisman.

THEY (THEM) Society; thus Gretchen in Goethe's Faust does not leave because 'they' wait for her.

THIALFI See Thjalfi.

THIASUS Literally, band. In Greek antiquity a gathering assembled to honor a god with banquets, processions, sacrifices; those in the Dionysia, such as maenads, nymphs, satyrs, Silenii, shown on vases or other art works.

THIEF Dream significance: false friend. A mythological motif, in which the thief is a personification of frost, scorching sun, turbulent sea, underworld, wind, or other decay-causing or violent aspect of nature. Some things stolen are: clouds, fire, herds, light, moon, seasons, sun, vegetation, water. The thief often is despised for his insignificance or weakness,

but when he steals no human eye can trace the path by which he flees with his booty, and when his work is done he again appears meek and no one suspects him. He may be a magnanimous trickster, who steals for the purpose of allieviating misfortune; he may plunder from the rich to give to the poor, or to bring lovers together. Some famous legendary thieves are: Agamedes, Apaharavarman, Autolycus, Cacus, Forty thieves, Hermes, Mercury, Robbers of Rhampsinitus's treasury, Robin Hood, Trophonius.

Thieves' Latin. Jargon of thieves.

THIGH Faithfulness, generation, offspring, procreation, sword support. In the occult sciences, anatomical denomination governed by Sagittarius. Thigh flesh was taboo in Mediterranean countries, and the thigh-bones of sacrificial animals were dedicated to deities, the rest of the beast eaten by worshipers.

Hand on another's thigh. Homage.

Hand under one's own thigh. Oath, obedience, security.

Hip and thigh. Utterly and irrecoverably.

Human thigh-bone trumpet. Used in pairs in Buddhist necromantic rites.

Thigh wound. A world-wide mythological motif symbolizing the impotence of a king whose land's fertility is tied to his health. It is an act of sympathetic magic to assure resurrection, i.e. vegetation's return in spring. It dramatizes grain falling before the sickle, nature's withering in autumn, partial destruction of the sun before it sets. It suggests resistance to the introduction of a foreign ritual or the trespassing by a male into a woman's realm. Jacob's thigh was disabled by the angel to show the patriarch that his prevalence was through faith and prayer, not through force. Other mutilated heroes are: Adonis, Fisher king, Hylas, Pentheus, Tammuz.

THIMBLE Insignificance, littleness, picayunishness. Dream significance: quiet happiness.

THING (THINGSTEAD, TING) From the Icelandic, meaning assembly. The meeting of the Norse gods for the making of laws and giving of decisions.

THINGGISHALSANGMA In Tibetan Buddhism one of the five long-life sisters who accompanied Sridevi. Emblems: camara and surya; vahana: mule.

THINGYAN PWE Burmese New Year feast. In Europe called Water Feast. Held in April. Pots of clear cold water are offered to the priests, who wash the Buddha images. Then women and men throw the water on each other, thus honoring each other as sacred.

THINKING CAP Careful consideration, judgment. The allusion is to the cap formerly worn by a judge when passing sentence.

THINNESS Meanness, poverty, sickness. Dream significance: loss of money.

Thin edge of a wedge. An apparently inauspicious beginning that may lead to important consequences.

THIRD Third chasm, eighth circle. In Dante's Inferno the chasm of simonists, who are fixed head downward in the hole of a rock.

Third circle. Dante's Hell of the gluttonous, where icy rains fall.

Third estate. Third social class. It formerly comprised early bourgeoisie, peasants, serfs, yeomen. In France known as tiers état.

Third floor back. A small room in a boarding house.

Third penny. In Anglo-Saxon law the penny taken from every threepence of county-court fines, the perquisite of the county's earl.

Third rate (or class). Inferior.

Third Reich. A reign of terror. Official name of Germany under Adolph Hitler's dictatorship. The term contains medieval mysticism, in which a third realm was understood to be the millennium, and it sets the first Reich as the medieval empire which fell apart in 1806, and the second that of Bismarck, from 1870 to 1918.

THIRTEEN Bad luck, betrayal, contradiction, curse, death, disaster, domination, lack of harmony, negation of fulfilment, ruin. Occasionally believed to be lucky, a number bringing a blessing, or a foreteller of something unusual, but generally represents misfortune. By occultists called The Death. Its vibrations are solar. Its nature is fatal and it produces transmutations. Corresponds to the Hebrew letter mem. It produces understanding, and in a name or cycle denotes spiritual knowledge, truth. In black magic thirteen demons were evoked. Regarded holy by ancients, who did not mention it indiscriminately. This hesitation led the uninitiated to believe it evil. Formerly the year contained thirteen twenty-eight day months with an extra day to adjust to 365. The Celtic alphabet, also related to the year, had thirteen consonants assigned to seasonal trees. The mystic number of Arthur and his twelve knights, Christ and his disciples, Jacob and his sons, Odysseus and his companions, Roland and the French peers, Romulus and his shepherds, the head plus the other twelve parts of Osiris's torn body, and of Christian crucifixion symbols. Mexican number of regeneration (cycle of the year).

Thirteen at a table. Fatality, mishap. The origin of the belief is in Norse mythology. At a Valhalla banquet Loki intruded, making the thirteenth guest, and Balder was slain. Christians confirm the belief with the Last Supper of Christ. In France persons, called quatorzèmes, are available to make a fourteenth at dinner parties.

Thirteen colonies. Original English settlements on the east coast of North America. Formed the original thirteen states: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia.

Thirteen lunar circuits of the year. Symbolic of quadrature through the seasons.

Thirteenth day of a month. Unlucky. Especially so regarded by sailors, who object to leaving port on the 13th day, particularly if it falls on a Friday. They start a thirteenth voyage with apprehension.

Thirteen treasures of Britain. When Merlin faded from this world he took thirteen treasures, all possessed of magic qualities (fertilizing mists and rays or producers of verdure), with him. They were: basket, caldron, chariot, chess-board, drinking-horn, garment, halter, knife, mantle, pen, platter, sword, whetstone.

THIRTY Carries the influences of three. A path whence astrol-

ogers deduce their judgments, as it is the approximate number of days required for the sun's transit through one zodiac sign and for a manifestation of the phases of the moon. According to mystics a person whose name corresponds to thirty is hopeful and patient, inclined to exaggerate, and loves to write. Physical weak spot: throat. In the cabala characteristics are: understanding, visionary; in low form: treachery. Among printers and telegraphers signifies completion, finis. Celtic druids regarded as an age or generation. Christ began His miracles at age thirty; He was sold for thirty pieces of silver. Mystic number of gnostics, who have thirty Aeons or hierarchy members: Beatitude, Charity, Church, Comforter, Depth, Eternal, Eucharistic, Faith, Fatherly, Hope, Immovable, Intelligence, Life, Light, Man, Mind, Mixture, Motherly, Only-begotten, Pleasure, Profundity, Reason, Self-born, Silence, Temperance, Truth, Unfading, Union, Unity, Wisdom. Number of the Grand Nobles of Mexico and of Zoroastrian Izeds. The Parthenon at Athens, honoring the dawn goddess, had thirty pillars in one direction.

Thirty-eight. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is extravagant, generous, religious, but creates quarrels. Physical weak spot: nerves. According to the cabala the traits are: capable of acquiring earthly and spiritual treasures; in low form: cunning.

Thirty-five. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number is cheerful, faithful to a trust, and remains in one place a long time. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. According to the cabala: appreciative, peaceful; in low form: cruel, violent.

Thirty-four. According to mystics corresponds to one who is good tempered, vigorous, capable of achievement. Physical weakness: biliousness. In the cabala: active, successful, talented; in low form: discord, treachery.

Thirty-nine. Corresponds to one who is long living and inclined toward filial love and paternal instinct, but can be cruel. Physical weak spot: throat. The cabalistic traits correspond to those of the mystics.

Thirty-one. Corresponds to one who tends toward early marriage and loves plants. Physical weak spot: blood stream. In the cabala dominates agriculturist; in low form; avarice, legal proceedings.

Thirty-seven. Corresponds to one who is arrogant, contrary, has a great love for money, and a strong desire to rule. Physical weak spot: head and lungs. In the cabala designates friendship, good will; in low form: perverse.

Thirty-six. Corresponds to one who is amiable, quiet, serious. Physical weak spots: digestive organs. In the cabala: generosity; in low form: shifty in dealings.

Thirty-three. Carries influences of three and six. Corresponds to one who dislikes crowds, loves nature, has a strong instinct for protecting others, and is financially fortunate. Physical weak spots: heart and throat. In the cabala: one who is enterprising; in low form: one who encourages revolts. Typifies the thirty days of the sun's transit in a zodiacal house governed by a supreme trinity. Freemasonry has 33 lights and 33 steps in a lodge, and the highest degree is the 33rd. Anciently the age at which one became a hierarch.

Christian age of full and final perfection for man; Christ's age at the time of His resurrection has been computed to be 33. Christian gnostics believe it to be the number in which all Deity emanations are summed up; hence the Absolute or Absolute Unity. Egyptian mysteries, the secrets of which have not been uncovered, are said to be 33. Although swarms of Hindu deities are spoken of, the number when specified usually is given as three sets of eleven in the sky, waters of the air, and earth. Ancient Mexicans worshiped twenty-six Lights plus seven stars in the Great Bear.

Thirty-two. Corresponds to one who has a good memory, is long enduring, sociable, and is a linguist. Physical weak spot: liver. In the cabala dominates justice; in low form: unjust. Regulates the movement of planets, for which reason the compass has thirty-two directions.

Thirty-two paths of wisdom. In the cabala: 1- Mystical Intelligence, the Supreme Crown, Light which imparts understanding; no created being can attain to its essence. 2- Illuminating Intelligence, Crown of Creation and Splendor of the Supreme Unity. 3- Sancifying Intelligence, foundation of Primordial Wisdom, Creation of Faith. 4- Receptacular Intelligence, the Arresting or Receiving Intelligence; also called Cohesive or Measuring. 5- Radical or Rooted Intelligence, akin to the Supreme Unity and emanating from the depth of Primordial Wisdom. 6- Intelligence of Separated Emanations; also called Intelligence of Mediating Influences. 7- Hidden Intelligences; it pours out Brilliant Splendor on intellectual virtues which are enhanced by the ecstasy of faith. 8- Perfect or Absolute Intelligence; the preparation of principles emanates from it. 9- Purified Intelligence; purifies the numerations and establishes their unity to preserve them from destructions and division. 10- Resplendent Intelligence; it enlightens and emanates the power of principles of form. 11- Fiery Intelligence; veil placed before the order of superior and inferior causes. 12- Intelligence of Transparency; the image of magnificence, source of vision of those who behold apparitions. 13- Conductive Intelligence of Unity; manifests truth to every spirit. 14- Luminous Intelligence; path of wisdom and folly. 15- Constituting Intelligence; constitutes creation in darkness, path of wealth and poverty. 16- Eternal Intelligence; paradise of pleasure prepared for the just. 17- Sensible and Disposing Intelligence; prepares the devout, path of life and death. 18- Emanative Intelligence or House of Influence; path of dominion and slavery with concealed meanings in its shadows. 19- Intelligence of the Secret of Spiritual Activities; contains high benediction, path of peace and misfortune. 20- Intelligence of Will; prepares for the after existence, path of grace and ugliness. 21- Intelligence of Desire; the reward of those who seek; path of sight. 22- Faithful Intelligence, where spiritual virtues are augmented, path of hearing. 23- Stable Intelligence; source of consistency, path of smell. 24- Imaginative Intelligence; field of agreement, path of speech. 25- Intelligence of Temptation or Trial; test of the devout, path of eating and drinking. 26- Renewing Intelligence; path of coition. 27- Natural Intelligence; orb of the sun, path of work. 28- Active or Palpable Intelligence; path of movement. 29- Corporeal Intelligence; path

of wrath. 30- Collective Intelligence; realm in which astrologers derive their speculations, path of mirth. 31- Perpetual Intelligence; realm which rules the movements of the sun and moon, path of meditation. 32- Assisting Intelligence; realm of planets, path of sleep.

Thirty tyrants. A reign of terror, from the thirty magistrates appointed by Sparta to rule over Athens at the end of the Peloponnesian war.

Thirty years War. A religious war, from the series of conflicts between German Catholics and Protestants that lasted for thirty years.

THISBE See Pyramus.

THISTLE May 17 birthday flower symbolizing austerity, defiance, desolation, grief, independence, rejection, retaliation, sorrow. Dream significance: disloyalty. Emblem of Scotland. Sacred to Thor and Virgin Mary. The torch carried by Ceres was made of thistle. In Anglo-Saxon times a term for the constellation Great Bear. Also called Devil's grain, Devil's own plant, Devil's vegetable, lady's finger.

Yellow star thistle. Guard against evil spirits.

THJALFI (THIALFI) Literally, swift runner. Norse lightning deity. Son of Orvandel; brother of Roskva. He tended Thor's goats (clouds), and he was so swift only Hugin (thought) was able to beat him.

THJASSE (THIASSE, THJAZI) In Norse mythology the giant aspect of the elf artisan Volund. Son of Ivalde and Greip; brother of Egil. With Loki's help he bore his sister Idun and her golden apples of youth (vegetation) to the underworld, but the Aesir feeling age (winter) forced him to return Idun and the apples to earth. For his mischief he was slain and placed in the heavens as the Dog Star (Sirius). He had the power to assume eagle form. The mountain wolf was sacred to him. Epithets were Byrr (wind) and Gustr (gust).

T'HLU-KLUTS Same as Kakaitch.

THO Indo-Chinese character for longevity.

THOAS In Greek mythology the king who permitted Iphigenia (dawn or gloaming) to escape from Taurica (realm of darkness) with her brother Orestes (sun) and Pylades (rays). Lord of the underworld.

THOBADZISTSHINI See Nayanezgani and Thobadzistshini.

THOKK Same as Thaukt.

THOMAS (1) Masculine name from the Aramaic, meaning twin. In feminine form, Thomasa, Thomasina, Thomasine. (2) See under Saints.

Thomas the Rhymer (Thomas of Ercildoune). Medieval Scottish poet to whom many legends have been attached. He met the fairy queen under the Eildon tree, and, after eating the apple she gave him, he became magician and prophet. Thereafter he was called True Thomas (Druid Thomas). He did not die, but merely entered Eildon Hills, where he awaits his country's call in time of need. Compare Tannhauser, Sleeper legends.

THONENLI Literally, water sprinkler. Navaho yei or genius of rain.

THONGA TILO In African mythology, king which is above.

THOR (DONAR, THUNAER, THUNAR, THUNARAZ, THUR) Literally, to roar. Norse thunder god, bringer of fertility, provider of law and order. Son of Odin and Jord. By Jarsaxa, father of Magni and Modi; by Sif, father of Thrud. Probably originally an oak deity. Supreme god of peasants and yeomen, whereas Odin was the noble's supreme god. Periodically he lost his hammer Miolnir (or Thrudhammer), with which he slew implacable foes, the frost giants, and disguised in Freya's gown (verdure), he visited the underworld, where he ate gluttonously and recovered his hammer (strength). Hrungir cast a stone (sun) at him, and it lodged in his forehead. He wrestled with Elli (old age), and almost emptied a drinking horn which was connected with the ocean. At Ragnarok he kills the Midgard serpent, but falls dead from its venom. All seasonal myths. For favorable winds the Vikings sacrificed humans to him. His carved image was carried as a protective amulet. His abode was Bilskirnir (shining moment) or Thrudvang (strong field). He had a red beard, bristling hair, and flames flashing from his eyes. Sometimes he had three eyes. He wore peasant's garb, a belt of prowess, and iron gauntlets. He traveled on foot, on the eight-legged (directions) horse Sleipner, or in a chariot drawn by silver-horned goats, Tanngnjost and Tanngrisnir. Other attributes were bull, fylfot, rowan tree, whale. He gave his name to Thursday. Among his epithets are: Hafra drottin, goat lord; Oku-Thor, wagon Thor; Reidartyr (Reidityr), riding god; Thrudugr, mighty god; Valdi Kjola, wagon ruler. Thor is cognate with the Chaldean thur, generic term for bull. As a giant killer he ranks with Dietrich and Sigurd. Parallels Adad, Indra, Jove, Perkunas, Sutekh, Tarku.

THORA Norse dawn or spring maid. Daughter of Hakon or Heroth (fertility); wife of Ragnar Lodbrog (sun).

THORAX A breastplate or cuirass. See Aegis.

THORKILL (THORKEL) Danish sun hero. With three hundred men he visits Geirrod, guardian of a vast treasure (fertility) in the land of darkness. He warns his warrior companions, if they wish to return to the upper world, to refuse any food offered, not to succumb to beautiful demons as an embrace from one will drive a man mad, and not to touch any part of the treasure as anything touched will turn into a deadly weapon or serpent. He himself cannot resist touching a royal mantle and is attacked by furies, but is saved by a magic sword (rays). Only twenty of his companions resist temptation. When he returns with them to Denmark, he is so disfigured by underworld venom, he is hardly recognizable. His adventures and return are somewhat like those of Odysseus. See Eating in a divine world.

THORN March 2 birthday flower symbolizing austerity, invincible virtue, sincerity; also death, grief, minor sins, pain, personal interest, rejection, suffering, tribulations, uneasiness, vice. Dream significance: (drawn out) success; (pricking) reproach, vexation. Christian symbol of flesh and martyrdom; emblem of Saint Rosa.

Black thorn. Difficulty.

Crown of thorns. Mockery,

suffering, unjust affliction. Symbol of Christ's passion; from the crown placed upon His brow by Roman soldiers. Emblem of saints Catherine of Siena, Ignatius Loyola, Ramon.

Rose between two thorns. A beautiful woman between two men.

Thorn apple. June 6 birthday flower symbolizing deceitful charms, delusive beauty.

Thorn branch. Evil, grief, rigor, severity, vexations.

Thorn bush. In Assyria consecrated to Asshur. In Egypt the habitation of the mother-goddess Neith. Among Hebrews the burning bush in which Jehovah appeared to Moses.

Thorn in the flesh. Constant affliction, annoyance, or irritation. Applied to objectionable or parasitical acquaintances and obnoxious conditions. Also expiation, mortification; from a Pharisee sect which inserted thorns in garment hems to prick the legs while walking.

Thorn of Glastonbury. Christ's nativity. Joseph of Arimathea supposedly proved his divine mission by striking his staff to the ground at Glastonbury, England. It burst into bloom and flowered every Christmas.

Thorny lotus. Consecrated to Baal.

THOROUGHWORT Autumn.

THORSTEIN In Icelandic legend the son of Viking and the father of Frithiof. Probably a sea deity.

THOTH (DHOUTI, TAHUTI, TECHU, TEHUTI, THAUT, THOUT, THOUTI, ZHOUTI) Egyptian deity. Originally a moon god, later a dawn deity. Instrument of the creator, forming things by uttering their names. Architect, awakener, celestial wisdom, cleaver of the way, divine messenger, healer, inventor of letters and numbers, judge, magician, reformer, regenerator, scribe, time regulator. As a moon god the mighty healer of the sun's eye during the night; the rectifier of disturbances, such as eclipses; or the sun's second eye. The crane and dog-faced ape were his messengers. Portrayed with human form and a baboon or ibis head because they chatter to greet the dawn. He appears in tomb pictures reading a man's deeds or by the scales in Osiris's judgment hall, where he takes part in the ritual of weighing men's hearts. Sometimes he is shown holding the sun-god Ra's heart and tongue to imply that he controls that deity's intelligence. His emblems are: ankh, ax, bear, crescent, ink holder, lunar disk, number eight, palette, reed, scales, stylus, tau cross. Source of Anglo-Saxon thoht, modern English thought. Also called Esden. Occasionally identified with Khensu. Confounded with the Greek Hermes and called Hermes Trismegistus, thrice great, author of prophetic books. Corresponds to Nabu, Taaut.

Book of Thoth. The tarot deck, supposedly derived from ancient hieroglyphics and used in divination; by medieval magicians said to contain evocations, incantations, and divine secrets revealed by the deity. Also called Devil's picture book.

Thothmes. Literally, child of Thoth. Name adopted by several Pharaohs, who thus placed themselves under the god's protection.

Thoth's sword. Thought. Sword which effected Osiris's triumph over his enemies and assisted Isis in her distress.

THOUSAND Used figuratively for a very large amount, as the Thousand Islands.

THRAETAONA (THRAETANA) Iranian sun deity. Healer, victorious warrior. Son of Thrita Athwya (probably an aspect of himself), whose murder he avenged by binding Azhi-Dahaka to a rock, where he remains, causing earthquakes, until the end of time, when he breaks his fetters and is slain by Keresaspa, Thraetaona's brother or double. He killed Zohak, a storm serpent, and drought monsters. The second time Khvarenanh (glory) departed from Yima, Thraetaona seized it, and after a thousand years became ruler of the realm which Yima lost. He divided his kingdom among his sons Airya (Iraj), Cairima (Salm), and Tura. As a war god and fire bringer called Faridun.

THRALL (THRAELL) In Teutonic mythology the son of Heimdal, in his human form called Rig, and Edda. Brother of Churl and Jarl. Ancestor of the thralls (slaves).

THRASO A braggart soldier in Terence's novel, Eunuch. Thus to be thrasonical is to be boastful, ostentatious, vainglorious.

THREAD Life, ray, umbilical cord. Dream significance: (broken) bad omen; (on reel) lasting affection; (tangled) great effort. In mythology figures as a means of escape, hence good-luck. Emblem of the Fates. Finno-Ugrians place in a coffin to act as a rope ladder on which the corpse climbs to heaven. At a funeral each mourner draws a thread, the one who picks the shortest is the next to die.

Hang on a thread. Be in a critical condition or dangerous position; in allusion to the sword which hung by a hair over Damocles.

Take up the thread. Resume a discussion or treatment.

Threading-of-the-needle festival. Chinese celebration the 7th day of the 7th moon, when magpies build the bridge that Ch'ien Niu and Chih Nu may have their annual visit. Offerings are made and each girl who successfully threads a needle is assured she will become proficient in needlework.

THREE Action, atonement, best, completeness (beginning, middle, end), consciousness, deity, expansion, fire, fylfot, fruitfulness, good luck, greatness, harmony, holiness, increase, inspiration, light, masculinity, meditation, power, sun, superlative, triangle, trinity. Pythagorean number of perfection. Compounded of unity (two) and diversity (one). A fortunate number, the only one which multiplies itself and makes the whole (nine). Most holy of all numbers: triad of the family (father, mother, child), kingdoms (animal, mineral, vegetable), man (mental, physical, spiritual), moon (waxing, full, waning), murderers of man's soul (destructive actions, perverted thoughts, uncurbed emotions), nature (birth, growth, decay), primary colors (blue, red, yellow), sociological precepts (church, home, school, or religion, love, law), spirit of the year (life, death, resurrection), time (past, present, future), worlds (celestial, earthy, infernal realm, or air, earth, sea). Sacred number of magicians; a three-cornered house was immune from leprosy. By occultists called The Artist, and represents the law of love. Its nature is independent, and it controls the talented. When its force is for ethical ends it spells achievement, when not so used denotes a happy-go-lucky scatter-

ing of ability. The throat is under its influence. Corresponds to the color yellow (light), the Hebrew letter gimel, the planet Jupiter, the zodiacal house Gemini. It produces a character that is creative, determined, just, progressive, tenacious; in low form, vacillating. In a name or cycle represents destiny. Three equates with tree and true. In Buddhism the Aum, trikona, triratna. The three cardinal sins are symbolized by the cock for lust, pig for ignorance, snake for anger. In China the grades of supernatural beings: Sheng (the holy), beings of the highest rank; Chen Jen (the perfect), beings who perfected themselves and live in stars and fly through air; Hsien Jen (immortals), ascetics with old bodies, who are eternally young in spirit. The San Hsien Shan (Isles of the Blest), ruled by Hsi Wang Mu, are three. Christian number of evangelical counsels (holy obedience, perpetual chastity, voluntary poverty), mankind's enemies (devil, flesh, world), notable duties (alms giving, fasting, prayer), parts of true repentance (contrition, confession, satisfaction), virtues (faith, symbolized by a cross; hope, by an anchor; charity, by a chalice or light), wise men of the East (Balthazar, Gaspar, Melchior). In Egypt the number of the year's division (spring, summer, winter) and of the phases of the sun (Horus, morning; Ra, noon; Atum, setting). In Greece the Fates, Furies, Graces, Harpies, Sirens, underworld judges. Number sacred to the dead, who were thrice invoked and mourned for three days. Hindu sacred fires (Ahavaniya, Daksinagni, Garhapatya). In Ireland druidic harps had three strings, three turning keys, and served as the passport to the ascent of the soul which had obeyed the three religious articles. The three sorrowful stories of Erin treat the fate of Ler's children, Tuirenn's sons, Usnach's sons. Number of Norse Norns. In Roman mythology, Jupiter (heaven) holds three-forked lightning, Neptune (sea) holds a three-forked trident, Pluto (underworld) has a three-headed dog. The Sibylline books were three.

Three acres and a cow. A small plot for gardening. A radical political phrase.

Three ages of man. Infancy, youth, old age; also age of stone, bronze and iron.

Three circles. Good thought, good word, good deed; perfect love, perfect power, perfect wisdom. Trinity. See Three golden balls.

Three crescent shapes. In the Japanese imperial insignia, blue for truth, red for love, white for purity.

Three-eyed. Deity aspect. In a beneficent deity, all-seeing, celestial wisdom or inner reason; in a malevolent deity, an evil eye, one that scorches. Thor and Zeus sometimes had three eyes. In Buddhism a Dharmapala attribute.

Three feathers. Light symbol derived from the fleur-de-lis and descended from the three flames on Egyptian hieroglyphics. Justice, space, truth. Trinity. Badge of the Prince of Wales and of nursing probationers in London.

Threefold aspects of man. China: xuong (organic body), khe (breath), whun (will). Primitive Christian: anima, corpus, spiritus. Egypt: khat (body), ka (double or spirit), khou (intellect), or ba (soul) khaybet (shadow), sahu (spirit). Greece: body, shadow, mind. India: rupa (physical body), kama roupa (body or desire), atmat (mind).

Israel: gouph (body), nephesch or ruach (soul), neshamah (spirit). Persia: djan (body and life), ferouer (substance), akhho (eternal principle).

Threefold cord. Worn by priests of East and West. Symbolizes chastity, consecration, martyrdom, penance, self-restraint. The tassels at the extremities typify light. Equates with cable tow of Freemasons and Lug's chain.

Three-footed man. The sun as swift racer; source of the fylfot or swastika.

Three friends. In China, Lao Tze, Confucius, Buddha. Also the three Hsing (star) gods: Shou, god of longevity, shown with peach and scroll attached to his staff; Lu, god of rank and riches, in official robes, a winged hat, with ju-i scepter; Fu, god of happiness, with a child on his back reaching for a peach (longevity) Fu holds. The Pine, bamboo, and prunus, which see.

Three golden balls. Triple perfection, gold being the perfect metal, the ball or circle the perfect form. Emblem of Saint Nicholas of Myra, borrowed by the Lombard family of the Medici. Inasmuch as the Lombards were money lenders, pawnbrokers adopted the sign.

Three great blessings. In China, long life, many sons, wealth.

Three hairs. Solar light. Emblem of Christ, signifying his oneness with the Trinity.

Three kings of Cologne. Balthazar, Gaspar, Melchior, who came from the East to worship Jesus. Also called the Magi. Their bones supposedly rest in Cologne Cathedral.

Three-leaf design. Trinity.

Three lights. In Freemasonry the great lights are: Bible, guide of faith; compass, which circumscribes desires; square rule, which governs actions. They commemorate the three steps in the creation of light: primal sea; God moving on the waters; God saying, "Let there be light." The lesser lights are three burning candles, symbolizing the sun, situated in the east; the moon, situated in the west; the lodge master, situated in the south.

Three nails or spikes. Christ's passion. Sometimes shown bent.

Three nefarious blows. In Brythonic literature those given by Govannon (underworld lord) to Guinevere (spring), Dylan (sea or summer), Modred (winter); thus Govannon controlled the seasons by felling each in turn.

Three notable prisoners of Britain. In folk literature, providers of fertility, held in nether regions during the winter. They are variously given as: Greit, Mabon, Lludd; Greit, Mabon, Arthur; Gweir, Mabon, Llyr.

Three on the master's carpet. In Freemasonry the three degrees (entered apprentice, fellow craftsman, mason); also youth, manhood, old age.

Threepenny. Cheap, paltry, of small value.

Three phallai. Primal cause, deity without parents or mate, repeated by self-generation.

Three pillars. Triune god; wisdom, strength, beauty.

Three-pronged fork. Trinity in unity.

Three pure ones. In China, Yu Huang, Tao Chun, Lao Tze.

Three rays. Trinity.

Three R's. Fundamentals of education: reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic.

Three sheets in the wind. Intoxicated; from the staggering of a boat under full sail in a gale.

Three sisters. The Fates.

Three Solomons. See SSS under S.

Three stars. Three Christian

theological virtues, faith, hope, and charity.

Three steps (stairs). In Freemasonry, youth or apprenticeship, manhood or craftsmanship, old age or master mason.

Three steps differently colored. Three stages of original sin; white for innocence, black or purple for sin, porphyry for atonement.

Three strides. Rising, midday, setting sun; thus from the underworld and back. Among the deities who took such strides are Apollo, Hari (Vishnu), Indra.

Three tailors of Tooley Street. See under Tailor.

Three torches. Same as three stars.

Three trees. The gallows, which is formed of two upright timbers and one across.

Three triangles. Threefold light; morning, midday, and evening sun; birth, growth, death; life, death, resurrection. Appears in primordial Egyptian and Mexican art at the top of pillars.

Three unities. Aristotle's dramatic principle: unity of action, of time, and of place.

Three wise men of the East. Same as Three kings of Cologne.

THREE HUNDRED Symbolizes deity breath or spirit. Value of the Hebrew letter shin.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE Deity emanations (see Abraxas). The number of spheres or heavens over which Mithras ruled, visiting one each day of the year. The number of lights burned to honor Osiris. The Sothic year, fixed by ancient Egyptians according to the heliacal rising of Sirius.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE Cabalistic symbol of sensuality.

THRESHING Affliction, annual death of the sun, destruction, harvest. Symbolized by crescent, scythe.

Threshing floor. Fertility. Place where dance was performed to honor the sun in harvest thanksgiving and pray for the return of verdure in spring. Place of marriage and ritual prostitution. Compare Stamping pit.

THRIAE (THRIAI) Three Greek prophetesses. Counselors of Hermes. Nurses who raved in holy madness, inspired by honey wine. Air spirits. Source of thriambos, a confused, impassioned song.

THRIDE (THRIDI) Literally, third. A title of Odin. See Gylfe.

THRIFT August 14 birthday flower symbolizing sympathy for the fallen.

THRITA ATHWYA Primeval beneficent Iranian hero. Fertility lord, healer. Giver of haoma, beverage of health and immortality. Killed by Azhi Dahaka (frost). His death was avenged by his son, the sun god Thraetaona (perhaps an aspect of himself), who bound Azhi Dahaka on Mount Damavand. Thrita means third, which identifies him as the third man to prepare the haoma. Parallels the Sanscrit Trita Aptya.

THRIVALDI In Norse mythology, nine-headed frost giant slain by Thor.

THROATWORT August 15 birthday flower symbolizing neglected beauty.

THROGMORTON STREET The financial world at large, from

the street on which the London Stock Exchange is located.

THRONE (1) Authority, deity seat, dignity, divine justice, government, heaven, kingdom, magnificence, nobility, power, sovereignty. Omphalos, thus earth's navel. Dream significance: change of position. Christian symbol of episcopal dignity; called cathedra. In Norse mythology provides the power to oversee the world. Zoroastrian power of fate or death. (2) Third of the nine orders of angels in the celestial hierarchy.

Diamond throne. See Vajrasana.

Lion throne. See Simhasana.

Power behind the throne. An influential person more potent than the constituted authority. Developed from the practice of sacrificing sacred kings.

Three thrones surmounted by royal caps. Babylonian emblem of the triad composed of Anu, Ea, Enlil.

Throne of grace. Place where God is, Mercy Seat to which prayers are addressed.

Throne under Bo tree. Buddhist throne of knowledge, where all truths are revealed.

Vacant throne. Death, illumination.

THROWING SALT OVER LEFT SHOULDER Charm to dispel ill luck.

THRUD Literally, might. In Norse mythology, daughter of Thor and Sif. Probably a cloud or storm goddess.

THRUDGELMIR (THRUDGELMER) In Norse mythology son of Ymir; father of Bergelmir. Frost giant.

THRUDHEIM (THRUDHEIMR, THRUDVANG, THRUDVANGR, THRUDVARG) Literally, heavy or mighty home. In Norse mythology an abode of Thor, one of twelve mansions of Asgard. A cloud or cumulus.

THRYM (THRYMR) Literally, noise. Norse frost giant; king of Jotunheim. Probably originally a thunder god. He stole Thor's hammer (thunder) and refused to return it unless Freya's became his bride, suggesting the desire of winter to possess fertility. Thor, disguised in Freya's gown (verdure) as a veiled bride, and accompanied by Loki (fire), disguised as a handmaid, descended into the netherworld. Thrym expressed surprise at his bride's appetite, and Loki explained she had been so impatient to see her lover she had not eaten for eight days, and Thrym offered the hammer as a wedding gift. When he discovered he had been deceived a great battle followed in which he was killed (spring rain overcame frost).

THRYMHEIM Literally, noise or clamor home. Forest glade in Norse mythology. Abode of Skade before she married Njord.

THUG (THAG) Literally, cheat. One of an organization of Hindu assassins bound by vows of secret murder in the service of Devi (Durga, Kali), goddess of destruction. They often disguised themselves as pilgrims; hence a cutthroat, ruffian, by extension one who attacks weaker persons, especially without provocation. Also called phansigar (strangler).

THULE (THYLE) Anciently applied as the name of the world's most northerly land. Variously identified with Iceland, Norway, or Shetland Islands. In literature any far-away, mystical, or

unknown realm, or unattainable goal.

Ultima Thule. World's end, last extremity.

THUM (TAM, THAM, THOM, TM, TMU, TOM, TUM) (1) Egyptian deity of the setting sun. Also called Atum, which see. (2) Generic term for mountain; root of Tammuz, Thomas, tumulus.

THUMB Male power; synonym for phallus. Seal rings were worn on thumbs as a virlity charm; hence authority, contract, identification. Papal ring finger.

All thumbs. Awkward.

Bite the thumb. Formerly a sign of contempt, designed to pick a quarrel.

Rule of thumb. Measurement by thumb; hence any primitive method, procedure based upon instinct or practical experience rather than science.

Thumb down. Nay, death.

Thumb up. Yea, life.

Under one's thumb. Under one's control or influence.

Vestals' thumbs. In Roman antiquity, when turned up, signified yea, mercy to the gladiator in the arena; when turned down, nay, death to the gladiator.

THUMMIM Literally, perfection. See under Urim and Thummim.

THUNDER Awakener of life; celestial anger; deity presence; denunciation; fertility bringer; irresistible force; proclamation, especially of a deity's birth; resolution; spring; startling utterance; threat. Dream significance: danger threatening, illness, sorrow. Symbolized by ax, hammer, pitchfork, vajra. Personified as a war deity. Voice of Adad, Jehovah, Jove, P'an Ku, and the primeval or supreme sky god of practically every mythology. Word from Donar and Thunor. In Asia called heaven's song. In China called lei, symbolizes political revolution, symbolized by a drum from which flames issue. Among Mexican Indians begetter of sickness (coughs, rheumatism, etc.), terrifier.

Black as thunder (Thunder cloud). Gloomy, pitch black, threatening.

Blood and thunder. Coarse sensationalism, rough adventures.

Cloud and thunder pattern. Emblem of Chinese lohan or monk.

Hot thunder. Lightning.

Lightning and thunder. Anger, destruction.

Steal one's thunder. Appropriate another's arguments or methods. From the stage thunder invented by John Dennis, whose play was rejected, but whose thunder was stolen for a Macbeth production.

Thunderbird. Among American Indians a mighty eagle, bringer of rain, destroyer, tutelary war god, voice in the clouds. At puberty a lock of hair was cut from the crown of a boy's head and dedicated to the Thunderer. Assistant of the great hare Manabhozho in his war against the underworld Chibiabos. Mongols conceive it as a flying dragon; also call it Iron bird. Samoyeds liken it to a duck, whose sneezing causes rain. In Siberian mythology bringer of fire from heaven to earth. Protector of a shaman's soul, and a shaman sends a thunderbird against his enemies. Western Asiatics believe it is a goose, grouse, or winged old man.

Thunderbolt. Authority, cleaver, deity weapon, fall from a high place or position, irregularity, phallus, power, speed. Shown in

the hands of practically all sky, supreme, or war gods. Frequently a lightning god flashes upon the wicked that the thunder god may be able to take accurate aim. In art sometimes winged. Design worn by Pagans and early Christians as charms; by medieval Christians called the Devil's work. In Buddhist ritual called vajra; if double called visvavajra. Destroyer of demons. Typifies the force of Buddha's doctrine which shatters false belief. In China a ritual scepter called po-c'hai-lo.

Thunderer. A publication dedicated to political or social reform. Originally applied facetiously to the London Times.

Thunder pattern. Meander design.

THUNOR (THUNAR, THUNER) Literally, thunderer. Title of the Norse god Thor, which survives in thunder.

THURSDAY Literally, day of Thor. Governed by the planet Jupiter.

Black Thursday. Day of disaster; from the terrible conflagration which destroyed Victoria colony on a Thursday in 1851.

Bounds Thursday. Ascension day, on which by old British custom parish bounds are marked.

Great Thursday. See Holy Thursday under Holy.

THURSTON Masculine name from the Danish, meaning Thor's stone, a jewel.

THVITI In Norse mythology one of the rocks to which Fenrir the wolf (winter) was chained. Ice formation. The other was Gjol.

THWACKUM, PARSON ROGER In Fielding's Tom Jones a pedagogue with a terrible temper and always looking after his own interests.

THWE-THAUK From the Burmese meaning one who has drunk blood. Practices as a mark of fraternity or friendship.

THYESTES In Greek mythology son of Pelops; brother of Atreus. Unwittingly he committed incest with his daughter; the child born of the union was Aegisthus. He seduced his brother's wife Aerope and usurped his brother's throne. Atreus regained the throne and, feigning reconciliation, invited Thyestes to a banquet, where he was served the bodies of three of his sons. Aegisthus killed Atreus to avenge the insult. A time myth, in which one hour or season devours another. Also typifies fraternal hatred.

Thyestean banquet. Cannibal feast.

Thyestean revenge. Blood for blood.

THYIAD One of the Thyiades, Attic and Delphian women who yearly on Mount Parnassus worshiped Dionysus in orgiastic rites. The god was emasculated and eaten eucharistically in the form of a white bull. The Thyiades, inspired by wine, also participated in the god's resurrection.

THYME June 9 birthday flower symbolizing activity, courage, strength. Associated with fairies; sacred to Mars and Venus. In middle ages given by ladies to knights to protect them in battle. Used by young girls on Saint Agnes's Eve to discover whom they will marry.

THYONE In Greek mythology the name of Semele after Dionysus rescued her from Hades and installed her among the gods. Thus one resurrected.

THYRSIS A herdsman or rustic; from the shepherd in Greek and Roman bucolic poetry.

THYRSUS Fertility, life, revivification; also drunkenness, revelry. Wand entwined with ivy, vine leaves, or ribbons, and topped by a pine cone. Used in Dionysian rites; also an emblem of the Maenads. A protective power comparable to the miphletzeth and seistron.

THYRZA Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning pleasantness, pleasure.

TI Literally, the bottom. In the Chinese zodiac four stars, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Iota, in the shape of a measure in the bottom of Libra, in eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the badger; element, earth. A generally lucky period.

TIAMAT (MOTHER CHUBER, MUMMU-TIAMAT, TAMTU, TAUTHE, TEHOM, TIAWATH) Literally, bitter ocean (salt sea). Babylonian chaos dragon, personification of the primeval waters, great mother of all things, including monsters (drought and frost) who destroy the gods (fertility aspects). First, wife of Apsu, then of her son Kingu, who shepherded her flocks (earthquakes, storms, volcanoes, etc.) and guarded her fate tablets. Foe of universal order, her progeny annoyed her with their constant movements (lights and seasonal changes), and she plotted to destroy them. She was invulnerable as long as her mouth remained closed. Marduk, aided by winds which held her mouth open, sent an arrow through it to pierce her heart. Her blood formed the sea, half her body made the firmament, the other half became earth. A ritualistic statement inspired by spring floods which swept across the plains and finally were dispersed by sun and winds, leaving clear skies and fertile winds. As Baau she survived in beneficent form. Portrayed as a winged dragon. Source of many mythological motifs, including the creator-destroyer (beneficent-malevolent) deity, dragon slain by hero, mother-wife, vulnerable spot, water as the source of life. Prototype of Domnu, Imgig, Ishtar, Ymir, Zu.

TIARA Originally a Persian headdress set with precious stones, worn on great occasions, symbolic of princely rank or wealth. Later any elaborate diadem. The pope's triple crown, emblematic of his claim to spiritual, temporal, and purgatorial authority, thus papal dignity, the three estates of God's kingdom, the Trinity.

TIBER Italian river at whose mouth, according to Dante, spirits destined for Purgatory collected.

Tiber's water. The church of Rome.

TIBERIUS Crucifier of a sacred king. Tyrannical ruler of Rome under whom Christ was executed.

TIBERNIUS Legendary king of Alba. When he drowned in the Tiber, he became the river's god. Invoked in prayers for the state. In art represented as a victor crowned with bay reclining and holding a cornucopia and rudder. A wolf and the twins Remus and Romulus are at his side. Also called Volturnus, whose feast the Volturnalia was a harvest festival celebrated August 27.

TIBET The forbidden land.

Tibetan local gods. Da Lha or dGra-lha, the chief (also a Buddhist Mahapancaraja), Ma-lha, Nor-lha, Pho-lha, Shang-lha, Yul-lha. All are worshiped to secure long life, wealth, etc.

TICCI (ILLA TICCI, TICCU, TICI) Epithet under which the Peruvian god Viaracocha was invoked for rain.

TIDE A belief prevails in many parts of the world that the tide is a soul carrier, thus when the tide comes in a child is born, and no creature can die except at its ebb, as the outflowing water carries the soul away.

Stem the tide. Check an onrush.

Tidal wave. Divine punishment.

Tide over. Temporarily surmount a difficulty.

TIE Hippopotamus-headed Egyptian goddess. Personification of divine intelligence and human reason. Her image worn as a talisman for protection. Also called Sa. Identified with Taurt.

TIEHOLTSODI Navaho chief of the water powers beneath the earth. His co-rulers were Blue Heron, Frog, and Thunder. In a dispute with the human race he sent a deluge.

T'IEN (T'IEN-CHU) Literally, sky. Chinese heaven as the impersonal but productive essence of all things. It has shape, but not substance; it is the union of the active and passive principles which produced the five elements, earth, fire, metal, water, wood; it nourishes; and once each day it revolves on the north and south poles. Though without personality it has wisdom and foreknowledge. Abode of gods and spirits. As imperial ancestor worshiped only by the emperor. Later a name used for the supreme ruler in heaven who guarded worldly affairs. In Japanese called Ten; in Mongolic, Tengri. Equivalent of Huang Tien, Li, Shang Ti. Resembles Uranus.

T'ien T'an. Heaven's temple in Peking, site of the most solemn imperial sacrifices. Here the emperor (son of heaven) paid homage to his celestial and imperial ancestor.

T'IEN HOU (T'IEN FEI) Chinese sea goddess. Worshiped by persons who journey on canals and rivers. Also called Chu'an Hou.

T'IEN KOU Chinese celestial dog, fate star. Sirius. If a family falls under its rule no son will be born or, if born, the child will be short-lived.

T'IEN KUAN One of the San Kuan, three agents of Chinese mythology. A ruler in heaven, granter of happiness.

T'IEN LI Chinese celestial principle, soul of the universe, formed from surging, bubbling chaos. Combined with Ch'i (immortal principle) and produced Chih (matter).

T'IEN-MING Chinese fate; celestial order. Parallels Dzajaga, Moira, Norns.

T'IEN MU Chinese lightning goddess. Wife of Kei-Kung (thunder). She uses two mirrors to produce lightning by conflicting rays. She is protector of life's essences. Her emblems are the gourd and sacred fungus of immortality.

T'IEN PAO First of the San Ch'ing, the Chinese Taoist trinity. The eternal, sovereign of Jade Heaven. Son of the great creator P'an Ku and the virgin T'ai Yuan. Reincarnated as Chen Wu, ruler of the abode of the dead, and as Pei-chi-chen-chun, North Pole god. In mortal form called Yu Huang.

T'IEN TSU Chinese father of husbandry. A deified ancestor.

TIERMES Lapp thunder god. His bow and arrow were the rainbow and lightning, with which he drove away evil spirits. As creator resembles Numi-Torem.

TIGER Beauty, bloodthirstiness, courage, cruelty, cunning, deceit, ferocity, grace, greed, intrigue, savagry, stealth, strength, subtlety, treachery. In ancient zodiacs the tiger draws Bacchus's chariot, hence the effects of wine, intoxication. According to Blake creative fire and light. Dream significance: bad omen. In heraldry an imaginary beast with a wolf's body, a spiked nose, a knotted mane, and a lion's tail, symbolizing fierceness, valor, and one whose resentment is dangerous if aroused. Emblem of Asia. Resolves into ti-ag-ur, which yields resplendent mighty fire. In Aztec mythology a form of Tezcatlipoca. See Ocelotl. Emblem of Christ. In the East believed to be immortal and the familiar of the medicine man (sorcerer).

Dragon and tiger. Heaven and earth.

Royal Bengal Tiger. Political control because it is the emblem of Tammany Hall.

Tiger claw. Chinese amulet to give the wearer the animal's courage and protect him from sudden fright.

Tiger claws and whiskers. In the East a love amulet.

Tiger in a bamboo grove. Japanese symbol of an evil mass of people (tiger) functioning in the everyday world of a state (bamboo), hence a decadent or sick society.

Tiger skin. Cloak of Bacchus and Dionysus. Buddhist Dharmapala garment.

Tiger tooth. Good luck talisman, especially in games of chance. In India worn as a protection from beasts, foes, and ghosts.

Tigress. Christianity. Equates with Tigris.

White tiger. In China called Pai Hu and symbolizes longevity, magisterial dignity, and military prowess. Typifies autumn and earth and is an aspect of the god of wealth. It is the king of beasts, and to protect from evil its image or head is embroidered on robes, or painted on the bow of revenue cutters, portholes of forts, shields of soldiers, or on doors at New Years. Sometimes a ring is placed in its mouth. In modern Chinese zodiacs carries the sun through Gemini (Yin), the third house, and the hours 3 A.M. to 5 A.M. Guardian of East-North-East-North and of Wei. Title bestowed on Yin chen-hsin. In Chinese Buddhism a symbol of hospitality and the essentials of ritualistic fervor. In Japan one of the four good spirits, the others being Azure Dragon, Vermilion Bird, Somber Warrior.

TIGER-LILY In the language of flowers: I dare you to love me. For once may pride befriend me.

TIGERNMAS Legendary Irish king. Fertility and culture hero, he bears much the same relationship to Ireland that Cadmus bore to Thebes, Minos to Crete and Theseus to Athens. During his

reign nine lakes and three rivers broke through from the underworld; under his auspices gold was first smelted and clothes first dyed. He perished mysteriously with three-fourths of the men of Ireland while worshiping Crom Cruaich on Mag Slecht. Probably his term of office expired. See Sacred king under King.

TIGRANES Armenian sun and culture hero. Warned by his sister Tigranuki that her husband Azdahah (darkness or winter dragon) intended to kill him, Tigranes killed Azdahah. As dragon killer resembles Heracles and Perseus.

TIGRIS In Babylonian mythology poured by a sky god from a great water pot. Symbolizes fertility, refreshment, wisdom. One of the four rivers of Paradise. In New Testament typifies Saint Mark.

TIG-TOUCH-WOOD Child's game derived from the ancient practice of seeking sanctuary by grasping an altar or sacred tree.

TIHKUYI WUHT Literally, child-water woman. Hopi Indian earth goddess. Wife of Masauwu, sister of Muy'lingwa. Her name probably refers to the misdelivery of her child, for whom she wanders the earth wailing. Equates with Demeter.

TII (KII, TII-MAARAATAI) Marquesan ancestor of mortals. Father of Hine-nui-a-te-po and Tii-tapu. In Society Islands mythology he fashioned a woman out of sand and breathed life into her and made her his wife. Their daughter, Hina, was the first human born. Equates with Taaroa.

Tii-tapu. Son of Tii. By Hina father of mankind.

TIKI (1) Maori god who molded earth into a form which so resembled his own he called it Tiki-ahua (Tiki's image) and breathed life into it. In some accounts he marries Hine-ahu-one, in others, he makes a wife for himself and they become the parents of Tiki-ahua. (2) Embryo shape carved in jade. By Maoris believed to be the temporary embodiment of the god. Worn around the neck as a talisman and buried with the last of a line. In New Zealand represents an ancestor, and each is given its own personal name.

Tiki-ahua (Tiki-auaha). Marquesan primeval deity. From a canoe he fished in the primordial ocean and brought land up from the bottom. In Maori mythology the son of Tiki. In Hawaii the world's first inhabitant; molded from earth by Tane, who also formed Iowahine, Tiki-ahua's wife.

Tiki-kapakapa. In New Zealand mythology the first woman born, mother of the human race. Daughter of Tane and Hine-ahu-one.

TIKSNAMANJUSRI Literally, charming splendor. In Buddhism one of the four manifestations of Manjusri. In Tibet called Jam-pal-mon-po or Jam-dpal-rnon-po.

TI-KUAN In Chinese mythology one of the San Kuan (three agents). Earth.

TILDEN Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the tilled or fertile valley.

TILL EULENSPIEGEL See under Eulenspiegel.

TILO Heaven of the Baronga

people of Africa. It had the power to manifest itself, kill, and make alive. Generally regarded as impersonal, although sometimes addressed as hosi (chief).

TILOTTAMA Hindu love goddess created by Brahma of precious stones. Her beauty was so dazzling, when she tempted Siva by walking around him, to see her a face appeared on each of his four sides (directions).

TI MALICE Haitian trickster hero.

TIMBREL Rejoicing, religious ecstasy. Among Hebrews commonly used by women; after the Red Sea crossing, Miriam played one and danced with the women.

TIME Cyclical pattern, devourer of all things, flux, releaser of hidden things. Patriarchal principle, personified as Cronus, Father Time, Geras, Saturn. In Sanscrit called kalpa. Symbolized by clock, Gorsedd, hour glass, pendulum, reaping hook, scythe. Portrayed as an old man partially nude, bald except for a forelock, bat-winged, with scythe and hour glass. Among Mithraites portrayed as a huge monster with a lion head to show that he consumes all things, or shown helping Truth out of a cave to indicate that in time all things come to light.

Come in clipping time. Come opportunely, as one needed arrives at sheep-clipping time.

Do time. Serve a prison sentence.

Greenwich time. Standard time on which all time systems are founded, from the mean solar time at Greenwich, England.

Infinite time. Supreme cause.

Kill time. Be idle; amuse oneself simply to avoid ennui.

Mark time. Raise and lower the feet alternately, as if on the march, but without advancing; from a drill command. Thus to make motions, but no progress; await developments.

Nick of time (Notch of time). At the exact or last moment; from the old practice of reckoning time by notches on a stick.

Stitch in time. A timely remedy.

Take time by the forelock. To act promptly, anticipating any possible advantage or difficulty. Alluding to Father Time's forelock.

Time myth. Involves battles between fertility and drought, light and darkness, rain and sun, verdure and frost, as in the legends of Cuchulainn, Perseus, Sigurd, Theseus.

TIMI In Hebrew mythology an underworld spirit, sould of one departed, which spreads disease. Resembles the Etimmu, Gigim, Ghost.

TIMIRAU Literally, the innumerable. Hervey Island king of fishes, born of the female deity Vari-ma-te-takere.

TIMMES Savages of the African West Coast. Their king is elected by their chiefs, who have the right to beat the chosen man on his coronation eve. They often beat him with such vigor the monarch does not survive the celebration. Hence, when the chiefs wish to rid themselves of a man, they elect him king. Compare Sacred king under King.

TIMON Cynic, misanthrope, sceptic. The allusion is to a 3rd century B.C. Greek poet and philosopher, and to a wealthy Athenian of the 5th century B.C., who appears as the hero in Shakespeare's play bearing his

name.

Out-Timon Timon. Be even more misanthropic than Timon.

Timon's banquet. Banquet at which nothing is served; a banquet of lukewarm water. Timon gave such a feast to bid farewell and thus express his scorn for his so-called friends. Compare Dine with Duke Humphrey under Humphrey.

TIMOTHY (TIM) Masculine name from the Greek, meaning honor and god.

TIMPANUM (TYMPANUM) See drum.

TIN Money, a depreciating term for silver. Among alchemists the metal of Jupiter.

Little tin god. Meanness, officiousness, pettiness of persons in authority or in a position of influence.

Tin Islands. Britain; so called by ancient Greeks.

Tin Lizzie. A decrepit or rattling automobile, from the nickname given to early model T Fords.

Tin penny. A tax formerly paid for the right to engage in tin mining.

Tin pot. Mean, paltry.

TINA (TINIA) (1) Supreme Etruscan god. Personification of heaven. Shown armed with a triple thunderbolt. Any spot struck by him considered fortunate. Equates with Jupiter, Tengri, T'ien, Zeus. (2) Diminutive of Christiana.

TINIKLING Philippine peasant harvest offering dance performed on the threshing floor. Originally a fisherman's dance.

TIN PAN ALLEY Popular music or a place of its publication; from the journalistic name applied to the section in New York City frequented by composers and publishers of such music.

TINTAGEL (DUNDAGEL, TINTAGIL) Residence of King Mark of Cornwall. Castle in which Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, confined his wife Igerna to protect her from Uther Pendragon. Uther, magically provided with the appearance of Gorlois, was admitted to the castle, and by him Igerna became the mother of Arthur, who succeeded Uther as king. Thus an otherworld realm in which the sun or fertility was born. Resolves into tin (dun)-t-ag-el, which yields stronghold of the resplendent mighty god. The story of Uther and Igerna resembles that of Zeus and Alcmene; Zeus and Danae.

TIPHANY In old romances the mother of the Magi. A corruption of Epiphany.

TIPHERATH Sixth of the Hebrew Sephira. Typifies beauty or mildness, one of the ten intelligences or persons of God. Represented by the name Eloah Va-Daath and yellow.

TIPHYS (TYPHUS) In Greek mythology the helmsman of the Argo, vessel of the Argonauts. Probably early morning (or spring) rays, which led the ship through the treacherous passages out of darkness (or winter).

TIPPERU New Guinea bull-roarer used in initiation rites in the jungle to make weird noises representing the voices of dead ancestors or other ghosts. Suggests a visit to the underworld and resurrection.

TIPSTAFF Authority, badge of office. Also the name applied to

a constable, sheriff's subordinate, or crier in an English law court from the staff with a metal tip carried by these men.

TIP-TOE STANDING Alertness, expectation, readiness to learn and understand. Agog with curiosity, as one trying to see over the shoulders of a crowd.

Tip-toe walking. Caution, gentleness, quietness, stealth.

TIR In Mohammedanism a son of Eblis. Causer of fatal accidents.

TIRAWA (TIRAWA-ATIUS) Literally, father above. Pawnee supreme being. Ruler of Tirawahut, great circle of heaven. Mate of Atira. His messengers are the planets, stars, winds, lightning, and thunder. Master of the good-luck bundle containing the fat of the calf that attracts buffalo. His form is unknown because no one has ever seen him. Symbolized by white featherdown, typifying the fleecy clouds. In face painting a blue line drawn archlike from cheek to cheek over the brow with a straight line down the nose symbolizes the path by which he sends life from above.

TIRE Literally, little moon. Talisman worn by Jews around the neck and placed on camels. By some said to be an ornamented headdress.

TIRESIAS (TEIRESIAS) Greek blind seer and prophet. Several versions of his history are given. In one, when he accidentally came upon Athena bathing, she splashed water in his face and blinded him. Repenting the goddess, who could not restore his sight, provided him with the power of understanding birds, and he became a soothsayer. She also provided him with a staff to act as his eyes. Thus dawn blinded night, i.e. deprived him of his eyes (stars). Tiresias revealed to Oedipus that he had murdered his father and married his mother. In the underworld Tiresias advised Odysseus how to return home. Thus he was a spirit of darkness who understood or directed the course of light or the seasons. In another legend he struck his cane between two copulating snakes. For this sacrilege he was changed into a woman. Thus one who experienced both male and female joys. Also a time myth, relating to the varying appearances of different seasons. See Androgynous Deities.

TIRI In western Brazil the master of all nature. He was born from a tree trunk and suckled by a jaguar. He then caused all the Yuracare nations to come from tree trunks, which he closed when the earth was full of people.

TIRID Literally, terror. Babylonian deity, probably of storms or earthquakes.

TIR-NA-mBAN Literally, land of women. Celtic paradise with food that never became less and for each had the desired taste. It had marvelous beauty, music, water like wine, and ever-youthful people. A mortal occasionally loved one of its goddesses and achieved immortality. Those who returned to earth suddenly turned decrepit and aged, as they had lived in the magic realm for hundreds of years that had passed as a few days. Parallels Annwfn, Avalon, Elysium.

Tir-na-mBeo. Literally, land of the living. A name of Tir-na-mBan.

Tir-na-nOg. Literally, land

of the young. Celtic paradise ruled by Manannan. Visited by Oisin, which see.

Tir Tairngire. Literally, land of promise. Celtic paradise.

TIRTHAKARAS Jain saints. Originally numbered twenty-four. In art they are gigantic statues, sky clad (nude), have elongated ears (hear everything), and have superhuman calm expressions. They experienced a change of embryo before birth similar to that of Mahavira, which see.

TIRYAK (TIRYAGLOKA, TIRYAKLOKA) Buddhist region of beasts. One of the six paths or conditions of existence. In Tibet called Dud-hgro. See Gati.

TISHPAK In Accadian mythology title of Ninurta as slayer of the chaos dragon Labbu. Parallels Marduk as slayer of Tiamat.

TISHTRYA One of the Persian Yazats (sky beings). Dog-star (Sirius), chieftain of the east, bringer of rain. In primeval times he punished mankind with a flood. Since, he relieves the faithful with summer rain; then in the form of a white bull with golden horns or a white horse with golden ears, descends into Vourukasha (sea) to battle Apaosha (drought). When he is victorious vapors rise from the sea and fertilize the land. As the deity who is invoked for male children and wealth he appears as a beautiful shining youth. In art represented with bow and arrows; also given a female form, probably in imitation of the Greek Artemis.

TISIPHONE (TISYPHONE) One of the three Greek Eumenides. Avenger of murder. Covered with a bloody robe she sits day and night at hell-gate, armed with a whip. She has serpents instead of hair.

TITAEA (TITAIA) Early Greek goddess. In some accounts mother of the Titans. Later identified with Gaea.

TITAN Literally, to stretch. In Greek mythology any of the twelve children of Uranus and Gaea: Coeus, Crius, Cronus, Hyperion, Iapetus, Mnemosyne, Oceanus, Phoebe, Rhea, Tethys, Themis, Thia. Incited by Gaea, they emasculated and dethroned Uranus and gave the sky's rule to Cronus; then in turn they aided Zeus in dethroning Cronus. When they made war on Zeus, he vanquished them and hurled all save Oceanus into Tartarus, where they caused disturbances. A time myth, suggesting one season supplanting another. Their title indicates they stretched out their hands (caused lightning or changes on earth) or were stretched on an underground wheel (caused earthquakes, volcanoes, or other upheavels). Their overthrow by Zeus equates with Odin's conquest of the Jotuns. A Titan symbolizes one of great size and strength, who is arrogant, lawless, powerful, violent. (2) Title of Helios, the sun god, as the son of Hyperion.

Titanic. (1) Greatness, power. (2) Name of an English liner, constructed to be the largest and safest ship at sea. On its maiden voyage in 1912 it struck an iceberg and sank within two and a half hours with a loss of 1,635 lives.

Titanomachia (Titanomachy). War of the Titans against the Olympian gods; hence violent forces or evil and disorder against celestial forces or goodness and order.

TITANIA By Roman poets a

title applied to Diana and other goddesses. Borrowed by Shakespeare, who gave the name to the fairy queen, consort of Oberon. Understood to mean great one.

TITHONUS (TITHONOS) In Greek mythology son of the Trojan king Laomedon; brother of Priam. Loved by Eos, by whom he fathered Emathion and Memnon. Dreading the thought of being parted from Tithonus by death, Eos persuaded Zeus to give him the gift of immortality, forgetting to ask for eternal youth. When he become old and infirm Eos shut him up in a tower, where he shrank until only his feeble monotonous voice remained. In pity Eos turned him into a grasshopper. Personification of the waxing and waning day, which, deserted by the ever-youthful dawn, is imprisoned in darkness, from where he calls in a cicada-like voice.

TITHOREA In Greek mythology one of the two chief summits of Parnassus. Dedicated to Bacchus; Lycorea, the other, being dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

TITLACAUAN Literally, we are his slaves. Aztec sorcerer. Title of Tezcatlipoca as god of darkness and the north.

TITLES OF RULERS

Abgarus (the grand). Ruler of Edessa.

Abimelech (my father is king). Philistine chief.

Ameer, Amir. Same as Emir.

Antiochus. Syrian ruler.

Archon. Chief of the nine ancient Athenian magistrates. The next in rank was the Basileus, and the third or field marshal was Polemarch.

Attabeg (father prince). Persian.

Augustus. Emperor of Rome when the heir apparent was called Caesar.

Baron. In Great Britain a member of the lowest order in the peerage. Originally designated one who held land by military service.

Bashaw. Same as Pasha.

Beglerbeg. See Bey.

Begun. Lady of high rank in India.

Bey. Turkish minor official or military officer. The governor of a province is known as Beglar-bey or Beglerbeg (lord of lords).

Brenhin, Brenn (war chief). Dictator appointed by druids in time of danger.

Bretwalda (wielder of Britain). Highest of the Anglo-Saxon kings, ruler of the heptarchy.

Caesar. Name adopted by Roman emperors. Source of Kaiser, Czar. Figuratively, any dictator.

Calif, Caliph (successor). Mohammed's successors in spiritual and temporal affairs, an office formerly claimed by the Turkish Sultan.

Candace. Proper name adopted by Ethiopian queens.

Cazique, Cacique. Ancient Cuban, Mexican, or Peruvian prince.

Chagan. Avarian chief.

Cham. Same as Khan.

Cral. Servian despot.

Cyrus (mighty). Proper name adopted by Persian kings.

Czar, Tsar. Russian ruler. Derived from Caesar. His consort was the Czarina or Czaritza, his son the Czarevich, his daughter the Czarevna.

Darius (king). Latinized form of Darawesh. Also a proper name of ancient Persian rulers.

Dey (uncle). Algerian ruler.

Diwan. Native chief of Palanpur, India.

Doge. Ruler of the old Venetian Republic.

Duce (leader). Italian Fascist dictator.

Duke (leader, from the Latin dux). Ruler of a duchy; formerly in Europe of sovereign rank.

Earl. English title. Under Saxons designated one of the noble class as opposed to ceorl, a freeman; later indicated territorial jurisdiction.

Elector. Sovereign rank of a Holy Roman Empire's Prince; entitled to vote in an Emperor's election.

Emir. Independent chieftain of certain Arabian provinces.

Emperor (one who commands, from the Latin). Paramount ruler in many lands; in medieval times of the Holy Roman Empire.

Exarch. Byzantine emperor's viceroy.

Fuhrer (leader, pilot). German Nazi dictator.

Gaekwar (cowherd). Monarch of the Mahrattas.

Hospodar (lord, master). Ancient Slavic title.

Imam (guide, teacher). Title of the Sultan as Mohammed's spiritual successor.

Imperator. Same as Emperor.

Inca. Peruvian sovereigns.

Kaiser. German form of Caesar.

Khan (lord, prince). Mongolian ruler.

Khedive. Egyptian governor under Turkish rule.

Khoja. Hindu title of respect to the wealthy.

King (man of good birth, from the Anglo-Saxon cyning). Widely applied to a sovereign. His consort is a Queen.

Lama. Priest-ruler of Tibet; the ecclesiastical potentate is called Tashi Lama, the temporal ruler is called Dalai Lama.

Maharajah (great king). Ruler of native Hindu states.

Marquis. Originally in England and France, commanders of marches.

Melech (king). Ancient Semitic tribes.

Mikado (August Door). Japanese emperor; seldom used in Japan.

Mogul. Asiatic rulers in the middle ages.

Mpret. Old title of Albanian rulers.

Nawab. State rulers in India.

Padishah (protecting lord). Title applied to the Persian Shah, Turkish Sultan, and other Asians.

Pasha. Egyptian and Turkish title applied to military officers; sometimes to high civil functionaries.

Pendragon. Ancient British overlord.

Peraa. Same as Pharaoh.

Pharaoh (light of the world). Ancient Egyptian ruler.

President. One chosen, usually by election, as in France and the United States.

Prince. Formerly a popular title of a reigning sovereign; now generally understood to be a sovereign's son.

Ptolemy. Proper name applied to Egyptian Kings.

Rajah. Hindustani for king. In feminine form, Ranee or Rani.

Rameses (son of the sun). Egyptian ruler; also a proper name.

Rana (prince). Hindu chieftain title.

Reis (head). Turkish chief, captain of a Nile boat.

Rex. Latin equivalent of King.

Sachem, Sagamore. Chieftain of certain North American Indian tribes.

Satrap. In ancient Persia, governor of a province.

Seid, Seyyid (prince). Con-

ferred on Mohammed's descendants.

Shah (king). Supreme ruler of Persia and other Eastern countries.

Sheikh. Head man of an Arab tribe.

Sherif. Mohammedan order of nobility.

Shogun, Tycoon (army leader). Japanese commander-in-chief, ruler of the emperor and worldly affairs. A dictator.

Sid, Cid. Spanish title; corruption of Seid. A military commander.

Sirdar. Egyptian commander-in-chief and military governor.

Stadtholder. Originally in the Netherlands a viceroy in a province, later a chief executive officer.

Sufi, Sophy. Persian Mohammedan mystic; the name means wool and refers to the garment worn by ascetics.

Sultan, Soldan. Mohammedan rulers before the formation of the new Turkish state.

Tetrarch. In ancient Rome the governor of the fourth part of a province.

Thakur. Sanscrit honorary form of address.

Thaumaturgus. Greek title conferred on one who performs miracles; applied to Christian saints.

Tirshatha (august or severe). Persian governors of Judeah.

Tycoon (great sovereign). Title from the Chinese applied to the Japanese Shogun.

Tyrant. In ancient Greece, leaders of revolts against aristocracies and oligarchies. In modern times understood to be a despot.

Vali. Title of Egyptian governors prior to 1867.

Voivode, Vaivode (leader of an army). In Russia, title assumed by some princes, later called Hospodars.

TI-TSANG (TI-TSANG WANG) In Chinese Buddhism supreme ruler of the world of the dead. He opens the gates, rescues suffering souls, and instructs in the dark region. He also protects little children. He takes various shapes and is invoked to deliver souls from torment. Also patron saint of Chiu-hua Shan, sacred mountain in Anhui, to which pilgrimages are made. A manifestation of the Sanscrit Ksitigarbha.

TITTHIUM Literally, nurse. The name of Mount Myrtium was changed to Titthium because on this mountain a goat nourished and a dog watched over the deserted infant Asclepius.

TITUREL A fertility king in Grail romances. First guardian of the Grail. Father of Frimurtel, who succeeded him; grandfather of Amfortas.

TITUS (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning safe. (2) Alternative name of the penitent thief in the crucifixion story. (3) Roman emperor who sacked Jerusalem; hence destroyer of a holy city.

Arch of Titus. Triumphal arch erected at Rome to commemorate Titus's conquest of Judah.

TITYRUS Poetical name for a rustic or shepherd; from its use in Greek and Roman idyls.

TITYUS (TITIAS) (1) Greek monster; son of Gaea or of Zeus. For waylaying pilgrims to the Delphic shrine and for attempting to violate Leto, he was slain by Apollo. In another legend, for insulting Hera, Zeus hurled him into Tartarus, where his liver was perpetually gnawed by two vultures, but never wholly

consumed. Compare Prometheus. (2) God of the waning year. At funeral games held at the winter solstice he was killed by Heracles, god of the waxing year. His story parallels that of Tityus 1.

TIU (TIW) Same as Tyr.

TIUR In Armenian mythology the learned and peaceful scribe of the gods. One of the seven chief deities. Recorder of actions, which he wrote on each person's forehead for the day of reckoning; conductor of souls into the netherworld. Oracles attached to his shrine interpreted dreams. Resembles Nabu.

TIV Etruscan moon deity.

TIXE Literally, resplendent ax. Zulu supreme god.

TIZONA A favorite sword of Cid. It was buried with him. Light rays.

TLACAUEPAN Aztec sorcerer. Brother of Quetzalcoatl, who plotted his downfall. Probably a darkness or storm deity.

TLACOLOLEROS Literally, prepare land for cultivation. A fertility dance performed by Nahuatl Indian men. It dramatizes the agricultural activities and the battle with the tiger which molests corn planters.

TLACOLTEOTL The Aztec flower goddess Xochiquetzal as goddess of love.

TLAELQUANI The Aztec goddess Xochiquetal as eater of filthy things, as sin eater or pardoner.

TLAHUITZIN In Aztec mythology the wife of the Ascetic Yappan. When her husband sinned, she and he were killed by their enemy Yaotl, and by the gods turned into scorpions. A seasonal myth.

TLAIK Comox Indian sky chief.

TLALECUTLI Literally, earth as gaping jaws. Toltec Indian god; ruler of the day's second hour.

TLALLI-IYOLLO The Aztec love and flower goddess Xochiquetzal as earth mother.

TLALNEPANTLA Literally, in the palm of my hand. Place where the Aztec sun god Quetzalcoatl sat down and wept after he had been expelled from Mexico City, and where he left his hand print in stone.

TLALOC TECUTLI (TLALOQUE) Literally, wine of earth. Aztec god of darkness, giver of rain and crops. Lord of the east. Bird which slays the water-withholding dragon and rules the day's eighth hour and night's ninth hour. Brother-mate of Chalchichuitlicue. He was placed temporarily in the sky as the sun during a quarrel between Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca, of whom he is an aspect. In codices shown with tusklike teeth, eye rings (snakes of fertility), and a scroll (knowledge of agricultural arts) emerging from his mouth; occasionally one-eyed. Sometimes shown as a feathered serpent with horns. He wields an ax and hammer. Other attributes are fish, frogs, snails, and swastika. His name is applied to his four assistants, who support the four quarters, revolve with the seasons, and distribute rain from pitchers, which he smites with a serpentine rod. Worshiped on the mountains

Iztac cinatl and Popocatepetl. Equates with Chac and Indra.

Tlalocan. Paradise in the east of the Tlalocs, who dwell under the holy cactus tree (tree of life) on a lake's edge, where priests consult them. Land of eternal summer, from which rivers flow to nourish earth. Afterworld abode of those who had been sacrificed, lightning struck, drowned, or died of watery diseases, such as dropsy.

TLAMATZINCATL Aztec name meaning he who enforces penitence. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca.

TLAPALLAN Literally, red land. Land to the east, to which Quetzalcoatl (sun) was exiled to await his return.

TLATECUTLI Literally, earth lord or earth toad. Aztec death god. Portrayed as a hideous toad with gaping jaws nourished with the blood of sacrificed men.

TLAUIZCALPANTE CUTLI Toltec ruler of the day's twelfth hour. The planet Venus or evening star.

TLAZOLTEOTL Toltec earth mother. Ruler of the day's fifth hour and the night's seventh hour. Goddess of filth, lust, and sin.

TLINGIT Literally, the people. An Alaskan Eskimo linguistic stock.

TLOQUE NAHUAQUE Supreme god of Mexican valley tribes during the 15th century.

TMU (TM) Same as Thum.

TOAD Amphibiousness, inspiration. Dream significance: danger warning. In some mythologies guardian of the tree of knowledge by a pool. Among American plains Indians, wife of the sun. Aztec death symbol, aspect of Tlatecutli. In Chinese legend a three-legged toad, hsia ma, swallows the moon (causes an eclipse), or it lives in the moon, symbolizing the unattainable. In the Liu-Hai legend it is captured by a cash string, suggesting the lure of money bring about ruin and symbolizes money-distribution and money-making. In Japan called gama. It is an evil goblin, which with a magical mist exhaled from its mouth creates beautiful illusions, which lure animals, insects, and men to destruction.

Toadstone. A talisman for health; emblem of witchcraft.

TOBACCO Ephemeral pleasures. American Indian symbol of hospitality, peace; also smoked in war ceremonies. Used by medicine men to induce a trance in which treatment for the sick was imparted. Used ritualistically in sacrifices. After the discovery of the New World an article of trade. See Calumet.

Tobacco flower. Forgetfulness.

Tobacco smoke. American Indian imitative magic of clouds to bring rain.

TOBIAS (TOBE, TOBIAH, TOBY) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is good, distinguished of the Lord. (2) In the Old Testament son of Tobit. He marries Raguel's daughter Sarah, whose seven previous bridegrooms had been slain by Asmodeus on the wedding night. In the bridal chamber Tobias roasted the heart and liver of a fish that had tried to devour him, and the smoke drove off Asmodeus. Once the wedding was consummated Asmodeus completely lost his power, and Tobias, accompanied by his bride and dog, left for home, where he applied the fish gall to his father's eyes and cured him of blindness. Tobias personified dawn or spring, who drove off night or winter, and brought renewed sight to the sun. In his battle with Asmodeus, he took the part of a sacred king. The seven suitors probably were surrogates; a mock marriage was one of the ritual deaths in such coronations; thus at the end of eight years his term of office was over. In legend a bridal chamber monster frequently is defeated by means of grateful dead (guardian spirits), thus the dead buried by his father may have aided him. As one who received wisdom and virtue from a fish he resembles Finn MacCoul.

TOBIT Early Hebrew sun deity. Pious, when in captivity in Ninevah, he evaded decrees and buried Hebrew dead. This placed him in trouble and made him ritually unclean. While sleeping outside his courtyard he was blinded by sparrow dung. His son Tobias cured him by applying a fish gall. Thus sun was blinded by night sky and given renewed sight by sea (rose from water). One who performed funeral rites, he resembles Antigone.

TOBOSAKU Best known of the Japanese sennins (mountain genii). Old man who lives in the east and never ages. He holds a peach, symbolizing the ever-rejuvenating vitality of spring. Equates with Tung-Fang-So.

TOCI Literally, our grandmother. Aztec earthquake goddess. Sometimes identified with Xilonen. Also said to have a male aspect. See Androgynous Deities.

TODD (TOD) A masculine and family name; special use of a Middle English noun meaning thicket and from the Scottish and Norse, meaning fox.

TODTENSCHUH Ancient Norse shoe of the dead. Bound to the foot as a preparation for the long journey.

TOE Direction, ray of light.

Frog's toe. Talisman against disease and evil.

Great toe in mouth. The eternal, circle of infinity, self-contained, self-existent.

Toe-nail. See Nail parings.

TOFANA (AQUA TOFANA) An old woman of Naples immortalized by her invention of a colorless and tasteless poison, which in the 18th century felled over 600 persons. Used mainly by women on their husbands. Her nickname was Manna of Saint Nicola of Bari.

TO FU Chinese yellow phoenix whose note will be heard like a tolling bell when the world is at peace. Resolves into resplendent fire.

TOGA Outer garment of Roman citizens, thus Romans were gens togata.

Toga candida. Whitened with chalk, worn by candidates.

Toga picta. Adorned with stars, worn by consuls, emperors, generals, priests, etc., on high occasions.

Toga praetexta. White with purple border, worn by freeborn boys under age 14, by girls until married, and a distinctive mark of certain offices and sacred rites.

Toga pulla (or sordida). Black or brown, worn by persons

accused, in the lower class, or in mourning.

Toga trabea. White with purple stripe, worn by augurs, consuls, emperors, priests as a peace symbol.

Toga virilis. Assumed in token of manhood at age 14.

TOGAKUSHI Literally, sky-hand strength male. Japanese kami who drew Amaterasu (sun) out of the cave (darkness). Deity of wrestlers.

TOGARINI In the cabala arch-demons in Belphegor. Wranglers.

TOH (TOHIL) Kiche Indian flint or fire god.

TOHU-BOHU (TOHU VABOHU) In Genesis, chaos. In the cabala, line which circles snake-like around the world.

TOHUNGA Maori priest, sage, soothsayer.

TOIL A mythological theme in which a fertility or light deity passes through a period of grievous toil to achieve glory, atone for a sin, or provide for mankind. The periods in toil represent the time light forces are controlled by darkness, storms, or winter. Symbolic of the course of fate or the cycle of the day or year. Apollo, Bata, Bolverkin, Cinderella, Gwion Bach, Heracles, Poseidon had engaged in toil. See Task.

TO-KABINANA Melanesian creator and culture hero. Aided by his foolish brother To-Karvuvu, he fishes land up from the primeval sea. He tosses to the ground two unripe coconuts, which change into two beautiful women. His brother follows his example, but disgusted with the women he creates, he takes one of To-Kabinana's as his wife.

TO-KARVUVU Melanesian fool, bringer of death. Originally humans were immortal, shedding old skins and growing new ones. When his mother shed her skin he did not recognize her and cried until she put on her old one; since people have ceased to shed their skins and die when they become old. Because he was inept, the land he fished up from the sea separated and formed islands. See To-Kabinana.

TOKAY (TOPACO, TUKUPAY, TUNAPA) Literally, he who finishes. Aspect of Viracocha, the Inca creator and sky deity as he who completes and perfects. Ruler of the east.

TOKONOMA Japanese place of aesthetic enjoyment; originally a niche dedicated to religious objects.

TOKOYO-NAGANAKI-DORI Japanese long-singing-cock-of-heaven, who heralds dawn. The torii is provided as a resting place for him when he visits earth.

TOKOYO-NO-KUNI Japanese eternal land. Paradise where blossoms are always fragrant and the cuckoo sings.

TOKUGAWA A Japanese family whose power was based on armed strength which the emperor had no competence to control. Founders of a military feudalism. A warrior clan as opposed to the Fujiwara, whose control of the emperor depended on marital alliance.

TO-KWATSU The eight hot hells of Japanese Buddhism. Compare Abuda.

TOLI Altaic metal mirror symbolizing the moon and the sun. Shaman's magic instrument in which everything is reflected.

TOLLAN (TULA, TULAN, TULLA) Literally, place of seed. Aztec abode of Quetzalcoatl (sun); paradise where crops never fade. It holds all the world's riches, and everyone there is a skilled artisan. Such a city is located in each of the four directions: where the sun sets (west), where it rests after setting (north), where it awaits rebirth (south), where it rises (east).

TOLMEN Druidic stones placed so a hole exists between them. Ancients in various parts of the world believed that passing under stones or through holes surrounded by stones absolved one of sin or regenerated one.

TOLOSA (TOULOUSE) Town in Spain which the Roman Caepio sacked. After stealing its gold and silver, which had been consecrated by druids, he met with disaster. Thus the proverb, "He has got the gold of Tolosa," signifies, "Ill-gotten wealth will do no good."

TOLTEC (TOLTECATL) A legendary giant who came from Tollan, thus a child or disciple of Quetzalcoatl; one of the sun's rays. His followers were the legendary prehistoric Mexicans who preceded the Aztecs. They were peaceful astrologers, skilled artificers, and introduced agriculture and picture writing.

TOM Diminutive of Thomas.

Jerry and Tom. Roisterers, swaggerers.

Long Tom. Gun of great length.

Peeping Tom. One who is over inquisitive, especially one who peeps in at windows; from Tom of Coventry, who in legend was struck blind when he peeped at Lady Godiva as she rode a horse clothed only in her long hair.

Tom, Dick, and Harry. Common people generally, persons of no note. Contrasted with Brown, Jones, and Robinson, young men who give themselves airs, especially when abroad.

Tom double. Double dealer.

Tommy Atkins. The rank and file; from the nickname of a private in the British army.

Tom-norry. An ignoramus or simpleton. Also Tomfool.

Tom o'Bedlam. A mendicant who pretends insanity; from those who sought a home in Bedlam. They chanted mad songs, dressed fantastically, and finally became dangerous rogues called Abraham men.

Tom Pepper. A liar.

Tom Pinch. A guileless young man; from the character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit.

Tom poker. A bugbear used to scare children.

Tom Sawyer. The adventurous bad-boy, who outwits the townfolk, created by Mark Twain.

Tom the Piper's son. Thievish hero of nursery rhymes. Tom the Piper was an old Morris dance character, probably a wind spirit.

Tom Thumb. A diminutive person of marvelous powers. In nursery tales he outwits the giant Grumbo.

Tom Titevil. Devil in old morality plays.

Tom Tug. A ferryman.

TOMAHAWK (TAMAHAAC) American Indian battle ax; to bury symbolizes peace; to dig up, war.

Tomahawk pipe. Ceremonial

pipe, especially at war conclaves.

TOMATO Love. Also called love apple.

TOMB See Burial, Grave.

TOMOMORI (TOMO) Japanese legendary hero reputed to have become a funa-urei (ship ghost or spirit of a drowned person). He and his followers uproot anchors moored in their domain. Usually portrayed walking on the sea carrying an anchor, thus equates with Christ.

TOMOYE Japanese Buddhist good luck sign. Used as a talisman. Typifies the revolving universe. Resembles the Chinese Tai-Kih.

TOMTE Swedish guardian spirit. Dwells in a tree before a house. If the tree is cut down, unless it succeeds in escaping to the house rafters, it dies, and the house's prosperity ceases. Parallels the Tonttu.

TONACACIHUATL Literally, queen of our existence. Aztec mother goddess, lady of parturition. Mate of Tonacatecutli. Her emblem is a snail shell. Also called Chicomecoatl (seven serpents), Citallicue (star-skirted, the Milky Way), Citlalinicue (star of the warms or the morning), Xochiquetzal (beautiful rose).

TONACAJOHUA Literally, she who sustains us. An aspect of the Toltec divine mother Cinteotl.

TONACAQUAHUIT Mexican symbolic cross marking points of the compass. Tree of life representing the fertility god as giver of rain and health.

TONACATECUTLI (TONACATEOTLE) Literally, chief of our existence. Aztec all-father. Male expression of the infinite and self-created deity. Mate of Tonacacihuatl. He was lord of the Milky Way and his abode was in the uppermost thirteenth heaven. His emblem was the maize. With his breath he created his son Citlalatonac (morning), a name of Quetzalcoatl, also one of his own names. Also called Chicomexochit (seven flowers) and Tzinteotl (god of the beginning).

TONAL (TONA TONO) Aztec guardian spirit of each person. By other Central American Indians called Nagual.

TONALAMATL Aztec fate books in which is recorded the tonalpohualli, the day count which reveals whether a birthday is lucky or unlucky.

TONANTZIN Literally, our mother. Aztec divine mother; a form of Ciuateotl.

TONATIUH Toltec sun god, ruler of the day's fourth hour. Heavenly warrior, eagle who snatched up heroic souls and placed them in the sun.

TONATLAN Toltec abode of the sun god. Identical with Tollan.

TONGS See Pincers.
Hammer and tongs. Violent argument. Originally, hammer and tongues.

TONGUE Artfulness, gossip, inconstancy, mind's expression, persuasion, scolding, steadfast freshness, talkativeness. In primitive societies an organ used in sacrifices, especially to gods of eloquence. Christian symbol

of martyrdom; emblem of Saint Lieven. In the Hebrew cabala another name for the Crown, thus God's voice, located between justice and mercy.
Forked tongue. Hindu symbol of sacrificial fire; emblem of Agni.
Golden tongue. Eloquence. Also silver tongue.
Let one's tongue run. Be talkative.
Slip of the tongue. Something spoken unintentionally.
Tongue blisters. Sign of lie telling.
Tongue cut out. Formerly a manner of thievery punishment.
Tongue thrust out. On ancient Babylonian and other steles signifies arrogance, challenge, contempt, insult. In the East a sign of placing oneself at the service of one honored. In India a sign of Kali, suggesting killing lust. In Mexico, wisdom. In Tibet a respectful salutation.
Wag the tongue. Chatter, gossip.

TONSURE In Buddhism admission into holy orders. In Christianity symbolizes the crown of thorns, rejection of temporal things, reminder of the perfect life.

TONTTU (TONTO) Finno-Ugrian guardian house spirit, especially of stables, mill, and threshing barn. At Christmas he is asked what crops may be expected. A creak of the rafters signifies a good year. Derived from Tomte.

TOO-LUX Chinook Indian south wind deity, who cut open the whale out of which the thunderbird Hahness (raven) flew. The giantess Quoots-hooi followed the bird and ate his eggs and from them mankind was created.

TOOT Egyptian for hand; identical with tat as universe pillar.
Toot-hill. In ancient Britain a shrine or watchtower, indicating a horn's toot, imitating the whistling wind, once was a watchman's warning.

TOOTH Annihilation, cruelty, evanescence, the transitory, wisdom. Dream significance: (bad) illness, (falling out) death of a friend or relative, (growing) pregnancy, (white) success. Divinatory instrument: Fionn, after eating the salmon of knowledge, placed a thumb under a tooth whenever he needed magical guidance; Horus was portrayed with a finger in his mouth. In Chinese mythology the teeth and bones of P'an Ku became earth's minerals. The Greek Cadmus sowed dragon teeth and created a warrior race. Hindu sacrificial offering. In Norse mythology, Ymir's teeth became rocks.
Blackened teeth. In ancient Japan an indication of adulthood, mark of a married woman.
Cast in one's teeth. Taunt.
Cut one's eyeteeth. Be knowing, wide-awake. The eyeteeth being the canine teeth, the phrase suggests one can bite as well as bark.
Escape by the skin of one's teeth. Narrow escape.
Fight tooth and nail. Fight bitterly or energetically.
From the teeth outward. On the surface, without depth or significance.
Gold teeth. Magic power, ostentation, wealth.
Scarce as hen's teeth. Absolutely lacking.
Set one's teeth on edge. Cause acute nervous discomfort, grate upon.
Show one's teeth. Threaten; in allusion to a snarling dog.

Teeth bites. Left on another's body to indicate the intensity of love. In some instances designs are created, as that of a cloud, garland, etc.

Tooth set as a jewel. Good luck charm. Presented to the owner at various stages during a lifetime. An old Norse custom was to present a tooth-gift to a child cutting its first tooth.

Toothwort. Secret love.

TOPAZ November birthstone symbolizing divine goodness, eager love, fidelity, friendship, gentleness, integrity, uprightness, triumph. Dream significance: protection from harm. It supposedly is under the sun's protection and has the virtue to stay evil dreams, act as a charm which dispels sorcery, cures nervous disorders, and brings recognition and riches. In middle ages worn to an old age by philosophers and students because it was held to sustain a keen wit. Associated with the color gold and the flower chrysanthemum, and shares their symbolism. It governs the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, and endows those born under its influence with an honest, impartial, ingenious, liberal temperament, inclined to exaggerate trifles, and show undue anxiety, with an aptitude for the arts. Arabs call it Leo's gem. In Brazil worn by dentists as a professional badge. Christian gem of saints Hildegard and Matthew. In second position on the Hebrew breastplate representing the tribe Simeon. Hindus believe it provides beauty and long life, and prevents thirst.

Bohemian topaz. Mysterious memories.

White topaz. Slavery; called the slave's diamond.

TOP BANANA Top comic of a burlesque show.

TOPE (1) Buddhist relic-shrine. A domed tower constructed to contain a priest's body, sacred articles, or indicate a sacred site. (2) Norse torture demon. Name meaning madness.

TOPHET (TOPHETH) Literally, drum playing; also place to be spat on. In the Old Testament favorite spot at the extremity of the Valley of Hinnom (Gehenna) for the worship of idols to whom children were sacrificed. Drums were played to drown out the cries. In later times a place for depositing refuse. Fires were kept burning to consume the offal. Hence a place of chaos, darkness, endless perdition, hell; Sheol.

TOPILTCIN (TOPILTZIN) Literally, our son. Surname of the Aztec sun god Quetzalcoatl.

TOR Generic term for a high rocky hill or tower, anciently used in fire worship, as a fortress, or burial place. Appears in actor, author, Hathor, Hector, toran, torii, Torquay.

TORA-GALLES (HORA-GALLES) Finnish thunder god. His image with a hammer appeared on sacred drums to drive away evil spirits.

TORAH (THORAH, TORA) Spiritual light, word of God, teachings which regulate man's life. The holy book of all knowledge given to Adam. It was thrown into the sea by envious angels and restored by Rahab, sea-angel. It disappeared and was found by Enoch in a cave, preserved by Noah in the ark, entrusted in succession to Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Levi, Moses, Joshua, and Solomon. Also understood to be the Pentateuch or the Ten Commandments.

Torah shrine. Jewish cult emblem.

TORAN (TORANA) Monumental Buddhist temple gateway. It resembles a torii and carries the same symbolism.

TORCH Anarchy, danger, devastation, education, guidance, immortality, liberty, life, revolution, spiritual light, splendor, terrorism, twilight. Masculine principle representing transmission of life from generation to generation. Dream significance: (burning) happiness, (extinguished) dishonor. Resolves into t-or-ch, i.e. resplendent fire, ever-existent. Cognate with twrch, ancient British for hog. Christian symbol of betrayal, martyrdom. Christ as light of the world. Attribute of saints Aidan, Chrysanthus, Dominic, Theodore. In Greek mythology, Hymen's bridal flame; also an emblem of Demeter, Eos, Eris, Hecate. Siamese symbol for a severely hot season.

Falling torch. Christian symbol of death with soul (flame) ascending heavenward.

Inverted torch. Death; life extinguished.

Inverted torch on a tomb. Extinction of a family.

Inverted torch with flame. Death with hope of resurrection.

Lighted torch before a throne. Empire, honor, royal presence.

Pass the torch. Transmission of inheritance, tradition, wisdom; in allusion to the ancient Greek relay races.

Torch race. In ancient Greece usually held to honor Selene, and symbolic of the passage of the moon's light.

Torch with flame upright. Life.

TOREM Siberian heaven god who dwells in a tent next to the heaven post (North star), to which his reindeer are bound. God of arrow sacrifice; probably of lightning.

Torem-Talmas. Literally, heaven interpreters. Sons of Torem. Also called Torem-Karevels (heaven watchers). The planets. Compare Kudai.

TORII Shinto temple sacred entrance. Dawn's gateway, earthly perch for Ho-Wo and Tokoyo-naganaki-dori, celestial birds who herald daybreak. Emblem of the shrine itself. Purifier of unclean body and soul, sanctifier of a place. Symbol of the right way or direction. The posts represent universal pillars or sky supports (comparable to Heracles pillars), and the bar represents the firmament. Usually painted vermilion, the rising sun's color. In form resembles the Greek pi (or pa, Great Father). A sun altar equating with Cromlech and Stonehenge.

TORMA Buddhist ritual cake or holy food. An altar object. Parallels the Christian wafer.

TORNAK (TONAQ; PLURAL, TORNAIT) Among central Eskimos the helpful inua (guardian spirit) of an angakok (shaman). They inhabit animals, human, stones; the most powerful is the bear spirit.

TORNARSUK Eskimo supreme being, ruler of the tornait.

TORONGOI Altaic first man; husband of Edji. Like Adam and Eve, they succumb to temptation and suffer death.

TORORUT Supreme being of the African Suk people. Personification of sky.

TORPEDO FISH Benumber,

idleness.

TORRENT Abundance, abuse, deity warning. Dream significance: adversity, danger.

TORSO Universe axis or pillar.

TORTOISE Androgyny, chastity, endurance, fecundity, sky or world support, sloth, slowness, strength. In heraldry, invulnerability to attack. In the zodiac identified with the Crab (Cancer) and symbolizes chaos. Love goddesses sometimes shown on its back. In many parts of the world teacher of fire-making. From the Latin, meaning to twist, because of the twisted feet of some species. In African folktales a trickster who displays experienced wisdom and shrewd benevolence; sometimes avaricious, cold-blooded, and revengeful, tracking down victims with patience and persistence. God intended that man should live forever; when angered he sent a tortoise with a death message. Relenting, God sent a snake to overtake the tortoise and destroy the message. The snake dawdled while the tortoise, trustworthy messenger, kept right on; thus man must first die that he may recover eternal life. Not eaten by West Africans because they believe the meat will rob them of fleetness of foot. Crossed to the New World as Brer Terrapin in Uncle Remus stories. In China called kuei. The Kuei Shen (Somber Warrior), one of the Ssu Ling, produced when P'an Ku called to Chaos for assistance in putting the universe in order, is the head of all mollusks and presides over divination. Typifies black, the northern quadrant, winter, and the yin. Its legs support the universe, its dome-shaped back represents the sky, its belly the earth which moves upon the waters. The great age to which it supposedly lives makes it a talisman for longevity. It was created by thought alone and by its breath it created enchanting palaces (clouds), which lasted for 1,000 years. A steed of water deities, it kept evil away and brought the righteous victory. All are believed to be female, which led to an abusive term, although the name is taken in vain in vilification. The slanderous, "son of a tortoise," is tied to a period when outcast men, who lived off the prostitution of wives and daughters, were identified by headbands the color of a tortoise's head. In Delaware Indian tradition the tree of life grows on its back. Egyptian symbol of fecundity. Ancient Greek phallic symbol, sacred to Aphrodite and Hermes. In India sustainer of the elephant upon whose back the world rests. Earthquakes are caused by the awakening of the world tortoise. Second avatar of Vishnu, in which form he supported earth when the gods churned the sea for amrita. Symbolic of one who can draw in all his senses and restrain them from their wonted purpose. In Japan supports the gods' mountain abode (sky). With a seaweed tail, messenger of the sea queen. Melanesian ancestor of the human race.

Tortoise and peach. In China and Japan, longevity and immortality.

Tortoise shell. In China used in divination, hence holder of secrets of life and death.

TORTOR Surname of Apollo, meaning tower of towers.

TORX Armenian demon smiths. They could crush a granite slab with one hand. Earthquake or volcano spirits. They had both dwarf and giant aspects and resemble Volund. Name equates with torch.

TOSOTSA-TEN (TUSITA) Literally, paradise in formation. Japanese Buddhist heaven of contentment, paradise of the future Buddha, Miroku (Maitreya), situated high in the sky. One of the three main celestial realms, the others being Gokuraku-Jodo and Ryojusen.

TOTA Literally, our father. Mexican fire god.

TOTAPHOTH Talisman consisting of Talmudic passages with the virtue to guard against perils of field or flood.

TOTEM From the Algonquin, meaning to possess. An animal or plant, occasionally a cloud, star, wind, or other natural object, which gives its name to an individual or clan. By primitives believed to be the ancestral source of the tribe or form into which the tribe's founder turned at death. Guardian spirit which directs a pattern of behavior. Totem animals and plants are tabu except at a yearly sacrificial feast honorning the totem spirit. If an animal, the skin is given to the priest as a cloak that he may obtain its magic powers, including the gift of prophecy. An early form of worship, which led to the reverence of animals and plants by people of advanced cultures. Resembles the Roman gen.

Totem pole. Sacred pole representing the totemic being. Symbolizes a tree of life or cross, fertilizing rains, the four winds, etc., all powers of fruitfulness.

TOTOCHTIN Central American Indian god of drunkenness with a rabbit shape.

TOU Literally, the measure. In the Chinese zodiac six stars in ladle shape in the shoulder and bow of Sagittarius, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the griffin; element, wood. The man born under these stars is happy.

TOUCAN (TUCANA) Constellation in the Southern Sky. Symbolizes noisy chatter.

TOUCH-ME-NOT Plant symbolizing impatient resolve.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Natural actions and words incite universal sympathy.

Touch of Midas. The touch which turns everything to gold.

TOU-MU Chinese North Star goddess. She keeps the registry of the life and death of mortals, and the list of gods. She has a third eye in her forehead so that she is able to see everything.

TOURMALINE October birthstone symbolizing courage, generosity, thoughtfulness. Dream significance: accident. Believed to possess warmth, and worn as an amulet against throat ailments. Valued as a bringer of happiness and prosperity, especially if worn by one born under its sign. Favorite stone of actors, artists, musicians, and poets.

Green tourmaline. Fortunate stone for business people.

Pink tourmaline. Lucky stone for those who wish to attract friends and secure social advantages.

TOU-SHEN Chinese god of smallpox and punisher of infanticide.

TOVODU Literally, family. Dahomey ancestral deity, guardian spirit.

TOW AND TOW-US-TUSSIN Haida Indian deities. Principles of light and darkness. Twins in conflict. They now appear as two hills.

TOWEL AND PITCHER Emblems of Christ's Passion symbolizing purification. Allude to Pilate washing his hands.

TOWER (1) Deity, grandeur, loftiness, lookout, nobility, refuge, security, sovereignty, treasure, truth, virginity. Also battlement, captivity, death, execution, hostile environment, imprisonment, slavery, traitorism, warning. As an outgrowth of the pillar, a phallus. Burial place, fortress, ladder to heaven, shrine of the sun or supreme deity. Dream significance: ambition realized, rise, success. In heraldry, solidity, strategy. In China an averter of calamities and bringer of prosperity. Any building which overshadows its neighbor is thought to deprive the smaller one of heaven's guardianship. Christian refuge of sinners and emblem of Saint Barbara. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by a lightning struck tower. The upper part is being carried away, and two persons are falling from it, signifying man's fall, failure in mind, punishment of pride. Attainment: death, ruin, the result of falsehood. In divination corresponds to the numbers 17 and 80, and the Hebrew letter Pe. Denotes ambition, calamity, deception, disgrace, unforseen catastrophes; when the card is in reverse: oppression, ruin, tyranny.

Pictish towers. See Round towers.

Round towers. In Britain and Ireland, fire worship shrine. When topped by a crescent represents the male and female principles.

Tower crown. Nourisher or protector of cities; city maker. Emblem of mother deities.

Tower of Babel. Confusion, error, high structure, impractical dream, noisy assembly, self-destruction, tumult. According to tradition, Nimrod, who set himself up as a supreme god, ordered the tower built to reach heaven. Jehovah's power and will were demonstrated when he confounded the language of those in the tower.

Tower of London. Prison for royalty and nobles.

Tower of silence. Where the Parsees expose their dead to birds of prey. Called dakhmah.

Tower of Xelhua. In Mexican legend two persons escaped the flood by climbing the Ahuehuete, a fir tree of life. Seven others, led by Xelhua, lived by hiding in a cave. After the flood to protect themselves they built a brick tower. When it reached a great height it was struck by lightning, and all perished. Parallels the tower of Babel.

Tower with three windows. Trinity.

Twin towers. The letter H, twin pillars of heaven, celestial gateway.

TOWISAS Literally, woman. Iroquois women planters; also name of the ceremony.

TO WO Tibetan Buddhist angry deities.

TOYO-KUMO-NU-NO-KAMI Literally, luxuriant-integrating-cloud-moon-master-deity. One of the Japanese deities of the seven divine generations. He was born without parents and hid himself, i.e. died. He was followed by Uhiji-ni-no-kami and Shuhiji-ni-no-kami (Lord and Lady Mud Earth).

TOYO-TAMA-HIME Literally, lady abundance-jewel. Japanese sea goddess. She married a mortal, Hiko-hohodemi. Following the pattern of such marriages, she deserted her husband and child, and in shark form she returned to the sea to become the sea lord's messenger. Compare Divine-human marriages, Melusina.

TOYO-UKE-BIME Shinto food goddess. She separated herself into Kukunochi-no-kami (god of trees) and Kayanu-hime-no-kami (goddess of grasses and herbs).

TRACING In an Italian icon personified by a woman whose head is winged. Ants are on her garment, with her right hand she points up at a crane, with her left she points down to a hound in full scent after game.

TRACY Masculine name from the Greek, meaning carrying corn ears.

TRAGEDY Literally, goat song. Name attributed to several sources, either because early actors wore goat skins like satyrs, the goat was the prize for the best performance, or a goat was sacrificed at presentations at the Dionysia, at which festival tragedy had been born. Symbolized by a human mask with an expression of grief, melancholy, rage, or remorse. Melpomene was the Greek tragic Muse. In an Italian icon personified by a woman in mourning holding a bloody dagger. On the ground is a garment of gold and precious stones. She wears cothurni.

Tragedy of nature. Mythological term for the daily battle in which cloud demons gather around as enemies to glow cheerfully as the sun hero sinks bleeding and burning into the darkness.

TRAGELPHUS Fabulous animal, part goat, part stag, sacred to Artemis. Symbolizes generation and preservation; body and spirit.

TRAILOKAYA The three Buddhist worlds.

Trailokyavijaya. A Dhyani-bodhisattva; lord of the three worlds. His emblem is a ghanta. In Tibet called hJig-rten-gsum-rgyal or Jig-ten-sum-gyal.

TRANSFORMATION A folktale motif relating to the multiform aspects of natural phenomena. See Shape Shifting.

TRANSLATED DEITIES Aspects of nature that do not die, but are conveyed to a celestial realm to await rebirth. Amphiaraus, Arthur, Elijah, Enoch, Oedipus, Tannhauser were translated.

TRAN-VU Indo-Chinese Buddhist dragon; guardian of the north. National tutelary deity. Epithets are Huyen-vu and Nguyen-quan.

TRATR Literally, protector. Hindu deity.

TRAVELER'S JOY October 7 birthday flower symbolizing beauty, rest, safety.

TRAVERS Masculine name from Old French traverse or cross-road.

TRAYASTRIMSAT Chinese Buddhist heaven ruled over by Pan-t'o-ka, one of the lohan.

TREASURE In mythology usually symbolizes the invaluable heat and light of the sun or vegetation. If the treasure is given as a gift, it is fatal, i.e. becomes the scorching sun or fertility which dies with the approach of frost. In some tales

the treasure is abducted by evil forces of darkness or winter and rescued by a skillful and often tricky hero. Emblems of such tales are vessels which contain inexhaustible supplies and become the object contested for: ark, caldron, cornucopia, drinking cup, girdle, golden fleece, Grail, necklace, ring, round table, ship, vault, veil, well, wishing lamp. See Thief.

TREE Divine assurance of renewal, law or spirit of God, life and death. Beauty, creation, fertility, gallows, greatness, health, kingship, knowledge, longevity, love, nobility, organic unity, peace, phallus, power, refuge, resurrection, sky pillar, universe axis, veneration, vigor, wealth, wisdom. Monarch, whose branches represent offspring, thus family. Dwelling of brownies, elves, and ghosts. Dream significance: (avenue of trees) long happiness; (climbing a tree) greatness, wealth; (cut down) loss of a loved one; (falling from) approaching misfortune; (fruit bearing) prosperity; (green and flowering) unexpected pleasure; (lightning struck) despair. With the cave, one of man's first homes. Identical with the prefix tre, the suffix try, the word true. American Indians concluded peace treaties under a tree. Each Celtic letter represented the name of a sacred plant, which formed a calendar of seasonal tree magic. The tree alphabet was the druid's secret for purposes of divination as well as for writing. In China planted on graves to impart strength to departed souls and preserve the body from corruption. In Germany a sapling was cut in order to pass a sickly child through it; if the child died the soul became a helpful klaboterman, and the wood was used in a ship's mast. Hebrew emblem of teaching. In Japan classified as masculine; flowers and grasses being feminine. In Polynesian mythology the first man sometimes is represented as being born of a tree.

Battle of trees. See under Battle.

Christmas tree. See under Christmas.

Diana's tree. Alchemical silver.

Sacred tree. Deity's will and word, divine judgment seat, heaven support, ladder connecting heaven and earth. Decorated with bones, food, human bodies, rags, etc., as deity offerings or pledge of future sacrifices. Gallows on which the fertility god is hung after emasculation and with whose leaves in spring the god is resurrected. Symbolized by a cross. Cuttings used as a talisman.

Tree alphabet. See under Alphabet.

Tree at well. Androgyny. See World Tree.

Tree-growing competition. In Asian mythology a means of proving omnipotence. A god commands a tree, usually a pine, to grow, and it rises erect; a demon commands a tree to grow and it totters.

Tree of Buddha. Bo tree.

Tree of gods. See tshogshing.

Tree of heaven. See World tree.

Tree of Jesse. See Jesse's rod.

Tree of Knowledge. Death, fall from divine grace, forbidden or supernal wisdom, frustration, guilt, prophecy, sin. See World Tree. In Celtic lore the hazel; see Finn MacCoul. In Hebraic-Christian tradition usually described as an apple tree in the Garden of Eden bearing forbidden fruit (knowledge of good and evil),

the eating of which destroyed the primal innocence of Adam and Eve and inflicted mankind with the curse of mortality.

Tree of Liberty. Green boughs set up in public places, adorned with a liberty cap, tricolors, or other equality or fraternal symbols. Much used in the French and American revolutions.

Tree of Life. Happiness, immortality, joy, nourishment, phallus. Usually understood to be an evergreen. Developed from belief in the flowering rod. The Aryan and Semitic tree produced a liquid conferring eternal youth. The Garden of Eden tree produced food which provided everlasting life; that in heavenly Jerusalem produced leaves for the healing of nations. Symbolized by a menorah. Twin of the Tree of Knowledge. Also called World Tree, which see.

Tree sap. Life principle.

Tree stem. Phallus, universe axis. When ornamented, one form under which the love goddess Asherah was worshiped.

Tree with serpent coils around it. Biblical symbol of death, temptation.

Tree worship. It may refer to the worship of a deity as tree nourisher, or to a wooden statue which became a burnt offering.

Upas tree. A harmful influence; from the tradition that a noisy river rose in an upas tree in Java, the vapors of which were a deadly poison.

Up a tree. In a difficulty or extremity, such as an animal that has been treed.

Vine and tree. Mating.

Withered tree. Adversity, barrenness, sterility.

World Tree (Cosmic Tree). Directions, fertility, life force, three worlds, year's cycle. Widely described as revolving (turning with the seasons or winds), with its roots in an abyss, sacred pool, or underworld realm, its trunk a universe axis, its top branches in the firmament, supporting the luminous space bodies. It sustains all things, is the judgment seat of the gods, and supplies gods and chosen dead with nourishment. Frequently a bird sits in its branches and attacks a dragon (rain withholder) at its roots. Its fruit or leaves (stars) represent fate, holding records of the past and future. From it evolved the Tree of Knowledge and the Tree of Life. Symbolized by a column, cross, torso.

TREFOIL Divine trinity, perpetuity, threefold aspect of life (birth, growth, death, or birth, death, rebirth). Basis of the tarot deck club design. Typifies the shamrock. Emblem of Saint Patrick.

TREGEAGLE Brythonic giant. The wintry blasts which howled over Bodmin Downs in Cornwall were his roars.

TRELAWNY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the church town.

TRESPASSING INTO A WOMAN'S REALM Exemplifies the cycle of the year, when the end of one period is seen or overcome by the beginning of another. Related to the mutilation motif. Actaeon, Endymion, Hylas, Pentheus were such trespassers.

TRESTLE Heraldic symbol of hospitality.

TRETA YUGA Second of the four Hindu ages of man. The world soul was red, virtue had decreased a quarter from its full perfection in Krita Yuga, and men, who lived to be 300, acted

with an object in view and began to make sacrifices to deities to prepare for the existence to come.

TREVOR Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the prudent.

TRIAD See Trinity.

TRIAL BY BOILING WATER Widely in mythology a means of determining guilt. Those who were not burned were innocent.

TRIANGLE (1) Earth's generative power, flame, godhead, infinity, marriage, mountain, physical stability, pyramid, three, trinity. Birth-life-death, life-death-rebirth, body-mind-soul, father-mother-child, heaven-earth-underworld. Emblem of Sirius. Corresponds to the Chinese Y. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Triangulum.

Double triangle, points touching. Horus, north (apex downward), and Set, south.

Plumb and triangle. Architecture, justice.

Three triangles joined. The absolute. Pythagorean health symbol. In Masonic Encampments of Knights Templars, silver jewel of the prelate.

Tower of reversed triangles. Growth.

Trefoil within triangle. Trinity.

Triangle, apex downward. Female principle, water, underworld powers. Egyptian hieroglyph of the moon.

Triangle, apex upward. Masculine principle, fire, heavenly powers.

Triangle enclosing swastika. Cosmic harmony.

Triangle upon a square. Divinity and humanity, heaven and earth, the spiritual and corporeal.

Triangle within a circle. Trinity resolving into a single god or unity of trinity. Man and woman. The common hearth of all things in eternity.

Two triangles interlaced. Divinity, fire and water in conjunction, Magen David. Trinity in unity, triumph of spirit over matter. Powerful talisman.

TRIANGULUM Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Triangle.

Triangulum Australe. Constellation in the Southern Sky also so called Southern Triangle.

TRICERION Three-branched candlestick used by bishops in the Greek Church in benedictions.

TRICK BAG Charm in southern United States. Used to work evil or achieve something at the expense of others. Also known as fingers of death, grigri, hoodoo hand, mojo hand, root bag, tob.

Confidence trick. A swindling trick which requires the confidence of the victim; often consists of absconding with money.

Trick out. Adorn, dress up.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks. Old people are difficult to persuade to change their habits.

TRICKSTER HERO See Benevolent trickster, Thief.

TRIDENT Authority, creation, earth's axis, phallus, power, sea, storm, tree of life, trinity. In heraldry, maritime dominion. Good luck amulet. Instrument with which storm and water gods fished, produced earthquakes, floods, and sea storms, raised islands from the ocean's bottom, and caused wells to appear on earth. Weapon of the Roman retiarius. Originally, probably a form of the cross, lightning,

or thunderbolt, which later developed into the scepter.

Trident and ax. Water and fire. Sea and sky divinities.

TRI-FORM LEAVES Male principle, trinity.

TRIGLAV (TRIBOG) Slavic deity with three heads covered with a golden veil. His three heads indicated that he ruled over the night skies, earth, and the underworld; he was veiled because he would not see man's sins. The veil also typified darkness. A black horse was consecrated to him and used for purposes of divination as a white horse was consecrated to the day-sky deity Svantavoit, of whom he probably was a local form. By later sources regarded as a pestilence divinity, and his idol was associated with Cernobog.

TRIGON Literally, three-cornered. The zodiac is divided into four parts, each consisting of a trigon. Aries, Leo, Sagittarius form the first or fiery trigon; Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn, the earthly; Gemini, Libra, Aquarius, the airy; Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces, the watery.

TRIKAYA Three bodies of a Buddha. In the beginning Adi-buddha, self-created primordial Buddha, who by wisdom created Dhyanibuddha, meditation, who evolved into a Dhyanibodhisattva, universe creator.

Trikaya system. Buddhist created universe, composed of five cycles: 1- Location, center; color, white; element, matter; sense, sight; symbol, cakra; vahana, lion; 2- East, blue, air, hearing, vajra, elephant; 3- South, yellow, earth, smell, ratna, horse; 4- (Present) West, red, fire, taste, patra, peacock; 5- (To come) North, green, water, touch, visvavajra, dwarf or garuda.

TRIKONA Hindu and Buddhist triangle. All Buddhas in Dhyanasana form a triangle. Symbolized by the Triratna.

TRILLIUM Herb symbolizing modest ambition.

TRILOBATE See Trefoil.

TRIMURTI Literally, three-shape. Hindu and Buddhist triad. See Trinity.

TRINACRIA Literally, three angels. Ancient name of Sicily. Sacred island where the Greek sun-god Helios pastured his flocks (clouds). Also a device of three legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh by a Gorgon head; emblem of the city of Palermo.

TRINITY Triple primary power, universal plurality. Air-earth-water, animal-mineral-vegetable, body-soul-mind, creation-destruction-resurrection, creation-preservation-destruction, father-mother-child, heaven-earth-underworld, light-heat-vapor, rising-noon-setting sun, summer-autumn-winter, sun-wind-water, waxing-full-waning moon. The union of three persons in one godhead or a threefold personality of a divine being. Symbolized by the cardinal colors, cherubim, cross, cross on globe, crown, globe, green, male organs, nimbus, one body with three heads, pansy, seraphim, shamrock, stars (representing heavens, planets, attendants), three, three-forked lightning, three-legged stool, trefoil, triangle, trident, tripod, triskelion. Various triads are - Arabian: Al Lat-Al Uzzah-Manah; Armenian: Aramazd-Anahit-Vahagn; Assyrian, Babylonian,

Chaldean, Sumerian: Anu-Assher-Ea, Anu-Bel-Ea, Anu-Enlil-Enki, Apsu-Tiamat-Mummu, Ea-Damkina-Marduk, Ea-Marduk-Nabu, Shamas-Adad-Ishtar, Sin-Shamas-Ishtar, Sin-Shamas-Ramman; Baltic: Perkunas-Potrympus-Patollus; Buddhist: Buddha-Dharma-Sangha, Buddha-Padmapani (to the right) - Mahasthamaprata (to the left), Dipamkara-Sakyamuni-Maitreya; Chinese: T'ien Pao-Ling Pao-Shen Pao, T'ien-Yang-Yin, Yu Huang-Tao Chun-Lao Tzu; Christian: Father-Son-Holy Ghost, Deluge-Crucifixion-Judgment Day, Good thought-Good word-Good deed, Hope-Faith-Charity, World-Flesh-the Devil (man's enemies); Egyptian: Amen-Mut-Khensu, Horus-Ra-Tum, Horus-Shu-Set, Mentu-Ra-Atum, Osiris-Isis-Horus, Osiris-Kneph-Ptah, Triple Horus, Tum-Shu-Tefenet; Etruscan: Tinia-Uni-Menfra; German: Wodan-Donar-Ziu; Greek: Zeus-Hera-Athena, Zeus-Poseidon-Aides, Zeus-Poseidon-Hephaestus, Fates, Furies, Gorgons, Graces, Harpies; Greek Orphic: Metis-Eros-Erikapaios; Hebrew: first three days of creation, God-His word-His wisdom, Moses-Aaron-Miriam, three sons of Noah; Hebrew cabala: Kether-Chockmah-Binah, Spirit-Breath-Water, Yahwe-Elohim-El Shaddai (titles of God); Hindu: AUM, Agni-Indra-Soma, Agni-Indra-Surya, Agni-Indra-Yama, Agni-Vayu-Surya, Brahma-Vishnu-Rudra, Brahma-Vishnu-Siva, fire on earth - lightning in air - sun in heaven; Japanese: Ama no Minaka Nushi - Taka Mimusubi - Kamu Mimusubi, Ama no ma Hitotsu - Taka Mimusubi - Kamu Mimusubi, Amaterasu - Susa no wo - Tsuki yomi, the Koshin (three monkeys); Japanese Buddhist: Amita-Kwannon-Seishi, Amita-Fugen-Monju; Mayan: Chaac- Ah Kiuic-Hobnil; Norse: Bure-Bor-Bor's sons, Har-Jafnhar-Thridi (three aspects of Odin), Odin-Frey-Thor, Odin-Hoener-Loder, Odin-Vili-Ve; Roman: Jupiter-Juno-Minerva, Jupiter-Mars-Minerva, Jupiter-Pluto-Neptune, Sibylline books; Urartian: Khaldi-Theispas-Artinis; Zoroastrian: Ormuzd-Ahriman-Mithra, Ormuzd-Anahita-Mithra.

Trinity Well. Same as Connla's Well.

TRIPITAKA Literally, three baskets. The three books of the Buddhist code: Vinaya, Sutras, Abhidharma.

TRIPLE GODDESS Creatrix-protectress-destructress. As earth-mother, queen of birth-growth-death, spring-summer-winter; as moon-goddess, lady of earth (waxing) - sky (full) - underworld (waning).

TRIPOD Oracles, ritual vessel.

TRIPTOLEMUS Greek demigod worshiped at Eleusis as the giver of grain to man. Son of Celeus and Metaneira. Demeter, in remorse for slaying his brother Demophoon, taught Triptolemus the agricultural arts and provided him with a chariot drawn by winged serpents in which he went from land to land scattering seeds and giving his knowledge to men. In later tradition an underworld judge of the dead.

Triptolemus and Demophoon. Twins of darkness and light, earth and sun.

TRIQUETRA Architectural decoration in northern monuments derived from three elongated interlaced circles which form three points; symbolic of without beginning or end.

TRIRATNA Three Buddhist jewels: sun symbolizing Buddha

see also "the Sun Book," by John Hazelrigg, p. 181

(intelligence, soul), serpent for Dharma (law, matter), tree for Sangha (community or union of the other two). Emblem of the Trikona.

TRISKELION (TRISCELE) Typifies the whirling sun. Symbolizes energy, motion, victory. A lucky talisman. Variant of the swastika.

TRISMEGISTUS Literally, thrice great. A title of Hermes when identified with Thoth as inventor of the lute, lyre, and the sciences astrology, law, magic, writing, etc.

TRISTAN (DRYSTAN, TRISTAM, TRISTRAM, TRISTREM, TRYSTAN) (1) Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning sad, tumult. (2) Originally a local British sun hero. He passed into medieval romances as a noted huntsman and harper. He went to Ireland to solicit the hand of Iseult the beautiful (dawn) for his uncle Mark, king of Cornwall (realm of darkness). Mark, after his marriage, discovered Tristan was Iseult's lover, and Tristan fled to Brittany, where he married Iseult of the white hands (moon). When wounded, he was told only Mark's wife could cure him. A messenger sent to Cornwall hoisted a white sail to indicate the Irish princess was returning with him, but Iseult of Brittany told her husband the sail was black, and Tristan died. Iseult the beautiful expired on his bier. Supreme lover of romance, the Tristan-Iseult-Mark relationship is precisely that of Lancelot-Guinevere-Arthur.

TRISULA Literally, three-spit. Hindu three-forked flame or trident above a sun disk. Originally a sun symbol, later represented lightning, and signified the male and female principles. Emblem of Siva and Buddha.

TRITA APTYA Hindu semi-divine healer, air, lightning, moon, storm, and water god. Slayer of the three-headed, six-eyed serpent Visvarupa, whose cows (rain) he released from a cave (cloud) with his weapon the thunderbolt. Trita was saved from Visvarupa by the winds. Bringer of fire (lightning) from heaven to earth and preparer of the soma (draught of immortality), his myth sometimes is assigned to Agni or Indra. In Iranian mythology called Thrita Athwya. The name is the source of Thraetana, Triton.

TRITON Greek sea deity. Son and herald of Poseidon and Amphitrite. Portrayed as driving a horse-drawn chariot over the sea and holding a trident or drinking horn and conch-shell on which he blew loudly or softly according to his desire to arouse or calm the sea. Shown as human above the waist, fish below with a dolphin's tail. A reminiscence of Dagon or Oannes. In later myths one of a race of marine deities attendant upon greater sea gods; represented with a smaller form, sometimes with the forefeet of a horse. In heraldry a merman.

TRITOPATORES Greek spirits of the dead; ghosts, wind lords.

TRIVIA (1) A title of Hecate when in triple form or with three heads, typifying the waxing, full, and waning moon. Guardian of crossroads. Sometimes called Diana of the Crossways. (2) The herm at three-road junctions where Hermes was worshiped to keep travelers from going astray. The posts were so numerous the word trivial came to mean some-

thing commonplace or negligible. Source of signposts.

TRIXIE Feminine name, diminutive of Beatrice.

TROGLODYTE A brute or savage, one living in degraded circumstances; from a legendary people who lived in caves.

TROILUS In medieval literature the warrior son of Priam and faithful lover of Cressida, who, although vowing constancy, deserted him for the Greek Diomedes when she realized Troy was doomed. His name has become a byword for fidelity.

TROJAN See under Troy.

TROLL (TROLD, TROLLEN) One of a race of Norse supernatural skillful craftsmen. Originally giants, troll folk who had the power to change their shapes and guarded great treasures and hunted in dark forests, thus fearful otherworld fertility guardians. In modern literature conceived as friendly but mischievous humpbacked dwarfs with clumsy heads and red hair inhabiting caves, hills, or human habitations. They usually wear dark clothing with a red cap. They love dancing, are inclined to thieving, and sometimes substitute changelings for mortal children. On Saint John's Eve they may be seen standing on red pillars. Correspond to the cluricaune, leprechaun, and trow.

TROPHONIUS Literally, food supplier. Legendary Greek architect. An earth or wind deity. With his brother Agamedes, he built the first temple of Apollo at Delphi and a treasury for King Hyrieus. See Agamedes.

Trophonian cave. Symbolic of hopelessness. A subterranean chamber where the oracles of Trophonius, who was worshiped as Zeus Trophonius at Lebadea, were delivered. The cave was so awe-inspiring, it was said those who entered it never smiled again. Hence one who is habitually melancholy or terrified is said to have visited the Trophonian cave.

TROS Greek agricultural lord. In legendary history a king of Troy. Father of Ganymede; grandfather of Laomedon. For the loss of his son, who was lifted into the heavens to act as cup-bearer, Zeus gave him a pair of horses of great value (clouds or winds).

TROUBADOR (TROUVERE) Literally, to find or invent a song. Medieval minstrel who, in the role of singer of courtly love, disseminated the doctrines of the Albigeois or Vaudois; thus fanner of fire against Rome. Heretic.

TROUBLE Minor troubles are symbolized by flies, mice, mosquitoes. Major troubles are symbolized by rats, vultures, wolves.

Look for trouble. Seek a quarrel.

TROUSERS See Breeches.

TROW In Orkney and Shetland Islands, being who lives in the hills or sea. Terror seizes the hunter or fisherman who sees one. Descended from troll.

TROWEL Masonic instrument symbolizing the cementing of brotherly love. Working tool of the master's degree; jewel of the select master in Royal and Select Councils.

Lay on the trowel. Be lavish, especially with flattery.

Trowel and baton enclosed in a triangle. Silver jewel of the marshal. A scroll is added to distinguish a conductor of the council.

TROY (ILIUM) Deity battleground. In Greek legendary history the site of a ten-year siege. Realm of darkness, which daily is attacked by solar powers, which nightly are robbed of their brightest treasures. The Greeks (light powers) eventually defeat the Trojans (dark powers) and carry away the treasures (earth-buried fertility), which the Trojans controlled as long as they detained Helen (dawn or spring maid). When Hesione is given as the cause of the war the siege likewise is a time myth, although it undoubtedly echoes some historical event. In pre-Christian thought regarded as the earth's center; in medieval thought, Jerusalem became earth's center.

A Trojan. One who is credulous, valiant and persevering, who works earnestly, or suffers courageously with much spirit. Degenerated into a jolly fellow, a pot companion.

Trojan horse. Artful contrivance, science, sly skill, understanding. A false gift, political chicanery. From the colossal wooden horse which concealed a band of warriors. The Greeks pretended to leave it behind, and the Trojans rolled it into their city. Once behind the city's gates, the concealed Greeks set fire to Troy.

Troy fair. A room in which furniture is in disorder, alluding to the confusion and disorder in Troy at the time of the fire set by the Greeks.

Troy town. A labyrinth of perplexing streets, a confusing maze.

TRUCE In an Italian icon a woman seated on an island in a calm sea. She sits on a bundle of arms, wears a breast plate, and holds a helmet on her knee. She grasps a rod about which is twisted a united wolf-fish and mullet. With a cord she holds a dog and cat, which sit peacefully beside her.

TRUCK Commerce, industry. The city of Detroit.

TRUDA (TRUDIE) Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning maiden. Also diminutive of Gertrude.

TRUFFLE Surprise.

TRUMPET Blasting, boasting, death, inauguration of rulers, peace, reputation, victory, war alarm. Call to assemble or decamp. Instrument of angels. In heraldry, encouragement and direction in war. In early Dionysiac rites proclaimed the vernal resurrection of the god. Later became the Dionysiac drinking horn. Hebrew prelude to the millennium. Call to sacrifice, sounded over burnt and peace offerings, in thanks at the laying of the second temple's foundation, in notice of the entrance and exit of the Sabbath; proclaimer of the new moon. Destroyer of the walls of Jericho. In Roman antiquity sounded at a city's foundation, at a criminal's execution, and to notify night watches.

Blow one's trumpet (or horn). Advertise one's own merits; in allusion to the heralds who made announcements accompanied by trumpet flourishes.

Feast of trumpets. Jewish festival which celebrates the beginning of the ancient ecclesiastical year and the jubilee.

Human thigh-bone trumpet. Used in pairs in Buddhist reli-

gious services and in necromantic rites.

TRUMPET VINE Emblem of Kentucky. The flower symbolizes fame.

TRUNCHEON Authority, brutality. In heraldry official badge of the English earl marshal. A golden rod tipped with black enamel and blazoned at one end with the sovereign's arms, at the other with the earl's.

TRUNG SISTERS Indo-Chinese protector spirits. Two virtuous sisters. The elder, Trung-trac, married a man who displeased the government and was beheaded without trial. She and her younger sister, Trung-nhi, raised an army and started a revolution, in which they were defeated. Deified and worshiped as personifications of patriotism. They provide needed rain for those who sacrifice to them.

TRUTH (1) Symbolized by blue, cube, light, mirror, square, turreted crown. Personified by a nude woman holding a mirror, sometimes shown at a well bottom or sitting on a well-curb. (2) Name of a gnostic Aeon.

TRYAMOUR, SIR Model of knightly virtues; hero of old poetry.

TRYANON Fairy princess, daughter of the king of Oleron Island. In medieval romances she married King Arthur's steward and carried him off to her paradise home.

TRYPHOSA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning luxurious.

TSADE (IZAD, TZADDI, TZADE) Eighteenth Hebrew letter; equivalent of English ts. Its meaning is fish hook or javelin; its numerical value is 90 (as a final letter 900). According to mystics its correspondences are: color, violet; musical tone, A sharp or B flat; planetary, Venus; symbolic, disappointment; tarot deck, Moon; zodiacal, Aquarius. Its direction on the cube of space is south above, realm of conception and meditation. Its intelligence is natural. In white magic it refers to water, abode of nymphs, whose queen is Tharsis.

TSADKIEL Cabalistic angel representing justice of God; corresponds to Chesed.

TS'AI SHEN YEH Chinese god of wealth. Owner of a casket which contains an inexhaustible quantity of gold. Poor people and gamblers pay homage to him on the 7th moon, 20th day. Sometimes represented as the deified spirit of Pi Kan. His steeds are a pair of azure dragons or horses, which stand beside his shrine. Usually portrayed as a visitor, accompanied by many servants carrying treasures, about to enter a home.

TSAKAKA-ITIAC Literally, big bird. In Hidatsa Indian mythology, with Mahaitiac, another bird, he transformed into a man. Because of their supernatural powers they were the tribe's heroes.

TS'ANG CHIEH Chinese culture hero. Legendary dragon-faced, four-eyed sage who lived in the reign of Huang Ti. Inventor of writing. His first impression for characters came from birds' footprints in sand. He also developed the alphabet from other nature patterns, such as markings on turtles, star formations,

etc.

TS'AN NU Chinese goddess of silkworms. Compare Sien-Tsan.

TSAN-RGYAL (bTSAN-RGYAL, TSEN-GYAL) Tibetan Buddhist demoniacal king. Conquered by Padmasambhava.

TS'AO KUO-CHIU In Chinese legend one of the Pa-Hsien (eight immortals). Son of Ts'ao Pin, a military commander; brother of Empress Ts'ao Hou of the Sung Dynasty. He gave his money away and became a mountain recluse. Patron saint of those in the theatrical profession. Portrayed in official robes, carrying castanets and a tablet, signifying his right to imperial audience.

TSAO SHEN (TSAO CHUN, TSAO KUNG, TSAO WANG) Chinese hearth or kitchen god. The deity who controls the furnace in which base metals can be transmuted into gold and in which the pill of immortality can be produced, he is worshiped by alchemists. He and his wife live above the kitchen stove. Every month he reports the family's deeds to Ch'eng Huang, god of moats. On the 12th moon, 24th night, elaborate food offerings are placed for him. His paper image is burned with paper chariots, horses, money, and utensils, and he ascends to heaven to report to the Jade Emperor on the family's prospects. His wife reports to the Jade Empress. Sometimes identified with Ho Shen.

TSAPHKIEL Cabalistic angel representing contemplation of God; corresponds to Binah.

TSEGIHI Navaho Indian sacred place from which a medicine man brought back the night chant where it had been taught to him by a Yei.

TSE-MGON (TSHE-GON) Tibetan Buddhist lord of life.

TSE-RING CHHE-NGA Tibetan mountain spirits; the five sisters of Mount Everest. They wear flowing robes, the center sister holds a bowl of jewels and a golden staff; the others hold jewels, a spear, and a sun, all fertility emblems.

TSHAN-PA Tibetan name of Brahma. Symbolized by a cakra.

TSHINDI Navaho Indian ugly, venomous devils. Among them is the corpse spirit which remains with the body when the soul departs to the lower world.

TSHOG-SHING Tibetan Buddhist tree of gods portraying the gods' assembly, in which they are arranged according to rank. Central deity usually is Gautama or Tson-kha-pa. A form of the Thang-ka.

TSHOHANOAI In Navaho Indian mythology the sun carrier. He hangs the blazing disk in his lodge at the end of each day's journey.

TSI-KU Chinese goddess. The purple lady, guardian of the privy and diviner to women of the household.

TS'I-KU-NIANG Chinese goddess who gives maidens visions of their future husbands.

TS'IN-KUAN-WANG King in the first of the Chinese hells. He decides the distribution of souls of those who are to enter the eight purgatories and also decides who are to be reborn.

TS'I-T'ANG Chinese funeral shrine which contains records of ancestors. Compare Kia-t'ang.

T'SI TSIANG Chinese chieftan of the north. Ursa Major.

TSONG-KHA-PA (TSON-KA-PA) Reformer of Tibetan Buddhism. Historical person deified. Founder of Ge-lug-pa (Yellow Hat sect), the middle way. Incarnation of the Bodhisattva Vajrapani in Dharmapala form; also a manifestation of Manjusri. Portrayed in monk's red garments and yellow cap or without headdress. Emblems: khadga, pustaka; mudra: dharmacakra. Also called rJe-rin-po-che or Je-rin-po-chhe.

TSONOQOA Cannibal woman of western American Indian legend. A wind spirit. Her offsprings were wolves. She ate children and robbed graves. Sky-boy, with whom she fell in love when she saw his image reflected in water, killed her.

TSOPO Tibetan unicorn. Name which yields brilliant-fire-father. Also called kere.

T-SQUARE Exactness, planning, surveying.

TSUI GOAB (TSUNI GOAM) Hottentot supreme deity. In his fight with the evil Gaunab, his knee was wounded. His name is said to mean several things: he who died several times, but rose each time and foretold the future; he who is entreated with difficulty; red dawn; wounded knee. His weapon was a stone (sun). Identified with Haitsi-Aibeb.

TSUKI-YOMI (TSUKI-YOMI-NO-KAMI OR MIKOTO) Japanese moon god. Born of Izanagi's right eye. Identical with or brother of Susa-no-wo. Consort of his sister the sun-goddess Amaterasu. Dispeller of smallpox, and supplicated when the disease is prevalent. His unnatural birth equates with that of Athena and Dionysus.

TSUKUBA Japanese sacred mountain. When the ancestor god Mioya-no-kami visited the Mount Fuji god, he was denied hospitality, and condemned Fuji to be covered with frost. On his visit to the Mount Tsukuba god, he was warmly received and, in gratitude, provided the mountain with an abundance of food. Compare Somin-Shorai.

TSUN-GYI-RGYAL-PO One of the Pancamaharaja or five great astrologers of Tibetan Buddhism. King of materials possessed of magic properties (sky knowledge). He rides a white elephant.

TSUNU-GUHI-NO-KAMI Japanese germ-integrating deity. Elder brother and husband of Iku-guhi-no-kami (life-integrating deity), and with her a pair of the seven divine generations, deities who were born without progenitor and hid themselves (died).

TSURE See Shite and Tsure.

TSURIEL In the cabala the rock of God, i.e. the sun.

TSU-SHIH Chinese love-stone. A magnet. In Japan called jishaku.

TU Polynesian heaven-propper. He separated his parents, who were in constant copulation, by lifting Rangi (sky) from Papa (earth) and placing his toko (pole) between them. A tree or

forest deity.

TUAG Irish dawn goddess. Imprisoned by her father in a tower when the sea god Manannan expressed his love for her. Manannan sent the druid Fer Fedail (sun), disguised as a woman, and the youth stayed with her for three nights before he carried her to a lake, where he left her on the shore while he searched for a boat to take her to the land of Ever-Living Women. While he was gone Manannan caused a wave to drown her, and when Fer Fedail returned the sea god killed him. The Fer Fedail-Tuag-Manannan relationship resembles that of Tristan-Iseult-Mark; Fer Fedail and Tuag resemble Zeus and Danae.

TUAMATEF In Egyptian mythology one of the four Amenti genii or sons of Horus. Ape-headed caretaker of heart and lungs at embalming funerary rites.

TUAN MAC CAIRILL In Celtic mythology the nephew of Partholan. Through centuries he was the sole survivor of his race which was swept away by pestilence for sins of Partholan. During his life he became a stag, boar, vulture, and salmon, in which form he was eaten by the wife of King Caraill and reborn as a child. Before he died he was converted to Christianity. A light or fertility deity, whose transformations suggest the cycle of seasons.

TUAN YANG Chinese festival celebrated 5th moon, 5th day, to honor the dragon king who controls rain. Special cakes are thrown into streams as propitiatory sacrifices to ancestors. Races are held in boats with dragon-shaped heads to symbolize the search for the body of an ancient scholar who grieved over government evils and drowned himself.

TUAT In Egyptian mythology the twelve regions in the afterworld of the dead through which the boat of Ra (sun) sailed nightly. Serpents guarded all gates and each realm corresponded to an hour of the night.

TUATAL Literally, left turning. The unholy round or countersunwise of ancient Ireland. Performed to effect a curse. Stones were spun to the left to make another ill. A herb spun to the left was ineffectual and caused a patient's death. Also performed as a riddance act, thus to walk counterclockwise around a house in which someone was sick caused the disease to leave. A chariot driven tuatal around a fortress signified defiances and constituted a challenge.

TUATHA DE DANANN (DANAAN) Literally, folk of the goddess Danu or men of science who were gods. Celtic deities of day, fertility, goodness, and wisdom. They arrived in Ireland in a mist with four great treasures: caldron of inspiration and plenty (fertility underground), Fal stone or stone of destiny (fertilizing sun), invincible sword and terrible lance (light rays). On Mag Tured they overcame the Firbolgs and Fomors, darkness demons. In turn they were defeated by the Milesians (mortal Gaels), who forced the Tuatha De Danann to retire into fairy-mounds in Tir-na-nOg, and they became known as Aes Sidhe (hill people). Each male was called Fer Sidhe (hill man) and each goddess, Bean Sidhe (hill woman). Thus ancestors of the banshees.

TUAU Egyptian today. See Sef.

TUBAL-CAIN In Old Testament, son of Lamech and Zillah. Inventor of the art of forging metals. He appeared with the head of a horned goat. Probably adopted from Tagtug (Tibir).

TUBE ROSE October 6 birthday flower symbolizing dangerous pleasures, voluptuousness. In the language of flowers: You are lovely.

TUCANA (TOUCAN) Constellation in the Southern Sky.

TUCHAIPA Creator god of California Yuman Indians. By some tribes called Kwikumat or Mayoha.

TUCHULCHA Etruscan underworld deity assisting Mantus.

TUCKER Masculine name from Old French, meaning drum beater.

TUCK, FRIAR A paunchy, jovial, vagabond friar; confessor of Robin Hood. Probably a wind spirit. He wore a russet Franciscan habit, tucked in at the waist by a red cord with tassels, red stockings, and a wallet.

TUESDAY Literally, day of Tiu, Anglo-Saxon war god.

TUG-OF-WAR A laborious effort, struggle for supremacy. In Burma sympathetic magic to create rain. See Thein.

TUI In the Chinese Pa Kua (eight diagrams) used for purposes of divination, signifies moisture.

TUILA Siberian underground spirit who rides on a dog. When the dog shakes snow off its back the earth quakes.

TUIRBE TRAGMAR Irish deity, who from his throne on Hill of the Ax, hurled his ax, forbidding the sea to come beyond it, and though in full flood the sea obeyed him. Probably a sky deity. Father of Gobhan Saer, the smith. See Ax, Canute.

TUIREN (TUIRENN) Celtic deity of darkness; father of the wind deities Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. Also the name of a wind goddess; wife of Iollan. A jealous former lover turned her into a bitch and gave her as a present to Fergus Fionnliat. In bitch form she gave birth to two whelps (winds), and when she returned to Iollan, Fergus, who did not like dogs, gave her sons to Finn MacCoul, who named them Bran and Sceolan.

TUISCO (TUESCO, TUISTO) Primal Germanic deity who issued from the earth and made his abode in the clear blue sky. Father of Mannus, originator of the human race. Probably an aspect of Tyr.

TUITION In an Italian icon a woman dressed in red holding an account book under a balance on which is the motto, "Computa." She holds up her skirt to cover a naked child sleeping at her feet. A cock and lizard are on the ground.

TUKMA Creator deity of the Juaneno Indians of California. He molded Ehoni, the first human being.

TULASI (TOOLSEY) Sacred basil plant of India. Worshiped as a deity form. Believed to be Lakshmi or Sita incarnate. A Hindu woman circumambulates

the plant daily with rice and flower offerings. Its leaves are used to heal the sick and purify a well, its seeds are used for the mala (rosary), its sprigs are fed to the dead.

TULCHUHERRIS Wintun Indian lightning god.

TULIP Eloquence, eternal separation, extravagance, fame, oratory, spring. Consulted in necromancy. Emblem of Christ, symbolic of the chalice.

Red tulip. June 7 birthday flower symbolizing ardent love.

Tulip-tree blossom. Rural happiness.

Variegated tulip. June 8 birthday flower. In the language of plants: Your eyes are beautiful.

Yellow tulip. Hopeless love.

TULUGAL The shadow of a man which Daramulum, chief god of the Australian Yuin tribe, takes care of after death.

TUM Same as Thum.

TU-MATAUENGA Polynesian god of fierce human beginnings. Offspring of Rangi and Papa.

TU-METUA Literally, stick by the parent. Hervey Island deity born of Vari-ma-te-takere.

TUMO-PAS Finno-Ugrian thunder god who had the form of an oak tree. Prayed to for rain.

TUMULUS (TUMULAR) Sacred burial mound.

TU-MUTE-ANAOA In Hervey Island mythology, echo. Born of the primeval female deity Vari-ma-te-takere.

TUNA (1) Polynesian monster. In the guise of an eel, lover of Hina (moon), thus hero of a beauty and the beast myth. Maui, Hina's husband, killed him, and from his body grew various plants and monsters of the deep. Equates with Ymir. (2) Finnish name for Cinderella. Diminutive of Christina or Kristuna, that is Christ personified as a young girl.

TUNAPA Same as Tokay.

TUNG CHUN Chinese god of the rising sun. One of China's nine celebrated legendary heroes.

TUNG FANG SO In Chinese mythology the thief. He stole three peaches of the Shen-t'ao, tree of immortality, and lived 9,000 years. A dawn and spring deity. Prototype of Tobosaku. His legend parallels that of Heracles and the Hesperidian apples.

TUNG HAI In Chinese mythology the eastern sea. Father of Lady T'ai Shan (whirlwind).

TUNG HUANG T'AI I Guardian of the east. One of China's nine celebrated legendary heroes.

TUNG-KIAO Chinese celestial bridge on which Ch'ien Niu met his wife Chih Nu one night each year. The Milky Way.

TUNGK-POK In Ostiak mythology son of the heaven god. He chased a great primordial six-legged stag across the skies. When the animal begged to be saved, heaven god changed the stag into a great stone. The ski tracks of Tungk-Pok remain in the sky as the Milky Way.

TUNG WANG KUNG Chinese ruler of the east. Prince consort of Hsi Wang Mu. He personifies the male quintessence of eastern air. Represented as a

winged figure seated on a cloud. As creators, he and Hsi Wang Mu are prototypes of Izanagi and Izanami.

TUNICLE Christian bishop's vestment worn to signify all the powers of the lower orders are centered in him. Symbol of contentment and joy.

TUNKAN Literally, boulder. Dakota Indian earth spirit.

TUNNEL Dangerous place. Met with frequently in folk literature as a thief's passage, the thief being a death deity. Dream significance: laborious undertaking.

TUNNRIDA A Scandinavian sorcerer who sat on hedges and roofs and bewitched a house.

TUNNY FISH Sagacity, wisdom.

TUNO Finno-Ugrian magician who communicates at the sacrifice the wishes of spirits to worshipers.

TUONELA Finno-Ugrian dusky underground realm. Ruled by Tuoni. To reach it the dead cross the Black River bridge or are transported across the river in a boat. Also called Manala, Pohjola.

TUONEN-PORTTI Finno-Ugrian underworld gate. Compares with Helgrindr.

TUONETAR (MANATOR) In Finno-Ugrian mythology, daughter of Tuoni. Nightly she rows Wainamoinen (sun) to Tuonela, land of the dead. Perhaps a moon goddess.

TUONI Literally, dead one. Finno-Ugrian ruler of Tuonela. Also called Mana.

TUPAN Thunder god of the Tupi-Guarani Indians of Brazil. By early missionaries name adopted to designate God.

TUPELO TREE Conservatism, decided opinions, resistance to change, stability, tenacity.

TUPILAQ Among Greenland Eskimos the soul of one dead; greatly feared as a bringer of death and disease.

TUR (THUR) Word root from the Chaldean, meaning sun.

TURA (TÛR) In Iranian mythology the son of Thraetaona; brother of Airya and Cairima. Legendary progenitor of the Turkish race. A shepherd, he was in constant conflict with the agriculturist Airya. Airya, representing the light east, Cairima the dark west, and Tura the hot south, parallel the Three Magi.

TURAN Etruscan love goddess who later merged into Venus.

TURCARET One who becomes wealthy by any means and then makes a great show of his wealth. From the hero in the comedy of the same name by Le Sage.

TUREHU In Polynesian mythology a people who live in Po, the underworld.

TURK A man who is barbarious and cruel, a child who is mischievous and unruly; in allusion to the characteristics long attributed to Turks.

Turkish knight. Character in a Mumming play. Slain by Saint George and revived by the Doctor. A spirit of evil who equates with darkness deities in Pagan mythologies.

TURKEY Bluntness, ostentation, pride, seriousness. Also failure, said of a play. Emblem of Thanksgiving Day. Mayan bestower of rain.

Turkey-buzzard. In a Yuchi Indian myth, after land was formed but before it had hardened, he was sent up to inspect it. Although warned not to do so, to keep from sinking when he grew weary, he flapped his wings and caused winds which made the fluid land irregular. Thus a maker of hills and valleys.

Turkey cock. Official insolence. Dream significance: serious mistakes.

Turkey dance. Among North American east-coast Indians a courtship dance with imitates the motions of a turkey.

TURMS Etruscan wind deity. Parallels Mercury.

TURNFACE Egyptian ferryman who rowed the dead across the river of the west. He was so called because he kept his face turned away from the dead who called to him.

TURNIP BLOSSOM October 5 birthday flower symbolizing charity.

TURNUS Roman lord of darkness. Defeated by Aeneid in a contest for the hand of Lavinia.

TURON Polish peasant's festival observed in the week following Christmas Day. Survival of ancient rite which honored the winter god Radegast. The turon is a fabulous beast with great jaws that open and close, a disguise assumed by those who go from house to house to receive food and drink. The original beast typified frost which consumed vegetation. Compare Hallowe'en.

TURPENTINE TREE Emblem of North Carolina. Also of Virgin Mary.

TURPIN Archbishop noted as a Charlemagne paladin. He caused the fall of the walls of Pampeluna by prayer, thus emulating Joshua at Jericho.

Dick Turpin. A notorious highwayman. His horse was Black Bess.

TURQUOISE December birthstone symbolizing earth, good cheer, good health, hope, prosperity, success, water. Dream significance: wealth. As a gift pledges friendship. Horseman's amulet. Sacred to love goddesses, from whom it receives the power to protect lovers. Fades to warn the wearer of a lover's infidelity or of approaching danger, and to signify the particular stone has lost its potency. It governs the zodiacal house Capricorn, and endows those born under its influence with ambition, courage, foresight, and persistence. The Egyptian goddess Isis was called Lady of Turquoise; Osiris was God of Turquoise and Lapis-lazuli. National stone of Iran. Navaho jewel indicating south. A medicine man's charm, set on weapons to assure plentiful game, placed in wells for abundant water, provided to the dead for a safe journey, offered in propitiatory rites, and combined with gold as a sun symbol which endows growth, longevity, and vitality. In Tibet held to be a divine manifestation, and used as money.

TURRET CROWN Emblem of mother goddesses as nourisher and protector, city maker.

TURRIS (TURILAS, TURISAS) Literally, evil, huge, powerful.

Estonian and Finnish war god.

TURSA Early Italian goddess of terror. Female potency of a masculine deity called Cerfius Martius (Mars).

TURTLE Androgyny, endurance, longevity, safety, slowness, water. One who carries his house on his back. In various mythologies a creator god or world support. In Central Asia an aspect of Mandishire. Among Delaware, Iroquois, Pueblo, and other North American Indians, savior on whose back earth was formed, and on which Ataentsic (dawn) alighted after her fall from heaven. In India, earthquakes are caused when the turtle, on which earth rests, moves. In Japan a holy and lucky animal, deity messenger.

Turn turtle. Reverse a position.

Turtle dance. Among North American Indians performed to honor the divine turtle which makes thunder and provides fertility. It brings long life, hence cures any disease.

Voice of the turtle. Echo on earth of the deity's voice. In Christianity, Holy Spirit's voice.

TURTLE DOVE Affection, beauty, chastity, conjugal fidelity, gentleness, plaintiveness, requited love, seclusion, timidity. Dream significance: mutual love. An aspect of Christ, whose spouse was the church. Also of the Holy Spirit. Ancient Hebrew burnt or sin offering for purification.

TUSCANY In an Italian icon personified by a richly clothed woman; her mantle trimmed with ermine, the grand duke's crown on her head. At her left side are a lion and the river Arno (an old man with long hair and a beard with a beech garland and water springing from his hand). At her right is an altar on which a fire burns. She holds a scepter and book on which grows a gilly flower to signify the learning and beauty of Tuscany.

TUSHITA (TUCHITA) Buddhist heaven of contented ones. Paradise in which Buddha determined the family into which he was to be born and chose Maya as his earthly mother. Realm in which Bodhisattvas are reborn before becoming Buddhas. Each Tushita day is 400 years on earth, and the term there is 400 of those years.

TUSHUP Hittite weather god; a sky deity.

TUSK Offensive weapon. Worn as a talisman for protection against danger.

Boar's tusk. In ancient Britain an immortality symbol placed in graves to protect the dead. A prehistoric form of the cross. In India used as a sacrificial stake.

TUSSILAGO BLOSSOM In the language of flowers: You still have justice.

T'U-TI LAO-YEH In China a local celebrity honored for his benevolence and after death elevated to deity rank to act as the neighborhood's protector. Usually a warrior or scholar, or simply an indefinite spirit of the soil. His consort is T'u-ti nai-nai.

T'U-TI SHEN Chinese god of the soil. Also called Hou t'u Shen and Ko Lung.

TUTIVILLUS Evil spirit in medieval legend who carried off

to Hell the words in church services which priests skipped over or mutilated. These literary scraps he deposited in a pit paved with good intentions that never had been fulfilled.

TUTU Babylonian beneficent and merciful creator. Marduk as he who set the universe in order and created all things anew.

TU-TUTSH Nootkan Indian thunder bird. His food consisted of whales and his tongue made fire (lightning). Analogue of Hahness, Kakaitch, Too-Lux.

TUWAPONTUMSI Literally, sand woman. Pueblo hideous goddess.

TVASTR (TVASHTAR, TVASHTRI) Literally, master workman. Hindu divine artisan and architect; creator of the cup from which the gods drank soma and keeper of the soma, fashioner of men and women in the womb, maker of deity weapons (thunder, lightning), possessor of wealth (fertility) and granter of riches. Father of Saranyu and Visvarupa. In some accounts father of Indra, who stole the soma and slew him. Prototype of Goibniu, Hepheastus, Ilmarinen, Vulcan.

TWANJIRAKA Australian good mountain spirit who taught circumcision for young men and whose voice was heard in thunder (bull-roarer) at secret male initiation ceremonies. Also appeared as a bug-bear who kept women and children subjected to men.

TWEED, WILLIAM MARCY Political swindler. From the Tammany Hall head who became leader of the Tweed Ring and swindled New York City out of millions.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE Any two persons or things which are nominally different but practically the same. From two quarreling music schools between whom the real difference was negligible, in a satire by John Byrom.

TWELFTH DAY Christian festival of Epiphany, being the twelfth day after Christmas. Festivities begin the evening of January 5. Formerly a time of great merry-making, games were held, and plays were presented. Borrowed from Pagan rites celebrating the year's rebirth, particularly the Saturnalia.

Twelfth cake. Prepared for Twelfth Night. It contained a bean or coin, and the person whose slice contained the object became the evening's king or queen.

Twelfth day of second moon. Chinese festival of flowers. Every woman supposedly is represented in the other world by a plant, and during the festival they address their flowers with laudatory statements and prostrate themselves to assure a fruitful season.

Twelfth night. Eve of the Epiphany on January 5; date on which the Magi reached Bethlehem. Also feast on the evening of January 6, which concluded the period of medieval Christmas festivities.

Twelfth Night cards. Cards drawn by lot to designate the roles to be assumed by persons in Epiphany dramas.

TWELVE Chastity, established power, grace, harmony, holiness, joy, judgment, love, meekness, modesty, moon, patience, peace, perfection, suffering, sun, temperance, time. Composed of three, deity number, times four, man's number, or points of the

compass. The most divisible number; it can be halved, quartered, parted into thirds and sixths. According to mystics the throat is under its influence. In a name or cycle it has divine guidance and protects travelers. It produces one who is intuitive and given to self-sacrifice. According to cabalists the traits are spirituality, sweet manners; in low form, sexual passion. Number of: Agents employed for the functioning of the six respective powers of man (two ears, eyes, nostrils, lips, hands, feet). Chinese ornaments for perpetuating life and collectively symbolizing authority and power: 1- jih (sun with cock), the yang; 2- yueh (moon with cassia tree and hare), the yin; 3- hsing chen (three stars), union of generative influences; 4- lung (two dragons), dual life influences; 5- ya (bow or cloud and thunder pattern), ethereal realms; 6- fu (thunder ax), voice of heaven; 7- huo (flame or lightning), celestial fire; 8- hua chung or yeh chi (bird), in early legends the mount on which immortals returned to earth, later the celestial messenger; 9- t'ao (millet grass), essence of life; 10- fen mi (grain or seed), vitality; 11- shan (sacred mountain), altar; 12- tsung yi (ritual goblets), supplication. Christian apostles, symbolized by twelve bunches of grapes, columns, or sheep. Dii Majores of Greece: Zeus or Cronus (king), Phoebus or Dionysus (fertile sun), Ares (war), Hermes (wind and messenger), Poseidon (sea), Hephaestus (smith) or Pluton (underworld lord), Hera (queen), Demeter (earth), Artemis (moon), Athena (wisdom), Aphrodite (love and beauty), Hestia (hearth). Dii Majores of Norse mythology (see under Aesir). Dii Majores of Rome: Jupiter or Saturn (king), Apollo or Bacchus (fertile sun), Mars (war), Mercury (wind), Neptune (sea), Vulcan (smith) or Pluto (underworld lord), Juno (queen), Ceres (earth), Diana (moon), Minerva (wisdom), Venus (love and beauty), Vesta (hearth). Divisions of the day, night, and year. Episodes of Moses' life when related to path of the zodiac: 1- Moses' rescue; 2- with the Midianites; 3- the burning bush; 4- Egyptian plagues; 5- Red Sea passage; 6- destruction of Pharaoh and his army; 7- gathering of manna; 8- at the Horeb rock; 9- receiving the ten commandments; 10- the golden calf; 11- the brazen serpent; 12- death. Exploits of Odysseus (see under Odysseus). Hebrew breastplate gems (see under gems). Labors of Heracles (see under Heracles). Noblest of Arthur's knights (see under Round table knights). Paladins of Charlemagne (see under Paladin). Rights of the common man, as contained in the twelve articles of the Peasant's War. Signs of the zodiac or spiritual intelligences (see under Zodiac). Sons of Jacob who founded tribes of Israel (see under Hebrew tribes). Stations in Christ's passion (see under road). Stones of sun shrines (see Gorsedd, Stonehenge). Tables or earliest code of Roman law, which had been engraved on twelve bronze tablets. 12 jury members

Twelve gates. New Jerusalem.

Twelve lotus petals. Buddhist horoscope circle. The animals on the petals are: mouse, bull, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, sheep, monkey, bird, dog, hog.

Twelve pearls. Gates to New Jerusalem.

Twelve Wise Masters. Original corporation of Meistersingers.

TWENTY Decisions, exaltation,

life impulse, obstacles. Signifies man (ten fingers, ten toes). Path of primordial wisdom. Its luck is doubtful, sometimes fortunate, sometimes otherwise. According to mystics, one whose name corresponds to twenty is gentle and artistic. Physical weakspot: brain. In the cabala the traits are: chastity, conscientiousness; in low form: cruelty, dissipation.

Twentieth day of seventh moon. Day on which Ts'ai Shen Yeh, Chinese god of wealth, was worshiped by poor people and gamblers.

Twenty-eight. Evil connections, losses. A generally unlucky number. According to mystics one whose name corresponds to the number has good judgment, is inventive and a money-maker. Physical weak spots: head and lungs. According to the cabala the number protects against fire, the traits are intelligence and simplicity; in low form: quarrels. In China the number of constellations or the divisions of the celestial sphere subdivided into four sections, the equivalent of the four directions and four seasons presided over by Azure Dragon, Black Tortoise, Phoenix, White Tiger. Also number of days of the lunar month, the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th being sun days, equivalent to the western sabbaths. In Egyptian antiquity, age at which the sacred bull Apis was drowned, representing the moon's phases. In Sumer the twenty-eighth day of the month was one of sack-cloth and ashes, suggesting mourning. See Twenty-nine.

Twenty-five. One whose name corresponds to the number is a crime fighter and sincere and has prophetic dreams. Physical weak spot: spleen. According to the cabala the number brings good luck after a struggle, success through experience, and wisdom; in low form: the development of occult powers for evil purposes.

Twenty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. The cycle known as the great sidereal year. In India called the gods' sacred year or period when humanity completes a spiritual cycle.

Twenty-four. A lucky number for people of quality, fortunate in worldly affairs. One whose name corresponds to the number is quiet and sincere. Physical weak spot: heart. In the cabala indicates truthfulness; in low form: discord, a prisoner.

Twenty-fourth day of twelfth month. Festival honoring Tsao Shen, Chinese kitchen god.

Twenty-nine. Its potency is indistinct. One whose name corresponds to the number is extravagant, nervous, religious, suspicious, and in danger from heights and water. Physical weak spots: brain and nerves. Cabalistic traits: anxiety, doubting, virtuous, zealous; in low form: fanatic, hypocritical. In Sumer a twenty-ninth day in a month was one of sack-cloth and ashes, suggesting mourning. See twenty-eight.

Twenty-one. Number of absolute truth, involving one, two, and three. One whose name corresponds to the number is quick witted and a protector of the helpless with a tendency toward acting. Physical weak spot: throat. Cabalistic traits: love of abstract science, music, and poetry; in low form: ignorant, prejudiced.

Twenty-seven. Number which brings authority and power, the fruits of a productive intellect. Corresponds to one who is given to presentiments, desires to civilize. Physical weak spots:

digestive organs. Cabalistic traits: artistic; loves peace, justice, and order; in low form: intolerant.

Twenty-six. Bringer of ruin and struggles. Corresponds to one who is egotistic, repressed, self-confident. Physical weak spot: stomach. Cabalistic traits: faithfulness, honor, with an influence for politics, secret service agent; in low form: traitor.

Twenty-three. Brings help from superiors. Attracts fame. Corresponds to one clever with words, versatile. Physical weak spot: liver. Cabalistic traits: love of country life, honorable; in low form: love of money.

Twenty-two. Arrogance, catastrophe, error, folly. Formerly part of the sacred secret of pi, the relation of the circumference of the circle to the diameter, which is 22-7, a nondivisible combination, a decimal figure which goes on without ever ending. According to mystics corresponds to one who gambles, is ostentatious, philanthropic, has wanderlust. Physical weak spots: brain and nerves. Cabalistic traits are: diplomacy, good fortune, liberality, renown; in low form: dissipated. Number of trees in a druidic sacred grove, probably to suggest the wheel of the sun. Number of letters in the Hebrew alphabet.

TWICE BORN GODS Fertility and light deities who yearly die at the summer solstice, about June 21, and are reborn at the winter solstice, about December 25, bringing with them the promise of renewed vegetation. Some twice-born gods are: Adonis, Attis, Christ, Dionysus, Mithra, Osiris, Tammuz.

TWIG Fire, thrashing. Used for divining purposes. Norse gods consulted to discover where ale could be obtained. A frequent transformation incident in folklore is that of a fugitive tossing away a twig which grows into a forest and impedes pursuers, hence divine protection.

As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined. As the child is taught, so he grows up.

TWILIGHT Indistinct apprehension or perception, obscurity, transition. A hazy condition, as the twilight of barbarism or doubt. Celestial messenger. Corresponds to autumn and the musical tone G.

Twilight of the gods. Period in which a sky deity's empire is brought to an end, usually by darkness or winter demons, as at Ragnarok, when the Aesir, givers of light, spring, and fertility, were overcome by violent forces of nature.

TWINS Good and evil, light and darkness, pleasure and pain, summer and winter. In mythology usually secondary deities in the service of a supreme god. They appear both as bound together in close friendship or as fierce antagonists. See Correlative Deities. Among some primitive peoples they are regarded as lucky, possessing prophetic vision and superior powers. Others look upon them as unlucky, the offspring of adultery or of a demoniac father, and one or both are buried alive or exposed by a shaman to propitiate the gods. The mother must pass through purification rites. Twin fruits, such as twin almonds, are not eaten for fear they may cause twins. In some societies one is attributed to a deity, the other to a mortal father, as in the Heracles-Iphicles legend.

The Twins. Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Gemini.

Twin cherubs. Celestial twins of light and darkness; marriage.

Twin circles. See two circles.

Twin lions. Egyptian symbol of day and night, life and death. Osiris was called Lord of the double lions.

Twin mountain peaks. Paps of the earth mother, source of nourishment. Rising and setting sun. By gnostics symbolized by the letter M.

Twin pillars (or towers). Gateway of life, portals of eternity. In Egyptian antiquity the North Pole of day or light and the South Pole of night or darkness.

Twin steeds. Attached to the chariot of dawn, moon, and sun deities. Attributes of Cinderella and of celestial twins. In the middle ages two horseheads were drawn back to back and a crescent, to suggest the moon, formed of their necks.

Twin V's. Celestial twins. In India the Vritrahana.

Twin V's and a diamond. The supreme deity and celestial twins. In India, Dyaus and the Vritrahana.

Twin V's surmounted by P. The labarum; Pater (supreme father) surmounting the Dioscuri (celestial twins).

TWIST Knot of love.

TWITCHELL Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the forked road.

TWITCHER, JEMMY A cunning, treacherous highwayman. From the rogue in Gay's Beggar's Opera.

TWO Active and passive principles, agreement and separation, antithesis, attraction, celestial twins, change, contention, creation, doubt, duality, equality, good and evil, heaven and earth, intellect, life and death, light and darkness, man and woman, marriage, molder, moving spirit, positive and negative principles, reconciliation, sexual passion, summer and winter, sympathy and antipathy, unity, vacillation, war, water and earth, womankind. Pythagorean number of diversity, otherness. Eyes of heaven, sun and moon. Powers of a mortal: ears, eyes, nostrils, lips, breasts, hands, feet. By occultists called the Duad or the Helpmate. Its nature is cooperative and it controls the traveler. The head is under its influence. Corresponds to the color orange; the Hebrew letter beth; the planet Moon, suggesting the horns of the crescent; the zodiacal house Taurus. In a name or cycle it represents conciliation. It produces a character that is diplomatic, kind, peaceful, pliable, subjective; in low form: deceitful, secretive, timid. In cabalism the Macroprosopus or greater countenance, the Kether, and the Microprosopus or lesser countenance, all the Sephiroth excepting Kether. In Roman antiquity sacred to Pluto, whose festival was held on the second day of the second month; hence an unfortunate number.

Two circles. Celestial twins, divinity in dual aspect, supreme love and knowledge. Emblem of Asvins, Dioscuri, Gemini.

Two circles and a Z. Zeus and the Dioscuri. Analogue of Twin V's and a diamond.

Two circles linked. Lovers, marriage reconciliation. Christian symbol of atonement. Christ and his mystic bride.

Two-edged sword. An argument or instrument capable of harming as well as benefiting the user.

Two eyes. Exteriorly: divine duality, father and mother, intelligence and love, north and

south, sun and moon. The figure 8. In Egypt, Horus (light) and Set (darkness). Interiorly: harmony, unity, vision.

Two faces on one body. Deceit, evil pretending well. Attribute of Janus, god of morning and evening sun.

Two fish. Jesus Christ. Pisces.

Two friends. In folk literature illustrate extreme faithfulness. Frequently represent two phases of natural phenomena which accompany each other, as wind and sun, clouds and rain, as in the Orestes-Pylades tale; or one season taking the place of a season that has just passed, as in the Damon and Pythias story.

Two horns on a man's head. Cuckoldry. Attribute of sun deities. See Antlers.

Two lights. Sun and moon. Christ and Mary, the only two humans in the Christian heaven.

Two pillars. See Twin pillars.

Two points of the compass. Life and death; spirit and matter.

Two serpents. See under Serpent.

Two strings to one's bow. Two means of accomplishing an end; two objects of one's admiration.

Two wheels. Same as Two circles.

TWRCH TRWYTH In Brythonic legend a knight whose sins caused him to be transformed into a wild boar. Because the boar (sun's scorching aspect or summer's decay) caused the death of many, its capture was one of the tasks Yspaddaden (winter) imposed on Kulhwch (spring sun). Kulhwch, aided by Arthur and other heroes, captured the boar and won the hand of Olwen (vegetation). Resembles the Caledonian boar hunt. Twrch is cognate with torch. Also called Porcus Troit.

TYBERT (TYBALT) Cat in the medieval beast epic, Reynard the Fox. Rat catcher or destroyer of evil.

TYBURN TREE Gallows, from an elm tree on the banks of the Tyburn, where London criminals once were hung.

Preach at Tyburn Cross. Be hanged.

Tyburn face. A criminal appearance.

Tyburnia. A fashionable part of London near Grosvenor Square. Described by Thackery as elegant, prosperous, and "the most respectable district of the habitable globe."

TYCHE (TYCHE AGATHE) Literally, chance. Greek mother and fate goddess. Wife of Agathadaemon. Deification of the elements of risk. The source of good or ill luck, fluctuating fortunes were ascribed to her. Usually portrayed winged. As defender of cities she wore a turreted crown and carried a cornucopia and scepter. Also shown blindfolded steering the rudder of destiny or standing on a ball or wheel, emblems of variability. Analogue of Allat, Fortuna, Meni, Seimia.

TYCOON Title from the Chinese, meaning great prince. In Japan applied to the shogun; in the United States to industrial magnates.

TYDEUS In Greek mythology son of Oeneus; brother of Meleager. One of the seven who led a detachment against Thebes. In single combat he was mortally wounded by Menalippus, whom he killed. Before dying he asked for his opponent's head and gnawed it fiercely. Personification of lightning.

TYLER'S INSURRECTION A peasant's revolt which made progress toward political and civil freedom.

TYLL EULENSPIEGEL (HOWLEGLASS, TYLL OWLGLASS) See under Eulenspiegel.

TYLTYL One who searches for happiness. From the child in Maeterlinck's Blue Bird.

TYLWYTH TEG Welsh fairies over whom Gwyn ruled.

TYMPANUM Sacred dish from which food of life at the mystic meal of Attis was partaken. Also used as a drum in orgiastic worship. Parallels the Grail.

TYNDALL Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning burning light.

TYNDAREUS Title of Zeus as thunderer. Form in which he was ruler of Amyclae and father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra.

TYPANOM Siamese dancing angel. Shown with an ax-like weapon (thunderbolt).

TYPHOEUS (TYPHOS) Greek whirlwind demon. One of the Gigantes. Son of Tartarus and Gaea; father of Typhon and other monsters. He had a hundred snake-heads, a feathered or winged body, and a terrifying voice. He contended for the throne of Hades, and Zeus threw him into Tartarus, a sunless abode under Mount Etna. The sulphur fumes that pour from the mountain are his breath.

TYPHON (TYPHAON, TYPHO) (1) Greek monster who belched flames and smoke (lightning and clouds). Deified hurricane. Son of Typheous and Echidna; father of Cerberus, Lernaean Hydra, Orthrus, and other monsters. In later myths said to be identical with Typhoeus, and buried alive under Mount Etna with other giants who fought the Olympian gods. In their struggles to get loose they caused earthquakes; his breath came forth as sulphur fumes and volcanoes. Word akin to a Chinese root meaning great wind and an Indo-European root meaning mist; source of typhoon. Counterpart of Rudra and Siva. (2) Greek name for the Egyptian Set.

TYR (TEU, TIU, TIW, TIWAZ, TY, TYW, ZIO, ZIU, ZIW) An early Teutonic god of the day sky. Later worshiped as a son of Odin, a war god and personification of courage, who commanded the wish-maidens or Valkyries, and to whom warriors offered burnt sacrifices of prisoners. His hand (rays) was bitten off by Fenrir (darkness). At Ragnarok, in single combat, he kills and is killed by Garm. Famous chiefs claim descent from him. Symbolized by the sword. His name, from the root dyu (to shine), became an appellation meaning god, and survives in Tuesday. Equates with Nuada, Savitri, Zeus.

TYRANNY Personified by a woman wearing an iron crown holding chains, a sword, and yoke.

Thirty tyrants. A reign of terror; from the magistrates appointed over Athens by Sparta.

Tyrant's vein. To bully, from the manner of tyrants in old Moralities, in which the loudness of their rant matched the villainy of their deeds.

TYRE (1) Ancient Phoenician

city noted as a seat of power, wealth, luxury, and harlotry. Hiram, king of Tyre, was an ally of David, and honored as the founder of Freemasonry. Solomon imported materials for the temple from Tyre. (2) A ball of down used in magic in Lapland.

Tyrian Cynosure. The constellation Ursa Minor, used by the Tyrians as a navigation guide.

Tyrian purple. The royal color. Famous dye used by Greeks and Romans.

TYRFING In Norse mythology a magic sword (rays) made by the dwarfs for the light-deity Angantyr, who with it released fertility. The sword fought by itself and could not be vanquished, but it eventually brought death to whoever held it. Once drawn from its sheath it could not be replaced until it had shed blood (sunset's red sky). In one legend two brothers (sun and moon) fought for it; then in the hands of the father (sky), it killed the winner. Thus the Danish belief that a murderer or traitor dies by his own sword. See Hervor.

TYRO Greek dawn and mother goddess. Daughter of Salmoneus; wife of the river-god Enipeus, whom she betrayed for Poseidon, by whom she mothered the twins Pelias and Neleus. Later, by Cretheus, she became Aeson's mother.

TYRONE Masculine name from the Greek, meaning lord.

TYRTAEUS A martial poet who urges his countrymen to victory. From the lame elegiac poet of Athens.

TYURUN-MUZYKAY Tatar virgin-born hero. Probably a sun deity. Slayer of a man-eating monster who dragged men into the sea with his tongue. Mosquitoes were born from the monster's carcass.

TZATZITEPEC Literally, hill of shouting. Sacred Aztec summit from which the edicts of Quetzalcoatl were proclaimed.

TZEQUILES Literally, men with petticoats. Another name for the Votans, a Mexican seafaring people who supposedly descended from the snake Votan.

TZINTEOTL Literally, deity of the beginning. As a title of the Aztec god Tonacatecutli the male expression of the infinite and uncreated deity. As a title of Cinteotl a form of the mother goddess.

TZITZIMIME Literally, thin dart throwers. Frightful women who dwelled in the Aztec second heaven awaiting the end of the world, when they would descend and eat up all mankind. Storm vultures.

TZU Literally, to bristle up. In the Chinese zodiac, five stars in the head of Orion, in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the monkey; element, fire. Misfortune follows the sale of land in this period.

TZU HSI A concubine who became a Chinese empress.

TZU SUN NIANG NIANG Chinese example of a virtuous wife. The wife of an official, she produced a perfect family, five sons and two daughters. To escape the attentions of her sovereign she committed suicide.

U

U Twenty-first in a class or series; twentieth if J is not counted. Symbolic of the cup or world pot, source of plenty and poetic inspiration. Typifies the female productive power. In mystic alphabet, Jupiter's chain. Corresponds to the horsehoe, and as a good luck charm worn as a nose ornament. Denotes receipt of gifts. Occult significance, loss; its period is for three years. Character traits: negligent, protector of the helpless, quick-witted. Numerical value: three or twenty-one. Physical weakspot: throat. Tarot deck correspondence: World. Zodiacal correspondence: Pisces. Hebrew cabalistic traits: love of abstract sciences, astronomy, and poetry; in low form: ignorance. Derived from the Egyptian hieroglyph of the head of a horned asp. Equates with the Celtic ur (heather bush) and the Greek upsilon. A graphic variation of the Latin V. See Alphabet Affiliations.

U surrounding a dot. Egyptian symbol of the sun god afloat.

UA Polynesian rain god.

UAR-GAETH-SCEO-LUACHAIR-SCEO In Irish legend gibberish name of a giant; a concealment of a divine name. See Name.

UASAR Title of Osiris during his winter sleep.

UATHACH In Celtic mythology the daughter of the warrior-goddess Scathach. She fell in love with the sun-god Cuchulainn. Although without a wife-dowry, he married her and she yielded to him knowledge of the future. A dawn goddess.

UATLAN Kiche Indian virgin-mother of Xbalanque, the national culture hero. An earth goddess.

UAZALE Culture hero of Paressi Indians. He was hairy, had a tail, and between his arms and legs were membranes like those of bats.

UAZIT (UATCHET) Egyptian virgin-mother goddess. Lady of the night. In the form of a shrew mouse, she escaped from Set and protected Osiris. In serpent form the Greeks called her Buto, after the chief seat of her worship in lower Egypt, and identified her with Leto. Equates with Ma.

UB Word root meaning hub. Identical with ab, ob.

UBALD Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning mind prince.

UBASTET Egyptian cat goddess. Solar deity.

UBERTI, MANENTE DEGLI Called Farinata, which see.

UBSUKKINNA In Sumerian mythology, Enlil's assembly hall, where each New Year the coming year's destiny for all was recorded on tablets of fate. In Babylonian tradition Marduk possessed the tablets.

UBUGAMI Japanese birth god, protector of mother and child. Believed to be identical with Yamano-kami.

UBYR Finno-Ugrian blood-drinking god. He is either the soul of a living sorcerer or that of an evil dead person.

UCALEGON Elder of Troy, counselor and companion of Priam, with whom he sat on the wall

and watched his house burn as the city was destroyed; hence a comforting friend, who himself suffers ruin. A personification of night watching the realm of darkness succumb to dawn.

UCCAIHSRAVAS In Hindu mythology the best of horses, born when Kasyapa churned the Milky Ocean. Typifies wind.

UCHTDELBH Literally, shapely bosom. Irish earth goddess. Wife of Manannan, loved by Aillen. Aillen's sister Aine loved Manannan, so Uchtdelbh became Aillen's mistress when Manannan became Aine's lover. A myth suggesting seasonal changes.

UDA Feminine name from Old Teutonic, meaning rich, wealthy.

UDDUSHU-NAMIR Assyro-Babylonian rain god. He sprinkled Ishtar (earth mother) with the waters of life and rescued her from the underworld (caused vegetation to grow).

UDO Sumu Indian moon god. Companion to Uhubaput. The planet Venus, when above the crescent moon, is Udo's wife.

UDSAR Literally, god of the boat or crescent moon. Title of the Sumerian god Sin.

UETONGA Polynesian man of Po, the underworld. He was a great tattooer, and for this reason was visited by mortals.

UFFERN Literally, the cold place. A name for Annwn, Brythonic underworld.

UGALLU Sumerian great lion. A chaos demon in the train of Tiamat. Identified with the constellation Leo.

UGARTHILOCUS Danish name of Utgard-Loki.

UGGERUS Literally, Norse Ygg. A name of Odin.

UGLINESS Evil, vice. Personified by Avagddu, Morvran.

An ugly customer. A dangerous animal or person in one's path; one whose character gives justifiable cause for anxiety.

An ugly duckling. Shibboleth for that which is unpromising and surpasses that which appears promising. The allusion is to a Hans Anderson fairy tale in which a supposed duckling turns out to be a swan.

The ugly man. In garroting the actual perpetrator of the crime, as distinguished from his two assistants, the forestall and backstall.

UGOLINO, COUNT A traitor, who in turn is deceived. From the story told in Dante's Inferno of the Leader of the Guelfs in Pisa who allied himself with the Archbishop, head of the Ghibellines, with the hope of usurping supreme power. The archbishop imprisoned him and his four sons in a tower, where they starved to death.

UHEPONO Zuni Indian underworld giant. He has woolly skin and eyes like saucers.

UHLJI-NI-NO-KAMI Literally, mud-earth-lord-deity. In Japanese mythology, with his younger sister-wife Shuhiji-ni-no-kami, the slime out of which the world was fashioned. Together they were a pair of the seven divine generations, who were born without progenitor and hid themselves (died), and indicated the germ of what earth was to become.

UHLLO An ornament circulated

by California Indians as money. It consisted of round or oblong pieces of polished abalone shells strung uniformly and valued in proportion to size. Also called abalone money.

UHUBAPUT Sumu Indian chief deity. Sun god and creator.

UJI Japanese clan or large body of persons united by a common ancestor. A unit of society. O-uji = great family; ko-uji = lesser family. Corresponds to Roman gen.

Ujikami (Ujigami, Uji-no-kami). Japanese common ancestor god, ghost of a clan's first patriarch. Worshiped as gentle tutelar gods. Their leader is Oho-kuni-nushi. Also the name of a Shinto parish temple.

UKA-NO-KAMI (UGA-NO-KAMI, UGA-NO-MITANA) Japanese rice deity. Invoked to expel calamities of water and wind and to bring abundant harvest. His messenger is Kitsune, the mischievous fox. Also called Inari-Myojin.

UKEOMOCHI-NO-KAMI (UKI-MOCHI) Japanese food goddess.

UKHAT In Babylonian mythology an attendant of Ishtar, who entices Eabani to enter the service of Gilgamesh. Perhaps a wind deity.

UKHSHYAT-ERETA (HUSHETAR) See under Saoshyant.

UKHSHYAT-NEMAH (HUSHETAR-MAH) See under Saoshyant.

UKIFUNE Literally, floating boat. In the Genji Tales a woman loved by Kaoru. She symbolizes the evanescence of life and vanity of hope.

UKKO (UKKONEN) Literally, grandfather or old man. Finnish thunder god. Mate of Akka, mother earth. Sometimes identified with Jumala.

UKSAKKA Literally door woman. Lapp goddess who lived under a door and protected the owners at their goings in and out. At childbirth she welcomed the newcomer, and later watched over the child's first steps. Compare Dorr-Karing.

UKUPANIO Hawaiian shark god, who drives fish to or from the fisherman.

ULAKHANY Yakut fire god. Mate of Sabaga.

ULALA (WALALA) Haida Indian cannibal spirit. Initiates into his cult fall into an ecstatic trance in order to receive his inspiration. Slaves taken in war are eaten during the ceremonies.

ULDDA (HULDRA) Scandinavian underground being which brings cattle up to earth. It substitutes changelings for rightful infants and in various ways torments people who settle on its territory. Corresponds to Govetter, Gufittar.

ULE Sacred tree of the Yuracare Indians of Brazil. It metamorphosed into Titi, the man who became the progenitor of the human race.

ULEMA The learned class in Moslem countries. Interpreters of the Koran and the law.

ULFIN In Arthurian romances the confident of Uther Pendragon. Perhaps a wind spirit.

ULFRUN In Norse mythology a daughter of Aegir and Ran.

One of the nine giantesses who operated the World Mill, and a Vana-mother of Heimdal. A personification of waves.

ULGEN Tatar over-god. Ulgen sent man (Erlik), who was coexistent with him, to dive into the cosmic sea to bring up mud for the formation of earth. He placed three great fish as supports under the mud; when the fish nod earth becomes flooded. In preparation for a great flood, Ulgen commanded Nama to build an ark. He also sent man fire (lightning). Parallels Yryn-Ajy-Tojon.

ULLERUS (OLLERUS, ULL, ULLER, ULLR) Norse winter god. Deity of archers, ski-runners, and warriors in single combat. Son of Sif by an unknown father. Husband of Skade after her separation from Njord. His abode was in Ydaler (valley of rains or yew dale). When Odin was absent Ullerus ruled; when Odin returned Ullerus was banished. A time myth, which also may refer to a local god superseded by Odin. In another legend he alternates with Balder in Hel according to the season. In Germany called Holler, Holde's husband, and he spreads white blankets over fields to protect them from cold. Identical with the Anglo-Saxon Wuldor.

ULRIC Masculine name from Old English, meaning wolf and ruler, and from Old High German, meaning rich inheritance.

Ulrica. (1) Feminine form of Ulric. (2) A witch in Verdi's opera the Masked Ball.

ULSTER'S BLOODY HAND In heraldry a sinister, erect, open hand, couped at the wrist, gules. The badge of Ulster. In legend the English king announced that whoever first touched Ireland should possess the territory. One O'Neill seeing another boat likely to outstrip his own, cut off his hand and threw it on the shore. The princes of Ulster descended from this O'Neill. Ulster yields God's tower.

ULU-TOJON Literally, great lord. Yakut thunder-lightning god. Pursuer of demons, bringer of fire to mortals. Also called Syga-Tojon (Ax lord).

ULYSSES (1) Masculine name, Latin form of the Greek Odysseus, meaning hater. (2) Roman equivalent of the Greek Odysseus, a sun hero, whose adventures correspond to the course of the sun. (3) Name of a novel by James Joyce. The quest of Leopold Bloom, the leading character who typifies the universal man, relates to the course of the sun during one day.

UMA Literally, splendor. An aspect of the Hindu goddess Devi, wife of Siva. Typifies light or divine knowledge.

UMASHI-ASHI-KABI-HIKO-JI-NO-KAMI Literally, pleasant-reed-shooting-prince-elder-deity. In Japanese mythology the male principle. Born without parents. See Takama-no-hara.

UMBEL Word root meaning sun of Bel. Source of umbella, Latin for umbrella. Inasmuch as 'a' means without, umbella means without sun.

UMBILICAL CORD Abnormal attachment between mother and son. In primitive societies intimately associated with a child's fate. Almost all have a special disposition of the afterbirth. In hot countries it is buried in a cool stream; in cold countries it

is buried under a hearth to protect it. In New Zealand it is placed in a tree, and a child's fate depends on the tree's.

UMBRELLA Divine or royal power, halo, radiant solar wheel, rain, scorching sun, spiritual authority, universe tree. Dream significance: (finding) valuable connection; (in hand) lasting friendship; (inside out) change coming; (lost) abandonment; (open) protection, support; (shut) business security. Word from the root umbel. One of the eight glorious Buddhist emblems; it keeps away the heat of evil desires and expresses official authority. In China called san, symbol of dignity, purity, and respect. In Chinese drama signifies winter. See Mo-li-Shou, guardian of the south.

UMBRIA In an Italian icon personified by an old woman in antique dress wearing a helmet. She sits among lofty mountains, which cast a shadow over part of her, and holds a temple. Her arm leans on a rock from which streams flow and over which is a rainbow. Twin children on one side of her hold a cornucopia, on the other side is a huge white bull.

UMIARISSAT Eskimo phantom boats, whose crew of women raise storms.

UMI BOZU Japanese sea lord. Rapacious, in foul weather he rises in the form of a cuttlefish to seize his prey.

UMKOVU In African folklore a corpse which becomes the familiar of witches. The umkovus are sent out at night to work charms or place poison in the kraals; they shriek and yell and make darkness hideous. Storm and wind demons.

UMMA Literally, heat. A Babylonian weather deity.

UMU-DAPRUTI Babylonian destructive spirits in Tiamat's train. Storm demons.

UMUNLUA AND UMUNESIGA Sumerian names of the sun god in his twin aspect of a beneficent and hostile deity. The names signify lord who gives plenty and the cruel lord.

UN Word root meaning one; originally meant sun. Appears in Perun, unique, unit.

UNA (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning one. Also a Latinization of Irish Unagh. (2) In Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of truth, so called because of truth's singleness as contrasted with error's multiformity.

UNA-BARA In Japanese mythology the sea-plain ruled by Susa-no-wo.

UNAS Egyptian Pharaoh who became the sun god and lord of the constellation Orion by devouring his predecessors.

UNBU A title of Osiris meaning one or sun father.

UNCAS The last of a race, from the valiant hero in Cooper's The Last of the Mohicans.

UNCLE One who gives assistance, a pawnbroker. An affectionate appellation.

Talk like a Dutch uncle. Talk bluntly and harshly, reproof; because the Dutch supposedly exercise severe discipline.

Uncle George. In Abbott's Rollo Books a walking encyclo-

pedia.

Uncle Remus. Privileged house servant, whose role is Negro entertainer to white children. Character created by Joel Chandler.

Uncle Sam. Popular personification of the government or typical citizens of the United States. A humorous extension of the initials U.S., represented as a tall, lean, sinewy Yankee with long hair and chin whiskers, wearing striped pantaloons, swallow-tail coat, and plug hat. Replaced the earlier Brother Jonathan. Corresponds to Ivan Ivanovich, John Bull, Johnny Crapaud.

Uncle Sam's heel. Florida.

Uncle Sam's ice box. Alaska.

Uncle Tom. A slave who dies of the cruelties inflicted on by his owner, the brutal Simon Legree. Character created by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

UNCTION Consecration, dedication. Deity communication.

UNDAUNTEDNESS In an Italian icon personified by a youth in red and white. His naked arms seem to sustain the shocks of a bull.

UNDEE (UNDE, UNDY) In heraldry wavy lines denoting sea. Ensign of one who overrides temptation.

UNDERWORLD After-life abode in mythologies all over the world. Reached by crossing a river in a boat or on a bridge, descending through a cave, rock crevice, well, etc. The realm is one of wealth from which earth obtains vegetation, a place of continual feasting and merrymaking, or a house of ordeal. In the tropics it is a burning realm, in the north a place of eternal cold. It is the workshop of immortal artisans, from whose anvil sparks rise as volcanoes; the chamber in which the sun spends the night or winter; realm from which the first mortals emerged or from which winds issue. Among Aryan races believed to be a place where wisdom as well as wealth originated. Christian realm of punishment; Egyptian fields where grain grew and where souls were weighed; Greek realm where the dead lived a colorless existence. The term is applied to criminals and drug addicts as a social unit.

Underworld ruler. Deity of darkness and death; guardian of treasures vaulted in the earth; immortal artisan who makes marvelous helmets, palaces, ships (clouds), musical instruments (winds), swords (rays), and other wondrous things for celestial deities; vegetation thief; warrior who conquers fertility and sun heroes and holds them as prisoners until they are rescued in the proper season. Frequently such a deity is lame or maimed because part of the year he does not produce. See Fisher king.

Underworld visitor. In mythology usually a fertility deity or light hero, the underworld representing winter (or night) when the full light and warmth of the sun are absent from the sky and vegetation from the earth.

UNDINE (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning wave. (2) In medieval legend a female water sprite, who obtained a soul only by marrying a mortal and bearing a child.

UNDRY Caldron of the Celtic earth god Dagda. It provided everyone with food in proportion to his merit; from it none went away unsatisfied. Cognate with the Grail.

UNELANUHI Literally, the apportioner. Cherokee sun goddess.

UNFADING One of the gnostic Aeons.

UNFERTH In Beowulf a divine artisan. Spokesman for King Hrothgar. He gives Beowulf the sword Hrunting (rays) with which Beowulf kills Grendel's dam. Probably an earth spirit.

UNFINISHED LIFE WORK Symbolized by a broken column or shaft.

UNI (1) A man of humble birth who rose to power at the court of Pepi I in ancient Egypt, when he conspired with the queen and informed against another of the king's wives. (2) Etruscan great mother paralleling Juno. (3) Finnish god of sleep.

UNICORN Courage, daring, fearlessness, felicity, female chastity, ferocity, grandeur, intelligence, kindliness, nobility, peace, pure reason, pugnaciousness, solitude, strength, swiftness, virtue, wisdom. In heraldry signifies knightly power. Supporter of the United Kingdom's arms. Attribute of sun heroes. In the Southern Sky the constellation also called Monoceros. Variously described as having a horse's body with a single straight horn in the forehead's center; as a white horse with a spirally twisted horn, a cloven hoof, lion's tail, and goat's beard; as a white horse with a red head, blue eyes, buck legs, lion's tail, and a red, black, and white horn; as a horse with a stag's head, elephant's feet, and a three-foot horn which is a deadly weapon. In China called Ch'i-lin (male-female) or Piao. Symbolic of rectitude. The fourth of the Ssu Ling, head of all hairy animals, presiding over literature and China's destiny, and appearing only during a good and wise rule or before a sage's birth. From signs on its back Fu Hsi devised the Pa Kwa, from which Chinese letters evolved. It is the incarnate essence of the five primordial elements, and lives for 1,000 years. Any injury inflicted upon it foretells disasters. When connected with a family denotes illustrious offspring. In art identified with the Chimera. Christian symbol of monastic life. Represents Christ. Attribute of Saint Justina and Virgin Mary. Frequently depicted with the lion. In early Christian legends it lays its head in a virgin's lap and weeps for joy; in later legends it nuzzles to her breasts and attempts familiarities, whereupon the virgin leads him to hunters, i.e. spiritual love rejects profane love. In medieval legend it can be captured only by a virgin (wisdom or spiritual integrity). In Ethiopia called arucharis. Crest of the kings of Israel and called reem. Represented with two horns and a serpent's tail, symbolic of the celestial circle. In Japan called ki-rin (male-female) or sin-you (sheep). Appears on the mikado's crest and symbolizes supreme gentleness and virtue. Born of a cow and a dragon, it has deer's legs, the dragon's head and breast, a single horn, and emits flames at its joints and tail. In Kordofan called arase; in Tibet called serou.

Unicorn butting. Employment of the intellect. Verified in the metaphors, 'ramming it home,' 'rebuttal.' In Hebrew tradition, Joseph's benediction.

Unicorn horn. Sword of reason, word of God. Supposedly revealed treason and efficacious against poison. Into the 18th century pharmacies carried unicorn horn scrapings to which were attributed curing powers.

Unicorn of the Sea - narwhale

Christian symbol of salvation.

Unicorn with young girl. Power of love and purity over savagery.

Unicorn with parrot on its back. Dumb justice with a talkative advocate.

UNION (1) In an Italian icon personified by a young woman crowned with vine and elm leaves. She carries a halcyon. (2) One of the gnostic Aeons.

Union Jack. Combination of the crosses of Saint George for England, Saint Andrew for Scotland, and Saint Patrick for Ireland; emblem of the British Isles.

Union rose. A rose with red and white petals; red for the house of Lancaster, white for the house of York.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Personified by Brother Jonathan, cracker-barrel philosopher, Indian, Miss Columbia, Uncle Sam. Symbols: bald-headed eagle, bucking horse, national flag, rattle snake.

UNITY (1) Symbolized by one. (2) One of the gnostic Aeons.

UNIVERSE Symbolized by cone, dodecahedron, double-pyramid, eight-spoked wheel, point within a circle, sphere.

Universal ruin. Agents of universal ruin are: conflagration, deluge, earthquake, famine, tornado, wild beasts.

UNK-TA-HE Dakota water god. Master of dreams and witchcraft. Portrayed as a serpent which was believed to control disease.

UNKTOMI (ICTCINIKE, ICTINIKI, IKTOMI IKTO) Siouan trickster-culture hero. He had a spider form.

UNKULUNKULU Literally, he who is beneath. Zulu progenitor of the human race. He was a reed (uhlanga) from which the first mortals broke off.

UNLEAVENED BREAD See bread.

UNNATURAL BIRTH In folk literature denotes a notable person's birth. Athena, Dionysus, Macbeth, Susa-no-wo were so born.

UNNEFER (AUNF) A title of Osiris meaning one or sun fire.

UNTAMO Finnish dream god.

UNTAR (UNDUTAR) Finnish goddess of mists and fog.

UNT-TONGK Finno-Ugrian forest master. A human-like face is carved on a tree to represent him, and food offerings are rubbed into its mouth.

UNWASHED The mob. Edmund Burke speaks of, "the great unwashed." Carlyle speaks of "washed against unwashed."

UOKESAHS Same as Eckesax.

UOR Yakut soul of one dead which haunts its old home. A spirit especially dangerous to infants.

UP Word root which equates with ap, ob.

UPADHYAYA Eighteenth Buddhist arhat. Shown with a sack. In Tibet called Hva-s'en or Hva-sheng.

UPALI One of Buddha's five disciples.

UPANISHADS Literally, sitting down (at another's feet), hence a confidential talk or esoteric

doctrine. The oldest Hindu speculative literature, dealing with the nature of the supreme being and means of union with him.

UPAS TREE An object that is harmful; from the tradition in Java that a river rose in an upas tree with vapors of a deadly poison.

UPHAZ In the Bible a land of fabulous wealth in gold and gems. Probably identical with Ophir.

UPHIR In medieval demonology the chemist attending Beelzebub's toilet.

UPHUKINAKU Babylonian council hall of the gods.

UPIR (UPIOR) Slavic vampires. Deceased people who in life had been bad characters or sorcerers. A word derived from the Turkish uber (enchantress). Other names are kruvnik, martwiec, oloroten, vedomec, wieszczy.

UPPER CIRCLES (UPPER CRUST) Aristocracy, higher social ranks.

On one's uppers. Reduced to financial extremity; in allusion to the dilapidated shoes of those in povery.

Upper hand. Having advantage or preeminence.

Upper ten. See under Ten.

Weak in the upper story. Slightly demented.

UPRIGHT Male principle.

Upright and circle. Male and female principles.

UPSALA (UPSAL) Heavenly abode of the Norse god Frey.

UP-UAUAT Egyptian jackal-headed god. Pathmaker, guide of the dead. Later form of Khentamenti.

UR (1) Word root from the Hebrew, meaning fire, light. Equates with ra. (2) Singular form of Urim. (3) Sumerian city. One of the world's most ancient metropolises, site of moon worship, art center. Its monarchs were called kings of the four regions. Birthplace of Abraham (sun). Source of Urban.

URA Sumerian plague demon, pestilential summer god.

URAEUS From the Greek, meaning of a tail. Egyptian symbol of fire, motion, power over life and death, protection, sovereignty. Serpent emblem placed on the headdress of divinities and kings, at whose enemies it supposedly spit venom. Worn by mother-right.

URANIA (OURANIA) (1) Feminine name from the Greek, meaning heavenly she. Related to ura (pestilence, summer; also bear's or lion's tail, expressive of fury), uraeus (asp), and Ana (queen). (2) Greek Titan, muse of astronomy. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. By Apollo, mother of Hymen. Emblems: compass, staff, globe. (3) Epithet of Aphrodite as queen of heaven and connected with spiritual love. Attribute a swan.

URANUS (OURANUS) (1) Literally, heaven. Greek sky god, the male principle. Offspring of Chaos or son-husband of Gaea. Father of the Cyclopes, Hecatoncheires, Titans, etc. Terrified of his monstrous offspring he pushed them back into the earth. Gaea, resenting the burden of which she thought she had been relieved, induced their son Cronus to avenge the insult. Cronus seized the throne and with a sickle mutilated his father. From

the blood that fell the Erinyes, Gigantes, and Meliae were engendered; from the mixture of blood and sea-foam, Aphrodite, called Anadyomene, arose. The tearing by Cronus into fourteen pieces is a version of the dismemberment of the waning moon or of grain at harvest. Portrayed in a starred mantle, his hands pointing to the sun and moon. Emblems: moon, stars, sun. Equates with Coelus, Epigeus, Jumala, Osiris, Tengri, T'ien, Varuna. (2) Planet seventh in distance from the sun, ruler of the zodiacal house Aquarius. In astro-mythology star of regeneration and birth. With Neptune connected with the cosmic consciousness and iridescent colors to indicate wholeness. Corresponds to musical tone G natural. Red typifies the father's power, the life and fire of the lower world; blue the mother element or substance into which life enters; yellow the child or new birth. Pictured by an H pierced by a vertical line at the bottom of which is a circle.

URAS Name variant of the Assyrian fire god Ninib.

URASHIMA TARO Literally, son-of-beach-land. The Japanese Rip Van Winkle. Fisher-boy who followed the beautiful Oto-hime to an undersea palace, where he married her. After three blissful years he desired to return to see his parents. Oto-hime provided him with a box which, if he never opened it, would assure his return. At his native place everything was changed, and he discovered he had been away for hundreds of years. In his distress he opened the casket, suddenly became an old man, and died, exemplifying one who seeks dreamy ideals without the willingness to make a strenuous effort or submit to training; also a hint at the contrast between the evanescent existence of mankind and the endless duration of ideal life. Resembles the Pandora myth. Compare Divine-human marriages, Hiko-hohodemi.

URBAN Masculine name from the Latin, meaning courteous, of the city. A conventional name of popes. Resolves into ur-ob-an, and yields benign fire or circle of one fire.

URD (URDH, URDHR, URDUR, URPR, URTH) Literally, power of fate. Originally a Norse baleful doom goddess and death queen. Later, the chief of three Norns, representing the past. Daughter of Mimir. Portrayed looking back. By Anglo-Saxons called Wyrd.

Urdarbrunn (Urtharbrunn). Urd's fountain or well located beneath one of the Yggdrasil's roots. It gave life and warmth to the world-ash and was the abode of the Norns.

Urd's horn. Vessel from which those who are to share eternal life in Helheim are given to drink that they may acquire enduring strength.

URDAWL BEN The venerable head of Bran, which discoursed wisdom and protected the people of Wales for almost a century. See Bran.

URGAN A mortal stolen by fairies and brought up in elf-land. He transformed into a hideous pixie and retained the form until kissed by a beautiful maiden, then he became a handsome youth. Related to the beauty and the beast motif.

URGANDA Fairy in Carolingian romances.

URGE Gnostic term for deity. Yields great fire and related to orge.

URGEL Yakut name for the Pleiades. Lover of the evening and morning star. The meeting of the two in the sky is a bad omen, foretelling violent weather.

URIAH (URJAH) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is light. (2) Carrier of a betrayal letter. In Old Testament legend a Hittite in David's army renowned for his valor. To save Bathsheba, Uriah's wife, from death for adultery and to obtain her for himself, David wrote a message to Joah, in which he asked that Uriah be placed in the battle's front ranks. A darkness lord destroyed by the sun (David). Compare Bellerophon, Mutalammis.

Uriah letter. A treacherous letter pretending friendship; a death-warrant.

URIDIMMU Babylonian chaos demon in the service of Tiamat. A gruesom lion identified with the constellation Lupus (wolf).

URIEL (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning fire or flame of God. (2) One of the seven archangels of rabbinical angelology. In art shown carrying a scroll and a book indicating his role as interpreter of judgments and prophecies. Longfellow makes him the angel of Mars. In Milton's Paradise Lost, he is the sun's regent.

URIEN (URIAN, URIENCE, URIENS) Brythonic god of battle and minstrelsy, lord of Gower. Husband of Modron. Patron of bards. His badge was a raven. Mortalized as a king in the Arthurian cycle. In Morte d'Arthur appears as Nentres of Garloth.

Sir Urien (Urian). A Christianization of the Brythonic god. The Devil. Nickname for a person of whom little is thought, and whose habit is to appear at inopportune moments.

URIM AND THUMMIM Literally, light and perfection, or fire and truth. Unidentified objects mentioned in the Old Testament. Worn on the high priest's breastplate. Apparently precious stones or small figures whose lustre revealed God's will, or used in casting lots; one signifying an affirmative, the other a negative answer. A divine oracle, judgment. The name expresses the truth of God's revelations.

URINE Life force. Used in sympathetic magic to produce fertilizing rains.

UR-KUH Persian primeval cow from whose slain body mankind was created.

UR-MER A form of the bull symbolizing the Egyptian creator deity, Ptah.

URN Death, female reproductive energy, fertility, health, life source, peace, purification. Caldron of plenty, container of sacred blood, water, or wine. Emblem of water deities and of Aquarius, the zodiacal water bearer.

Draped urn. Death, mourning.

Urn dripping clear oil. Holy life.

Urn surrounded by water plants. Spring, river.

URNA Shining spot on Buddha's or Siva's forehead. The divine or third eye, the sun. Sign of spiritual consciousness or insight.

UR-NAMMU (UR-ENGUR) Builder, reformer, self-appointed Sumerian king, who restored prestige to the city of Ur, which had fallen into anarchy after the collapse of the empire of Sargon I. He constructed a ziggurat to the moon god Nannar, and led Sumer's golden age in a reign marked by peace and prosperity.

URNES Egyptian mythological stream flowing in darkness around earth; legendary source of the Nile.

UR-NINA Iron-gloved monarchs. A dynasty ruling the city of Lagash in Sumer; tyrants and oppressors.

URSA MAJOR Literally, great bear. Constellation in the Northern Sky containing seven bright stars variously called Arthur's or Charles's Wain, Big Dipper, Himmel Wagon, Karl's Wagon, Odin's Waegn, Plowing Oxen, Wagoner, Wain Harrow. Symbolic of the sevenfold spirit. It is the rope which holds all things in the heavens together. A bride or maiden robber and associated with hunting myths. Arabs call it Al Akbar or Al Dubh (Great Bear). In China called Pih Tow (Emperor's chariot) or T'si tsiang (Seven goers). Ursa Major and Ursa Minor are together forms of the longevity and wealth gods. In Greek antiquity the watcher which never set and guarded the universe. A form of Callisto. By ancient Hebrews called Dobh (Bear). In India the celestial form of the Rishes. The Siberian name is Elwe'kyen (wild reindeer buck). The bucks pursue the seven horses of Ursa Minor; when they catch the horses they will destroy them and the end of the world will come.

Ursa Minor. Constellation in the Northern Sky including Polaris, hence the universal axis. Worshiped by seamen as a guide to port. Also called Cynosure, Dog's Tail, Lesser Chariot, Little Bear, Little Dipper. By Greeks revered as a form of Arcas, son of Callisto.

URSANAPI (SURSUNABU, URSHANABI) Boatman of Utnapishtim, survivor of the deluge in Babylonian mythology. Ferryman who bears the souls of the dead. Prototype of Charon.

URSULA (URSEL) Norse moon goddess. Attended by eleven thousand virgins (stars). Christianized and made a saint.

URUK (ERECH) Probably the earliest urban community in the world. Founded about 3,500 B.C. in lower Mesopotamia. From the temple accounts the people were traders.

URUKAGINA First historic reformer. King of Lagash who lived frugally and sought to establish justice and liberty. Those who resented his reforms dethroned him and burned the city.

URVAKHSHAYA In Iranian mythology a wise chief of assemblies. Slain by the demon Hitaspa. Urvakhshaya's brother Keresaspa avenged the crime. Personification of the sun's rays killed by storm.

URVARA Hindu lord of the ploughed field.

URVASI (URUASI, URUKI, URVASHI) Literally, wide-spreading. Hindu dawn or spring maid. Loved by Pururavas (see). Mother of Agni. Her earthly counterpart was the lotus or swan. Corresponds to Europa.

URVAZISHTA Iranian sacred

fire. Fire which drinks and does not eat, and is found in plants which produce flame by friction. See Bahram.

URVIS In Zoroastrianism the lake on Mount Hugar into which all waters flow to become purified before distributing health to all of Ahura Mazda's creatures. Its source is Ardvisura Anahita.

USANAS Hindu celestial smith, who brought the dead back to life.

USCHING Baltic horse god.

USEFUL BEAUTY Northern countries: apple tree; southern countries: orange tree.

USERT Egyptian earth goddess. Closely resembles Isis and Neith.

USH Word root from the Sanscrit, meaning to burn or flame. Equates with is or ish.

USHAPATI Hindu lord of dawn.

USHAS (USAS, USHA) Literally, shining. Hindu dawn goddess. A gleaming maid untouched by age, but who makes men old as she returns day after day to remove night's black mantle and banish dreams. Born from the head of Dyaus, she distributes her gifts on small and great alike. Mother of cows (clouds) kidnaped by Panis, but which she resuced and presented to Indra. In another account sorceress daughter of Bana to whom Parvati taught the Lasya, female dance, and through whom it passed on to the people. Her chariot is drawn by steeds of ruddy kine. Personifies perpetual rebirth. Parallels Athena, Aurora, Eos.

USHEBTIU Literally, the answerers. In Egyptian antiquity small statues in mummy form inscribed with magical formula. They obeyed the dead and performed whatever was requested of them. See Mortuary Statues.

USHNACH CLAN See Naoise.

USHUMGALANNA Literally, mighty serpent (or dragon) of heaven. Sumerian fertility god. Originally a dying god of whom Tammuz is a differentiated type.

USNISA Protuberance on a Buddha's skull; sometimes indicated by hair in a high chignon. Symbolizes supernal wisdom.

USNISAVIJAYA (USHNISHASITATAPATRAPARAGITA) Buddhist victorious goddess of the usnisa. Female Bodhisattva. She annihilates sin, conquers calamities, expels disease, protects travelers, stops war, subdues demons. Usually represented with one thousand heads and arms to indicate her omniscience and resourcefulness. Colors: white; emblems: Buddha image, kalasa, and visvavajra; mudras: dharmacakra, dhyana, and varada. In Tibet called gTsug-tor rnampar rgyal-ma.

USO-DORI Literally, liar bird. In Japanese legend the bullfinch loved by Fukuro, the owl. Small carved birds worn as good luck charms. A uso is purchased at the Tenjin shrine, then is exchanged for a similar one. The exchange is not merely for better luck but to exchange falsehood for truth.

USUMGAL (USHUMGAL) Sumerian great sea serpent; ally of Zu.

UT Mongolian mother of fire.

UTA Egyptian symbolic eye; placed at a boat's prow to see the way.

UTAH Emblem: Sego Lily; motto: Industry; nicknames: Beehive, Desert, Mormon.

UTATHYS Hindu god of spring growth; husband of Bhadra.

UTGARD Literally, out-yard or outer-ward. In Norse mythology, circle of rocks that hemmed the ocean which encompassed earth. Also called Jotunheim.

Utgard-Loki (Ugarthilocus, Utgard-Hoki). Giant ruler of Utgard; otherworld aspect of Loki. He defended himself by creating illusions, and the most severe blows were unable to hurt him. Destructive, he represented moral and physical evil, and assumed the designation Skrymer as a disguise. In medieval literature a devil.

UTHER PENDRAGON (UTHER BEN, UTHYR BEN) Brythonic sky deity. King of Britain in love with Igerna, wife of Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, who shut her up in Tintagel. Merlin gave to Uther the form of Gorlois, and Uther gained access to the duchess. News of the death of Gorlois arrived so Uther disclosed his identity and married Igerna, who bore him Arthur and a daughter Anne. Igerna personifies dawn or spring; Gorlois the old year or darkness. The legend resembles that of Zeus and Alcmene. Uther is identical with ether; Pendragon means dragon's head, signifying war-leader.

UTKHA Buriat soul animal or bird. It imposes special duties on its members, frequently impregnates a woman, and the child so born becomes the clan's first shaman and founder. Taboo as food.

UTNAPISHTIM Babylonian sun hero. In a deluge myth, Enki warned him to build an ark, in which he and his wife were saved. Like Noah, of whom he was a prototype, he released a dove, raven, and swallow to determine if the ark could land. A favorite of the gods, he crossed the Bitter Sea of Death to immortality, and was visited in his afterworld abode by Gilgamesh, who desired the plant of life. Thus the sun, after setting, became the underworld lord. Identical with Pir-napishtim and zinsudra.

UTOPIA From the Greek, meaning not place. An ideally perfect condition or realm. A visionary plan for social reform.

UTPALA Buddhist non-tantric symbol. The blue lotus.

UTSET In Sia mythology the mother of Indians. See Sussistinnako.

UTTARA-KURU Hindu dark land to the north. Identical with Hyperborea.

UTTUKKU (UTTU) Literally, weaver. In Sumerian mythology a title of Ishtar (spinster who cuts the life thread) and of Tagtug.

UTU (UTUG, UTUKI) Sumerian sun deity. Usually described as male and equated with Shamash.

UTUMO The Finno-Ugrian unknown dead. These spirits are believed to be claiming a memorial feast when insects and larvae hinder the growth of crops or

mice destroy the grain. They are propitiated with a sacrifice at which wedding songs are sung, and the ceremony is called utum wedding.

UZ (1) Hebrew masculine name meaning firmness. (2) Home of Job; also called Austis.

UZAT Egyptian mystic eye worn around the neck as an amulet protection against evil. The eye of Horus or solar eye. Compare Uta.

UZAVA TUMASPANA Iranian rain genius who battled Afrasiyab, who withheld rain.

UZZA Ancient Arabian love goddess. Identified with Aphrodite and Astarte.

UZZAH In the Old Testament one who lacked humility. For his irreverence in permitting the ark to be exposed to sight and touch, God smote him down.

UZZIEL Literally, my strength is El. In rabbinical angelology one of the principal angels. In Milton's Paradise Lost next in command to Gabriel and guardian of the south.

V

V Twenty-second of a class or series; twenty-first if J is not counted. Interchangeable with F and W; graphic variation of U; sometimes called single U. Sign of victory and vie (life). As understood by mystics, twin rays emanating from the godhead. Occult significance: hard work, money losses and travel; its period is for twenty-two or for four years. Character traits: cleverness, creativeness, extravagance, gambling. Numerical value: four. Physical weak spots: brain and nerves. Etruscan sign for the open hand. Among Hebrew cabalists the traits are: diplomacy, liberality, renown; in low form: dissipation. In Roman notation, five; with a line above it, 5,000. Derived from the Egyptian hieroglyph of the horned serpent (whence F, W, Y); equates with Hebrew vau (nail).

Twin V's. See under Twin.

VAC (VACH) Literally, speech. Originally a Hindu goddess of thunder; later the goddess who conveyed knowledge to man and a name of Sarasvati.

VADA Among Indians of southwestern United States a frenzy in which a man supposedly has the power to inflict a death-dealing curse. Powerful sorcery.

VAETTER (VAETR, VAETTIR, VETTER) Danish house spirit. Seen only by those who have second sight. In early myths a beneficent guardian, later a wizard or witch. Probably originally a spirit of the dead.

VAFTHRUDNER (VAFTHRUDNIR) Norse frost giant. Odin consulted him for knowledge of the past and future. Vafthrudner put to death those who could not tell him something he did not know, and was killed by Odin, thus winter was killed by the warm sky.

VAGONIONA Same as Guaguagiana.

VAGRET One who puts his personal ambition first and justice second; from the lawyer in Brieux's Red Robe.

VAGTANUS Roman god who caused children to utter their

first cry.

VAHAGN Armenian sun or fire god. He stole straw from Baal-Shamin, and the stalks he dropped formed the Milky Way. Conqueror of the dragon Azdahah (darkness). Analogue of Verethraghna.

VAHANA Buddhist mount or throne on which a sacred figure is placed.

VAINAMOINEN (WAINAMOINEN) Literally, river mouth. Chief Finnish culture hero. Son of Ilmatar. Builder of marvelous ships, inventor of the harp, magician, maker of runes. He protected his country from the sorceries of Louhi and visited Tuonela (realm of darkness), where he refused a tankard of beer and thus was able to return to the upperworld. See Eating in a divine world.

VAIR In heraldry blue shield-shaped designs on a white field representing squirrel skins. Emblem of nobility.

VAIROCANA (KUN-RIG, VAIROCHANA) First celestial Buddha. The Brilliant light or essence of existence. One of the five contemplative Buddhas, Dhyanibuddha of the First World. In usual form, asana: dhyana; color: white; emblems: cakra and ghanta; mudra: dharmacakra; sakti: Vajradhatvisvari; vahana: lion. In Tibet called rNam-par snon-mdsad.

VAISRAVANA Minor Buddhist deity. A Lokapala. King of Yaksas, who brings disease. Guardian of the north. Color: yellow; emblems: dhvaja and nakula. In Japan called Bishamon; in Tibet called rNam-thos-sras.

VAISYA (VAISHYA) Literally, settler. Third of the four Hindu castes. The agricultural and mercantile class.

VAITARANI Hindu river of death. Hot stream which flows between the land of the living and Yama's realm.

VAIVASVATA An epithet of Yama.

VAJA See Ribhus.

VAJGATS Finno-Ugrian holy island where sacrifices of reindeer and dogs are made to tutelary spirits, and hunting and fishing meetings are held.

VAJRA (VADJRA) From the Sanscrit, meaning diamond, usually translated thunderbolt. Symbol of divine or mystic energy, male principle, universe axis. Said to be hard as adamant and clear as emptiness. Used against drought demons. Buddhist thunderbolt scepter, a tantric emblem. In Hinduism a weapon of Indra.

Vajradhatu. Buddhist world of ideas. Compare Garbhadhatu.

Vajrahungkara. Crossed hands mudra signifying contrasts.

Vajrasana. Buddhist diamond or thunderbolt throne.

VAJRADAKINI Buddhist female air deity capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. Color: blue, emblems: kapala, khatvanga, vajra. In Tibet called rDerje-mkhah-hgro.

VAJRADHARA By the Ge-lug-pa (Buddhist Yellow Cap sect) worshiped as Adibuddha or primordial Buddha. Possessor and wielder of the thunderbolt. In usual form, asana: dhyana; color: blue or gold; emblems: ghanta,

padma at shoulder level, vajra; ornaments: Bodhisattva; sakti: Prajnaparamita. When in Karmavajra form, his mudra is vitarka. When in Dharmavajra form, his emblem is visvavajra. When nude, his mudra is dharmacakra. In Tibet called Dorje-chhang or rDorje-ch'an.

VAJRADHATVISVARI A Dhyanibuddhasakti; sakti of Vairocana. Asana: lalita; color: white; mudras: dharmacakra, varada, vitarka. Holds a padma stem supporting a cintamani and a trikona at shoulder level. Other emblems: cakra, churi, kapala.

VAJRAHERUKA The blue Herukabuddha. Also called Aksobhya. See Herukabuddhas.

VAJRAPANI Second celestial Bodhisattva. Protector against snake bites. As thunderbolt-handed he is a Dhyanibodhisattva and converts the doubtful, quells demons, assists in the grief at Buddha's funeral. Like his prototype Indra, he is a rain god, and protects nagas who send rain from the onslaught of garuda birds. Emblems: naga, pasa, vajra. In other manifestations, Acala, Acaryavajrapani. In Tibet called P'yag-na-rdo-rje. Adopted by Siberian tribes and developed into the creator god Otshirvani.

VAJRAPUTRA Fifth Buddhist arhat, who went as a missionary into Ceylon. Son of the Thunderbolt. Right hand in vitarka mudra; he holds a camara. In Tibet called rDorje-moi-bu.

VAJRASATTVA Literally, courageous thunderbolt soul. One of the five contemplative Buddhas. By the Ka-dam-pa (Red Cap sect) worshiped as Adibuddha. Asana: dhyana, lalita; color: white; emblems: ghanta, vajra; ornaments: Bodhisattva. Right hand at breast, left hand in lap or on hip. In Tibet called Dorje-sempa or rDorje-sems-dpa.

VAJRAVARAHI Literally, diamond sow or mighty sky goer. A powerful Buddhist Dakini; female air deity capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her, frequently for bewitchment. Emanation of the first celestial Buddha, Vairocana. Sakti of Cakra-samvara. She excretes a sow's head from her right ear. Asana: dancing; color: red; emblems: kapala, karttrha, khatvanga. In Tibet called rDorje-p'ag-mo or Dorje-phe-mo.

VAKSOZA Finno-Ugrian water-mill spirit. Usually friendly.

VAKULA (BAKULA) From the Sanscrit, meaning mongoose. Ninth Buddhist arhat, who went as a missionary to Uttarakuru.

VALA (1) In Hinduism the cave where cows (fertile rains) are confined. Also the stronghold's guardian, who is Indra's enemy. (2) See Volva.

VALASKJALF In Norse mythology a mansion of Odin, built by deities and roofed with pure silver (the sky). Site of the throne Hlidskjalf. Abode of the fallen; probably another name for Valhalla.

VALDEMAR Teutonic masculine name meaning famed in power.

VALDES Old Norse name meaning destructive in battle.

VALDICHIANA Tuscan swamp; haunt of malaria demons. Mentioned in Dante's Inferno.

VALE See Vali.

VALENTINE (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning healthy, powerful. (2) See under Saints. (3) A sweetheart chosen on Saint Valentine's day in accordance with an old belief that birds begin mating on February 14. Also an expression of love sent on this day.

Comic valentine. A humorous, satirical, or vulgar picture or verse sent on February 14; a travesty on the older custom.

VALERIAN (VALERIANUS, VALERIEN) (1) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning to be strong. (2) Husband of Saint Cecilia, who remained a virgin. Because of love for her, he became a Christian. (3) March 16 birthday flower symbolizing good disposition. Arabian lust-stirring herb. Ancient Greeks used it to stop bleeding. Romans used as incense. In medieval Europe used as a love potion.

VALERIUS (VALERE) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning worthy. In feminine form, Valeria or Valerie.

VALETUDO Early Italian health and victory goddess.

VAL-FATHER Icelandic for father of the slain. Odin as father of the brave who dwell in Valhalla.

VALHALLA (VALHAL, WALHALLA) (1) Literally, slaughter hall. Norse palace of immortality, favorite of Odin's three homes, where he entertained the Einheri (slain warriors). Its rafters were of spears, its roof of polished shields. It stood in the gleaming Glasir grove, whose trees bore red-gold leaves (sunset); it was surrounded by the river Thund (sky). Eight hundred warriors (stars) went out through its 540 doors each morning to engage in combat with light forces. Each night on their return their wounds were healed and the Valkyries served them a banquet prepared by Andhrimnir in the caldron Eldhrimnir (earth) from the magic boar Saehrimnir (darkness), which came back to life after each killing. Mead (dew) was provided by the she-goat Heidrun. Valhalla and Helheim refer to the state of things between death and Ragnarok; Naastrand and Gimle refer to the state of things after Ragnarok. (2) Structure where the memorials or remains of deceased heroes are placed.

VALI (ALI, VALE, VOLI) In Norse mythology, (1) son of Odin by Rind. Personification of spring, deity of lengthening days. Born for the purpose of avenging the death of his half-brother Balder, he grew to full stature in one day and killed Hoder (darkness). He survived Ragnarok, inasmuch as earth must not be deprived of justice. In Beowulf called Bous. (2) Son of Loki and Sigyn. Personification of scorching summer heat. Turned into a werewolf by the gods.

VALISRAVANA Buddhist guardian king of the north.

VALKJOSANDI From the Scandinavian meaning chooser of the slain. A title of Odin.

VALKYRIE (VALKYR, VALKYRJA, WALKURE, WALKYRIE) Literally, chooser of the slain. Norse battle-maid. One of the golden-haired maidens with dazzling white arms, who resided in Valhalla. In shining armor and helmets, with spears or drawn swords (rays), and mounted

on swift horses (winds), they rode over the world's battlefields each day to carry the warriors designated for death by Odin or Tyr over Bifrost (rainbow bridge) into Valhalla. When they served mead to the chosen heroes in the skulls of the vanquished they wore flowing white robes (clouds). Usually regarded as atmosphere spirits, the Aurora Borealis, lightning, mist, etc. Sometimes confused with the Norns, whom as destiny spinners they resemble. The best known is Brynhild. Also called Folkvitr (battle-wight), Herjan's Disir (Odin's spirit), Hjalmmeyjar (helmet maid), Hjalmvitr (helmet wight), Oskmeyjur (choice or wish-maid), Sarvitr (wound-wight), Valmeyjar (battle-maid). Sometimes addressed as southern women, indicating the direction from which they came.

VALLEY Darkness, death, tears. Chinese abode of the Ku Shen, realm of silence and vacuity out of which came heaven and earth.

Valley of Enna. Greek mythological realm of everlasting spring, where Persephone was gathering daffodils when she disappeared.

Valley of Humiliation. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the place where Christian puts Apollyon to flight.

Valley of Jehoshaphat. Place of judgment. See under Jehoshaphat.

Valley of Tears (Vale of Tears). Christian realm of darkness and despair.

Valley of the Shadow of Death. In the Bible a cheerless and perilous condition of the soul. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a wilderness filled with darkness, deserts, drought, and pits, in which the sinner is trapped. Figuratively, a serious illness or other state in which life is risked.

Valley of Thorns. Norse valley of the dead.

VALMIKI Hindu hermit. Legendary author of the Ramayana. He supposedly was immortalized and became the sweeper's god, Lal Beg.

VALOR In an Italian icon personified by a young man in gold clothes holding a scepter and laurel wreath. He strokes a lion's head.

VALPURGISNACHT See Walpurgisnacht.

VAMANA (VAMEN, VAMENA) Vishnu as a dwarf trickster. In Hindu mythology, he encompasses the universe in three steps in order to recover earth from the demons (darkness) for the gods (light).

VAMPIRE Blood sucker, extortioner, leech, rapist, wanton woman. One who preys upon his fellows. In legend the ghost of a criminal, discontented person, heretic, or suicide, who has died and returns at night in bat or human form to suck the blood of sleepers or bring bad dreams. Those bitten become vampires at death. Bells, garlic, iron, and lights are effective charms against them. The New England witch hunts were a form of vampire belief.

VAN (1) Masculine name from a family name derived from fan or fen; also abstracted from the Dutch originally indicating place of origin, and from Old French avante, meaning forward. (2) Norse legendary river formed from the Fenris-wolf's saliva. (3) Singular of Vanir, which see.

VANADIS A title of Freya.

VANAGOD One of the Vanir, Norse air and sea deities.

VANAHEIM One of the nine Norse worlds. Abode of the Vanir located in the air and sea.

VANAINTI Literally, conquering superiority. Iranian victory goddess. Also called Uparatat.

VANA-MOTHERS In Norse mythology the nine daughters of Ran. Jointly they were the mothers of Heimdal. At the beginning they ground Ymir's body on the World Mill, of which they were custodians. Personifications of waves.

VANAND (VANANT) In Iranian mythology one of the leaders of the four corners of the sky. Star of the west which conquers evil (darkness).

VANASA Third Buddhist arhat. Forest-dweller, who went as a missionary to the Mountain of Seven Leaves. He holds a fan or fly whisk in his right hand; his left is in targani mudra. In Tibet called Nag-na-ne or Nags-na-gnas.

VANASPATI Hindu deity of the sacrificial post. He releases offerings to the gods.

VANDAL Literally, wanderer. A Teutonic race along the Baltic, which ravaged Gaul, invaded Spain and northern Africa, and despoiled art treasures, books, and civilization; hence any ruthless plunderer, especially one who destroys that which is beautiful.

VANIR (VANAGODS, VANAS, VANEN, VANER) Norse deities. Fertility spirits of an early hunting and seafaring people; subsequently nature powers of the air, sea, and weather associated with commerce and crops. Residents of Vanaheim. They warred with the Aesir, but by treaty combined with them. Njord, father of Frey and Freya, was their chief.

VANITY Symbolized by bird with borrowed plumes, mirror, peacock, turkey. In an Italian icon personified by a young, jovial woman, splendidly dressed, painted, and carrying on her head a dish with a heart on it. In the Bible the term frequently denotes an idol or idol-worship. In old moralities and puppet shows a personification of vice. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress town in which is located a fair established by Apollyon and Beelzebub, allegorically depicting the world as a scene of folly.

VANNI FUCCI A bastard, notorious as a robber, ruffian, and politician. In Dante's Inferno, he is seized by a serpent and burnt to ashes, but instantaneously the ashes resume their former shape; thus evil constantly revives.

VANOC Knight of Arthur's Round Table. Son of Merlin. A fertility spirit.

VAN-XUONG Indo-Chinese Buddhist dragon god. Deity of literature.

VAR Norse goddess who listened to oaths of love and punished those who broke them.

VARAHA (VARAHAVATARA) Boar incarnation of Vishnu. Assumed to deliver the world from the power of Hiranyaksha, who had carried earth to the ocean's depths. After a thousand-year

battle, Varaha killed the demon and brought earth back to the surface. In another version earth was pressed down by an abundant population. The boar lifted it on one tusk and again made it fit for habitation. Earthquakes are caused when Varaha shifts his burden from one tusk to another. In modern Hinduism, Vishnu's third avatar, who during the deluge grasped the sinking earth and held it in place.

VARANGIAN Norse rover. Sea-robber or viking who roamed the Baltic.

Varangian guard. Byzantine emperors' bodyguard, troops partly formed of Scandinavian warriors. Mercenary.

VARARUCHI One who is diplomatic or tactful. In Hindu legend, when asked by the demon Rakshasha, "Who is the best looking woman in this city?" to save his life, he answered, "Any woman is beautiful to the man who admires her," and obtained the monster's friendship. See Riddle Solving.

VARCIN Hindu demon hostile to mankind; overcome by Indra. Drought spirit.

VARDEN Masculine name from the French-Celtic, meaning from the green valley.

Dolly Vardens. Watteau style gowns and hats worn by Dolly Varden, the pretty, laughing locksmith's daughter, who marries Joe Willet and with him runs an inn in Dickens' Barnaby Rudge.

VARDHAMANA (VARDDHAMANA) (1) Literally, he who increases. An epithet of Mahavira. (2) Swastika in reverse or counter-sunwise.

VARDTRAD (VARTRAD) Literally, ward-tree. Swedish sacred tree which provided oracles. If cut down the prosperity of the house before which it stood came to an end. Equates with the Yggdrasil.

VAREGHNA (VAREGAN, VARENGAN) In Iranian mythology the raven form of Verethraghna, symbolizing speed, sun's messenger, virility. The first time the Khvarenanh (glory) departed from Yima, it did so in a Vareghna form, which granted boons until seized by Mithra.

VARENA Iranian legendary four-cornered region in which Thraetaona battled the monster Azhi Dahaka. Heaven.

VARJOHALTIA In Finno-Ugrian belief a man's shadow-ruler, which is capable of informing him of coming events, e.g. whether the harvest will be good or bad, etc.

VARNS In Norse mythology the sons of Fenrir and Gulveig-Hoder. One was Hati (hater), moon-devourer; the other was Skoll (adherer), sun-devourer. In one account they guarded the forest to which the sun and the moon fled when pursued, and where the moon slept by day and the sun slept by night.

VARR-LYPS Literally, bloody backdoor. The opening used by Lapp men and prohibited to women when men set out to fish or hunt. The bleeding corpses of the prey are brought into the house through it.

VARUNA Hindu sky deity. Supreme ruler, all-seeing architect and sustainer of cosmic order, bestower of rains, divine judge. As a son of Aditi a

sun god. His wife was Gauri or Varunani. White skinned with a thousand eyes and four arms, clothed in a golden mantle, he sat on a throne under an umbrella surrounded by a thousand doors and pillars, while messengers (rays, winds, etc.) stood awaiting his orders. He owned refreshment-yielding kine (clouds). Horses were sacred to him. In later hymns he was invoked as a night sky, his double Mitra as the day sky, and finally completely supplanted by Prajapati and Vishnu and reduced to dominion over waters and ruler of the west, in which role he was portrayed as blue, astride a makara, holding a noose to ensnare non-believers and a vessel of gems (fertility). His consorts were Ganges and Jumna. Corresponds to Uranus.

Varunapragh. Varuna's festival at which sins were expiated.

VARVARA Literally, hairiness or wooliness. Greek and Roman term for barbarian, especially an aboriginal invader.

VASA (VAIS) Water goddess of the Ziryen, a Finno-Ugric people. She entices men to fall in love with her; then she drowns them.

VASANTADEVI Buddhist goddess of spring. Portrayed with an animal head. Color: blue; emblems: kapala and khadga; vahana: yellow mule. In Tibet called Chi-chi-gyal-mo or dPyid-kyi-rgyal-mo.

VASE Ambrosia, death, female principle, fertility, growth, human figure, life source, light, plenty, prayer, purification, water, wisdom. Altar object, holder of ointment oils, sacramental wine, or sacred blood. Used in hand-washing ceremonies before birth, prayers, and weddings, and in sympathetic magic to bring fertilizing rain. Emblem of mother goddesses and of the zodiacal sign Virgo. In China a relic jar called ping, symbolic of harmony, intelligence, peace, triumph over life and death. In Kwan-yin's hands signifies sprinkling the waters of life on worshipers. Christian Holy Grail. Emblem of the Hebrew tribe Simeon.

Covered vase. One of the Buddhist eight glorious emblems. Ritual object, depository for priests' ashes. Non-tantric symbol of one who has mastered yogi practices, signifying treasury of all desires. Called kalasa.

Crystal vase. In northern European art signifies immaculate conception.

Empty vase. Christian symbol of body separated from the soul.

Four-sided vase. The four noble Buddhist truths: 1- suffering exists from birth to old age; 2- desire is the cause of suffering; 3- freedom from suffering comes by cessation of desire; 4- freedom from suffering is attained by virtuous living.

Lung-shaped vase. In China used when praying for rain.

Overflowing vase. Rain, waters of life. Emblem of Aquarius and water deities.

Owl-headed vase with breasts. Athena.

Round vase. In China used when offering heaven prayers.

Six-sided vase. The Chinese pao-ping symbolizing perpetual harmony.

Square vase. In China used when offering earth prayers.

Three-legged vase. In China, hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil.

Two-handled vase. Moisture. Attribute of Aquarius and water deities.

Vase holding lillies. Body holding a soul in perfect innocence. A transparent vase indicates perfect unity of body.

Vase holding rod. Sexual union.

Vase with birds on it. Eternal bliss.

Vase with grapes. New wine.

VASHTI A virtuous woman; from the Persian queen who was divorced by Ahasuerus when she refused his drunken order to show his reveling guests her beauty.

VASILLISSA Literally, wise. Slavic swan-maiden, daughter of the sea king Morskoi Tzar. While she was swimming Prince Ivan stole her feather dress, and she became his bride. See Swan-maiden.

VASISTHA A Hindu apsaras. Child of Mitra and Varuna (day and night sky) by Urvasi (dawn). An air spirit. See Apsaras.

VASOLT Literally, he who causes dismay. Norse storm demon.

VASTOSPATI Literally, lord of the dwelling. Hindu tutelary house spirit who blesses man and beast.

VASU Literally, bright one. (1) Vishnu as the immanent Hindu supreme being or soul of the universe. (2) One of eight divine beings, children of Aditi and attendants of Indra. Personification of natural phenomena. The Vasus are: Anala, fire; Anila, wind; Apa, water; Dhara, earth; Dhruva, pole star; Prabhasa, dawn; Pratyusha, light; Soma, moon.

VASUD Norse frost giant. Father of Vindsval.

VASUDEVA In Hindu mythology the putative father of Krishna. He saved Krishna's life in much the same manner that Joseph saved Christ's. See Krishna.

VASUDHARA In Buddhism a female Bodhisattva of abundance. Color: yellow; emblems: amrita vase and spike of grain; mudra: varada. In Tibet called Nor-gyun-ma and Nor-rgyun-ma.

VASUKI One of the three great Hindu naga kings. Ruler in Patala. With Sesa, he was twisted around Mount Mandara and used as a rope when Kasyapa churned the Milky Ocean. Fearing the annihilation of his race by Garuda, Vasuki made a compact promising to send one snake each day to Garuda; thus a provider of rain. Usually portrayed in human form with a serpent crest.

VASUNDHARA Buddhist and Hindu earth goddess.

VATA (1) Iranian wind god. Identical with Vayu. (2) Papuan evil spirit which causes diseases and death.

VATAK (AUTAK, UDAI) Zoroastrian female demon who forces men to speak when they should not, and disturbs them when they perform physical functions. An incest fiend, half human, half monster. In Pahlavi texts, Azhi Dahaka's mother.

VATEA (ATEA, WAKEA) Hervey Island bright sky deity, created by Vari-ma-te-takere, the primeval mother. His abode was in Thin Land; his wife was Papa; his eyes were the sun and moon. In one version he and Tangaroa quarrelled as to the parentage of Papa's first born. To settle the dispute the offspring

was torn in two and each given a half. Vatea threw his portion into the sky and it became the sun. Tangaroa held his until the blood drained out, and when he threw it into the sky it became the pale moon. In other Polynesian myths the primary parent of the universe. Identical with Rangi.

VATHEK In Mohammedan legend a haughty, effeminate ruler, who forms a compact with Eblis and commits brutal crimes, believing he will obtain the throne of pre-Adamite sultans, only to discover his throne is in a place of torture, where he is doomed to remain forever.

Vathek's daughter. A red and yellow mixture supplied by Eblis; it filled the exhausted body with delight.

VATICANUS MONS Hill in ancient Rome which was the headquarters of the soothsayers called vaticinatores. In modern times site of the pope's palace.

Vatican prisoner. One self-imprisoned. The pope. Since 1870, when the last of the papal states was taken over by the Italian government the pope has not left Vatican grounds in protest against the usurpation of his temporal power.

VATSA In India, calf mark received by Siva on his breast when Bharadvaja threw water at him because he disturbed the sage at prayer. Symbolizes fertile rains.

VAU (VAV) Sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English v or w. Its meaning is nail or peg, symbolizing joining or supporting; its numerical value is six. According to mystics its correspondences are: color, red-orange; musical tone, C sharp or D flat; planetary, Venus; symbolic, trial; tarot, Lovers; zodiacal, Taurus. Its direction on the cube of space is south-east, suggesting the mingling of the universal consciousness with the imagination of the subconsciousness. Its intelligence is eternal and triumphant. In white magic corresponds to Vezio (brilliance) and stands for angels of the sixth order, the Malakim or Virtues by whose ministry Eloah-Vaudahat produces the metals and other substances belonging to the mineral kingdom. His attribute is Tiphereth, which signifies beauty and splendor. In the cabala stands for the son. See Yod-He-Vau.

VAUGHN Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning the little.

VAULTED CEILING Heaven, sky.

VAUQUER HALL (MAISON VAUQUER) A cheap boarding house. Described by Balzac.

VAUTRIN A criminal. One of the names Balzac uses in his novels for the outlaw Jacques Collin.

VAYU Hindu wind god, usually gentle. Regent of the Northwest. One of the Maruts; father of Hanuman. As air, in a triad with Agni and Surya. Swift as thought, he has an antelope form, a thousand eyes (thus all-seeing), ninety-nine horses to draw his car, and is a great soma (moisture) drinker. Pavana (purifying) is an epithet. Prototype of Vata; corresponds to Favonius and Pan.

VAYUARVAT In Buddhism the airy horse or horse of the wind supported by the four elements, air, earth, fire, and water. On its back it carries the cintamani (wish-granting pearl). His agility is that of a tiger, his power of flight is that of the Garuda and to roar that of a thunder dragon, his strength is that of a lion. Born of the embracing earth and sea, and endowed with a dagger capable of coercing a god, thus he had the power to dispense gifts when invoked. In Tibet called Lung-ta or rLun-rta.

VAZISHTA Literally, best carrying. One of the five sacred Iranian fires. Lightning, purifier of the air, slayer of the demon Spenjaghrya, it consumes neither food nor water.

VE In Norse mythology son of Bor and Bestla. Brother of Odin and Vili, with whom he killed the giant Ymir, rolled his body in Ginnungagap, and from it created the earth. Later the brothers created Ask and Embla, the first human pair, to whom Ve gave the senses. Chief ruler of the Vanagods until expelled by Loki. When Odin was absent he assumed the sky god's duties, and sometimes is interpreted to be an aspect of Odin. Later identified with Hoener.

VEDAS (VEDAMS) Literally, divine knowledge. Hindu hymns, prayers, ritualistic formulae, and sacred lore contained in the four books, Rig-Veda (speech), Yajur-Veda (expression), Soma-Veda (song), Atharva-Veda (emotion), and making the shastra (law), which bestows aspiration, generosity, prosperity, and salvation.

VEDERAJ (VEDENHALTIJA, VESTAERAJ) Finno-Ugrian water spirit. A malignant being who lies in wait for newly born infants and devours grain cursed by an enemy.

VEDFOLNER (VEDRFOLNIR) In Norse mythology the hawk perched between the eyes of the wise eagle sitting at the top of the Yggdrasil tree. An observer or watcher.

VEDIOVIS (VEDIUS, VEIOVIS, VEJOVIS) Etruscan underworld deity, lord of the dead. Invoked in oaths. Portrayed as a youth armed with arrows. His festival, the Agonium, was celebrated on May 21st with the sacrifice of a she-goat.

VEELE (SINGULAR FORM VILA) Serbian beautiful nymphs with sweet voices. They give national heroes superhuman strength and miraculous horses, and also decide a new born child's destiny.

VEGA From the Arabic, meaning falling (vulture). A brilliant white star of first magnitude in the constellation Lyra. Point toward which the whole solar system, including Earth, supposedly is traveling. Some hold the objective is the constellation Heracles. In China and Japan the Weaving Damsel. See Chih Nu.

VEGETATION GOD Same as Dying God.

VEGTAM In Norse mythology, name assumed by Odin when he consulted the prophetess Volva and forced her to interpret the dream of Balder (cycle of the year's birth and death). Vegtam (probably quickening or lively hill) identifies himself as the son of Valtam (probably death or slaughter hill).

VEIL Atonement, chastity, concealment, consecration, darkness, death, defeat, disguise, hypocrisy, ignorance, marriage, modesty, mourning, mystery,

night, pretense, sacredness, secrecy, shadows, sky, subordination, the unknown, virginity, web, worldly renunciation. Dream significance: (torn) secret revealed; (woman's) decorum, humility. Charm to keep the soul from leaving the body. In Christian tradition the scarf on the pastoral staff of an abbot. Egyptian symbol of the supreme deity's shield, which permits him to see without being seen.

Bridal veil. The dawn or virgin sky. Sometimes made of loose gold threads to symbolize light rays or the dew which falls upon the bridegroom.

Lift a woman's veil. Conclude a marriage ceremony. Also degrade or insult a woman.

Saint Veronica's veil. Veil with Christ's face on it; a talisman.

Take the veil. Become a nun, enter a convent as a novice.

Veil bespangled with stars. Night sky; emblem of moon goddesses.

Veil decorated with animals. Fecundity.

Within the veil. Amid heaven's glories, alluding to the holy of holies in the Hebrew temple, which was curtained.

VEIN Life force, concealer of wealth.

Veins and muscles of P'an Ku. In Chinese mythology transformed into the earth's strata.

VEJOVIS See Vediovis.

VELA Constellation in the Southern Sky also called the Sails (of Argo).

VELCHANOS Cretan cock-demon. Worshiped in Italy as Vulcan.

VELES Same as Volos.

VELITE Literally, skirmisher. Lightly armed Roman soldier.

VELLAMO See Wellamo.

VELTRO Messiah in greyhound form mentioned by Dante. Probably identical with Sirius.

VELVET Honor, luxury, wealth.

VENA Hindu drought or water demon. Father of Prthu.

VENDETTA Symbolized by aconite, black hand, dagger.

VENGEANCE Symbolized by lightning.

VENICE City famous for canals and singing gondoliers.

Venice (or Venetian) glass. Excellence, perfection.

VENUS (1) Roman goddess of beauty and love. Early Italian nature goddess, bringer of spring blooms and vines, protectress of the state, to whom the legends of the Greek Aphrodite became attached. Daughter of Jupiter and Dione, or fabled to have sprung from the sea's foam, thus one immaculately born. By her husband Vulcan, the mother of Cupid. Her lovers were Mars and Anchises, by whom she was Aeneas's mother. She wore a cestus, which magically aroused love in others. Sacred to her were the dove, goat, myrtle, scallop-shell, sparrow, swan, the colors, blue, green, and yellow, and the number six. Sometimes bearded or attended by both a bull and a lion to indicate hermaphroditism. Among her titles were: Cloacina (purifier), Felix (good fortune), Genetrix (divine ancestress), Libentina (sensual pleasure), Murcia or Myrtea (myrtle), Victrix (victory). She was Christianized as Saint Venere. In the middle ages she attained power as a goddess of sexual, especially illicit, love, and her name is applied to an alluring or graceful woman. In Tannhauser, she appears as Holde. Her name is derived from venia (favor, grace, pardon), and allied to vanish. (2) The highest throw in a Roman dice game. (3) Planet second in distance from the sun, the most brilliant object in the sky, welcomer of dawn and dusk, ruler of the zodiacal houses Taurus and Libra. Mistress of Friday. In astro-mythology the morning star of war, the evening star of harlotry and love, to whom humans once were sacrificed. Presides over motherhood. Lucky to be born under, being illuminating and inspiring, her children are charming, gay, generous, and imaginative. Controls the genitals and kidneys. Pictured by a cross surmounted by a circle, which sometimes contains a dot; thus time's sign under that of the sun, indicating solar fertility dependent on duration. Corresponds to the musical tones F sharp or G flat, represented by the color blue or yellow and the metal copper. When at its brightest phase the planet's rays were called the beard, she thus became bisexual. Astrologers regarded the bearded Venus as lucky, the unbearded (rayless) as unlucky. By Babylonians called Ishtar; by Sumerians, Inanna; by Mohammedans called Athtar, a male deity, who presided over dancing girls and musicians.

Isle of Venus. A paradise of love for heroes. A place of fatal delights.

Veneralia (Venus Verticordia). Festival celebrated annually on April 1 to expiate a lapse from chastity by three vestal virgins and to hail the coming of flowers.

Venus and Cupid. Became the Mother and Child of Christian art.

Venus's fly-trap. Flower symbolizing duplicity.

Venus's looking-glass. October 4 birthday flower symbolizing flattery.

VER Identical with Ber.

VERA Feminine name from the Russian, meaning faith.

VERALDAR-NAGLI (VERALDAN-NAGLI) Literally, world spike. Scandinavian polestar. Compare Boahje-naste.

VERALDEN-OLMAI (VERALDEN RADE) Lapp world-man, supreme god who supports the heavens. Painted on magic drums as one who supplies fruitfulness of land and seas. A hoe is his emblem, and he is honored with a reindeer's genital organs. Identical with Frey.

Veralden tshuold. Lapp world-pillars. Forked or split trees erected at altars to help Veralden-olmai hold up the world. Smeared with sacrificial blood. A person of great age is given the name. Also called Ilmasamba, Maailmanpatsas. Compare Irminsul.

VERBENA July 29 birthday flower symbolizing hope in darkness, marriage, tender and quick emotion. In the language of flowers: You enchant me.

VERCHIEL Hebrew name meaning bar of God.

VERDELET Medieval demon who carried witches to the Sabbat.

VERDHANDI (VERDANDI, VERTHANDI) One of the three Norse Norns. Personification of

the present, portrayed looking straight ahead.

VERDURE Hope, new life, spring. Christian symbol of beginners in the faith.

VERE (WERE) In African Pokomo legend the first man. Resembles Adam, Manu, Tii.

VERETHRAGHNA Literally, victory over attack. Iranian war god, Yazata genius of victory, he fettered Azhi Dahaka (darkness and drought) on Mount Demavand. He appeared in ten incarnations: a beautiful wind born in the ocean, which brought health and strength, and carried the glory of Ahura Mazda; conqueror in the form of a golden-horned bull (rays); burden-bearing camel (fertile cloud); the raven Vareghna (speed); white horse, wild boar, youth of fifteen years (fifteen being the ideal age), wild ram, fighting buck, shining hero (all virility symbols). Probably identical with the Hindu Vritrahana; prototype of Vahagn.

VERITAS Frequently portrayed as a nude female figure with Greek letters distributed over her body, starting with alpha on her head, beta on her neck, etc., down to her feet. In an Italian icon a naked beauty holding a sun, an open book, and a palm. One foot rests on a globe.

VERMEIL A variety of garnet symbolizing amiability.

VERMILION Color of spiritual purity.

Vermilion Bird. In China called Chu Ch'ieh. One of the Ssu Fang; guardian of the south. In Japan also one of the four good spirits guarding the cardinal points.

Vermilion Hills. Hills in the south where Chu Ch'ieh resides while waiting for peace to come to China.

VERMIN Parasitism, vexation. Dream significance: (to kill) fruitful gain.

VERMONT Emblem: red clover; motto: Freedom and Unity; nickname: Green mountain.

VERNA Feminine name from the Latin, meaning springlike; also diminutive of Berenice.

VERNAL EQUINOX Time, in many mythologies, of the conception of the sun deity.

Vernal grass. Symbolic of one poor but happy.

VERNON Masculine name from the Latin, meaning to grow green or flourish.

VERONICA (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning true image. (2) Scarf, which supposedly retained the imprint of Christ's face. (3) February 21 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity.

VERSACRUM Literally, sacred spring. In times of hardship a dedication or promise of sacrifice to the Roman gods of all the products of the coming spring.

VERTICALITY Aspiration, dynamism, firmness, growth, masculine principle.

VERTUMNUS (VORTUMNUS) Roman god of changing seasons. Personification of the process of transformation by means of which buds become blossoms and blossoms become fruit; hence patron of agriculture. Also a protector of commerce and exchange. He courted Pomona unsuccessfully in

many guises, and finally won her when he appeared as an old woman to give her good advice. Usually portrayed with grapes, a crown of wheat sheaves, and a cornucopia. His festival was celebrated August 13.

VERVAIN May 18 birthday flower symbolizing enchantment, faithfulness. Crusaders circulated a story that it sprang up on Calvary when nails were driven into Christ's hands, hence called herb-on-the-cross and used for sprinkling holy water and respected as a charm against enchantments. In Germany presented to the newly married. In Jewish lore recommended to facilitate childbirth. In medieval belief those who bathed with it could see into the future and had every wish fulfilled. In Persia used in sun worship. Roman plant of good omen; sacred to Venus.

VESICA PISCIS Literally, fish bladder. In Christian art the oval aureole or glory within which early painters depicted the figures of Christ, Virgin, apostles. An emblem that replaced the fish figure. Used on tombs and as a talisman on seals, etc.

VESNA Slavic goddess of spring.

VESPASIAN Roman general made emperor by his soldiers. Immortalized by the Parisian vespasiennes (public toilets).

VESPER Latin name for Venus as the evening star. A male aspect. By Greeks called Hesperus. Word applied to vasati, Sanscrit for night; vessel; west.

VESSEL See chalice, cup, ship for symbolism.

Vessel hanging from an arm or branch. Divine nourishment. In Christian tradition the spiritual nourishment of Christ.

Vessel of Cordial Balsam. Fairytale name for source of water capable of miraculous healing.

Vessels of plenty. Aladdin's lamp; Andavari rings; ashera; caduceus; caldron of Bran, Cerridwen, Pryderi, etc.; Egyptian lotus; Ethiopian table; Frode's wishing quern; horn of Amalthea, Huon of Bordeaux, King Mark, Oberon; Hindu yoni; Jemshid's goblet; luck of Edenhall; miphletzeth; mixing bowl; palladium; Round Table; Sangraal; seistron; Ship Argo; ship of Isis; thyrsus; tree of life; well of Apollo Thyrxis.

Weaker vessel. Woman, used humorously.

VESTA (VESTA MATER) Roman goddess of the hearth. Custodian of the sacred fire brought by Aeneas from Troy. Protectress of the state as well as of the home. Portrayed as veiled. Corresponds to Hestia.

Vestal fire. Divine procreative energy; probably originally lightning. Eternal fire tended by vestal virgins and kindled anew annually on March 1. To let the fire die was regarded as a national calamity.

Vestalia. Festival celebrated July 9 exclusively by women who walked barefoot in a procession and were permitted to approach the sacred fire. A rite which supposedly blessed them with children, crops, and flocks.

Vestal virgins (Vestales). Typify chastity, purity. Six in number and chosen from the noblest families. Vowed to a service of 30 years, 10 in learning, 10 in performing, 10 in teaching. They guarded the sacred altar fire, offered special prayers, prepared the sacrifices. Originally engaged in orgiastic

fertility rites; later the home's inviolability and the state's integrity were exemplified by their virginity, and one who broke chastity vows was buried alive.

Vesta temple. State's fireside. Guarded by the vestal virgins. Round in shape to suggest perfection. Devoted to fire and phallic worship, it contained the fire and Palladium carried from Troy by Aeneas. In early rites, worship was orgiastic. See Love orgies.

Virgo Vestalis maxima. Eldest of the vestals, leader in rites.

VESTIBULE Home, shelter.

VETALA Hindu cemetery demon. Appears in human form with feet turned backwards and hair on end. Parallels the vampire.

VETCH August 13 birthday flower symbolizing shyness.

VETEHINEN Russian water-dweller. A malignant being who causes diseases, drowning, and skin eruptions, but if properly appeased by sacrifice, brings good luck in fishing.

VEXILLARY A standard-bearer of the middle ages.

VIA DOLOROSA Road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha, which Jesus took on his way to crucifixion. Way of judgment.

Via Lactea. The Milky Way, which see.

Via Sacra. A main thoroughfare; from that in ancient Rome, which led to the capitol.

VIANDS Hospitality. One of the seven offerings in Tibetan Buddhism.

VIBHANDAKA Hindu afterworld king. Father of Rishyacringa, whom he brings up in a forest hermitage (darkness), without knowledge of the outside world. Thus a parent who keeps a child in ignorance.

VIBHVAN (VIBHU) See Ribhus.

VICAK Literally, fate. Armenian festival beginning the day before Ascension Thursday and lasting until after Pentecost, during which period girls make their wishes.

VICAR OF BRAY An opportunist, turncoat; from the semi-legendary vicar who changed his religion to retain his parish with each change of English government.

VICE In Old English moralities a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears. The Devil's boon companion. Sometimes given a particular vice's name.

VICHAMA In Peruvian creation myth the sun god's son. Death-bringer. Half-brother of Pachacamac, on whom he took revenge for his mother's murder by changing the first people, created by Pachacamac, into islets and rocks, and then hatching a mortal mankind from three eggs.

VICTOR (VIC) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning victory or conqueror.

VICTORIA (VICKY) (1) Feminine form of Victor. (2) Roman victory goddess, answering to the Greek Nike. She appears as a winged figure on a globe. Her festival was celebrated April 12. (3) Queen of England, whose reign coincided with the industrial revolution, a rich period in literature, and British conquests in

all corners of the world. She was a carrier of hemophilia, the royal disease, and associated with passionless decorum.

Victoria cross. Bronze Maltese cross; British award for military valor.

Victorian. Fastidiousness, prudery; alluding to the moral code of Queen Victoria.

Victorious Rome. In an Italian icon personified by a woman sitting on three targets holding a spear. Behind her stands a winged victory on a ball placing a laurel wreath on her head.

Victory. Symbolized by a banner; bay, laurel, or olive leaves; broom plant; cock; horn; trumpet; weapons. In China by a rhinoceros horn, and in Japan by a dragon fly. In an Italian icon personified by a winged young woman clothed in gold, holding a laurel and olive garland and a palm branch. She sits on war trophies, enemy spoils.

Victory over sin. Palm leaves.

Victory trophies in games. Isthmic: pine twigs; Nemean, parsley; Olympic, olive; Phythiac, laurel.

VIDA Diminutive for Davida, feminine name corresponding to David; from the Hebrew, meaning beloved.

VIDAR (VITHARR) One of the Norse Aesir. The tall, handsome son of Odin and Grid. Nicknamed The Silent. Some call him guardian of peace, others the taciturn personification of the primeval forest, and his abode was Ithavoll, a wood, where he lived aloof. He avenged his father's death by killing the Fenris-wolf at Ragnarok, and with Vali survived the conflict. Thus, he was one of the imperishable forces of nature. His name is derived from the root vid (forest) or vidi (plain).

VIDFINNER (VITHOFNIR) (1) Literally, wood dweller. In Norse mythology a name of Ivalde. (2) Same as Vedfolner.

VIDHATR Literally, disposer. Hindu death deity.

VIDYADHARA One of a group of benevolent Hindu supernaturals who inhabit earth and sky. Transformers, they frequently appear as swan-maidens. Supplanted the Yakshas. Prototype of the Vinmara. See Swan-maiden.

VIGILANCE Symbolized by cock, dog, dragon, eye, lantern, soldier. In an Italian icon personified by a woman holding a book and lamp; beside her is a crane.

VIGOR In northern countries symbolized by the pine tree; in central Europe by the oak tree.

VIGRID (VIGRITHR) In Norse mythology the plain on which the gods and giants battle at Ragnarok; the sky.

VIHARA (VIHAR) Buddhist idol house and monastery, frequently a rock cave.

VII Serbian lightning god. His heavy lids and eyebrows are lifted by the aid of a pitchfork; his glance reduces men and cities to ashes. Compare Balor.

VIJAYA In Hinduism, Indra's spear. Rays of light, lightning.

VIJAYA SAKTI On the Buddhist Bardo Thodo Mandala, female doorkeeper of the east; goddess who releases light rays.

VIKHOR Slavic god of whirl-

wind.

VIKING Norse adventurer, rover, sea-pirate. From the Icelandic vik (creek) ingr (dweller); also related to vig (war).

VIKRAMADITYA Hindu deity of morning light. Capable of form changes.

VILA (SAMOVILY, VEELA, WILI) Serbo-Croatian fairy. Soul of a virgin who died unbaptized or of a girl who had led a wicked life. To the vily are attributed powers of prophecy and of curing disease. They are feared as kidnapers of children and as sirens who lure youths and shepherds to dance with them at night. Their love is dangerous to mortals.

VILI (VILE) In Norse mythology, with his brothers Odin and Ve, he made the world from Ymir's body and created Ask and Embla, the first human pair, to whom he gave motion, passions, and reason. Probably a lightning deity. In later myths supplanted by Loki.

VIMUR In Norse legend the greatest of the Elivagar rivers. A stream of ice.

VINA Buddhist lute; a non-tantric symbol.

VINALIA Feast of Bacchus. In Christian Europe celebrated as Martinmas.

VINATA In Hindu mythology the co-wife with Kadru of Kasyapa. The two women disputed about the color of the sun's horses and agreed the one in error would become the other's slave. Kadru had her children, the nagas, blacken the horses and by this deception won. Thereafter, Garuda, son of Vinata, was the implacable foe of all serpents. A dawn goddess enslaved by one of night.

VINAYA Rules and discipline of the Sangha (Buddhist monks' community).

VINAYAKA Buddhist demon. Portrayed with elephant head and two or four arms. When four-armed usually dancing on a rat vomiting jewels. He holds a bowl of fruit, elephant goad, radish, and trident.

VINCENT (VIN, VINNY) Masculine name from the Latin, meaning conquering.

VINDICTIVE WOMAN A mythological motif in which a woman, spurned by the man to whom she offers her charms, falsely accuses him. Usually a gloaming or moon goddess, which causes the death or imprisonment (setting) of the sun. Antaea, Phaedra, Philonome, Potiphar's wife were such women.

VINDSVAL Literally, icy wind. A Norse deity. Son of Vasud.

VINE August 12 birthday flower symbolizing autumn, dependence, excesses, fragrance, frenzy, intoxication, joyousness, lust, pleasure, poetic inspiration, resurrection. A form of or rival of the tree of life; ladder connecting earth and sky or earth and underworld. Sacred to Bacchus, Dionysus, Osiris. In Celtic tree alphabet, tree of the tenth consonant muin and of the tenth druidic month, from September 3 to September 30. Symbolic of exhileration and wrath. Christian emblem of Christ and the church. In Egyptian antiquity plant through whose fruit love

and death entered the world. Hebrew emblem of the tribe of Ephraim; symbolic of domestic love, hospitality, peace, plenty. In Siouan Indian belief, stairway by which mortals climbed from the lower world to life on earth.

Vine and branches. Christ and apostles.

Vine and elm. Union, because of their natural affinity.

Vinegar. Bitterness, misfortune. Dream significance: jealous, quarrel. Chinese life emblem. In ancient Rome the poor man's wine, consumed by laborers and soldiers.

Vine-gatherer. Autumn, mirth.

Vine of Sodom. Corruption, luxury, vice.

Vines entwined. Humans linked to the divine.

Vine supported by a rod. Defective nature; weakness supported.

Vineyard. Field for spiritual labors.

Wheat and vine. Christian eucharist.

VINGOLF Literally, abode of friends. Sanctuary for goddesses in Idavold.

VINGSKORNIR In Norse legend, Brynhild's mansion.

VINMARA Melanesian swan maidens. Analogue of the vidhyadharas.

VIOL Instrument for divine praise.

VIOLA (VIOLANTE) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning violet.

VIOLET (1) Color symbolizing authority, mourning, penitence. In occult science, as the quality of twilight, a symbolic connection between movement of time and experience; between sleeping and waking or state of transition, condition between death of the worldly and birth of the spiritual. Feminine color associated with the moon and the musical tone B. Christian symbol of humility, love, passion, suffering, truth. Assigned to Advent, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week, Lent. (2) Flower symbolizing constancy, humility, modesty, mourning, secrecy, steadfastness, watchfulness. Emblem of Illinois, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Badge of Napoleon during his exile. Governs Aries. In legend it sprang from the breath of Io or from the blood of Attis. An attribute of love goddesses. In Christianity an emblem of Christ, Virgin Mary, Saint Fina, and confessors. In India symbolizes the lingam. Japanese symbol of intelligence and sprightliness. In Korea called the savage flower because it blooms early in spring in any kind of soil.

Blue violet. May 11 birthday flower symbolizing faithfulness, love.

Dame's violet. Coquetry.

Purple violet. In the language of flowers: You occupy my thoughts.

White violet. March 14 birthday symbolizing candor, innocence, modesty.

Wild violet. Love in idleness.

Yellow violet. April 28 birthday flower signifying rare worth, rural happiness.

VIOLIN Delight, rapture. Dream significance: happy love.

VIPASCIT Literally, the wise. Hindu sage who at death was sentenced to a brief stay in Yama's realm. His refreshing breath lessened the pain of those about him, and he refused to leave until they were relieved of pain. The gods gave way to his

arguments, the damned were relieved of pain, and he was lifted to heaven. Probably a fertility spirit.

VIPER See serpent for symbolism. Figuratively, one who is malicious, repulsive, or treacherous.

Viper and lamprey entwined. Adultery.

VIR Word root from the Latin; generic term for man. Root of virile. Equates with Old Irish fer.

VIRABHADRA Literally, form of anger. In Hinduism a son or avatar of Siva, who battled Daksha. Personification of darkness and violent storm. Portrayed with a thousand heads and feet, shining, fierce, and decorated with the crescent moon. Sometimes tusked. Probably identical with Bhairava.

VIRACOCHA Literally, sea foam. Ancient Peruvian primal cause. As creator and possessor of all things he rose from Lake Titicaca. As a sun deity he emerged each dawn from Pacari cave, thus one resurrected. As a wind deity he came from and wandered off into the west. He destroyed the first people (giants) by flood, and then created better men, traveling across the land to establish social order and teach agriculture, language, and music. He disappeared mysteriously after promising to return. Portrayed as fair-skinned and bearded, when De Sota heading the Spaniards arrived in Peru, the Incas received him as the resurrected Viracocha. Compare Quetzalcoatl. Among his epithets were: Ayar Cachi (he who causes), Con-ticci-Viracocha (ancient foundation or instructor), Illa Ticci (he who begins), Tokay (he who finishes), Zapala (the one).

VIRAJ Mysterious primeval Hindu being when separating himself into male and female.

VIRANKANNOS Finno-Ugrian oat god.

VIRAVA Finno-Ugrian woods mother. She shows herself as a flame burning on the ground, as a whirlwind, or as a forest animal. Also called Tava-ajik. In masculine form called Tapio.

VIRBIUS Primitive Roman sun god, protector of childbirth. He is the darling of Diana as grove goddess, and brought back from the dead to become the first priest-king at Nemi. Thus one resurrected. Roman equivalent of Hippolytus. See King of the Wood.

VIRE In heraldry an annulet; mark of the fifth son.

VIRGA MEDICINUS Wand topped by an oval mirror into which a snake, wound about the wand, gazes; thus wisdom looking into the future, the male and female principles. A modification of the caduceus.

VIRGIL (VERGIL) (1) Masculine name from the Roman family name Verilius and from the Latin, meaning twiglike, unblossoming, virginal. (2) In Dante's Inferno, guide, human wisdom.

VIRGINITY Innocence. Dream significance: happiness. In an Italian icon personified by a pretty girl in white with a gold crown and a green cord around her waist.

Virgin birth. A world-wide mythological belief which usually dramatizes the birth of the sun

or other fertility deity. In a popular motif the sun is conceived at the spring equinox when earth, in a virginal state, is fructified by the sky or aged sun; is born at the winter solstice, time of lengthening days of sun's ascension, and crucified or hung at the summer solstice, time of shortening days or sun's descension. In early religions the children born to temple priestesses, sometimes numbering fifty, whose lover was an unknown, the sacred king, or temple priest, who, thus fulfilling his mission, was sacrificed at the summer solstice or harvest festival, and of the so-called virgins' children one was worshiped as divine and succeeded the sacrificed king to become the earthly representative of the sun and assure the land's fertility. See Love orgies.

Virgin Mary. See Mary under Saints.

Virgin mother. The female principle in nature. Goddess of dawn, whose virginity is renewed each morning; of earth, a virgin each spring; of the moon, a virgin each new moon. One immaculately conceived or self-created, as those who burst from a deity's head or rise from sea-foam. A mortal impregnated by heavenly light and, in giving birth to a fatherless child, dies; thus morning twilight vanishes with the appearance of the sun. Variously called celestial queen or virgin, mother of the gods, spouse of god, queen of the universe. Invariably a beautiful young woman, mistress of magic administering law and order (cycle of the seasons), a compassionate friend of man (bringer of fertility), protectress of maidens and mothers, guardian at childbirth. Symbolized by the crescent moon; open hand; round objects; vessels, such as bowls, cups, ships, yoni. Among American Indians her aspect or sacred animal was that of bear; in China, tiger; in Egypt and India, cow; in Greece, sow; in Rome, wolf. In various societies the virgin stands for: auspicious beginning, divine wisdom, the ideal, promise of good fortune, purity, spiritual integrity or love.

Virgin of Jasper. Mother of Tao.

Virgin's bower. Flower symbolizing artifice, filial love.

VIRGINIA (1) Feminine name from the Latin, meaning pure, virginal. (2) State with the emblem: American dogwood; motto: Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants); nicknames: Mother, Old Dominion.

Virginia Creeper: In the language of flowers: I cling to you.

VIRGO (MAIDEN OR VIRGIN) (1) First zodiacal mansion. Sun enters about August 23, thus typifies summer sultriness. Its color is white yellow or grey; its element is earth; it is dry, cold, feminine; its quality is unfortunate; it is ruled by Mercury and governs the genitals, intestines, womb. Its tarot significance is the Lovers. Subjects born under the sign are analytical, melancholic, reserved, tactful, and inclined toward science. Portrayed on astronomical charts as a girl in flowing robes with a palm leaf, wheat sheaf, or vase. Represents cosmic virgin matter, and variously said to be the celestial aspect of Astraea, Demeter, Erigone, Ishtar, Persephone or other fertility goddess or harvest maiden. In China called Ssu (Szu). Christian cataloguers identify the star as Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child. In Roman mythology, Justitia, who lived before man sinned and taught him his duty, was returned

to heaven as the constellation when the golden age ended. Its pictorial sign is a simplified closely joined M-P. (2) Constellation in the Northern and Southern skies also called The Maiden.

VIRTUE Symbolized by fertility, health, light. In Japan by bamboo. In Christian art angels with white lilies or red roses, symbols of Christ's Passion. In an Italian icon a winged virgin holding a spear and laurel crown. The sun is at her bosom.

Cardinal virtues. Fortitude, justice, prudence, temperance.

Civic virtue. In medieval art personified by a stalwart youth with sirens at his feet who try to drag him down to their level.

Five virtues. Chinese: courage, decorum, kindness, truth, wisdom.

Intellectual virtues. Knowledge, understanding, wisdom.

Make a virtue of necessity. Pretend to do of one's own free will that which one cannot avoid doing.

Seven virtues. The cardinal and theological virtues.

Theological virtues. Christian: faith, hope, charity.

Virtuous action. In an Italian icon personified by a handsome man in embroidered mantle. Rays project from his head. He strikes a serpent's head with a spear, tramples on a skull, and holds a book.

VIRUDAKA (VIRUDHAKA) A Buddhist Lokapala. Lord of the Kumbhandas, giant demons, in the south. His color is blue, he holds an elephant-head skin and a sword. In Japan called Zochoten; in Tibet called P'ags-Skyes-po or hPhags-skyes-po.

VIRUPAKSA A Buddhist Lokapala. Lord of the Nagas in the west. His color is red; he holds a jewel, serpent, and reliquary. In Japan called Komoku-ten; in Tibet called Mig-mi-bzan.

VIRUPAS Literally, those of various form. Hindu fire priests.

VIS (1) Word root from the Latin, meaning enduring, force, potency. (2) Pre-Inca harvest earth deity.

VISHAPA (VISHAP) Literally, with poisonous saliva. Armenian and Iranian evil dragon. An epithet of Azhi-Dahaka.

VISHNU (VISNU) The preserver; second member of the Hindu Trimurti. Divine intelligence; most important of the solar deities, he traverses the sky in three strides, morning, noon, evening, or setting, darkness period, rising. Son of Kasyapa and Aditi; mate of Laksmi or Sri. From the lotus on his navel, Brahma was born; Siva burst from his forehead. He divided his essence into male and female. His abode is Mount Mandara or the heaven Vaikuntha. On nine occasions religion was in danger and each time Vishnu appeared in a different form to preserve it. His avatars were: Hari or Vamana, the dwarf, who deprived Bali of three worlds, earth, space, sky, in three steps to recover them for the gods. Matsya, a fish, in which form he led Manu's ark to safety. Kesava or Varaha, a boar, which grasped sinking earth and supported it on a tusk. Kurma, a tortoise, who raised earth from the sea bottom and became its support. A hawk which carries off soma from Indra's heaven. Narasimha, half-lion half-man, which destroys the sea demon Hiranyakasipu. Horse's head which rescued the Vedas and killed the danavas Kaitabha and Madhu. Krishna and Rama also are in-

carnations. As Kalki, a winged white horse, he is still to come, either to destroy the world or bring back a golden age. His various avatars sometimes given as twenty-two represent various aspects of the sun during the day or year. Also called Narayana (moving on waters). Clad in yellow, on his breast he bears the Kaustubha gem (sun) and the vatsa (calf) mark. Usually portrayed as a youth with four arms and lotus eyes. His couch is the serpent Sesa; his vehicle is the Garuda bird or an eight-wheeled (eight directions) chariot drawn by demons (scorching heat), and swift as thought. His weapons are the bow Sarnga and the sword Nandaka. Other emblems are: club, conch, discus, knot. Name from the root vish (pervade), cognate with wish. Resembles Apollo, Dagon, Horus, Thor, Zeus. In Siam called Phra Narai. See Gharma.

Vishnu-Narayana. All-pervading creative principle from which the universes are put forth and into which they are reabsorbed.

VISHTASPA (GUSHTASPA) Iranian dragon killer, releaser of rain in a drought myth. He arrested Zoroaster and placed the khvarenanh (glory) on Mount Roshan. When Zoroaster miraculously cured his favorite horse, he became the sage's convert and was made the first Zoroastrian king. A fertility lord.

VISION In a world-wide belief visions of departed ancestors appear to a mortal just before death; the virtuous are escorted by righteous dead, sinners by unrighteous dead.

VISPALA Vedic day deity. Warrior whose leg (rays) was cut off in battle and replaced by one of iron. Prototype of Tyr.

VISPATI (GRHAPATI) Literally, lord of settlers. Personification of the hearth fire. An aspect of Agni.

VISTAURU Literally, opposed to sinners. Iranian hero famed for pursuing idolators. On his pursuit the river Vitanguhaiti dried to permit him to cross in safety. A sun hero. Compare Red Sea.

VISVADAKINI Buddhist female air spirit. Capable of conferring supernatural powers on those who invoke her. Color: blue, emblems: kapala, khatvanga, visvavajra. In Tibet called sNa-tshogs-rdorje-mkhah-hgro. See Dakinis.

VISVAKARMAN Literally, all-maker. Originally the epithet of Hindu sun gods; later an independent creator identified with Prajapati and described as having arms, eyes, face, feet, on every side; hence omniscient. He created heaven and earth, gave the gods names, and is beyond mortal understanding. In still later myths he is artificer, assuming Tvastr's powers and worshiped by architects and masons. When his daughter Sanjna was unable to endure the brilliance of her husband Surya, the sun, he cut away an eighth and from the remnants made Siva's trident.

VISVAMITRA (VISWAMITRA) In Hinduism a rishis. Originally a kshtatriya (military aristocrat), and determined to become a Brahmin, he practiced austerity and set his heart on destroying the world, i.e. bring about rebirth of a purified world. (2) In Buddhism the teacher of Sakyamuni.

VISVAPANI A Buddhist Dhyani-bodhisattva; the crossed or double

thunderbolt bearer. In Tibet called Chak-na-na-tsho-dorje or Phyag-na-sna-tshogs-rdorje.

VISVARUPA Hindu serpent who concealed cows (rain) in his caves (clouds). Son of Tvastr. Aided by Trita, Indra slew Visvarupa with a thunderbolt and released the cows. He had three faces in the forms of the sun, moon, and fire. Prototype of Azhi Dahaka.

VISVAVAJRA Buddhist tantric symbol. A crossed or double thunderbolt. Compare Vajra.

VITANGUHAITI Legendary Iranian river which dried to permit Vistauru to cross in safety. Equates with the Red Sea.

VITARKA In Buddhism an argument mudra.

VITHOLF (VIDOLFUS, VITOLFUS) Literally, wood wolf. Norse giant living in the wilds; skillful in leechcraft.

VITIUM Latin word meaning defect, fault; derived from vite (vine). In ancient Rome the first word of evil omens.

VITO Masculine name from the Latin, meaning vital life.

VITSA-KUGUZA Finno-Ugrian cattleyard-man. Spirit protecting herds. As a woman called Vitsakuva.

VITTA Sacred garland, headband, or scarf worn in Roman antiquity by brides, poets, priests, vestals, sacrificial victims, and persons seeking asylum. Also placed on altars and sacred trees.

VITZILIPUZTLI Aztec fertility deity.

VITZILOPOCHTLI Literally, sorcerer. In Aztec mythology an enemy of Quetzalcoatl. Probably a deity of darkness.

VIVANGHVANT Primeval Iranian hero. Father of Yima and Yimaka. Priest of haoma sacrifices. Analogue of Vivasvant.

VIVASVANT (VIVASWAT) Literally, whose light spread afar. Hindu morning-sun deity, giver of life and light. Father of the Asvins and the twins Yama and Yami, primeval parents of the human race. Legendary priest who offered the soma sacrifice. Prototype of Vivanghvant.

VIVIAN (VIVIEN) (1) Masculine and feminine name from the Latin, meaning lively, vigorous. In feminine form also Vivienne. (2) Same as Lady of the Lake.

VJEDOGONJA (ZDUH) Slavic soul able to leave the sleeping body. Sometimes it takes the form of an animal, butterfly, fly, or white bird. These genii battle with other genii, and those which perish in battle never awaken. Land spirits are capable of causing drought, sea spirits are capable of causing rain, so weather depends on who wins the battles. Compare Mora.

VJOFR Literally, peacemaker. Norse goddess who unites couples who have quarreled. Attendant of Frigg.

VLADIMIR Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning glory of princes, world prince.

VLADISLAV Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning glory of the Slavs.

VLKODLAK (VOLKUN, VRKOLAK, VUKODLAK) Slavic were-

wolf. A child born feet foremost or with teeth will become a vlkodlak. The vlkodlaks cause eclipses, attack humans, horses, and sheep, suck cow's milk. In some localities a belief prevails that each family has a vlkodlak and a krsnik (good genius) to protect it. Probably originally a wind demon. In Lithuania called vilkakis.

VOC Central American great bird which swallowed serpents. Bringer of light. Answers to the Roc.

VODNI-PANNY (BILE-PANNY) Slavic water nymph which lives under water in a crystal palace with paths strewn with gold and silver. She lures youths with her songs.

VODU Dahomeyan term for deity. Source of voodoo.

VODYANIK (DEDUSKA-YODYANOY) Russian water-grandfather. He changes his shape at will and influences the fortunes of fishermen and mariners. Throughout the winter he sleeps; when he awakes in early spring he breaks the ice and frightens the fish by setting waves in motion. In streams he lies close to the mill wheel and is propitiated by the sacrifice of a black pig. Formerly humans were sacrificed to him. At the water's bottom he keeps the souls of drowned victims as servants, letting their bodies float to the surface. Counterpart of a rusalky.

VOHU FRYANA Literally, good friend. One of the Iranian five sacred fires. It eats and drinks and keeps the bodies of humans and animals warm.

VOHU MANAH Literally, good mind. Zoroastrian Amesha Spenta or archangel, which in the moral sphere presides over right thought and in the material sphere protects domestic animals. Opposed to Aka Manah.

VOICE OF A DEITY Thunder, wind.

Voice of Jacob, but the hand of Esau. Pious remarks combined with unscrupulous action.

VOIDERS In heraldry one of the ordinaries symbolizing reward to deserving gentlewomen.

VOISIN Necromancer and poisoner; burned alive in 1680 as a witch.

VOL In heraldry two eagle wings displayed and joined at the base. Symbolic of one of high position.

VOLANS (PISCIS VOLANS) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Flying Fish.

VOLCANO In a world-wide belief typifies the convulsions of pain or groans of demons, primal force, sudden destruction by deities, uncontrollable passion, vital fire. Abode of earth spirits, fire dragons, supernatural artisans, underworld lords. Dream significance: (erupting) passion, rage; (extinct) dangerous adventure. Symbolized by a cone or pyramid. Name derived from Vulcan and akin to valka (ulka), Sanscrit for firebrand.

VOLI Same as Vali.

VOLKER Norse harpist. Wind deity.

VOLLA (VOLA) Same as Fulla.

VOLOS (VELES) Russian cattle god; guardian of heavenly herds (clouds). Portrayed wolf-headed.

After Christian times his worship transferred to Saint Blaise (or Vlas), a shepherd, and Volos signified Devil. In Lithuania called Ganyklos.

VOLSUNG Great Norse hero who gave his name to a warrior race. When the goddess Ljod dropped an apple into Rerir's lap, the king fed it to his virgin wife, and for seven years she carried the child Volsung. After Rerir's death she had the child cut from her and died. Thus dawn did not survive the sun's birth. Odin (sky) thrust the sword Gram (rays) into the oak Branstock, which grew in Volsung's Hall. Volsung begat nine sons, including Sigmund, and one daughter, Signy, who married Siggeir. For the sword Siggeir killed Volsung and all his sons except Sigmund, who avenged his father's murder. A light battle, in which darkness, Siggeir, killed the aged sun or old year and in turn was killed by the young sun or new year. See Miraculous Birth.

VOLTUMNA (VOLTA) Etruscan southeast wind deity; later identified with the Roman Vertumnus.

VOLUND (FOLAND, PHALAND, VALLAND, VELINT, VOLAND, WOLAND) Norse fairy-smith; prince of elves(Alfar). For the gods he fashioned the sword of victory and a chain of 700 rings which fettered the wind. Artificer of many treasures (earth's fertility), upon which he placed the curse of death. In giant aspect called Thjasse. Corresponds to Vulcan and Wayland.

VOLUPIA Roman temple of sensual love.

VOLVA (VALA, VOLA) Norse fate goddess who sings of the birth and death of deities and mortals. Her song, the Voluspa, is the oldest known poetical work of the North.

VOMIT Disgust, disrespect, illness, over-indulgence, wealth. Dream significance: great worry.

Vomiter. In several mythologies a form of creation; deity who vomits up the sun, moon, and stars, to give light, and human beings to inhabit earth. When honoring the earth goddess, American Indian dancers forced vomit with sticks to prove nothing evil was in their stomachs. A Kwakiutl tribe host, to exhibit wealth, had a carved figure on the roof, from whose mouth fish oil poured into the house fire.

VOODOO (VODUN) Fetish worship. Sympathetic magic. Sorcery, in which a small figure in an enemy's shape is tortured by pins or fire as a means of inflicting pain by remote control. Previously cannibalism and human sacrifices were practiced. Worship derived from Vaudoux (Votan), Vodu, and Wanga.

VOR Norse goddess of prudence and vows. An attendant of Frigg.

VORSUD (VODYZ) Finno-Ugrian luck protector of the kuala (sanctuary of family gods).

VORYS-MORT Finno-Ugrian forest-man. He rushes about in whirlwind form and carries off cattle and people. He seeks amorous adventures with mortal women, but is friendly to hunters who leave him tobacco. People, afraid to use his name, call him Dyadya (uncle).

VOTAN Literally, people's heart. Mayan culture hero. Son

of the serpent Chivim (earth), he rose from the east, thus a sun. He was Yalahau's foe, and introduced cotton and maize cultivation, a calendar, language, and laws, and established the festivals, for which reason he was called Master of the Sacred Drum. On his wanderings he visited the underworld and returned to earth, thus a resurrection deity. An epithet was Tzequil, man with petticoat. In human form he appears as bearded and white. By various tribes called Odon, Oton, Poudan, Tamuls, Vaudoux. He resembles Itzamna.

VOURUKASHA Literally, wide-gulfed. (1) Iranian sea deity. Father of Apam Napat. (2) Heavenly sea whose waters supply the world. In the middle of it grows Gaokerna, the tree of life. The sky.

VOWELS Male principle, by reason of their functions in activizing other letters.

VRIHASPATIC Hindu deity paralleling the planet Jupiter. Depicted holding a lotus flower and seated in Buddha attitude.

VRTRA (VRITRA) Literally, obstruction. Hindu darkness and drought serpent. He consumed Indra's cows (fertile-rain clouds) and drank up India's seven great rivers. Indra killed Vrtra with a thunderbolt and released life-giving waters from his belly. Possibly the rainbow. Identical with Ahi.

Vrtrahanna (Vritrahana). Literally, bane of Vrtra. Indra as the daily or yearly conqueror of Vrtra. Sometimes identified as the Asvins and symbolized by two V's (W).

VUKUB-CAKIX Kiche Indian arrogant underworld giant who claimed the sun and moon each day; hence their disappearance from the sky. Overcome by the twins Hun-Ahpu and Xbalanque.

VULCAN (VOLCAN, VULCANUS) Roman fire god, originally of lightning, later of volcanoes. Celestial artificer and metalworker, whose forge was under Mount Etna. Mate of Venus. Patron of handicraftsmen, and because of Venus's amour with Mars, patron of cuckolds. Nickname for a blacksmith. Lame, he was aided by high-heeled gold shoes, thus one with a sacred heel. The lion is his attribute. Mulciber (iron softener) is an epithet. Derived from the Etruscan Sethlaus, to whom the Hephaestus legend was attached. Corresponds to Tubal-Cain, Velchanos, Voland. See Lame king under King.

Vulcanalia. Feast of Vulcan, celebrated August 23; month when destructive fires might occur.

Vulcan's badge. Mark of cuckoldom.

VULNERABILITY A mythological motif in which a fertility king or light hero is invulnerable except for one weakness; thus light succumbs to darkness, one season succumbs to another. Likewise the weak spot in a man's or a nation's character. Also called Achilles heel.

VULPECULA Constellation in the Northern Sky also known as Fox with Goose or Little Fox.

VULTURE Death, destruction, evil, female principle, fire, heaven, immortality, knowledge of future, lightning, major troubles, preyer, punishment, rapacity, ravenousness, remorse, ruthlessnes, storms, sun, vision, wind. Dream significance:

dangerous illness; (killing) favorable luck. Originally a deity form typifying the sun's scorching heat or wind which carried souls into the next world. Augers consulted its flight. Egyptian maternity and purification symbol. Talisman against scorpion bites. Emblem of Maat, Nekhebet, and Upper Egypt. In Greece an attribute of Prometheus. A two-headed vulture (or eagle) appeared on Inca scepters. A form of the Iranian god Thraetaona. Because of its bald head the Nahuatl Indians used it as a symbol of infirmities, misfortunes, old age. In Rome sacred to Mars.

Vulture attacking a chained person. Punishment, remorse. In mythology one season attacking another.

Vulture Peak. Chinese Buddhist region reigned over by A-shih.

Vulture wings. Protection.

VU-MURT (VU-KUZO) Finno-Ugrian water man. He takes human shape and sits on a river bank combing his long black hair. Sometimes he appears as a nude woman. Those who see him are doomed to death or other misfortune, but he helps fishermen and millers who sacrifice to him.

VUT-OZA Finno-Ugrian water spirit who dwells in waters that do not dry up in the hot season. He is evil and especially dangerous to swimmers at midday. He kidnaps cattle and people.

VYAGHRAVAKTRADAKINI Buddhist air goddess capable of conferring superhuman powers on those who invoke her. A red witch with a tiger's head. Usually accompanies Dakini Simhavaktra. In Tibet called Stag-gdoncan. See Dakinis.

VYASA A superman in Hindu legend.

W

W Twenty-third of a class or series; twenty-second if the letter J is not counted. Ligature of VV, called double U. Emblem of Gemini and other celestial twins. Mystic symbol for the lux cross. Stands for change, surprises, wavering conditions or emotions. Its period is for five years. Character traits: cleverness, love of rural life, versatility. Numerical value five or twenty-three. Physical weak spot: liver. Tarot correspondence: the World. Among Hebrew cabalists the traits are: honor, plant lover, respect of authority; in low form: love of money, resistance. Equates with Arabic waw, Hebrew vau.

WABANANG Literally, from the east. Menominee Indian morning star god. A flint which grew out of Nokomis, formed into a rabbit, and in time transformed into a man. Corresponds to Wabun.

WABASSO (WABUS) Literally, maker of white. Potawatomi Indian white-hare deity. Dispeller of darkness. As soon as he saw light he fled to the northwest. A sun hero identical with Manabhozho.

WABUN Algonquin sun god who chased darkness with his arrows over hills and valleys, waking villagers, calling thunder, and bringing morning. Leader of quadruplets born of the primordial mother (dawn), who died in bringing them to life. He assigned to his brothers, Kabun (west), Kabibonokka (north), and Shawano (south), their various

duties, especially the blowing of winds. He married Wabund Annung, who became the morning star. Sometimes identified as Michabo.

WADD Literally, the loving. An aspect of the early Semitic moon god Shahar.

WAFER Round sacrificial cake, usually of unleavened bread, typifying the celestial father or a wounded divine victim. In Christianity represents Christ. See Eating the god.

WAGNER In Goethe's Faust and Marlowe's Dr. Faustus a pedant; servant and companion of Faust. One who sacrifices himself to books.

WAGON In Norse mythology vehicle of the gods, especially of the sun and moon. In the Old Testament a name for the sacred ark.

Wagoner (Waggoner). (1) The seven principal stars in Ursa Major, commonly called Big or Great Dipper. Also known as Charles's Wain. (2) Constellation in the Northern Sky also called Auriga or Charioteer.

WAGTAIL Bird symbolizing amorousness. In Japan sacred to women in labor as it supposedly taught Amaterasu and Susano-wo how to cohabit and produce deities.

WAHIEROA Maori light deity. Son of Tawhaki. At the request of his pregnant wife, who desired a rare food, he traveled to an eastern country, where he was killed by Matuku (storm). His posthumous son Rata avenged his murder and recovered his bones. A time myth.

WAIENOC Iroquois stick-striking dance. Originally a rain-bringing rite; later a war dance.

WAIIRI The heavens in Australian mythology. Also the sky god.

WAILING WOMEN Atonement, bereavement, oath. Communication between mourners and the dead or the calling back the soul from the afterworld. In many parts of the world, at summer solstice or harvest rites, women weep for the emasculated vegetation god, who yearly makes the supreme sacrifice for mankind's benefit. They rejoice at the spring equinox, when he supposedly is conceived, or at the winter solstice, when he is reborn. Compare Wanderer.

WAIN From Old English, meaning carry. The seven brightest stars in Ursa Major. Also called Arthur's Wain, Big Dipper, Bushel, Butcher's Cleave, Charlemagne's Wagon, Charles's Wain, Great Dipper, Northern Car, Plow, Wagoner. In China called T'si tsiang (seven goers).

Laden wain. Abundance, harvest.

Lesser Wain. Ursa Minor.

WAINADULA Literally, water of solace. In Fiji Island mythology well of forgetfulness from which the dead drink to be relieved of sorrow.

WAINAMOINEN (VAINAMOINEN) Finnish sun hero. Bard and culture hero, bringer of animals, fish, and vegetation. Son of Ilmatar, brother of Ilmarinen and Lemminkainen. A master of magic, he overcomes evil by chanting ballads (releasing winds). He is a water-dweller (rises from the sea) and killer of the drought and darkness dragon

Koshchei. In search of wisdom (fertility) he visits and returns from the underworld. In a contest with Louhi of Lapland, he is victor and brings prosperity to Kalevala (Finland). Finally, upon sight of the babe born to the Virgin Mariatta (Virgin Mary), which is to be Kalevala's future king, Wainamoinan sails aloft leaving his harp and songs to his people.

WAI-ORA-A-TANE Literally, living water of the forest. Maori river in which the moon bathed when consumed by disease (waning), and where her health was gradually restored.

WAIRON Same as werewolf.

WAIRU (GUAIRO) Among Bolivian and Peruvian Indians the die used during mourning vigils in gambling for the belongings of the deceased.

WAIT Christmas street caroler. Waits formerly sang at night and acted as watchmen who sounded off four times to indicate all was well.

WAK Supreme god of the Galla African tribes.

WAKAN (WACANDA, WAKANDA, WAKON) Siouan maker of all things. Impersonal force to which prayers were addressed. Supernatural power inherent in animals, humans, plants, and things, especially swords. Corresponds to Inua, Manitou, Orenda.

WAKE In Ireland an entertainment given to a person after death to entice the soul back from the otherworld or to celebrate its great awakening in the world of immortality. Formerly in Great Britain a parish church dedication festival which included an all-night vigil in the church and concluded at daybreak with merry-making and shouts of 'Holy Wake! Holy Wake!" Wake resolves into Hu-ake, i.e. Fire or Sun great.

Wakes Week. Celtic seven-day funeral feast celebrated in the oak king's honor.

WAKE-ROBIN May 19 birthday flower symbolizing zeal.

WAKONYINGO (WADARIMBA) In African mythology dwarf dwellers on Kilimanjaro who possess heaven-reaching ladders. They sleep in a sitting posture because their heads are so enormous they would not be able to get up if they were to lie down. Each carries a horn to summon help if he falls.

WAKYET-WA Burmese fertility deity worshiped at sowing time. Also called Chinun-way-shun.

WALDEMAR Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning the powerful or famed.

WALDEN Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning of the forest.

WALDO Masculine name from the Teutonic through the French, meaning power.

WALDRON Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning powerful raven.

WALES Its flower is the leek. Its emblem is a red dragon on a green mount or a green dragon with a red stomach and throat.

WALICHU Evil supernatural being of Argentine and Chilian Indians.

WALKING Authority, business, watchfulness. Dream significance: (with difficulty) difficult success; (with ease) triumph.

Make one walk a chalk line. Force one to obey; alluding to an old sea test of sobriety.

Make one walk Spanish. Compel a person to walk by holding his collar and the seat of his trousers.

Walk on air. Be bouyant or light-hearted.

Walk on water. In mythology suggests a moon, sun, or wind hero.

Walk the carpet. Be the recipient of a reprimand; be troubled.

Walk the plank. Be executed pirate style.

Walk through fire. A ceremony performed by Hindu priests as a device to obtain abundant sunlight for good crops.

WALKURE Same as Valkyrie.

WALL Fortification, human habitation, protection, safety, stability, wisdom.

Drive to the wall. Force to defeat or despair.

Knock one's head against a wall. Stubbornly attempt the impossible with injury to oneself.

Up against a stone wall. Against a difficulty that cannot be surmounted; argue with one who is stubborn.

Wailing Wall. Place in Jerusalem where Jews lament the fall of the Jewish nation and to pray for the coming of the Messiah.

Wall crown. Symbol of the city; hence the emblem of mother and war goddesses as maker, nourisher, and protectress of cities.

Wallflower. May 20 birthday flower symbolizing fidelity in adversity. Figuratively, an unpopular girl, especially one without dancing partners.

Wall of a holy city. The shutting out of evil.

Walls of Troy. A defense built as indestructible and impregnable, but which does not save from invasion. The Great Wall of China and the Maginot Line carry the same symbolism.

Wall Street. A financial district; from the street in New York City where the business and monied interests of the country are centered.

WALLACE (1) Scotch boulder-throwing giant; a storm demon. (2) Masculine name from Old High German, meaning foreign.

WALLET Female principle, memory, pilgrimage, wealth.

Closed wallet. Container of summed-up experience.

WALLEYNEUP Australian chief god. Mate of Doronop. When his son Bindinoor was wounded, Walleyneup was unable to heal him so he decreed all men must die. A seasonal myth. Compare Baloo.

WALLINGFORD, GET-RICH-QUICK Any charming, clever, unscrupulous schemer and promoter; from the hero of stories by George Randolph Chester.

WALNUT March 15 birthday flower symbolizing intellect, longevity, presentiment, stratagem. Dream significance: danger, misfortune. Greek and Roman fertility symbol served at weddings. In modern Rumania a bride who wishes to remain childless for a time places as many roasted walnuts in her bodice as the number of years she wishes not to bear children.

Black walnut tree. Majesty, strength, tenacity. Sacred to Jupiter. Gathering place of medieval witches. Plant with cura-

tive powers.

Walnut branch. Contagion.

White walnut. Lack of dignity, because of its scragginess and sparse foliage.

WALPURGIS NIGHT (VALPURGIS NACHT) Fire festival on eve of May 1, when witches rode on broom sticks, asses, goats, etc., to the Brocken (or Bructerus), highest peak of Harz Mountains to celebrate their Sabbat. Their cry, "ooroorake," with which they supposedly hailed Lucifer is akin to eureka, and yields fire, fire, Great Supplanted by festival of Saint Walburga (or Walpurga), English missionary nun in 8th century Germany.

WALSINGHAM One who organizes a spy system; from Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state under Queen Elizabeth I.

WALTER (WALT, WAT) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning rule of army or powerful warrior.

WALTZ (VALSE) A whirl in honor of the fire or sun deity. Resolves into val-se (fire light) or Hu-al-tz (Hu, god resplendent).

WALUMBE Death god of the African Uganda people. Son of Gulu (heaven).

WANAWA Circle rope with which every Japanese house is blessed at New Years. Bringer of good luck.

WAND Attention, authority, conjuring, miracle, peace, phallus, power, rule, will. Instrument of a fool or jester; measuring tool. Attribute of a fairy or king. Emblem of Hermes and Mercury. A non-tantric Buddhist symbol called khatvanga.

Scented wand. Tibetan Buddhist symbol of hospitality. See Seven offerings.

Skeleton wand. Buddhist tantric symbol of ferocious manifestation of deities. Called danda.

Wand fragments. Distributed by Shinto priests as charms to protect the home.

WANDA Feminine name from the Germanic, meaning stem, stock.

WANDERER Adventurer, exile, pilgrim. Aspect of moon, sun, and wind deities. Also the fertility god, who with the corn dies yearly under the sickle and wanders in the lower world until his annual resurrection.

The Wanderings. Et-Tyh; Arabic name of the terrifying wilderness below Mount Sinai.

Wandering Jew. In Christian legends an eternal and restless wanderer. Known as Ahasuerus, Aristeas, Cartaphilus, Isaac Laquedem (or Lakedion), John Buttadaeus, Salathiel ben Sadi. Also connected with the Wild Huntsman (death).

Wandering Wood. In Spenser's Faerie Queene the forest of Error, who appears in serpent form.

WANG (LING-KUAN) In Chinese mythology the doorkeeper and porter of Yu Huang's celestial palace.

WANGA (1) East African wizards who knock at doors at night. They hypnotize those who answer, lure them into the forest, where they kill their victims to feed on their bodies to obtain a cumulative supply of courage, wit, strength, and other virtues. The wanga messengers are owls and animals which rob graves for them. Underlies the voodoo rites in western hemisphere. (2) Haitian charm that works evil; opposite of a garde, which protects.

WANG-CHUG-MAS The 28 mighty fate goddesses of Tibetan Buddhism. They appear on the Chonyid Bardo Mandala with animal or bird heads.

WANG-GON (dBAN-MGON) Tibetan Buddhist lord of night.

WANT Personified by a deformed and odious person, or one shabbily dressed.

WAR Symbolized by airplanes, armor, battering ram, battle-ax, bomb, cannon, cannon balls, comet, firing, fortress, military equipment, missiles and other weapons, rampart, soldier, standards, torch, Trojan horse. Among primitives a means of supplying deities and dead ancestors with nourishment or of obtaining victims for cannibalistic purposes. See Cannibalism.

War baby. Child of a war bride, particularly an illegitimate child. Term also applied to war commodities, such as airplanes, chemicals, steels, etc., whose securities boom in war periods.

War bonnet. Ceremonial rawhide cap worn by American plains' Indians. The top is covered with feathers fastened at right angles, and it extends down the back to the heels.

War dance. A mimetic performance to intensify belligerent spirits previous to battle or to celebrate victory. Often connected with fertility rites, in which the dancers shoot arrows into the sky to force clouds to release rain or beat earth to compel the release of vegetation.

War deities. Storm deities; also guardians of the year's cycle, anthropomorphic figures of blight, chaos, darkness, winter, who strive against those of growth, order, light, summer, alluded to as the evil forces attacking the good forces. In some mythological accounts local divinities are hostile to a conqueror's gods. The deities overcome are classified as evil demons, the victors as great heroes. The mother goddess, protectress of the fertility god or of the cities founded by her, is worshiped as a war goddess. The war deity is the tutelary of warriors.

War hawk. One eager for combat.

War horse. A veteran fighter; from the charger trained for military service.

War mist. Battlefield dust and smoke.

War paint. Personal adornment, especially to attain social conquests; from the paint applied by savages preparatory to war as a deity disguise or affiliation, protective charm, means of terrifying an enemy.

Warrior heroes. Universally the fertility and light heroes, who battle those of drought and darkness. They wear impenetrable mail, have weapons which never miss their mark, and usually are invulnerable except for one weakness, which brings about the death which assures the rythmic cycle of the year. Among all races they are fair skinned, have gleaming faces, blue eyes, and long blond hair. See War deities.

Wars of the Roses. Civil wars, in which the Lancastrians' emblem was a red rose and that of the Yorkists was a white rose.

War to the knife. Relentless warfare, war reduced to single combat.

WARAH Literally, wanderer. An aspect of the early Semitic moon god Shahar.

WARAI-BOTOKE Japanese laughing Buddha; guardian of sacred scriptures. Identical with Futai-Shih.

WARD Masculine name from Old English, meaning warder or watchman.

WARDOUR STREET Ostentation, pretense; from the London street noted for its pseudo-antique furniture.

Wardour Street English. Affection, pedantry.

WARFIELD Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the field by the weir or pond.

WARNER Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning protecting warrior.

WARNING Symbolized by bell, cock, goose, trumpet.

Death warning. Symbolized by black hand, skull and crossbones.

WARREN Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning protection.

WAS Egyptian talisman for prosperity.

WASASE Iroquois Indian war dance.

WASHING A ceremonial and sacred function. Purge of guilt, spiritual purification.

Hand washing. Ablution, respect. In the East worshipers wash their hands before entering a temple in a basin at the door. Also protestation of innocence, disclaimer of responsibility; hence, "I wash my hands of that."

Washer at the stream. In Celtic folklore a death omen. Appears as a beautiful maiden or an ugly hag washing the shroud of the one who comes upon her.

WASHINGTON State with the flower emblem: rhododendron; the motto: Ai-ki (Indian for Bye and Bye); nicknames: Chinook, Evergreen.

George Washington. Father of his country; a first ruler.

Washington, D.C. Emblem: American beauty rose; motto: Justitia Omnibus (Justice to all).

Washington's birthday. Celebrated in the United States on February 22 with a display of national colors. Emblems: arms of the Washington family; cherry tree and hatchet.

WASO-BYOYE Japanese legendary wanderer. He visited the lands of immortality; of opulence, where people were so bored by riches they worshiped the god of poverty; of vanity; antiquities (land without change), wantonness, and finally of giants, where a giant picked him up and dropped him in Nagasaki, his home. Equivalent of Gulliver.

WASP An irritable or irritating person. Dream significance: spiteful enemies. Natives in French Guiana use in sympathetic magic, stinging their warriors with one before battle to make them as pugnacious as the insect. In Mongolia carrier of an external soul. Form taken by the Siberian shaman's soul. South American culture hero who taught pottery making. In Southern United States a symbol of cunning and wisdom. Worn as a good luck charm.

WASURE-GAI Japanese shell of forgetfulness.

WATA-TSU-MI Japanese sea god. He gave his son-in-law Hiko-hohodemi two magic jewels with which to control the ebb and flow of the tides.

WATCHFULNESS Symbolized by cock, dog, eye.

Watcher. Designation of heavenly beings.

Watching the dead. A means of preventing the corpse from taking along the souls of the living to the realm of the dead.

WATER Baptism, cleansing, cosmic mind, death, dissolution, female principle, fertility, flux, healing, instability, magic, memory, mirror, pleasure, purgation, refreshment, resurrection, spiritual rebirth, subconsciousness, sustenance, truth, wisdom. Source of good and evil. Primal and eternal element. In funerary rites purifier of the dead and of mourners. That which takes the shape of the vessel which contains it. Typified by bowl, crescent, cup, M, moon, pearl, wavy lines, or anything concave, curving, or hollow. Dream significance: (bathing in) loss of a friend or relative; (boiling) happiness flying away; (clear) happiness, health; (falling into) persecution, ruin; (fresh) imminent wealth; (hot) accident, illness; (inundated) serious accident; (muddy) dispute, sorrow; (running) lasting sorrows; (stagnant) sorrow; (swimming in) ill-luck overcome; (things settled in) happy omen. According to mystics its action is to soak and descend, conquer fire, and strengthen. In tarot divination element of the heart suit signifying emotion. Medium of the moon. Symbolizes flexibility and denotes the intuitive type of person. Universally in mythology the uncreated first principle, source of all created things, and called awakener of the sleeper; giver of beauty, immortal youth, knowledge, and strength; healer of the ill; reviver of the dead; sight restorer; virgin mother. Divinities referred to as spiritual waters or quenchers of the thirsty are: Anahita, Christ, Isis, Shulamite, Thoth, Virgin Mary. In China, realm of dragon gods. First of the five elements, producer of wood, destroyer of fire. Element of Chi, eastern quadrant; Chen, southern quadrant; Shen, western quadrant; Pi, northern quadrant. Essence of jade or purity. Represents the color black, life substance, winter. The female or negative principle and with rock, the male principle, blended in gardens. In Pa Kwa divination called kan. Finno-Ugrains believe it has a soul. A bride is drenched in a river and the water-mother is asked to make her productive. In ancient Germanic belief the kinder-brunnen (children bringer). One of the four libations offered by the Greeks to the gods. Tibetan Buddhist symbol of hospitality. See Seven offerings.

Boiling water. Confession abstracter.

Celestial waters. In mythology the sky, across which the sun and other deities sail. See Meht-ueret.

Make one's mouth water. Cause one to feel hunger or to have ardent desire; the allusion being the increase of saliva at the expectation of appetizing food.

Still waters run deep. Silent and undemonstrative people often are powerful or profound; silent conspirators, enemies, or traitors are the most dangerous.

Water Bearer. Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Aquarius, Waterman, Water Pourer.

Water buffalo. Chinese beast of burden. Symbolic of agriculture and spring. Believed to repress evil spirits that disturb lakes, rivers, and seas.

Water buffalo head. Chinese

ogre mask called t'ao t'ieh; symbolizing avarice, gluttony.

Water burial. Setting the dead adrift in a boat or sinking them in water is to send them on their way to a paradise. In some parts of the world a belief persists that water restores life and youth. Some water burials represent the repayment of an obligation incurred by fish-eating inhabitants. In all mythologies a burial boat passes through great perils; it crosses a sea of fire or a fiery whirlpool before reaching the golden fields of after-life.

Water-cress. Hebrew side-dish at banquets, especially the Passover feast. Symbolic of spring's coming, suggesting perpetual life renewal and ever-sustaining hope of human redemption.

Water deities. Fertility providers, healers, inundators, makers of calm and storm.

Waterfall. Abundance.

Water flowing into a pool. Union of male and female.

Water fowl. Chinese wine-jug design. Used as a warning not to drink to excess. The water-fowl sets an example by swimming along on the water without being immersed.

Water from a rock. Water of life; word or will of a deity.

Water-grub. Finno-Ugrian symbol of a mischievous boy destined to develop into a wicked man (mosquito). Also called club-shaker because of its tail's rapid vibrations.

Water lily. May 23 birthday flower symbolizing eloquence, purity. Governs Pisces. Among Celts its five petals signified birth, initiation, marriage, rest from labor, death. Christian symbol of charity. In Egyptian and Greek antiquity the vessel in which the sun after setting floated from west to east. Symbol of fertility. Hindu symbol of light, inasmuch as it expands its petals at the sun's rising and closes them when the sun sets.

Watermark. Secret medieval symbol by which Christian heretics and mystics exchanged their beliefs.

Water of life. Liquid that bestows immortality, brings the dead to life, cures the blind or sick, or restores youth. A world-wide folklore motif connected with quests, i.e. source of the sun's daily rebirth in fountains, rivers, or seas. Some miraculous fountains are: Caesar's Well, Czar's Well, Living Waters, Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth, Reviving Cordial, Vessel of Cordial Balsam, Well of Virtues, Well Beyond the World, Well of the World.

Water plants. Arranged in pebbles and sand in a broad vessel to suggest ice on the dog-days of summer.

Water pot. Body moisture, milk, rain, saliva, semen, tears. Symbolized by U. Emblem of Aquarius; the great mother; and the primeval deep, nature's inexhaustible womb. When the cow-mother was regarded as the originator of the source of life, the milk pot was fused with the water urn.

Water pot of blood-red clay. American Indian birthplace of all things; from it man and woman emerged as lovers.

Water poured on an infant's head. In Mexico the washing away of adversity and evil. The invigoration, purification, and refreshment given by the water mother-goddess.

Water poured on oneself. Act of sympathetic magic to insure rain.

Water poured through a sieve. Rain, tears.

Water ripples. In the East

symbolizes the extent of human life.

Water snake. (1) Among Mexican Indians, if one encountered or had a vision of a water snake, one had supernatural power for evil, and sacrificed the lives of one's wife and children in payment for becoming a sorcerer. (2) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Hydrus or Water Serpent. Killed by Heracles (sun) as one of his labors.

Water spirits. Spirits of the drowned. They cause tempests and other disasters, and provide good luck or bad luck when farming or fishing. They are musicians, heard especially on midsummer night. Those who learn their music can make anyone dance against his will.

Water sprinkling. Luring rain.

Water stock. Increase the number of shares without proportionately increasing paid-in capital, thus decrease the value of existing shares.

Water-weed. In Japan called kuwai and symbolic of power and victory. Amulet against conflagrations.

Water with earth in it. Irish charm to relieve women in labor.

WATERLOO An overwhelming defeat or failure; from the village where Napoleon was routed.

WATHI-WATHI An Australian paradise. Before one is able to enter it a test of strength is made, and its path is deceptive. At a crossroad the lane to the right is kept clean by evil spirits, on the dirty lane to the left, the one for good spirits, is a temptress and a flaming pit.

WATI KUTJARA In Australian mythology two men who traveled across the earth creating animals and plants. Also called Men Iguana.

WATLING STREET (VAELINGA, VAETLINGA) Anglo-Saxon for Milky Way. The Wate or Vate of the name came from Ivalde. Name applied to a Roman military road from Dover to the north.

WATSUSI Zuni foam god; twin of Kowwituma (sun). Together they were war deities.

WAVES OF THE SEA Regenerative power, spiritual cleansing; also difficulties, impending disaster, uncertainty. Mythological abode of dragons and steeds of water deities.

Wave sweeper. In Celtic mythology the magic boat used by the sons of Tuiren (winds) to collect the items demanded by Lugh (sun) as a blood fine.

Wavy line. Hieroglyph for water of several ancient peoples. Sometimes it terminated in a snake's head. See Barry wave of six.

WAX PICTURES Burned in magic rites to bring about the death of the person who bears its likeness or name.

WAYGOOSE (WAYSGOOSE, WAYZGOOSE) English printers' picnic formerly celebrated annually about Saint Bartholomew's day (August 24), as the day of the year on which compositors began to work after candlelight. Fairies were honored in the festivities, which were a forerunner of the modern fair. Also called Beanfeast, Beano, Beansfest. In Germany called Fastnachtsschmaus, Lichtschmaus, or Martinschmaus.

WAYLAND THE SMITH (WAYLAND SMITH, WELAND, WELANDES SMITHAN, WIELAND) Literally, artful. Anglo-Saxon legendary smith and wizard. Forger of impenetrable mail (clouds and other natural phenomena) and rings (fertility) for deities. Like his prototypes Volund and Vulcan, he was lame. In Christian tradition conceived to be a devil.

Wayland's Geweroc. The ornaments and weapons of exceptional value fashioned by Wayland; i.e. aspects of natural phenomena.

Wayland's stocc. (Wayland's cave). A cromlech in Berkshire, England. According to legend, if a traveler leaves his horse there with a sixpenny fee and then disappears from sight, he will find the horse shod on his return.

WAYS OF ASCENT Search for Holy Grail, accompanied by charity, symbolized by fire (desire) and flowers (fruits of good works); hope symbolized by anchor; humility and patience by ass; justice by scales; purity by stag; love of God by heart; unselfish toil in indefatigable fellow service by ox.

Parting of the ways. Point at which one must decide between two alternatives.

Rub the wrong way. Annoy or irritate; in allusion to rubbing the fur of an animal the wrong way.

Way of all flesh. Death.

WAZIRI A warlike mountain people of Northern India.

WEAKNESS Symbolized by chicken, infant, jellyfish, ruins, weathercock.

Weak in the upper story. Slightly demented, weak-minded.

WEALTH Symbolized by cruse of oil, money bag, pile of money, purse. In Africa and Asia by cowrie shells.

Wealth of Ormuz. Diamonds; Ormuz in the Persian Gulf being a gem market.

WEALTITHEOW Norse earth-queen; wife of Hrothgar.

WEAPON Authority, brutality, conflict, death, defense, determination, execution, fear, heroism, justice, power, ruin, slaughter. Dream significance: danger, plot. In mythology implements provided the dead that they may defend themselves against spirits which may attack them.

Unerring weapons. Deity implements: heat, frost, lightning, rays, thunder, and other natural phenomena forged by a celestial smith. They bring about a change of hour or season.

WEASEL Arrogance, audacity, bloodthirstiness, destructiveness, determination, pertinacity, pettiness, relentlessness, vigilance. Dream significance: danger; (to kill) considerable profit. In Christian tradition one who is deaf to virtue and covets riches. A favorite disguise of Thessalian witches, and the Greek name, cardo, means artful one.

Catch a weasel asleep. Take an alert person unawares from the old belief that the weasel never sleeps.

WEATHERCOCK Fickleness, prognostication, variability; one easily influenced. Dream significance: lack of resolution.

Keep one's weather eye open. Watch for indications of an approaching calamity.

Under the weather. Ill, indisposed, intoxicated.

Weather god. Epithet of war gods, who by their activities, which cause darkness, drought, storms, winter, bring about the

year's cycle.

WEAVER DAMSEL Accord of nature, fate spinner. Dawn maid who harmonizes the forces of night and day, or goddess who harmonizes the universe. Arachne, Athena, Aurora, Chih-Nu, Emer, Eos, Ori-hime, Penelope. Title also applied to the brilliant star Vega.

Constant (or never-finished) weaving. Vain effort; nature's constant growth and decay. In Greek mythology, Penelope was such a spinner. The Shawnee Indian female creator weaves a basket or net which every night is unraveled; if she finishes it the world will come to an end.

WEB Destiny, snare.

WEDDING Fertility ritual. Originally a sympathetic magic rite to stimulate growth and herds as well as bring children. Also a symbolic death and rebirth, in which names were changed. Dream significance: short joy.

Wedding gift. Bride purchase or sale price; good luck charm. Gifts suitable for various anniversaries are: 1st - paper, 2nd - cotton, 3rd - linen, 4th - silk, 5th - wood, 6th - iron, 7th - copper or wool, 8th - leather, 9th - pottery or straw, 10th - tin, 15th - crystal, 20th - china, 25th - silver, 30th - pearl, 35th - coral, 40th - ruby, 45th - alexandrite, 50th - gold, 55th - emerald, 60th - yellow diamond, 65th - star sapphire, 75th - diamond.

Wedding song. Joyousness, prayer for fertility. Finno-Ugrians call wedding songs those sung at bear and other sacrificial feasts or at rites for dead ancestors, thus symbolic of propitiation.

WEDGE Among Peruvian Indians symbolizes a universe hub or navel. Instrument given to Manco Capac and Mama Ogllo by their parents, Sun and Moon, with instructions to build a colony at the spot where it sank into the ground. They established the city of Cuzco.

WEDNESDAY Fourth day of the week. By Norsemen regarded a lucky day because Wodan, after whom it is named, was a fertility giver. In Rome assigned to Mercury.

WEED Blemish, damage, decay, mischief, source of injury, useless abundance.

WEEK'S RULERS

Day	Greek	Norse	Roman	Early Semitic	Deity's Realm
Sunday	Helios	Sol	Sol	Shamash	Sun
Monday	Selene	Mani	Diana	Sin	Moon
Tuesday	Ares	Tyr (Tiu)	Mars	Ares	War
Wednesday	Hermes	Wotan	Mercury	Nabu	Scribe
Thursday	Zeus	Thor	Jove	Baal	Sky
Friday	Aphrodite	Frigg	Venus	Belit	Love
Saturday	Cronus	Saetern	Saturn	Ninurta	Harvest

WEEPING Grief, lament, mourning. Dream significance: good news. Anciently weeping rites were held to encourage a deity to weep fertilizing tears or to cry for the yearly death of the vegetation spirit. In Babylon women sat in front of the temple facing north and cast seeds as they wept to assure the deity's resurrection in spring. Twelve weeping maidens appear in the Grail legend.

Return by weeping cross. Regret a course of conduct or failure; undergo a sorrowful experience.

Weeping cross. Wayside cross at which penitential prayers are recited.

Weeping philosopher. A pessimist, alluding to Heraclites, who wept because of man's folly.

Weeping saints. Gervais, Godelieve, Martin of Bullions, Medard, Swithin. So called from the tradition that a period of rain follows if rain falls on any of their days.

Weep Irish. Express sorrow emotionally, wail.

Weep millstones. Remain unmoved on pathetic occasions.

WEEVIL Same as beetle.

WEGTAM Literally, wanderer. An epithet of Odin.

WEI In the Chinese zodiac, 1) Danger, three stars in an obtuse-angled triangle, Alpha in Aquarius's right shoulder, Epsilon and Theta in Pegasus's head, in northern quadrant, winter season. Represented by the swallow; element, moon. A time of dissensions. 2) Stomach, three stars in Musca Borealis in western quadrant, autumn season. Represented by the pheasant; element, earth. Unlucky period for women. 3) Tail, nine stars in the shape of a hook in the tail of Scorpio, eastern quadrant, spring season. Represented by the tiger; element, fire. Unfortunate time for any enterprise.

WEIRD SISTERS Fates, witches.

WEISSE FRAUEN Literally, white women. In Norse mythology beautiful women who bathe at midday in the sun. Some are ancestral spirits, some nature spirits, and they try, unsuccessfully, to induce mortals to do something to release them from enchantment.

WEISSNICHTWO From the German, meaning I know not. Nowhere, an ideal commonwealth invented by Thomas Carlyle. Compare Erewhon, Kennaquhair, Utopia.

WEI-T'O Chinese Buddhist tutelary god. Shown as a warrior with sword or with hands folded in prayer.

WEIWOBO Japanese queen mother of the west. On a plateau close to heaven she rules the sennin (fairies). A beautiful lady of eternal youth. Compare Tobosaku.

WELL Baptism, eternity, life, purification, rebirth, refreshment, truth, youth. Abode of healing deities, granter of wishes, source of oracles. Word radically the same as weal, wheel, will. Christian symbol of salvation.

Well and tree. Union of male and female. Sacred waters shaded by a tree of life.

Well-flowering. An ancient Pagan thanksgiving custom of blessing a well was adorning it with flowers, foliage, and ribbons. Performed in Christian Europe on Ascension day.

Well of miraculous healing. In folklore variously called Caesar's Well, Cordial Balsam, Czar's Well, Living Waters, Well Beyond the World, Well of Reviving Cordial, Well of True Waters, Well of Virtues, Well of the World.

Wells of Christ. Well of Grace, nail marks on left hand; Well of Love, spear marks; Well of Mercy, nail marks on right hand; Wells of Pity and Comfort, nail marks on feet.

WELLAMO (VELLAMO) Literally, rock oneself. Finnish sea goddess; wife of Ahti.

WELLINGTON, DUKE OF A military genius. From the British general who defeated Napoleon. Also called Achilles of England, Iron Duke.

WELS Baltic sea god. His feast, which also honored the dead, was celebrated September 29 to October 28, whence October was called Walla Manes (Wels' month).

WELSH AMBASSADOR The cuckoo, which announces the migration of Welsh labor into England for summer employment.

Welsh mortgage. A pledge of land on which no redemption date is fixed.

Welsh runt. An undersized animal; from cattle bred in Wales.

WEN CH'ANG Chinese god of literature. In a long blue gown holding the staff of high office he presides on the constellation Great Bear. Before his image is a saddled and bridled black horse, attended by T'ien-lung (celestial deaf one) and Ti-ya (earth mute). The explanation being that literature is deaf to appeals for explanation and dumb in attempts to make men comprehend. Sometimes Kuei Hsin, a dwarf standing on one foot, is shown with him.

WENDELL Masculine name from Old Teutonic, meaning wandering.

WENG-CHENG Chinese princess married to Song-Tsen-Gam-po, Tibetan emperor, to prevent a war. She converted him to Buddhism. Deified as Sitatara (White Tara).

WEN KAMUI Ainu ill-intentioned gods. Resemble the evil Nitne Kamui.

WEN-SHU Buddhist god of transcendental wisdom. Chinese name for the Sanscrit Manjusri. Usually shown riding an elephant.

WEREWOLF (WEHRWOLF, WERWOLF, WERWULFF) Literally, man wolf. In folklore a person who becomes a wolf, but retains human intelligence. Those who assume the form at will do so to practice cannibalism and other beastly crimes; those who are transformed involuntarily are the victims of evil enchantment. In European lore the wolf hunts during the night and at daybreak becomes human by doffing the wolf skin. If the skin is destroyed the werewolf dies. By Greeks called lycanthrope. Where the wolf does not exist the beast is the most feared in the locality. Probably derived from external soul or totem belief.

WERNER Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning defender.

WERTHER Masculine name from the Germanic, meaning the worthy. Through Goethe, in The Sorrows of Werther, made

to signify a sorrowing lover.

WESLEY (WELLESLEY) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning brightly shining.

WEST Completion, darkness, death, maturity, sleep, sunset. Fertilizer of dawn; land of darkness and immortality. In Freemasonry the paymaster sits in the west. In occult sciences signifies autumn, the left half of the body, death, the musical tone F. Symbolized by Occidental figures. In an Italian icon portrayed as an old man, muzzled, in a russet garment with a red girdle on which is embroidered Gemini, Libra, Aquarius. The star Hesperus shines at his head; he points earthward in the direction of the setting sun and holds poppies. Bats fly about him; the light is dusk. American Indian Happy-Hunting-Ground. Armenian abode of demons, for which reason the dead are buried facing the east or rising sun. Buddhist Nirvana. In Chinese and Japanese mythology ruled by the White Tiger; symbolic of autumn and the element metal. Seat of the Chinese constellations Kuei, Lou, Mao, Pi, Shen, Tzu, and Wei. In Christian baptismal ceremonies turning west is symbolic of renunciation of the sinful ways of life. Egyptian gateway of Dewat. In India location of the source of celestial, earthly, and underworld rivers. Illustrated by Varuna with boar. Navaho Indians assigned the color yellow and the haliotis shell to the west; Zunis assigned blue green.

West End. A fashionable neighborhood; from the section in London.

Westerners. Egyptian term for the dead.

Western Paradise. In China the location of the Peach Tree of Immortality.

Western world. Industrial growth.

Westward course. Course of empire building, course of the Occident.

West wind. Impregnator of Earth. In Egypt symbolized by a serpent.

WEST VIRGINIA Emblem: rhododendron; motto: Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers always free); nicknames: Mountain, Panhandle.

WEYLAND See Wayland.

WEZA Literally, wise men. Burmese necromancers who supply charms for either good or evil purposes.

WHAITARI Maori cannibalistic female deity who lived in the sky and came down to earth with a net to obtain food. To punish mankind she sent a deluge. A death goddess or vampire. Probably an aspect of hurricane or storm, or may refer to ancient wars. Her mate was a mortal, Kai-tangata, also a man-eater.

WHAI-TUA New Zealand space deity, in whom two existences without shape were formed, Maku, moisture, a male, and Mahora-nui-a-rangi, heaven's expanse, a female.

WHALE (1) Constellation in the Southern Sky also called Cetus and Sea Monster. (2) Brawn without intelligence, deceit, immensity, lust, violent passion. In ancient legends a misleader of sailors, who mistook its back for land and, seeking refuge on it, drowned. Also supposedly lured fish by emitting a sweet scent from its mouth. Totem of Amer-

ican west-coast Indians. Its wooden image was used in magic to upset enemy canoes. In Arabian mythology the world support, earthquakes being caused by its movements. See Bahamut. Hebraic-Christian symbol of the Devil; believed to be the animal which swallowed Jonah. One of the ten animals in the Moslem heaven.

Whaler. Eskimo shaman, who engaged in miming and tabus to drive away evil spirits before the hunt.

Whale's belly. Infernal regions.

Whale's mouth. Otherworld gateway.

Whale waves. Japanese omen of war.

WHEAT October 3 birthday plant portending prosperity. Symbol of abundance, life, the creator's spermatic power. Emblem of agriculture and autumn. In the west worshiped as the staff of life. In heraldry typifies earth's bounty. Attribute of earth goddesses. Radically Hueet, i.e. Hu's (sun's) heat. In Arabic tradition, when Adam was driven from Eden, he took wheat with him as the chief of all foods. Christian emblem of Saints Walburge and Wenceslaus.

Bearded wheat ear. Faithfulness, rejuvenating fire, vital urge.

Green wheat ear. Horus.

White wheat ear. Christ.

Wheat in sheaf. Death, fertility, harvest. Thanksgiving Day. Attribute of Saturn.

Wheat with grapes. Eucharist bread and wine.

WHEEL Celestial eye, change, circle of existence, cooperation, cosmic axis or egg, destiny, divine guidance, eternity, fate, fickleness, impartiality, law, life, luck, male and female principles, monotony, moon, progress, sun, sun's course, time's passage, truth, universe, vicissitudes, victory, whirling heavens, world's course, world's four quarters. Dream significance: fortunate change. Implement of torture. Talisman to ward off evil. Used in sorcery to cause changes in luck. Deity attribute suggesting control of the turning year. Emblem of Fortuna and Tyche. Radically the same as weal, well, will. In India called chakra, which see.

Broken wheel. In the catacombs symbolic of the prophets, denoting their imperfect revelations.

Cart wheel. In Swabia on Saint Vitus's day, June 15, the fire of heaven was started by igniting a cart wheel smeared with pitch and with a twelve foot pole inserted in its nave. A fertility and phallic symbol.

Eight-spoked wheel. The directions or winds. In Buddhism called mani-chho-khor. The center and circumference represent perfection (solar energy); the spokes represent the eight-fold path (rays) to perfection. One of the eight precious things; a ritual altar object. By Mayans conceived to be heaven's form.

Fire-wheel. Sunwise turning grinds out fertility and peace, countersunwise grinds out drought and war.

Four-wheel chariot. Course of the four seasons.

Horoscope wheel. Consulted in divination.

Prayer wheel. Meditation.

Revolving wheel. Chance, turning year. In Buddhism the nidanas.

Revolving wheel surrounding a feather-robed figure. American Indian symbol of the fertility deity enclosed in seasonal change.

Toothed wheel. Emblem of Saint Catherine of Alexandria, symbolic of execution, martyrdom.

Turbine wheel. Industry, power.

Twelve-spoked wheel. Wheel of the year.

Two-wheel chariot. Solar vehicle.

Wagon wheel. In Denmark and Holland a good-luck charm against fires placed on roofs.

Wheelbarrow. Construction, labor, poverty, suffering.

Wheel encircling cross. Sun and four directions.

Wheel inscribed with five angles. Aztec pentagram, the four directions and the center.

Wheel king. Sun hero conceived as a mortal. In India called chakravarti (wheel-abider or turner), a title applied to war lords who drove their chariots anywhere without hindrance.

Wheel of fortune. Tarot deck card denoting chance, divine will, felicity, luck, march of civilization, necessity, power, probability, sequence, simultaneous ascent and descent, success. When in reverse: denial of chance, increase, superfluity. In divination corresponds to the number 11 and the Hebrew letter kaph.

Wheel of law. Buddhist wheel with a thousand spokes; chain of cause and effect. In China called fa lun; in Sanscrit called dharmachakra.

Wheel of life. Buddhist circle of transmigration clutched by a demon who symbolizes impermanence. In China a circle composed of a white and a black comma (male and female principles) surrounded by the Pa-kwa. In India composed of nine concentric circles (female principle) pierced by triangles (male principle).

Wheel quartered. Cosmic law.

Winged wheel. Cosmic motion. Hermes emblem.

WHINNYMOOR Gaulic mythological region of furze and thorns traversed by the dead.

WHIP Chastisement, correction, exorcism, tyranny. Talisman against moral and physical ills. Attribute of hunters. Among primitives instrument with which demons were driven out. Used in spring rituals to flog earth to assure vegetation's release. Christian symbol of discipline and martyrdom. Egyptian fertility symbol. In Indonesian cosmogonic tales the first beings were vivified by whipping. In ancient Rome used to chastise debtors.

Whipping post. One of the thirteen symbols of Christ's crucifixion.

Waving a whip. In Chinese drama signifies a mounted soldier.

WHIRLWIND Death, destruction, violence. A celestial deity's angry voice; a demon's messenger or spy. Among Apache Indians composed of a dead shaman's dust, causing bad dreams and sickness, or capturing a person's shadow (external soul), thus bringing death. In Finno-Ugrian belief a form in which souls of the dead travel.

WHIRO Polynesian underworld god. Personification of darkness, evil, and death.

WHISTLING Dream significance: danger, dishonor. Anciently a form of sumpathetic magic to control the winds. Seamen frequently will not tolerate whistling on shipboard, believing it raises the wind.

WHITE Agreeableness, awe, candor, chastity, coldness, consecration, consciousness, day, energy, enlightenment, friendliness, gaiety, happiness, holiness, hope, innocence, joyousness, knowledge, life, light, majesty, marriage, mourning, nobility, peace, perfection, purity, redemption, regeneration, rest, simplicity, spirituality, temperance, time, truth, unawareness, unselfishness, sympathy, virginity, the visible, wisdom. Debased symbolism: conventionality, cowardliness. According to Swedenborg: light minus warmth, love unfelt. In heraldry called argent, indicated by a white space, and symbolizing faith, peace, sincereity. In precious stones represented by jade, moonstone, opal. Attribute of day sky, light, moon, and virgin deities. Worn by brides and priests of celestial deities. Color of enchantresses and ghosts. Master of the spectrum. The personality traits of those who lean toward white are: confession of naivete, dullness; in men tied to the Don Juan complex; in women suggests preening for the male. Radically, Hu-yt, i.e. Hu's (sun's) heat. Chinese color of earth and west, influencing lungs and small intestines. Symbolic of sorrow. Worn by emperor when worshiping moon. Typifies Mohammedans. Christian color of baptism and first communion, and of Ascension, Christmas and Easter. Color of Mary's robe as ordained by the art censor of the Inquisition in 1649. Egyptian color of the south, influencing large intestines and stomach. Japanese death color. In Navaho Indian tradition color of the maize from which the first man was made. Assigned to the east (dawn). Roman vestal virgins were clad in white. In Scotland white nuts were placed as charms against witchcraft around children's necks; if the nuts turned black evil threatened.

Black and white. Night and day, equality, pollution and purity. In Freemasonry typifies rectitude of conduct and purity of heart. One of the four symbolic orders.

Bleed a person white. Extort another's last penny.

White animals. Sacrificed to day sky and light deities.

White bird. Soul, spirit of life.

White blooded. Cowardly.

White bull. In legend frequently the recipient of an external soul. Osiris and Zeus were portrayed as white bulls, indicating cosmic energy (white) and creative force (bull).

White chrysanthemum and pine branch. Japanese symbol of the moon between black clouds.

White-clay men. In Greek rituals, dancers who daubed their skin with white clay to represent giants and Titans.

White cloth covering. Death sign. See Shilluk kings.

White collar. A term applied to an office or professional worker, implying one who uses the brain is expected to dress neatly and receive meager wages.

White conch shell. Emblem of bliss. Deity trumpet.

White cow. Cloud aspect of the mother goddess.

White crane. Japanese symbol of longevity.

White Cross Knights. Knights Hospitallers.

White crow. A rarity or unusual occurrence.

White dog. Cloud, wind. Emblem of Khen-pa.

White dove. A departed spirit, soul. In medieval medicine used as an infection antidote.

White egg mead. In Norse mythology the magic drink of Mimir, which provided strength

and wisdom.

White elephant. An expensive but useless possession, a ruinous luxury. In Buddhism the form in which Gautama came to his mother, symbolic of divine (white) wisdom (elephant); hence a holy ghost. Emblem of Maitreya. Emblem of Siam.

White face. In Chinese drama represents a cunning, treacherous, but dignified person.

White feather. Cowardice. A pure game cock has no white feather, thus to show one is to indicate unwillingness to fight. American Indian peace sign.

White flag. Surrender, truce.

White flowers. Japanese female symbol.

White fox with nine tails. Chinese happy omen.

Whitefriars. A sanctuary for criminals. From the district in London, which formerly was a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. Also called Alsatia.

White garment. Lack of artifice, incorruptible light, truth.

White goddess. Epithet of the universal mother in her role of moon goddess.

White-horned bull. An aspect of Rucht, which see.

White horse. Celestial knowledge, divine word, messiah, pure intellect, sun. Used in divination. Attribute of Castor and Pollux, Jupiter, Saint George, and, universally, of heavenly hosts who war on darkness or evil. To be the steed on which Christ, Mohammed, Vishnu, and others will return to earth. To ride on a white horse is to bring a new kingdom on earth of joy and wisdom.

White House. Mansion of the president of the United States at Washington; thus figuratively, the presidency.

White lady. In folklore any of the various spectral figures haunting castles and whose appearance foretells a death. Originally a personfication of snow.

White lady with snake. Teutonic emblem of a medical spring.

White lamb. Innocence.

White League. Exclusion, terror, violence. A name of the Ku Klux Klan.

White lie. Polite falsehood. Uttered in another's interest or to save another's feeling.

White lily. Emblem of virgin mothers. Attribute of Archangel Gabriel.

White linen. Morning mists.

White livered. Cowardly.

White magic. Enchantments for good purposes.

White man's burden. Euphemism to express a type of imperialism imposed by the alleged superior white race on other races.

White Mountains. In Navaho Indian tradition, eastern mountains which supposedly caused day.

White mule. Alborak, animal on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven.

White nose. In Chinese drama typifies a comedian.

White ox. By Arabs sacrificed to the sun.

White pebbles. Grave gifts.

White rose. Virginity. Emblem of the house of York.

White sap. Celestial milk; milk of the heavenly cow or mother goddess.

White steed. Mount of moon goddesses and witches. See White horse.

White swan. Beauty, good luck, majesty. In the East an annunciation symbol comparable to the Christian dove.

White tiger. See under tiger.

WHITSUNDAY Literally, white Sunday. Seventh Sunday after Easter. Christian festival celebrating the descent of the Holy

Spirit to provide the apostles with wit. In the early church the newly baptized wore white from Easter to Pentecost and were called Albati (white-robed). Other colors assigned to the day are green, to indicate the growth of the Holy Spirit within man, and red, to indicate the pentecostal fire. Trumpets are blown to typify the mighty wind which accompanied the descent. In some communities sexual license, as sympathetic fertility magic, is part of the ritual; in others a mummer, called Green George, Jack-in-the-Green, Leaf Man, or Whitsuntide Lout, is dressed in boughs and given a false head and neck or a series of hats, one on the other, which are cut off. A rite dramatizing the harvest cutting. If the central figure is a girl, she is called Shadow Queen or Whitsun Queen. Corresponds to the Jewish Pentecost and similar to the Pagan mock execution of the May King, an individual who represented the vegetation spirit. In Scotland one of the term days on which rents, stipends, etc., were payable.

WHITTINGTON, DICK One of lowly beginnings who rises to a high position, from the legend of Richard Whittington, an orphan, who arrived penniless in London and thrice became its mayor.

WHORE (HARLOT) Entertainment, gain, lust, luxury, public lodging, riches, slavery, trading. See Harlot, Prostitution.

WHORTLEBERRY August 10 birthday flower symbolizing treachery.

WICKET GATE Entrance to the road which leads to Celestial City in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

WIDOWHOOD The custom of a widow remaining unmarried for a year developed from the belief that it was indecent for her to marry until her husband's body rotted and his soul found another home. Dream significance: marriage, satisfaction. In patriarchal times a man married his brother's widow if she had no children to preserve the family name and inheritance. He failing, his nearest kinsman married the widow, as in the story of Ruth.

California widow. A woman living apart from her husband; the allusion is to the wives left behind at the time of the California gold rush.

Grass widow. A woman separated from her husband but not divorced. Possibly from grace widow, a widow by grace of courtesy; or from the custom of husbands sending their wives into the hills, where there is grass, during the summer season.

Widow-burning. In socieities where life in the next world is regarded as a reflex of this, she is sent along to provide her husband with the comforts he enjoyed on earth.

Widow's cruse. Something which is apparently inexhuastible or a small supply of something which is made to go a long way; from the miracle related in the Bible.

WIELAND See Wayland the smith.

WIG Discernment, disguise, profound learning, wisdom. Emblem of a judge. Radically, Hu-ig, which yields mighty Mind or mighty Sun.

WIGAN In Philippine Islands mythology, husband-brother of Bugan, with whom he survived the deluge. Compares with Noah.

WIGLAF Faithful follower of Beowulf in the Anglo-Saxon epic. Personification of gloaming.

WIIKITA Prayer-stick festival of the Papago Indians of Southern Arizona. The sticks made of bird down, especially of turkeys, supposedly disperse evil. Celebrated twice each year to keep the world in order, at the summer solstice as a harvest or death feast and at the winter solstice as a planting or rebirth feast.

WILBUR Masculine name from Old English, meaning will and fortified place.

WILD A wilderness, which see.

Run wild. Revert to a condition of nature, escape from human care and culture.

Wildcat. In Africa a messenger of witches.

Wildcat scheme. A hazardous and questionable speculation, in which one has about as much chance of making a profit as of catching a wildcat.

Wild Hunt. In European folklore a night-time chase of spectral hunters through the wilderness and across the sky. Principal time was the season of Epiphany, thus represented winter and its storms.

Wild huntsman. Ghostly leader of the Wild Hunt. Accompanied by ratchet hounds, who made such a noise they caused earthly dogs to howl and yelp. Originally an aspect of Odin as leader of winds and the dead; in later legends Gabriel, Herne, or Saint Hubert, who led the souls of the dead which hunted for living souls, especially at cross roads.

Wild man. Savage; in heraldry naked except for a girdle, head wreath, and club. German version of King of the May.

WILDERNESS Martyrdom, misery, persecution, safety, spiritual decadence, unfruitfulness, unsettled state, wandering obscurity. Abode of hermits and prophets, therefore realm of purgation and salvation. Christian place of temptation. In Hebrew tradition divine trial.

WILDFIRE, COL. NIMROD A country lout who comes to the city and straightens out the difficulties of those he meets; from a popular character of the early United States stage.

WILDGRAVE German title of nobility; originally the keeper of a forest and the game within it.

WILFRED Masculine name from Old English, meaning will and peace.

WILHELM Same as William.

WILKES Masculine name from Middle English, meaning the withered or the welkin (sky).

WILL Symbolized by a gardener, the body being the garden. In an Italian icon personified by a blind young woman with wings at her shoulders and heels; she walks as if groping her way.

WILLIAM (BILL, GUILLAUME, WILHELM, WILL, WILLEM, WILLIE, WILLY) Masculine name from the Germanic through Norman French, meaning will and helmet, defender. In Feminine form, Wilhelmina (Mina, Wilhelmine, Willa, Wilma).

William of Cloudeslee. Outlaw and marksman in Percy's Reliques. He cleaves a hazel rod at 400 paces and shoots an apple off his son's head. Born in cloud-land, his arrows probably are rain. See Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough.

William Tell. Unerring marksman who shoots an apple off his son's head; fabled to be the champion of Swiss independence; thus a people's champion. Interpreted to be a sun hero, whose arrows are rays, or a fertility hero, whose arrows are rain. His legend is derived from that of Egil and related to those of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, Isandros, and William of Cloudeslee. Tell, or der Tall, is from Toki (senseless, mad) and related to Bell.

WILLIS (1) Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning defender. (2) In German legend white specters; forms taken by the souls of betrothed women who died before marriage.

WILLIWAW A violent land wind in Patagonian fjords.

WILL-O'-THE WISP Deceptive attraction, delusion, an impracticable Utopian scheme. Believed to be the soul of an unbaptized child or forest spirit, which comes in the form of a light and causes belated wayfarers to lose their way. To see one indicates a wrong-doer in the neighborhood or is a death omen, as it supposedly accompanies an invisible funeral procession. Also called corpse candle, fair maid of Ireland, fox fire, friar's lantern, ignis fatuus, liekkio, Jack-o'-lantern, spunkie, walking fire, wildfire.

WILLOUGHBY Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the place of willows.

WILLOW May 22 birthday flower symbolizing celibacy, forsaken love. Anciently a symbol of joy, later of mourning. Emblem of the east and rising sun. In the Celtic tree alphabet tree of the fifth consonant, Saille (S); also of the fifth or nesting month, from April 16 to May 13; an emblem of May Day. In China called liu shu and typifies feminine beauty, meekness, spring, suppleness. A dispeller of evil planted at house gates. Believed to purify and ward off blindenss. Used to contact the spiritual world. Emblem of the zodiacal house Liu; in art associated with the horse. In Christianity signifies Christ's gospel. European tree of enchantment, a charm against the moon and witches. In the middle ages believed to be a giver of eloquence, hence sacred to poets; nesting place of the wry-neck, deity messenger. Worn in the hat to signify a rejected lover. In Greece called helice, hence giver of the name to Helicon. Sacred to Circe, Hecate, Persephone, all death aspects of the mother goddess. Hebrew symbol of God's constant mercies, handsomeness. In Japan called yanagi and symbolizes sorrow, tenderness, weakness, and a young woman's slender grace. When young a lucky or felicitous tree; in old age supposedly haunted and therefore an unlucky tree. With one branch bent until a circle is formed indicates farewell with wishes for a safe return; with branches slightly parted symbolic of spring; with a full curved sweep of green as though a heavy wind were brushing it symbolic of autumn; in snow a symbol of winter.

Creeping willow. Disappointed love.

French willow. December 3 birthday flower symbolizing constancy.

Water willow. July 4 birthday flower symbolizing freedom.

Weeping willow. May 21 birthday flower symbolizing mourning, sadness. A funeral tree. Dream significance: coming sorrow. In

Japan, like all drooping plants or arrangements, implies want of constancy or union. Also suggests bowing over a quiet stream and nodding serenely, thus calm or quietude.

Willow branch. Kwan-yin, Chinese goddess of mercy, sprinkled her divine nectar of life with a willow branch. Hebrew symbol of the impious and ignorant of Israel, who, as the willow, had neither taste nor smell; Joseph and Rachel, who, like the willow, faded before the rest; Sanhedrin. Used ceremonially, and in the Feast of Tabernacles typified the human mouth, on account of its labiate leaves, and rejoicing before God.

Willow herb. August 11 birthday flower symbolizing pretension.

Willow wood. Chinese wood of measure. The peck holds ten catties of rice, which is symbolic of a full measure of justice, mercy, and virtue.

Winged Willow. See Winged Oak, under Oak.

WILMA Feminine name corresponding to William.

WILTING PLANT Death. In mythology connected with the external soul. A world-wide motif is the planting of a shrub or vine by a hero who is about to leave on a perilous journey. The plant will wilt if the hero dies on his adventure.

WINCHELL Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning a water drawer.

WINCHESTER Masculine name from the Celtic, meaning from the white or friendly camp.

WIND Air, breath, celestial anger, change, commotion, danger, deity voice, divine power, fertility, flux, freedom, inspiration, life renewal, movement, song, soul, spirit, virility, war. Dream significance: (gentle) bliss; (stormy) misfortune. Inducer of prophetic trances, revealer of oracles, source of inspiration. In a popular belief, those born when the wind is from the east are laden with gold and never know want; when from the north, will experience war; when from the south, will enjoy interesting companionship; when from the west, will receive only life's barest necessities; those born when no wind blows are fools. Personified by four cherubs with distended cheeks from which issue wind blasts. Symbolized by a bird, bull-roarer, harp, lyre, Pan's pipes, or other musical instrument. Universally in mythology a messenger of the gods and a form assumed by such deities as Heracles, Hurakan, Jupiter, Odin, P'an Ku, White Tiger, Zeus, etc. Sometimes described as a bringer of life, sometimes as a soul-snatcher or death demon. On the Chinese Pa Kwa, the eight diagrams used in divination, called sun. In Dobuan tradition the husband of the pandanus leaf, which is used as a sail. In Siberia believed to be a racing mountain spirit, which ordinarily hides in a cave.

Cold wind. Death.

East wind. Rain.

Euroclydon wind. Destruction, pestilence, tempestuousness, waste. Drier of fruits, wave stirrer. Used poetically for any northeaster. Also known as Levanter. On the African west coast called Harmattan; by Algerians called the Sirocco; by Arabs, Simoon; by Egyptians, Camsin or Khamsin; by Turks, Samiel.

North wind. Along the Mediterranean a harbinger of fair weather; in the north a forerunner of frost.

Raise the wind. Cause a commotion, obtain funds.

Reed shaken by the wind. A person moved by every passing influence.

Sail close to the wind. Take risks, especially approach close to law-breaking.

Sail with the wind. Follow the line of least resistance, prosper, take things as they come.

South wind. Bringer of dryness and heat.

Tehuantepec winds. Northeasterly violent winds on the western coast of Central America.

West wind. In Europe generally associated with vigor and dry weather; in India associated with the monsoon, a wet season.

Wind deities. In mythology depicted as capricious; charmers with music; crushers; eloquent speakers; grain bruisers; grinders; lords of riches; master thieves; millers; players of the harp, lyre, or reed pipes; pounders; singers; warriors; whistlers. They grow miraculously and sometimes have more than one head and two arms with feet turned backwards that they may move with great speed. No power can restrain them from that which they set out to do; no eye can trace their paths; nothing can withstand their furies; at work they are fierce, but they conclude their labors with gentle sounds. Some wind deities are: Aeolus, Amphion, Hermes, Linos, Maruts, Mercury, Pan, Pied Piper of Hamelin, Saramaya, Trophonius, Vayu. In charge of directions are:

Direction	Egyptian	Greek	Roman
East	Ram-headed Henk-Nisesui	Eurus or Argestes	Eurus
North	Ram-headed Qehui	Boreas	Aquilo
South	Leopard-headed Shehbui	Notus	Auster
West	Asp-headed Hutchaiui	Zephyr	Favonius

Wind instruments. In China symbolize sorrows.

Wind issuing from a cherub's mouth. Divine power, freedom, inspiration.

Wind rustling in oak leaves. Voice of an oak deity, such as Jupiter or Zeus.

WINDIGO (WENDIGO, WIENDIGO) In Algonquin mythology a cannibalistic spirit of a hunter who had become lost in the forest without provisions. A wind demon who leads astray those he does not devour. The Ojibwa threaten their naughty children with Windigo.

WINDING STAIRS Carries the same general symbolism as spiral. In Freemasonry signifies self-improvement.

WINDLASS Compulsion. Emblem of Saint Erasmus.

WINDMILL Fertility, harvest, riches.

Fight windmills. Fight imaginary enemies; undertake an absurd, impossible task; in allu-

sion to Don Quixote, who attacked windmills, which he had mistaken for giants.

Have windmills in your head. Be full of fancies or false notions.

WINDOW Air, analysis, inquiry, knowledge, light, reconnaissance, soul, spirit, transparency, vision, watchfulness, wisdom. Dream significance: (broken) dispute, theft; (open) easy success; (shut) danger escaped.

Circular window. Diety eye, female principle.

Goldsmith's window. A rich mining claim.

Three windows. Christian trinity.

Twelve windows framed by pillars. Zodiac mansions.

Window frame. Harlot trading post.

WINDSOR (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning winding shore. (2) A royal name, in allusion to Britain's ruling family.

WINE Consecration, divine fluid, elixir of eternal life, good fellowship, inspiration, intoxication, lust, mirth, pledge of faith, purification, refreshment, resurrection, salvation, spiritual blessing, wisdom. Dream significance: happy old age. Universally used as a libation in sacrifices. Blood of Christ. Emblem of Eucharist, Last Supper, Martinmas, Vinalia, etc. Egyptian burial offering. In Greek mythology divine nature of Dionysus. Hebrew cup of blessings and joy served at Passover feast. Four cups are poured for each person to symbolize God's fourfold promise of redemption: "I will bring you forth," "I will deliver you," "I will redeem you," "I will take you unto me as a nation."

Catch wine in a strainer. An impossibility.

Good wine needs no bush. See under Goodness.

Sour wine. Affliction, bitterness, death, torment.

Wine cup. In China called t'ung chueh, symbolic of ancestral worship.

Wine mixed with powerful intoxicating ingredients. Divine judgment or wrath.

Wine piercer. In heraldry a bearing representing a gimlet for tapping wine-casks.

Wine pot. In China called fu tsun. Its shape represents a warning not to drink too much.

Wine press. Blood spilling, conquest, fury, slaughter. Deity wrath.

WINFIELD Masculine name from the Gaelic, meaning inheritor.

WINFRED Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning peace winner.

WING Activity, air, ambition, aspiration, authority, chance, deity message or messenger, deliverer of the dead, diligence, dispatch, elevation, exaltation, expansion, fanciful thought, flight, glory, holy spirit, instantaneousness, knowledge, loftiness, mediation, mind, mobility, motion, passing time, power, protection, readiness, restlessness, soul, spirituality, swiftness, ubiquity, virtue, wealth. Dream significance: your position will improve. In heraldry typifies protection. Attribute of celestial, fate, and wind deities. Christian symbol of angel, archangel, cherub, seraph.

Bat's wings. Darkness, witchery.

Bird's wings. Wind.

Clip the wings. Control, discourage.

Four wings. The directions, season, winds.

On the wings of the wind. Highest speed, imaginative flight.

Thunderbolt wings. Activity, deity mission, swiftness.

Two wings. Twin celestial fires or dawn and gloaming.

Winged caduceus. Diligence. Emblem of Hermes and Mercury.

Winged cap. Attribute of Hermes, Mercury, Perseus.

Winged disk (or circle). Deity messenger, destruction, divine spirit, fertility, healing, life-giver, light, rain and sun, sun and rays, winged figure. Abstraction of the bird-serpent, which see. In Christian art represents the holy dove. Egyptian symbol of eternity, soul.

Winged disk armed with bow and arrow. Emblem of Asshur as the sun shooting out rays.

Winged disk entwined by two serpents. Religious and political symbol of ancient Egypt, representing Horus, who by conquest united Nekhebet and Uazit, the serpents of upper and lower Egypt.

Winged dragon. Aspect or emblem of earth deities.

Winged horse. Pegasus.

Winged human. Angel, communication between God and man.

Winged human seated on a cloud. In China, Tung wang Kung, royal king of the east. In Christian art an angel or cherub.

Winged lion (or bull). In Assyrian art courage, mobility, omniscience, strength.

Winged animals (feet or heels). Dispatch, flight, nimbleness, speed. Attribute of Hermes, Mercury, Perseus, and other sun and wind deities.

WINGATE Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning friendly guard.

WINIFRED (WINEFRED, WINFRED, WINIFRID, WINNIE) Feminine name, Anglicization of the Welsh Gwenfrewi, probably a variant of Guenevere, meaning white wave.

WINNOW Analysis, deity cradle, emancipation, examination, mysticism, separation of good from the bad.

WINSLOW Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the friend's hill.

WINSTON Masculine name from Old English, meaning friendly stone or town.

WINTER In the northern hemisphere understood to be from December 21 to March 20 inclusive, and comprising the zodiacal signs Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces. A god-absent period, period of preparation for rebirth. Symbolic of adversity, darkness, death, dreariness, inactivity, inertia, old age, sadness, sleep. In older persons a year, hence a man of seventy-nine winters. In mythology one of the means by which the world is finally to be destroyed. In the occult sciences it corresponds to the action soaking and descending, the back of the body, the direction north, the flavor salt, the musical tone D, and the night, or hours from sunset to midnight. Ruler of the colors black and dark brown, the element water, the kidneys, and seat of frost. Its emblems are: Christmas tree, evergreens, fire, holly, hyssop, ice, icicles, mistletoe, sleigh, sleigh-bells, tree covered with snow. Personified by figures warmly wrapped or scantily clad but carrying a muff or other winter garment; a boy or girl in garb of winter sports; an old man or woman crouching over a fire; or an old woman in a long furred mantle which covers her head,

her expression doleful with tears in her eyes, and a boar and flame pot beside her. Among the Ainu the man's season, season in which men enter the mountains to hunt for bear and deer. In Buddhism a white season associated with Zen. In China presided over by the Black Tortoise, indicated by the northern quadrant and represented by the plumb blossom. In Japan the silver world.

Winter demon. Demon of darkness, death, night.

Winter solstice. In most mythologies birthday of the divine child, time of the fertility king's or sun's rebirth. Among those born on the day are: Apollo, Attis, Christ, Dionysus, Mithra. In some mythologies the festival of castrating and slaying, usually by burning, the sacred king as an offering to the fertility, oak, or sun deity. In an Italian icon personified by an old man in furs, a zodiac ring, showing Capricorn, around his legs. He holds a globe, which is largely dark, and a goat. Three black wings and one white are at his heels.

WINTHROP Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning from the friendly village.

WINTI (WINTIMA) Dutch Guiana wind spirit; priest of magic.

WISAKKETJAK (WISAKEDJAK, WHISKEY JACK) Literally, deceiver. Chief god of the Micmac Indians. A trickster who brings culture to the people. He resembles Manabhozho of other Algonquin tribes.

WISCONSIN (1) State with the emblem: violet; motto: Forward; nicknames: Badger, Copper. (2) Fifth of the North American glacial periods.

WISDOM (1) Symbolized by books, centaur, dolphin, eagle, flame, gold, griffin, hermit, Hesperides golden apples, hexagon, honey, horse, Jason's golden fleece, lighted Roman lamp, owl, rose, salt, sapphire, serpent, sycamore tree, vase guarded by griffins, white, yellow. Gnostics typified human knowledge by black and supreme knowledge by a many-windowed house. Personified by Athena, a grave matron, mature man, mermaid, Minerva, Solomon. In an Italian icon personified by a young woman standing on a field at night holding a lighted lamp and a great book. In Celtic mythology five bosses or knobs appearing on Celtic crosses typify wisdom. In the East symbolized by a lotus blossom. In Egypt a baboon, usually a pair with extended arms. (2) The aspect of Chokmah, the second Sephira; the name of a gnostic Aeon; title of the Christian spirit and heavenly character.

Cut one's wisdom teeth. Arrive at maturity.

Hair of wisdom. Yellow hair, as that of Sophia.

Thirty-two paths of wisdom. See under Thirty-two.

Twisted serpents of wisdom. The abyss or unfathomable depth.

Wisdom of severed head. See Speaking head.

Wise men. See Magi.

WISH GOD Odin, wish signifying the god's will.

Wish-maiden. A Valkyrie.

Wishing cap (ring or rod). Fabled article which conferred on the wearer the power of having his wishes fulfilled.

Wishing stone. In Germany the oska-stein; in Ireland the Blarney stone.

WISHNU Same as Vishnu.

WISTERIA Cordial welcome. In Japan called niki-so, plant of two seasons. Emblem of April, herald of summer. Symbolic of brightness, transitoriness. Displayed in suspended boat-shaped containers to suggest a safe voyage, or in a standing boat-shaped receptacle to suggest a boat safely moored.

Purple wisteria. Japanese mourning flower.

WITCH One who deals with the Devil in order to work a spell upon humans. Formerly either male or female, in modern times restricted to women, the male being a wizard. Witches are divided into three classes: black, powerful to hurt but not to help; gray, powerful to harm or help; white, helpful but not harmful. They possess a knowledge of drugs to produce death, fertility, love, etc. They are unable to weep, but have the ability to impart animation to inanimate objects; cause invisibility; control elements; divine; fly; produce invulnerability, superlative strength, or anything required at will; transform. Attributes: bat, black cat, distaff, herbs, hyena, magic wand or staff, mandrake, poppy, rake. A witch is ugly, has a birthmark hidden under her armpit or in her hair, her eyes are long, and she rides a broomstick. Whenever she sees them, she counts a broom's straws, grain stalks or seeds, holes in a sieve. Pagan medicine men, priests, and priestesses developed into witches under Christian influence. Term applied to a fascinating woman or a roguish little girl.

Witch-chick. Swallow, from the blief the bird has the power to bewitch.

Witch doctor. A medicine man, one who heals by sorcery.

Witches' Sabbat. Witches' Sabbath or assembly night, when they feast, dance, or concoct mischief. To attend the meeting they anoint themselves with a murdered baby's fat, and ride through the air on a broomstick, distaff, or rake. Hallowe'en is a witches' Sabbat festival.

Witch-hazel (wich-hazel). August 9 birthday flower symbolizing autumn, changeableness, consolation, enchantment, inspiration, mysticism. Branches used as divining rods by Indians of New England to discover water.

Witch kitchen. Beauty parlor.

Witch knot. Anything greatly tangled, from the belief that hair is tangled by witches.

Witch of Endor. One able to converse with the dead, from the necromancer in the Old Testament who called up the prophet Samuel to answer Saul's questions concerning the battle of Gilboa, in which the king was to die.

Witch of Wall Street. A woman financier, from Hetty Green, reputed to have been the richest woman in the United States and the stingiest.

WITENAGEMOT Anglo-Saxon assembly of witan or wise men. It met to choose the king, try offenders, etc.

WITHERED LEAVES Death.

WITHERSHINS (WIDDERSHINS, WIDERSHINS) Circumambulation to the left or countersunwise, therefore sinister. Used as a curse to cause calamity, death, or other ill-luck. A practice of so running around a house, person, or thing is associated with European witchcraft.

WITIGOW An obsessive craving for human flesh and exaggerated delusions of traffic with

cannibal monsters among Algonquin Indians; probably caused by the fact that these people are hunters who recurrently suffer from meat scarcity.

WIVERN Heraldic dragon with addorsed wings and barbed tail symbolizing guardianship.

WIYOT First human ancestor of the Juaneno Indians of California. Sone of Earth and Sky. By some tribes called Luiseno.

WIZARD A male witch; one in league with the Devil.

WOAD A herb yielding a blue dye which ancient Britons used as a war paint and for tattooing.

WODEN (WODAN) Anglo-Saxon for Odin.

WOGE Yurok Indian name for the first amatory race of people. Their chief was Wohpekumen, and they disappeared from earth before the advent of mortals.

WOLARO Sky and creator deity of the Gwini people of Australia.

WOLF Astuteness, bloodthirstiness, corruption, covetousness, cowardliness, cruelty, cunning, darkness, destructiveness, famine, fear, greed, hypocricy, melancholy, poverty, protection, quarrelsomeness, rapaciousness, ravisher, relentlessness, savage ferocity, snobbery, stubbornness, swiftness, trickery, untamed nature, winter. Dream significance: (killing) triumph, (seeing) adversity, suffering. In heraldry symbolizes caution in attack. Sacred to Apollo and Mars. In mythology a form sometimes given to the drought-causing scorching sun's rays. A corn spirit, and in some European sections the woman who binds the last sheaf at the harvest festival is called wolf; she bites the farm mistress and is placated by meat (booby prize). An aspect of Satan, his messengers, and Pagan demons. The constellation Lupus. In Christian art an attribute of Saint Francis as one reformed by the saint. Finno-Ugrians believe the dead haunt the living in wolf shape. In German folklore, time, which swallows six little goats (days of the week). The six kids are rescued and stones substituted for them before the seventh kid is swallowed or before the week runs out. Compare Cronus. Hebrew symbol for the tribe of Benjamin. In Norse mythology the two wolves of Odin typify storm and wind, the steed of Hyrokkin typifies winter darkness. Among North American Indians the wolf stands for man's maliciousness, his questioning of fate, his restlessness. In a popular legend the primeval race was released from the underworld when wolf scratched away the soil; later he appears as a trickster who counsels heroes and steals the tornado with which he introduces death on earth; ultimately he is ruler of the dead. Roman military ensign.

Cry wolf. Give a false alarm; from the Aesop fable in which a shepherd cried, "Wolf!" as a joke, and when at last a wolf came no one believed him.

Have a wolf by the ears. Be in a desperate situation.

Have a wolf in the stomach. Have a ravenous appetite.

Keep the wolf from the door. Keep off poverty or starvation.

See a wolf. Be struck dumb, from the ancient belief that one who sees a wolf before a wolf sees him temporarily loses power of speech.

Sheep among wolves. A victim among rogues.

She wolf. In Roman mythology a foster-mother of Romulus and Remus, thus Rome's guardian; in Turkish mythology a foster-mother of Tura, the nation's founder.

Wolf bridled with snakes. Steed of fylgjur, troll folk, and witches.

Wolf-hole. In warfare a concealed pit or trap resembling a wolf's lair.

Wolf's bane. May 24 birthday flower symbolizing misanthropy.

Wolf society. A dancing group of Pacific north-coast Indians. The members perform in wolf skins to obtain the wolf's curing powers.

Wolf's tooth. Talisman to assist teething children.

Wolf trail. Pawnee road between heaven and earth; the Milky Way.

WOLVERENE (WOLVERINE) Emblem of Michigan. Trickster hero of Eastern Algonquin tribes.

WOMAN Typifies the negative or passive principle in nature; symbolizes adultery, body politic, chaos, church, city, disorder, disunity, earth, fecundity, idolatry, kingdom, moon, motherhood, multiplicity, nation, ship, stability, subconsciousness, temptation. Dream significance: betrayal, lies, quarrels; (if pregnant) good news. As earth, which looks up to the male sun and shines in its reflected light, she is humble, ignoble, low, mean, tranquil, and dependant. Early myths portray chaotic darkness brooding over a water waste as the great primordial woman, self-created and self-sustaining, a virgin with a fatherless son. As the mother of a deity she is the origin of good, but she also is malevolent and destroys the life she has created, or she holds back summer (growth). In some versions she creates twins, one evil (darkness). Her son, the spirit of life and love, overcomes his growth-withholding mother or destructive brother and brings warmth and fertility to the ice-clothed world. See female, man. Ainu symbol of uncleanliness, and because she is unclean she is not permitted to perform divine services. Her prerogative is shamanism, a kind of witchery. The Buddhist Yama (death) stands on a bull, man, and woman; whereas Samvara (happiness) stands on a man and a woman. In Christian tradition woman arrived after man and caused him to be driven from paradise. According to Jung, with the establishment of the myth of woman as self and world creator, man evaded responsibility for the world's messes and placed them on woman, whom he proceeded to make into an inferior being. In Polynesian mythology the first human created by the supreme god and taken by him to wife. Thus mankind is half divine.

Beautiful woman. Aristocracy, art, charm, deceit, knowledge, nobility, temptation.

Dead unmarried woman. In Greek legends called thirsty one. A bottomless jar was placed on her grave so that when her extraordinary thirst was quenched she would no longer cause a drought.

Double woman. Among Mexican Indians one who has a vision of a double woman is a transvasite and takes on woman's occupations and habits.

Loathful woman. In Persian belief form in which former thoughts, words, and works appear to the soul of an evil man who has just died.

Naked women. In primitive spring rites naked women are wrought into a frenzy by music and dance and driven with whips by priests through fields and forests in an endeavor to awaken the fertility god into activity.

Old woman plucking geese. Falling snow.

Woman giving birth to a child. Beginnings.

Woman with seven heads and ten horns. In Dante's Inferno the corrupt church.

Women in clouds. Imprisoned fertility or water.

Women lamenting and weeping. Death of vegetation. See Wailing Women.

Women of Lemnos. Husband murderers, warrior women. See Hypsipyle.

WOMB Beginnings, cooperation, female principle. Symbolized by fig, rose.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD
See under Seven wonders.

WONDJINA In Australian aboriginal art a human-like figure without mouth, with missing limbs, and a skull-like face. Charm which controls rain and often appears with the rainbow snake. If the wondjina had a mouth the rains never would cease.

WOOD Innocence, sustenance. Celestial goodness in its lowest corporeal plane, especially goodwill to one's neighbor, derived from the utility of wood for fire making and home building. Used to invoke the sacred flame. When boasting touched to avoid bad luck. According to mystics its action is bend and straighten, its quality is to nourish. In China represented by black or green. Destroyer of earth, producer of fire. Principal element of east, representing spring; zodiac element of Chiao, eastern quadrant; Ching, southern quadrant; Kuei, western quadrant; Tou, northern quadrant.

Hewers of wood, drawers of water. Laborers of the lowest class; one who does odd jobs. Also wood and water joey.

Lebanon wood. Incorruptibility.

Out of the wood. Clear of danger or difficulty, in allusion to the time brigands infested the woods.

Woodbine. March 23 birthday flower symbolizing fraternal love. In heraldry the leaf signifies nothing to which I cling is injured.

Woodcock. Good will.

Wooden horse. (1) Deception, instrument of a nation's fall; in allusion to the Trojan horse. (2) A former instrument of military punishment consisting of a spiked block on which culprits were made to sit astride. (3) The gallows.

Wooden musical instruments. In China, because of their sound, indicative of a crowd.

Wood nymph. Dryad, hamadryad.

Woodpecker. Bravery, industry, war. Prophet, especially of storms. Consecrated to Ares, Mars, Picumnus, Picus. California Indians used its red feathers as money. Christian symbol of heresy and Satan. In Roman mythology, bird which with the wolf fed Remus and Romulus.

Woodruff. Herb symbolizing modest worth.

Woods of the cross. Traditionally four kinds were used: cedar for strength, cypress for death, olive for peace, palm for victory.

Wood-sorrel. Flower symbolizing joy, maternal tenderness.

Wood violet. Emblem of Illinois.

WOODROW Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the hedgerow.

WOOL Frugality, noiselessness, simplicity.

All wool and a yard wide. Excellent quality and up to specifications.

Dyed in the wool. Completely impregnated, firm, steadfast in principles; in allusion to dyeing wool with fast colors.

Great cry and little wool. Much promise but small performance; from the tale of the Devil shearing hogs.

Woolgathering. Daydreaming, the mind drifting from fancy to fancy as wool gatherers catch tufts here and there on bushes in sheep pastures.

Woolsack. High judicial office; from the metonymic title for the Lord Chancellor of England. The allusion is to the cushion on his chair since the time Parliament acted to prevent wool exportation as a symbol of the nation's wealth.

WORCESTER Masculine name from Latin through Old English, meaning from the war camp.

WORD Creative and destructive agent of a deity; the Logos. In some mythologies identical with spittle. Christian synonym for Christ. In Sumerian mythology personified as Mummu.

High words. Angry words; a quarrel.

Man of his word. An honorable person.

Speak the word. Express a desire; give a command.

WORDSWORTH Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the warden's homestead.

WORK Symbolized by a hammer. In an Italian icon personified by a woman showing her hands; in the palm of each is an eye.

All in a day's work. Treated as a part of ordinary routine.

Unfinished work. Symbolized by a broken column.

Work like a Trojan. Strive valiantly, but to no avail.

Working tools of Freemasonry. See Implements of Freemasonry.

WORLD (1) Immensity. The finite, opposed to chaos, the eternal. Symbolized by a globe. In an Italian icon represented by Pan with a goat's face, ears, horns, legs, and feet, wearing a panther skin, and holding seven pipes and shepherd's staff. (2) Tarot deck card illustrated by Kether, the cabalistic crown, surrounded by a sphinx divided into four parts (four elements). Inside the crown Truth holds a magic wand in each hand. Sometimes illustrated by a nude woman crowned with flowers and leaves. Typifies cosmic consciousness. Instrument of the First Cause. Attainment: perfection and end of chaos. In divination corresponds to number 22 and the Hebrew letter tau. Denotes: fulfilment, marriage, synthesis, voyage; when in reverse: fixity, inertia, permanence, stagnation.

Nine Norse worlds. See under Nine.

World ash. The Yggdrasil, which see.

World Egg. Cosmic egg from which the creator deity or mankind emerged. Frequently it is described as golden and with other sun attributes.

World fire. A world-wide mythological motif of destruction by conflagration, either accidentally or due to a deity's dis-

pleasure because of a culture hero's or trickster's deeds or mankind's sins. Forecast for the end of the present world.

Worldly pomps and vanities. Symbolized by a cock turkey, peacock, rose, rich robes and jewels.

Worldly Wiseman, Mr. In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress one worldly wise who strives to persuade Christian from proceeding to Celestial City.

World Mill. Mill which grinds out fertility, seasonal changes, and universal harmony. In Norse mythology called Grotte. Located at the sea's bottom with Mundilfore as caretaker. Operated by Heimdal's nine Vana-mothers (waves), who ground out the universe from Ymir's body.

World Pot (Mother Pot). Underworld; caldron of rebirth and wealth, restorer of lost youth.

World Tree. See under Tree.

WORM Abjectness, contempt, creeping, destruction, feebleness, groveling, meanness, oppression, stealth, submissiveness. That which consumes slowly or insidiously. Destroyer of the dead. Dream significance: small worries. When typifying man's life by insects, state of original breathing. Man's body, in contrast to the butterfly, which typifies man's soul. From orm, Teutonic for serpent, and Hebrew for prudent, ready witted, wise. In the Chinese zodiac represents Chen. Christian symbol of eternal punishment, Hell, sin. Polynesian deities and humans sometimes were said to be born of worms, thus a source of life. In Sumerian mythology the evil born of the divine. In a series of steps transformed from Anu, the sky god.

Wormwood. April 29 birthday flower symbolizing absence, affection, calamity, false judgment. Aztec emblem of Chalchiutlicue, provider of the fungus of immortality. In the Old Testament symbolizes moral bitterness.

WORSHIP Symbolized by altar, censer, incense, praying, sacrifice, tambourine and other sacred musical instruments. The Chinese ceremonies of worship are: Chiao, sacrifice to earth at the summer solstice and heaven at the winter solstice; Fang, sacrifice to the four quarters; Lu, to the mythical emperors; She, to nature powers; Wang, to hills; Yu, for rain.

WOTAN (GODAN, POUDAN, UUODAN, VODEN, WODAN, WODEN, WUOTAN) Old High German for Odin, which see.

WOUND Affliction, enemy, imperfection, pain, political calamity. Dream significance: illness.

Groin (or thigh) wound. Impotence. In mythology symbolizes the fertility deity's immanent death and descent into the underworld, grain falling below the sickle, nature's withering in autumn, sun's destruction before setting.

WO-USU Literally, little foot pestle. An epithet of the Japanese hero Yamato-take.

WRAITH To see the wraith of a friend means he has just died or is about to die; to see one's own is a death warning. Motif related to belief in an external soul. In Germany called doppelganger (double-goer).

WRATH OF THE GODS Revealed by earthquakes, lightning, thunderbolts, tornadoes, volcanoes, and other violent aspects

of nature.

WRAY Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning accuser.

WREATH Death, eulogy, memorial, victory. An aspect of the wheel, which see. In heraldry the reward for triumph or valor.

WREN Scapegoat, sacrificed on Saint Stephen's day. The Christmas eve custom of wren hunting with birch rods also was practised as a resurrection rite in ancient Greece and Rome, where the wren was known as little king. Ancient Irish prophetic bird sacred to Bran. It foretold seasonal changes.

Gold-crested wren. Ancient British Old Year spirit, sought out by robin red-breast, New Year spirit, who found it in an ivy bush and beat it to death with a birch rod.

Wren's eggs. Ill-luck.

WRINKLES Age, maturity, sinisterness. Dream significance: disillusion.

Eight wrinkles. Symbol of Khon-ma, Tibetan Buddhist earth mother.

WRISTLETS Buddhist Bodhisattva and Dharmapala ornaments, sometimes in snake form.

WRITE IN SAND Transitoriness; engage in labor without avail or a work which will be wasted.

WRYNECK Because of the way it twists its neck symbolizes coquettishness; also accuser of murder, as a corpse by a neck movement supposedly indicates its slayer. Sacred bird in Assyria, Egypt, and Greece. Form into which the Pierides who vied with the Muses were transformed; messenger which attracted Zeus to Io's charms.

WU-CHI In Chinese mythology the great self-existent producer of Tai-kih, finite existence.

WUDES HEER (WODE, WUDE, WUENTUNDE HER, WUTE) In Norse mythology the leader of the furious host. A wind and storm deity. Probably dialectal forms of Wodan (Odin) as leader of the wild hunt.

WU KANG Chinese legendary figure who was banished to the moon and condemned to cut down the cassia tree. As fast as he hewed out a chip another grew in its place, and he remains eternally working at his endless task. Resembles Sisyphus.

WU KUAN King of the realm containing the lake of blood, fourth Chinese underworld, where cheats and counterfeiters are punished. His festival is celebrated the 18th day of the 2nd moon.

WU KUANG CHING One of the seven Chinese devils residing on the sacred mountain Mei Shan. Usually he appeared as a centipede, but sometimes took human form. He traveled in a black fog supported by a heavy wind, and caused death. In art portrayed as a warrior in armor with two swords, a black beard, and mustache.

WULBARI Sky god of the African Krachi people. Mate of Asase Ya, mother earth.

WULDOR Literally, glory. Anglo-Saxon winter-sky god. Identical with the Norse Ullerus.

WUNSCHELWYBERE In German

legend beautiful maidens, who by means of a golden necklace became swans. Personifications of air or clouds, whose necklace was the glow of sunrise or sunset.

WU PRIESTS Ancient Chinese mystics and prognosticators attached to the court.

WU-SHUN Chinese name for Vishnu.

WUWUCHIM Pueblo Indian boys' initiation ceremony, celebrated at the new year. The initiate enters Shipap, the underworld, from which he eventually rises. A mock death and rebirth. Sympathetic magic to assure fertility.

WU-YIH Legendary Chinese king who was killed by lightning when he disgraced Heaven by shooting at it.

WU YO The five sacred Chinese mountains in the north, east, south, west, and center. The most famous is Tai-shan, abode of the legendary emperor Yao.

WYATT Masculine name; diminutive of Guy.

WYCLIFFE Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the white hamlet.

John Wycliffe (or Wyclif). A reformer. Called Morning Star of Protestantism. Founder of the Lollards, so named because they spoke in a lolling way.

WYNDHAM Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the wind-swept hamlet.

WYNNE (WYNN) Masculine name from Old English, meaning champion.

WYOMING Emblem: Indian paintbrush; motto: Equal Rights, formerly: Cedant Arma Toga (Let Arms Yield to the Gown); nickname: Equality, Suffrage Pioneer.

WYRD (WURD) Anglo-Saxon fate goddess. Weaver, deceiver, harmer. Identical with the Norse Urd.

WYSTAN Masculine name from Old English, meaning battle and stone.

WYUNGARE Handsome hunter of South Australian mythology. Miraculously created from ordure. He threw his spear into the sky, attached a rope to it, and he and his two wives climbed up and became stars.

WYVERN Heraldic two-legged dragon. Valiant defender of treasure.

X

X Twenty-fourth in a class or series; twenty-third when J is omitted; twenty-first when V and W also are omitted. Symbol for negation, spiritual love, unknown quantity. Mystic symbol for the lux cross (light). Occult significance: danger of falls and injury; its period is for six years. Character traits: quiet, sincere, successful. Numerical value: six or twenty-four. Physical weak spot: heart. Abbreviated sign for Christ; appears in Xmas. Hebrew cabalist traits: harmony, truthfulness; in low form; discord, fugitive. In Roman notation: ten; with a dash over it: ten thousand. Derived from an early Greek cross. Equates with a graphic variation of twin V's and of the W. See Alphabet Affiliations.

X surmounted by P. The Chrismon or labarum; monogram of Christ taken from the first two letters of the name's Greek spelling. See Labarum.

XALAC Literally, place of sand. Another name of Tlapallan.

XAMAN EK Mayan name for the North Star or perhaps for the constellation Little Bear.

XANTHE Feminine name from the Greek, meaning the yellow or golden haired.

XANTHIPPE (XANTIPPE) A quarrelsome, scolding woman. Wife of the philosopher Socrates.

XANTHIUM July 2 birthday flower symbolizing pertinacity, rudeness.

XANTHUS Camp sight of ancient Greeks on the golden stream Xanthus also known as Scamander River. Site of the rising sun.

Xanthus and Balius (Xanthos and Balios). Literally, golden and speckled. In Greek mythology two immortal horses capable of speaking. Offspring of Zephyrus (west wind) and the harpy Podarge (fleetfoot), and given by Poseidon as a wedding gift to Peleus. During the Trojan War they were Achilles' chariot horses, and Xanthus was struck dumb when he prophesied Achilles's death. Aspects of wind.

XAT Carved memorial post at the entrance of dwellings of certain American Indians.

XAVIER Masculine name from the Spanish, meaning fascinating.

XBALANQUE Literally, little tiger deer. Kiche Indian culture hero. Son of the virgin Uatlan. His adventures took him into the underworld, where he released Sun and restored life to 400 youths (stars). A time myth.

XELAS Transformer-culture hero of the Lummi Indians of Puget Sound region in the Pacific northwest.

XELHUA A dauntless and ambitious hero of Mexican legend. He built a brick tower in which to escape if a deluge occurred. When the tower reached a great height lightning destroyed it.

XENIOS Zeus as protector of strangers. When used as a feminine name, Xena, Xenodochim. (1) In ancient Greece a lodging for strangers, an inn. (2) At a monastery a lodging for pilgrims.

XERXES (1) Masculine name from the Greek; identical with Caesar. By Persians spelled Ksathra or Kshatra. (2) Great Persian despot. When he invaded Greece, his pontoon bridge across the Dardanelles was destroyed by the waves, whereupon he inflicted 300 lashes on the rebellious sea, and cast iron chains across it. Probably a Greek myth based on the construction of his second bridge, which consisted of 300 boats lashed by iron chains to two ships acting as supports. In the Bible called Ahasuerus, the husband of Esther. Compare Canute.

XEVIOSO Thunder deities of the African Dahomey. Their leader is So.

XI (1) Fourteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; equivalent of English x or z. (2) Word root

signifying fire or light. Interchangeable with si, zi. Appears in Xilonen, Ziza.

XIBALBA (XIBALHA) Kiche Indian underworld, ruled by Vukub-Cakix, the one who vanishes, who also is called Xibalba.

XILONEN Aztec maize goddess. An aspect of Chicomecoatl, female counterpart of Cinteotl. Sometimes identified with Toci and given male form.

XIPE TOTEC Literally, our lord the flayed. Vegetation deity with solar attributes. Also revered as the evening star, god of the west, first to open the way to heaven. He inflicted disease on those who failed to worship him. He was tawny colored, and appeared in human and tiger form. Captives and criminals were flayed and offered to him; their hearts ritually eaten for courage and strength. A captive so sacrificed brought luck to the warrior who had taken him in battle. Gold workers' cult god. His festival was held in the spring.

XISUTHRUS (XISUTHROS) Greek name for the Babylonian Ziusudra, who escaped a deluge.

XIUHCOATL Aztec fire snake of drought and want. Scorched earth.

XIUHTECUTLI Aztec lord of the first hour of night and the first hour of day. Fire god; guardian of the hearth located at the center of the universe.

XIXIQUIPILIHUI Literally, rising and falling of waves. An aspect of the Aztec goddess Chalchiutlicue.

XMUKANE Mayan mother of the human race. Probably the same as Oxomuco. The name meaning to bury or conceal in the ground, implies the fertilizing action of warm light on seed in soil.

XOANON Crude wooden images used in Greek antiquity as fetishes.

XOCHIPILLI-CINTEOTL Toltec god of flowers, food supplies, and love. Son of Cinteotl. Ruler of the day's seventh hour. With Xochiquetzal he resided in Xochitlalpan, the lower regions. He also visited heaven, thus a resurrected deity. Portrayed as a white butterfly or as a jaguar embracing the tree of the west. Like the Japanese Susa-no-wo, he was a jewel cruncher.

XOCHIQUETZAL Literally, beautiful rose. Toltic flower and love goddess. Mate of Xochipilli. Patroness of courtesans, her rites were orgiastic. As an earth mother, she took the dead to her bosom. Portrayed as a butterfly. Among her epithets were: Ixquina, Tlacolteotl, Tlaelquani, Tlalli-iyollo, Tonacacihuatl. Like the Egyptian Neith and the Japanese Amaterasu, she was a weaver.

XOCHITLALPAN Toltec house of descent or birth. Paradise in the west containing the tree of flowers (fertility). House whence souls were sent to be earth born.

XOIL Among the Yukaghir people of Siberia the image of a dead shaman. Kept by his sons, fed, prayed to, and consulted in regard to fishing, hunting, war, etc. To obtain an answer it was laid on the ground; if it could not be raised, "No," was the answer, and the undertaking was

abandoned; if it could be raised twice, but not a third time, the answer was uncertain; if it could be raised three times, the answer was yes. Presently a title applied to the Christian God and saints.

XOLOTL Literally, servant. Aztec fertility and lightning deity. Guide of the dead, custodian of sacrifices, protector of children. Usually he appeared as a jester and merry-maker in dwarf form. As a dog, he was companion of the sun, and obtained a bone from the underworld, which Citlalinicue's sons fashioned into a girl and a boy, which became the progenitors of the human race. Resembles Bes.

XP Sacred monogram for Christ.

XUTHUS Greek deity of darkness. Father of Achaeus; stepfather of Ion.

Y

Y Twenty-fifth in a class or series; twenty-third when J is omitted, twenty-second when V and W also are omitted. Symbol of androgyny, generation, union of male and female, unknown quantity. Mystic symbol for the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad. Pythagorean symbol of the course of human life. Occult significance: safety on water; its period is for seven years. A forked divining rod, it denotes search for the esoteric. Character traits: crime fighter, talent for penetrating mysteries. Physical weak spot: spleen. Interchangeable with J. Basic shape of the Buddhist trisula, which developed into the swastika, and emblem of the Dharma. In China the Great Unit. In Christianity stands for Yesha or Yeshua (Jesus), and symbolizes the diverging paths of vice and virtue. Derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphic of the horned asp or serpent; emblem of Shu, supporter of the firmament. Hebrew cabalistic traits: prophetic dreamer, truth seeker; in low form: development of occult powers for evil purposes.

Four Y's. Egyptian symbol of the four directions.

Platforms supported by Y-stakes. In Egyptian antiquity burial platforms suggesting heaven.

YAAI Vancouver Island supernatural beings who dwell on mountain summits. They are illusive and at will dissolve like foam. Clouds and mists.

YABMEAIMO Lapp home of the dead, ruled over by Yabmeakka (old woman of the dead). Sacrifices to her consist of black animals buried alive. Corresponds to Manala.

YABUNE Literally, good Ya. Japanese house god. Symbolized by the daikoku-bashira or kingpin of a house.

YAB-YUM In Buddhism the father-mother embrace; male power utilized by female wisdom. Always of tantric significance. Compares with Anat-Bethel, Eshmun-Ashtart, Hermaphrodite.

YACATECUTLI (YACACOLIUHQUI) Aztec god of journeying. Revered by merchants, peddlers, and travelers.

YA-DAGANU Literally, Yah is Dagon. Semitic fish and agriculture god.

YADAVA Dynasty of Aryan kings into which Krishna supposedly was born. Many Indians, particularly those of Gujarat, claim the same origin.

YAH (JAH) In the cabala a name for Chokmah, wisdom. See Sephira.

YAHATA Japanese war god. Also called Hachiman.

YAHOO One who is coarse, degraded, vicious. In southern United States a country bumpkin or rustic clown. From the race of human brutes endowed with degrading propensities and contrasted with the Houyhnhnms in Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

YAHUALLI-EHECCATL Literally, wheel of the winds. A name of Quetzalcoatl.

YAHWEH (JAHWEH, YAHO, YAHU, YAHVEH, YAHWE) Literally, He who causes to be. A reconstruction of the tetragrammaton YHWH. With the use of the vowel points of Adonai the four consonants make up the ancient Hebrew ineffable God's name. Most often used to indicate the Hebrew tribal deity as distinguished from the Judeo-Christian God. His temple was on Mount Moriah. According to medieval mystics the name appears on Moses' rod and caused the sea to divide. Moses slew Egyptians simply by pronouncing it. Also see Jehovah.

YAJUR VEDA (YAGUR VEDA) Second holy book of the Hindus, arranged for sacrifices. Denotes expression, bestows aspiration.

YAK (1) In Buddhism, animal which accompanies the goddess of summer. (2) In Bengal, ghostly custodian of the treasure with which it is buried alive. Formerly men of wealth, in ceremonial rites, buried little boys alive along with their treasures in the belief they themselves would re-acquire greater wealth in a future birth.

YAKA (KANDE YAKA, VEDA YAKA) Ceylonese ghost; usually beneficent, but if angered becomes malignant toward surviving kinsmen. Offerings of food are set out to appease a yaka. In plural form, yaku.

YAKKO-ATAMA (DOREI-ATAMA) Literally, slave-head. In feudal Japan a great part of the head was shaved and queues were worn to designate a slave.

YAKSA (YAKSHA, YAKSHI) (1) Hindu fertility deity. A tree spirit guarding the lotus of life; attendant of Kubera, god of wealth. Sometimes conceived as beneficent, mysterious, and with heavenly beauty; sometimes as a malignant dragon. Thus one who provides and swallows up vegetation. (2) Buddhist demon, bringer of disease. Ruled by Vaisravana.

Yaksas and Yaksini. Tibetan Buddhist male and female genii.

YAKUSHI-SAMA Japanese god who cures disease and bestows happiness and good fortune. Also so called Bhechad-jaguru.

YALAHAU Mayan lord of blackness and waters. A warrior cruel to the people, bringer of death. Foe of the beneficent deity Votan.

YALAING Australian spirit land filled with game and clean water for good souls. On the way to it are two snakes, forty-miles long, which the dead kill and eat.

Compare Wathi-Wathi.

YALE (1) Masculine name from the Teutonic, meaning one who pays or yields. (2) Mytical animal of the middle ages believed to be a composite of boar, elephant, horse, stag, and unicorn with a fiery tail. Symbolic of the all or whole. Typifies Christ, the mystic lover of the Song of Solomon, a valiant warrior. Seal of Christ College, Cambridge University. Alternately known as bagwyn.

YA'LGIL Literally, lake. Drum symbolizing the lake into which the Siberian Yukaghir shaman dives when he visits the underworld. Attached to the drum are iron rattles to typify winds, and protruberances which represent the horns of the shaman's spirit.

YAMA (YAMARAJA) Literally, twin. (1) Hindu mythology the son of Vivasvant. By his twin sister Yami the father of the human race. As the first beings to die, Yama and Yami were deified and raised to the realm of light; thus they showed mankind the way to death. Later Yama was made lord of the dead and custodian of underground wealth. His messengers the owl and pigeon, visit a dying man, bind his spirit which a noose, and convey it across the bloody river Vaitarani to Yamasadana, Yama's palace in Yamapura. Before the judgment seat the soul is confronted by Chitragupta, who produces the dead man's deeds that Yama might render judgment. Syama and Sabala, two brindled, broad-nosed, four-eyed dogs guard his realm. Roga (disease) is his charioteer. Interpreted to be a personification of the setting sun or moon. In art he is portrayed as green with red garments. He wears a crown, has inflamed eyes, rides a buffalo, and holds a club and a noose. Also called Pitripati (first man). Corresponds to Osiris, Plutus, Yemma, Yen-lo Wang, Yima. (2) A Buddhist Dharmapala, who assigns to each the world of rebirth. Regent of the south. Defender of the Yellow Hat Sect. Foe of Yamantaka. His color is blue, red, white, or yellow; his emblems the cakra and danda; he stands on a bull, man, or woman. In Tibet called Shin-je-chho-gyal-chi-dup or gSin-rje-chos-rgyal-pyi-sgrub.

YAMANO-KAMI Japanese mountain deity who protects mother and child at birth. Sex undetermined. Believed to be identical with Ubugami.

YAMANTAKA Buddhist deity. Vanquisher of the lord of death and fear, whom he exiled to the infernal regions. A Yi-dam and tutelary deity of the Yellow Hat Sect. Usually accompanied by demons and birds. A fierce manifestation of Manjusri. Color: black, blue, or red; emblems: kapala, karttrka, pasa. In Tibet called Shin-je-she-chi-chyil-khor or sSin-rje-gsed-kyi-dkyil-kor.

Yamantakasakti. Consort of Yamantaka; doorkeeper of the south on the Bardo Thodol Mandala.

YAMA-OMBA Japanese female demon.

YAMATO Literally, gateways or great peace. Early capital of Japanese emperors; figuratively Japan.

YAMATO-TAKE (YAMATO-DAKI, YAMATO-TAKERU, YAMATO-WOGUNA) Literally, the bravest in Yamato. Legend-

ary Japanese hero. Personification of loyalty, martial prowess, valor. Son of Emperor Kei-ko; twin brother of Cho-usu. He subdued revolts of various aborigines with the sword Kusanagi. His aunt, Yamato-hime, priestess and sorceress, gave him a bag which contained a magic fire-striker, which protected him in battle. His consort, Tachibana, to quell a tempest when he was at sea, appeased the sea god by jumping overboard. Like Heracles, he killed demons and performed other labors. He left his magic sword (strength) with a concubine and was slain by Ibukido, suggesting he was a sun hero. From his burial mound he soared to heaven as a white swan. Also called Wo-usu. The ideal type of Japanese moral character, the expected behavior, he is called Yamato-damashi (Yamato's soul) or Yamato-gokoro (Yamato's heart).

YAMA-UBA Literally, mountain woman. A terrifying Japanese spirit who lures men with her beauty, and then, transforming into a terrifying demon, destroys them. Mother of Kintaro.

YAMI Sister-wife of Yama. Hindu primeval mother. A spirit of earth and night, she robs the dead of their clothing. Parallels Yimeh.

YAMUNA Hindu sacred river. Its goddess keeps its water blue, heavy, and indigestible. Allahabad, where she meets the yellow Ganga is one of India's holiest spots and the resort of pilgrims.

YAMUTBAL Sumerian six-headed ram. Storm and chaos monster slain by Ningirsu.

YANARI Japanese earthquake goblin. Invisible shaker of the house, making it creak and groan.

YANG In China the active, male, or positive principle. Symbolic of brightness, celestial breath, creative action, fire, heaven, life, light, sun, vigor, warmth. Created when Tai-kih, the Great Monad, moved. When the Yang moved to the utmost the Yin was created. Cause of natural phenomena, source of order in nature. Its altars are round and face the south, over which it rules. It is represented by odd numbers (because they cannot be broken), by the peony, and the color red. In the Egg or Monad it is represented by dark color, and in the Pa Kwa by the straight unbroken lines. In Sanscrit, called lingam, in Japanese Yo.

Yang-Um. Korean male-female principles.

Yang-Yin. Chinese active-passive principles, heaven-earth, light-darkness, male-female, positive-negative, spiritual-material, sun-moon. Origin of all things, divine and human. Basis of the Pa Kwa. Interaction of the Greater and Lesser, subdivisions of Yang-Yin, produced P'an Ku, the great architect. Identical with the lingam-yoni, yo-in.

YANG CH'ENG (YANG HSI-CHI) Chinese legendary judge who brought about the cessation of Emperor Wu Ti's yearly levy on servants and comedians for the palace. Deified as the god of happiness.

YANG CHING Chinese goat god. Peasants in mountainous regions sacrifice to him for protection against wild animals.

YANKEE Personification of ingeniousness, peddling, shopkeeping, swapping, thrift, trading. Habituate of country-store and tavern. Originally an inhabitant of New England. By southerners called Damyankee, and extended to mean anyone from a northern state. In foreign usage, any United States citizen.

Yankee Dishrag. A contortionist; from the nickname of Charles Warren, who could move dozens of muscles separately.

Yankee Doodle. A humorous national air; from the doggerel sung in the United States.

Yankee Jonathan. A boaster; from Jonathan Hastings, who used Yankee to express excellence, as Yankee cider, a Yankee horse, etc.

YANMENA Girl's puberty rite of the Leguna Indians of the Gran Chaco in South America. Corresponds to the Kausima.

YANSAN Wind deity of the African Yoruban people.

YANTRA A symbolic design inscribed on a Buddhist gahu (amulet box); a talisman.

YAO Legendary Chinese emperor. Of miraculous birth, his eyes had double pupils to signify double brightness. Famous for a righteous rule and for drying up deluge waters, sun attributes. During his reign a brilliant star appeared, also a phoenix; pearl (dewy) grass grew, and grain was abundant, all signs of an auspicious reign. Identified as the Chinese aspect of Varuna. See Shun.

YA-O-GAH Seneca Indian north-wind spirit. A bear leashed to Ga-oh's cave entrance. When Ga-oh unfastened the leash, Yao-o-gah carried winter hurricanes over the earth.

YAOTL Toltec drought demon. Personification of an evil enemy filled with envy. Turned into a locust for destroying Yappan.

Yaotlnecoc. Literally, enemy of both sides. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca as fomenter of discord and war.

Yaotzin. Literally, arch enemy. An aspect of Tezcatlipoca as bringer of famines and plagues.

YAPPAN Toltec fertility deity. A recluse, he resisted all temptation except that of Tlazolteotl, goddess of love. Weakned by his fall, he was killed by Yaotl. His wife Tlahuitzin likewise was slain. The gods turned them into scorpions and to hide their shame they crawled under rocks. A seasonal myth.

YARA Brazilian siren.

YARDLEY Masculine name from Old English, meaning from the garden or enclosed lea.

YARILO Russian vegetation deity or spirit of the year. Represented by a doll with phallic attributes, which is enclosed in a coffin during the harvest and carried through the streets to the accompaniment of the lamentation and weeping of women.

YARMULKE Head covering worn by orthodox Jewish men.

YARN Exaggeration, extravagance, fancy, immodesty, long life, weaving.

YARROW January 16 birthday flower symbolizing heartache cure. By medieval witches used for spells and love potions; in modern times worn as a charm against witches.

YASHIKI In feudal Japan that district of estates of the daimyos and military class, as opposed to the machi (streets) where commoners lived.

YASHIRO Shinto ghost-house or shrine. Also called miya.

YASODHARA Wife of Gautama Siddhartha; hence the wife of a Buddha or god, wife of one who deserted her for a religious calling.

YASU Literally, peace. Japanese heavenly river. Probably the rainbow or Milky Way, where Amaterasu and Susa-no-wo begot deities of rapids, whirlpools, and other gods.

Yasukawara. Literally, field of peace. Where the eight million gods held council and decided that Tokoyo-naganaki-dori, the long-crowing cock, should proclaim the break of day when Amaterasu emerged from the cave of darkness.

YATAWM AND YATAI (TAHSEK-KHI AND YAHSEK-KHI) The first two beings of the Shan and Wa people of Indo-China. They had tadpole shape, and developed carnal passion upon eating the gourd, whereupon the creator Hkun Hsang Long renamed them Tahsang Kahsi (great all powerful) and Yahsang Kahsi (grandmother all powerful). Eating the gourd also brought them death. Their daughter Nang-Pyek-Kha-Yek-Khi became earth goddess, and guardian of the gourds.

YATES Masculine name from the Anglo-Saxon, meaning from the gates.

YATI Hindu escetic who overcomes temptation. In one legend Indra fed the Yatis to hyenas, and thus continued the year's normal cycle.

YATU (YATA) Zoroastrian sorcerer; male counterpart of a pairika. Classified among the drujes, evil spirits. Akhtya is the yatus's chief.

YAVISHTA (YAVISTHA) Literally, youngest of the gods. Epithet of the Hindu deity Agni.

YAW (AU, YA, YAHU, YAU, YEUO) Sky, thunder, and war god of southern Hebrew tribes. Conqueror of the chaos dragon Leviathan. Early form of Jehovah. Sometimes described as a rock. At Gaza worshiped as a sun god.

YAXCHE Mexican tree of life.

YA'YAI Drum of the Koryak, northeastern Siberian people. Guardian of the household. Played to call spirits, placate gods, for ceremonies, entertainment, and mourning. The drum's strength is in its voice, which arouses emotional excitement. It speaks through its tongue, the drumstick made of whalebone.

YAZATA (YAZDAN, ZYED) Literally, worshiped one. One of the Zoroastrian heavenly hosts. The Yazatas aid Ahura Mazda in his beneficent work and transmit his will to man. They are divided into two classes, the material ones guard or are personifications of heaven, the elements, planets, and stars; the spiritual ones represent truth, victory, and other virtues. Anahit, water genius; Atar, fire lord; Mithra, light and victory giver, came from their ranks.

YCHDRYT VARYVDRAWS In medieval romances the follower of Arthur noted for his famous

beard. He could project it above the beams of Arthur's hall. Personifies rays.

YDALER (YDALIR) Literally, valleys of rain. In Norse mythology the abode of Ullerus.

YEAR Seasonal cycle of birth and death. The long day, composed of four periods: spring, from midnight to sunrise; summer, from sunrise to noon; autumn, from noon to sunset; winter, from sunset to midnight. In mythology the term frequently refers to a summer or a winter season. Symbolized by a serpent with tail in its mouth; palm with twelve branches; twelve nymphs, hand in hand; zodiac chart.

Years seem days. A folktale motif in which a mortal, most commonly a sun hero, marries a supernatural and lives in a paradise. Becoming homesick, he returns to earth to discover that the days he thinks he has been absent actually are years. Everything is changed, those he had known are dead, i.e. the season has changed, nature has a different aspect. Sometimes the mortal falls into a sleep and awakes to discover centuries have passed. Heroes of such tales are Oisin, Seven Sleepers, Rip Van Winkle. Compare Divine-human marriages.

YEBEGEN Tatar monster. Servant of the prince of death, and slayer of the heroes designated by the prince.

YECES MGON-PO Buddhist protector of knowledge. A form of Mahakala.

YECH (YEKSH) American Indian demon resembling a small dark cat. He leads travelers astray. Anyone who catches his shell-shaped cap attains the power to become invisible and causes the yech to become his faithful servant.

YEDDA Feminine name from the Teutonic, meaning a singer.

YEDIDAH In the cabala the unique soul or vitality.

YEGA Literally, picture or shadow. Athapascan Indian double of an object. A jealous and revengeful spirit, who does not avert harm from that to which it is attached, but punishes the one who does not placate it.

YEGBOGBA A gbo or magic charm of the Dahomey people. In the form of a coiled iron toe-ring, it protects against snakes.

YEHL (YETL) Raven or crane god of Indians of the American Northwest. A trickster-hero, he stole fire (lightning) for mankind, and he placed the sun and moon in the heavens. Among Alaskan Indians, the brother and enemy of the evil Kanook, from whom he stole water for man.

YEHWE ZOGBANU Dahomean forest giant. He has thirty horns and is a threat to hunters.

YEIBICHAI (YEI, YEIBECHI) Navaho Indian genii. The Yei live in canyons, mountains, and rocks. They are chase-godlings, corn, fire, or harvest deities, who drive away evil and disease. Opposed to the Anaye, who are man-destroyers. In the Nightway ceremonial dances they are represented by fourteen masks. Hastsheyalti (Yebitshai) is one of their number.

YELAFAZ Micronesian sky and creator deity.

YELLOW Air, benevolence, breath, constancy, dawn, dignity, divine power, earth, energy, eternity, exaltation, faith, fire, fruition, glory, gold, goodness, happiness, harvest, heat, heavenly gates, home, hospitality, inspiration, intellect, joyousness, knowledge, kingly glory, light, love, marriage, peace, power, purity, radiance, refinement, resplendence, saintliness, science, spirit, sun, supreme wisdom, unity, wealth. Debased symbolism: adultery, ambition, arrogance, avarice, betrayal, cowardice, craftiness, decay, hypocrisy, illness, inconstancy, jealousy, sensationalism, treachery. Consecrated to light deities. Color of virgin goddesses' hair and of the philosopher's stone. Dedicated to the planet Mercury. In the 16th century mark on the doors of felons and traitors. In heraldry called jaune, or, and represented by dots. Symbolizes generosity, high-mindedness. Corresponds to the hexagon and musical tone E natural. In precious stones represented by amber, chrysoberyl, chrysolite, diamond, jasper, topaz. The personality traits of those who lean toward yellow are: cultist, fearless, idealistic, intellectual, reformer, reliable, sardonic, unsociable. Brahmin, Buddhist, and Burmese priestly color. Chinese color of imperial dignity; worn by the emperor when worshiping earth. Color of the south, influencing the spleen. Christian symbol of recognition, reward. Color of halos and of the Inquisition. Egyptian color of the east, influencing the heart and lungs. Assigned to women. Color of the canopy under which Hebrew marriages are performed. In India a bride stains her hands yellow to signify the happiness and unity she expects. Mayan color influencing the belly. In Roman mythology color of the bough given to Aeneas that he might be resurrected after visiting the dead, and color of the thread with which Jupiter drew souls up to heaven. In Navaho tradition color of the west and of the maize from which the first woman was made. Spanish executioner's robe to denote treason.

Blue serpent with yellow scales. Egyptian and Mayan universe serpent, symbol of eternity and wisdom.

Dingy yellow. Deceit, degradation, faithlessness, jealousy, treason.

Greenish yellow. Spring.

Orange yellow. Ripening vegetation. Christian symbol of dedication to the Lord, streets of the Holy City, Holy Ghost.

Pale yellow. Anguish.

Saffron yellow. Debauchery, malevolence.

Yellow back (Yellow-covered literature). Sensational or trashy novels.

Yellow badge. Prostitution. In some countries the mark of the Jew.

Yellow book. Official documents, government reports, etc.; from the yellow-covered publication issued by the French government.

Yellow cap (or hat). Emblem of Ge-lug-pa, Buddhist Lamaistic sect. In Venice anciently the mark of the Jew.

Yellow clouds. Chinese symbol of prosperity.

Yellow dog. A mongrel; figuratively a cowardly, ill-bred, or low-born person.

Yellow dog money. Worthless paper money.

Yellow dwarf. An ugly and ferocious character in medieval French fairy tales.

Yellow Emperor. Epithet of Huang-ti and of Yu.

Yellow flag (Yellow Jack). Plague, quarantine; signal of the existence of contagious disease on shipboard.

Yellowhammer. Emblem of Alabama.

Yellow journalism (or press). Jingoist and sensational journalism.

Yellow Mountains. Navaho Indian sacred mountains in the west which brought sunlight.

Yellow River. Chinese celestial river, which rains from heaven to earth as a shower of gold (sun's rays). In its earthly counterpart, the Hwang-Ho, the dead were buried. See Water Burial.

Yellow robe and red slippers. Tibetan Maharajah's clothing of rank.

Yellow robe embroidered with five-clawed dragon. In Chinese drama represents a monarch.

Yellow silk. In Buddhism symbolizes touch. Compare mirror.

Yellow stream. In Chinese art represents the underworld.

YEMANJA Sea goddess of the African Yoruban people. Also worshiped in Brazil and Cuba.

YEMMA (YEMMA-O, YEMMA DAI-O) Same as Emma, which see.

YENISEI Siberian holy river which rises in heaven and flows through the earth to the underworld. Center of the world.

YEN KUNG Chinese god with power over waves and wind. He protected Shanghai during pirate attacks in the 16th century by causing a huge tidal wave to swamp their boats.

YEN-LO WANG (YEN WANG) Chinese Buddhist king of the dead in the fifth underworld realm, where is the memory of things past. Subject to the chief king of the dead, Ts'in Kuan-Wang. Worshiped on the 8th of the first moon. Originally identical with Yama.

YERUNTHULLY In Australian mythology the rope let down from the sky to help a ghost complete its ascent. When the climb is completed the rope falls as a meteor.

YESOD Ninth of the Hebrew Sephiroth. In the cabala typifies foundation, one of God's ten intelligences or persons. Represented by the names El Chai and Shaddai and violet color. In the macrocosmic human figure the organ of generation, seat of the subconscious.

YESZA Slavic sky and thunder god. Identified with Zeus.

YETZIRAH Cabalistic world of formation; world of angels, which are divided into nine choirs: 1- Hayyoth Ha Kadosh, holy living creators or animals of Ezekiel and the Apocalypse. Corresponds to Kether and Seraphim. 2- Ophanim, or wheels, mentioned in Ezekiel and corresponding to Chokmah and Cherubim. 3- Aralim, the mighty ones, corresponding to Binah and the Thrones. 4- Hashmalin, the brilliant ones, corresponding to Chesed and the Dominations. 5- Seraphim, flaming serpents, corresponding to Geburah and the Powers. 6- Melachim, or kings, corresponding to Tiphereth and the Virtues. 7- Elohim, or Gods, corresponding to Netzach and the Principalities. 8- Beni-Elohim, or Sons of God, corresponding to the Hod and the Archangels. 9- Cherubim, the seat of the Sons, corresponding to Jesod, the foundation of the Angels.

See Four Worlds of cabalism.

YEW February 20 birthday flower symbolizing death, faith, immortality, resurrection, sadness. In the Celtic alphabet, tree of the fifth vowel, idho (I), and of the winter solstice in the druidic calendar. Called coffin of the vine, and wine barrels were made of yew staves. Cornish sacred evergreen. See Broch. Used in English witch cult. In Greek antiquity frequently planted in pairs to represent the celestial twins. Bows were cut from the yew, suggesting its deadliness.

YEZIDIS (YEZIDEI) Same as Izeds.

YGGDRASIL (IGGDRASIL, YGDRASILI) Literally, horse of Yggr (Odin). In Norse mythology the mighty ash which sprang from Ymir's body and binds together heaven, earth, and hell; thus a world axis on which the universe whirls. It nourishes and sustains all nature; thus a tree of life. It grows out of the past, lives in the present, and reaches toward the future. One of its three roots is in Niflheim, where the frost giants Hrimthursar and the dragon Nithhoggr in the well Hvergelmir gnaw at its roots (seasonal decay); the second is in Midgard, where is Mimir's well, the source of all wisdom, thus an oracular tree or tree of knowledge; the third is in Asgard, where the Norns preserve it from decay with waters from Urd's fountain (seasonal revival). Under it the gods meet in daily judgment; thus a tree of fate. Gullinkambi, the golden cock (sunrise or rebirth), sits on the top and watches every move of Surtur (sunset or death) in Muspelheim. On Laerad, the highest branch (sometimes said to be another tree), which shades Valhalla, sits an eagle (name lost), with the falcon Vedfolner perched on its head. The two report all they see to the gods. The squirrel Ratatosk runs up and down the trunk stirring strife between the eagle (light) and Nithhoggr (darkness). Four stags, Dain, Dvalin, Duneyr, Durathor (seasons) feed on its twigs, and from their antlers dew drops on the world below. Odin's goat, Heidrun, who supplies heavenly mead, grazes on Laerad. The spear Gungnir was made from one of its branches. For nine days Odin hung from the tree as a sacrifice (transit through the nine worlds); thus typifies crucifixion and resurrection. Compare Jambustrishring, Mesu.

YGGR (UGGERUS, YGG) A title of the Norse deity Odin as hanging god or rider of Yggdrasil, which holds the world together. The name appears to be derived from hygro, Greek for wet element, thus the sea.

Y-GROES The cross. Figures in names such as Groes-wen (blessed cross), Lanton-y-groes (the flat under the cross), Tan-y-groes (fire of the cross).

YHS Yesha or Yeshua (Jesus).

YHVH (JHVH, JHWH, YHWH) See Jehovah, Tetragrammaton.

YI (I) Literally, wing. In the Chinese zodiac 22 stars in wing shape, all in Crater and Hydra's third coil, in southern quadrant, summer season. Represented by the snake; element, fire. Long life, happiness, and riches to the builder in this period.

YIDAK Buddhist world of thirst and hunger. Spirit world

on the Sipa Khorlo or wheel of life. Its beings are doomed to this realm because in them desire had gained the upper hand. They have distended stomachs, long thin necks, and small mouths, with an insatiable appetite. When they consume water, it turns to liquid fire; when they eat, the food swells and they suffer from colic.

YI-DAM Buddhist tutelary deities of Lamaistic origin. Each Lama chooses a special Yi-dam as his protector. Pacific types wear Bodhisattva ornaments and garments and have the urna (third eye) and usnisa (skull protuberance). Ferocious manifestations wear Dharmapala ornaments and garments. Usually shown with saktis is yab-yum embrace. In the Nying-ma-pa sect shown with wings. Their emblems are the cakra, cintamani, ghanta, jambhara, kapala, khadga, nakula, ratna, vajra, visvavajra.

YIDDEONI Ancient Hebrew oracular serpent. See 'Ob 2.

YIMA (YIMA KHSHAETA) Divine aspect of Jamshid, first Iranian mortal. Son of Vivanghvant. Spouse of his twin sister Yimeh. Brother of Spityura. Creator of three fires, Burzhin Mitro, Frobak, Gushasp. During his reign, life was so beautiful men and flocks increased until there no longer was room for them and he stretched earth three times. Finally Ahura Mazda instructed him to make an enclosure in which to place the finest of all living things to protect them from Mahrkusha's frost, which destroyed the rest of the world. For sinning, he lost his khvarenanh (glory) three times; first to Mithra, the second time to Thraetaona, finally to Kerasaspa, and then vanished from the earth. For showing mankind the way to death, he was made ruler of their realm. A sun hero, the number three connected with him relates to the morning, noon, and setting sun, or spring, summer, and winter sun. As a progenitor of the human race he parallels Adam, as one who saved each kind of seed he parallels Noah. Identical with Yama.

YIMANTUWINGYAI Literally, one lost across the ocean. Creator deity of the Hupa Indians of California. A giver of culture, he combined trickiness with eroticism and heroism. Probably a sun hero who disappeared in the sea.

YIMEH (YIMAK, YIMAKA) In Iranian mythology wife of Yima. Mother of the human race. The Yima-Yimeh myth duplicates that of Mashya-Mashyoi.

YIN Chinese female, negative, or passive principle. Symbolic of coldness, darkness, earth, moon, streams, submissiveness, valleys, weakness. Created when yang (male principle) moved to the utmost. Its altars are square and face the north. It is represented by even numbers (which are easily broken) and yellow color. In the Egg or Monad represented by the light color, and in the Pa Kwa by broken lines. Identical with the Japanese in and Sanscrit yoni.

Yin-yang. Female and male in eternal opposition, achieving dynamic balance or harmony. Symbolized by a circle divided into a white comma (yin) and a black comma (yang) or sine curve.

YIN-CHEN-HSIN In Chinese legendary history last emperor of the Yin (Shang) dynasty. He

is called White Tiger, and his image is found at the entrance to all Taoist temples.

YIN-CHIEH-T'O (ANGIDA) In Chinese Buddhism one of the eighteen lohan. Portrayed as a lean old monk with a staff, holding a book which contains Sanscrit writing. He is stationed on Kuang-hsieh Mountains with a retinue of 1,300 arhats.

YIYI African oracular spider; formerly a man.

YMIR (AUGELMIR, YMER) Literally, dead or barren sea. Norse primeval giant born from icy chaos at the same time as the cow Audhumla, who nourished him. From the sweat in his left arm pit, his son Mimir and his daughter Bestla were born. Under his feet sprang a six-headed son, who became the ancestor of the frost giants Hrimthursar, whom Ymir led in battle against the gods. He was slain by Odin, Vili, and Ve, who created clouds from his brains, earth from his flesh, mountains from his bones, plants from his hair, rocks from his teeth, sea from his blood, the sky dome from his skull, and a wall for the gods' defense from his eyebrows. With the exception of Bergelmir, all the Hrimthursar were drowned in his blood. A personification of chaos. Compare Apsu, Gaya Maretan, Manzashiri, Pan-ku, Purusa.

YO (1) Male or active principle of Japanese mythology. Creator, ruler of the south. Effigy buried with the dead. Opposite of In, the female principle. Parallels the Chinese Yang, Sanscrit Lingam. (2) Dahomean trickster spirit to whom no physical aspects are ascribed. He has a coarse appetite and is unreliable in his relationships. Typifies wind or scorching sun.

YOALLIEHECATL Literally, night wind. The Aztec deity Tezcatlipoca as one who is dark, invisible, and inscrutable.

YOAMAXTLI Literally, garb of night. An aspect of Camaxtli.

YOBANUA-BORNA Taino Indian rain deity.

YOCAHUGUAMA Same as Iocauna.

YOD Same as Jod.

YOEL Aztec sacred pentagram. Quetzalcoatl's wheel of the wind. A talisman.

YOGA Literally, union. In Buddhism achieving Nirvana by relieving the soul of its five fallacies (error, imagination, knowledge, memory, sleep). The attainment of supernatural physical and psychical powers to unite the individual with the Universal Spirit. Thus typifies asceticism, austerity, beatitude, charms, ecstatic meditation, spells, subjugation of the passions, withdrawal from the world. Western interpretation, charlatanism and magic. Root of the English word yoke.

Yogi (Yogee). Ascetic, one indifferent to earthly things, possessor of magical powers. Begging yogis wear heavy earrings, a waist-band, and a string around the neck to which is attached a begging gourd, wallet, and whistle, symbols of the faith and religious pilgrimage.

YOGINI One of the eight Hindu female demons. Attendants of Durga; sometimes forms of Durga capable of being multiplied

to as many as ten million. In Buddhism one of the four animal or bird-headed goddesses appearing in the Chonyid Bardo; guardians of the four doors (directions).

YOHUALTICETL Anahuac Indian goddess of night. Moon guardian of babies.

YOISHTA Iranian legendary hero who preserved his town from devastation by resolving the 99 riddles propounded by the demon Akhtya. The riddle solving represents the release of withheld rains by a sun hero. The fiend Akhtya was completely destroyed when he failed to solve Yoishta's three enigmas (rising, maturity at noon, setting). Resembles Oedipus.

YOKE Balance, bondage, despotism, difficulties, discipline, invincible virtue, law, matrimony, oppression, pain, power, servitude, slavery, sowing, toil. Emblem of Christ.

Broken yoke. Emancipation, Revolt against authority.

YOLANDE Feminine name; variant of Violante, meaning violet.

YOLKAI ESTSAN (YOLAIKAIASON) Navaho water goddess. Created by the yeibichai from a white shell. Wife of the moon-carrier Klehanoai; mother of Thobadzistshini; sister of Estsanatlehi.

YOMI (YOMI-NO-KUNI, YOMI-NO-YO) Japanese shadowy or unseen world. Land of gloom beyond the grave. Name probably derived from Yama. Also called Meido, Neno-katatsu-kuni, Neno-kuni, Soko-no-kuni.

Yomo-tsu-kami. Japanese god of the world of the dead.

Yomo-tsu-shiko-me. Literally, ugly-female-of-the-world-of-the-dead. Pursuer of the living. Also a name for the realm.

YOM KIPPUR Jewish day of atonement. Fast day on which incense is burned. It falls on the tenth day of the Hebrew month Tishri.

YONA Literally, bear. Cherokee Indian mimetic bear dance. Propitiatory and therapeutic.

YONI Hindu emblem of the female creative energy. Symbolic of the negative or passive principle, self-worship, source of life, virginity. A caldron of plenty associated with concepts of the earth, fertility, moon, or mother goddess. Form under which Sakti is worshiped. In phallic worship regarded as having evil influences, which are counteracted by use of the lingam. In art represented by a circle, cow, crescent, downward pointing triangle, lotus, U shape, woman. Prototype of Chinese Yin, Japanese In.

Yoni-lingam. Conflict of female and male which achieves union of negative and positive forces.

YON-TAN-RGYAL-PO (YON-TEN-GYAL-PO) One of the Pancamaharaja or five great astrologers of Tibetan Buddhism. King of deeds who rides a blue horse.

YORIMITSU Legendary Japanese sun hero, who with four valiant lieutenants (winds) entered the mountain stronghold of Shuten Doji, death demon, and killed Shuten and his retainers. Also called Raiko.

YORK Masculine name from the

Celtic, meaning the yew.

Yorkist and Lancastrian. Fomenters of civil war for personal political power. Adherents of the English houses in conflict in the Wars of the Roses, a white rose being the badge of the Yorkists, a red one that of the Lancastrians.

YORKA (YOROKA) Surinam term for ghost. Ancestral beings who are malevolent if not well treated.

YORU-NO-WOSU-KUNI In Japanese mythology the dominion of night ruled by Tsuki-yomi.

YOSHI-IYE Japanese legendary warrior and fertility hero. His soldiers suffering from thirst, he prayed to Hachiman, and when he pierced a rock with his bow and arrow, a fountain appeared which never has run dry. This power to reward the faithful also ascribed to Kobo-Daishi and Moses.

YO-SHIN-SHI Magical grass which grows in Horai, a Japanese paradise. It is believed to have the power to confer eternal youth and quicken the dead.

YOSHITSUNE Japanese legendary hero of a revenge story. Conquerors, who killed his father, spared the lives of Yoshitsune and his two brothers. Thirty years later Yoshitsune avenged his father's death. His elder brothers, jealous of his victories and popularity, banished him from the capital. Driven from place to place he died in poverty, but he remained courageous and noble even in adversity.

YOSKEHA (IOSKEHA) Iroquois sun hero. Creator, spirit of summer. A sapling, he transformed himself into a youth, each time he grew old. Enemy of his twin Tawiscara, the dark one. Also called Teharonhiawakon (he-who-holds-up-the-sky).

YOUTH Ambition, boldness, carelessness, conceit, courage, endurance, imprudence, inconstancy, lack of discretion, motion, pride, spring, squandering, strength, summer, vigor. Dream significance: good omen. Symbolized by cherub, grapes, green color, Ponce de Leon's fountain, wheat ears. In an Italian icon represented by a conceited young man in a varicolored tunic. On one side of him is a greyhound, on the other a horse. He flings money away.

Fountain of Youth. Legendary fountain believed to possess the power to restore youth to those who bathe in its waters. Related to the water of life concept.

Youth of fifteen. The ideal age in Iranian mythology, typifies virility.

YO WANG Chinese god of healing.

YRIS Carib Indian beneficent spirit. Tutelary deity who inspired visions.

YRYN-AJY-TOJON (YRYN-AI-TOJON) Siberian over-god. White creator lord who challenged Satan, who floated on the cosmic sea in bladder form, to dive and bring up a piece of earth. To hold the soil in his mouth Satan assumed a swallow form. Yryn blessed the earth Satan brought up, placed it on the water's surface, and sat on it. The jealous Satan resolved to drown Yryn by stretching out the land, but the more he stretched, the broader and stronger it grew.

Compare Burkhan, Ulgen.

YSENGRIM (YSENGRIN) See Isengrin.

YSKAL-PYDO-MURT Literally, crow-footed man. Finno-Ugrian evil forest spirit which appears as a man with hairy legs ending in hoofs. Also caled Syiyr-ajak.

YSKYRDAW AND YSEUDYDD In Arthurian romance, servants of Guinevere. Their feet are as rapid as their thoughts. Aspects of the wind.

YSPADDEDEN PENKAWR Brythonic deity of darkness and winter. According to prophecy, he would die when his daughter Olwen married; a varient of the theme of the external soul. When Kulhwch sought the hand of Olwen, Yspaddeden set him to many tasks, among them the capture of the boar Twrch Trwyth (hot sun). Like Balor, Yspaddeden's eyelids (snow or veil of night) were lifted by servitors (winds).

YU (1) Note of the Chinese pentatonic scale representing material objects. (2) Last ruler of the Chinese legendary period, or age of five rulers. He founded the Hsia dynasty and designated his successor, thereby establishing hereditary rule in China. His mother was Hsiu-chi, a falling star, who became pregnant after swallowing a pearl. He was born with a tiger's nose which had three orifices, and he attained a height of nine feet six inches. He was called Yellow Emperor, and his instructor was the spirit of the Hwang-Ho (Yellow) River, a fish with a man's head. With a heaven-sent mace he regulated the river and drained away the waters of a great flood. A hero with solar attributes. Also called Weng Ming.

YUCCA Flower symbolizing fidelity. Emblem of New Mexico. Zuni Indians used yucca whips in exorcism rites to take off bad happenings, drive out demons (not as a punishment); thus symbolic of a blessing or cure.

YU CH'IH CHING-TE In Chinese legend a military door guard. Also guarded temple doorways. See Ch'in Shu-pao.

YUDHISTHIRA (YUDHISHTHIRA) Hero of the Hindu epic Mahabharata. Eldest of the five Pandavas, the sons of deities with Pandu as a putative father. Light and fertility heroes (probably five phases of the sun), who together have Draupadi for a wife, and who are in constant conflict with the Kauravas, deities of darkness and drought. Yudhisthira is celebrated for his firmness and integrity. Like the Greek Heracles, he serves those meaner than himself and visits and returns from the afterworld. With his wife and brothers he journeys northward, but is the only one to enter heaven without tasting death, suggesting he is the setting sun. Compares with Haosravah.

YUFUGAWO Literally, morning glory. In the Tales of Genji a mistress of Genji terrified to death by the sight of a ghost.

YUGA A measurement of time. One of the four Hindu ages of the world, which together form a Mahayuga or Manvantara. Two thousand Mahayugas make a Kalpa or day and night of Brahma. The night of Brahma endures a thousand cycles of time, after which the god awakens and re-

news the day of Brahma. The four yugas are: Krita, age of righteousness, when there was one Veda, one rule, one deity, and men lived 400 years. Treta was a fourth less righteous, men performed religious rites for a reward rather than out of a sense of duty, and lived for 300 years. Dvapara saw righteousness decrease another fourth; the Veda became fourfold; men lived for 200 years. In Kali, the present yuga, righteousness has been decreased to one fourth; sacrifice has ceased; calamities, fear, and hunger have increased, and men live to one hundred years. The yuga names have been taken from the sides of a die.

Yuga	Godly years duration	Year's duration man's time	Die side	Corresponding Western age
Krita	4,800	1,728,000	4 dots	Gold
Treta	3,600	1,296,000	3 dots	Silver
Dvapara	2,400	864,000	2 dots	Brass
Kali	1,200	432,000	1 dot	Iron

YU HUANG (LAO-T'IEN YE, YUAN SHIH T'IEN TSUN) Deity born of a fraud. Chen Tsung, cowardly Chinese emperor of the 11th century justified a disgraceful peace by claiming Yu Huang visited him in dreams and instructed him to negotiate the treaty. Worshiped as arbiter of divination, creator whose birth had been miraculous, embodiment of Tao (truth), regulator of the calendar, he replaced Shang Ti, and became the first of the San Ch'ing or Three Pure Ones. As jade emperor called T'ien Pao, as pearly emperor called Yu Ti. Some identify him with Indra.

YUKI-ONNE Literally, snow woman. In Japanese legend a young woman, ghastly white, slender, gentle, alluring, who appears to men who are exhausted after struggling in the snow. She soothes them, lulls them to sleep, and thus to death. Symbolic of a beautiful woman who marries a man she finally kills.

YULE Literally, noise or outcry. Northern European winter solstice feast with shouts of triumph, hailing the sun's rebirth. Rites were orgiastic; in them men disguised as women and women as men, fires were lighted, offerings were placed on trees, the mistletoe and oak were revered as deity images. Corresponded to Hebrew Feast of Lights and Roman Saturnalia. Borrowed by Christians for the Christmas celebration. Name from the Anglo-Saxon geol is akin to yell, yowl. A possible corruption of Aeolus, wind god; in medieval Britain when peasants wanted wind they cried, "Youle! Youle! Youle!" to invoke it. It also connects with giul, iol, ol, wheel, etc., all signifying a round of time.

Yule candle. Candle of extraordinary size to represent the phallus. Used in Christmas eve rites; a bad omen if it burns out before the evening ends.

Yule log. Symbol of death, festivities, hospitality, reverence for the hearth. In phallic lore and tree worship offering to assure vegetation's return, enable cattle to bear young easily, and protect the house against fire and

lightning. Sometimes accompanied by a straw image of the fertility deity. The long once was serpent entwined to betoken increasing growth, heat, and light. Probably associated with girdle of straw and straw-figure burning rites. In medieval Europe, those to whom it gave a headless shadow were to die within the year. Compare Bonfire.

YU LEI AND SHU YU Chinese legendary brothers who had power over evil spirits. They were called peach-men because they hung amulets on peach trees to frighten away demons. They also fed demons to tigers.

YUL-LHA Tibetan Buddhist rural gods.

YU LU Chinese civil door god. He and his brother Shen Shu resemble Yu Lei and Shu Yu.

YUMARI Harvest ritual dance of the Tarahumari Indians of Mexico. It mimics the deer, is performed at sunrise, and is accompanied by intoxication and sexual license.

YUM CIMIL Mayan death god; lord of the underworld.

YU MEN In Chinese mythology, dragon gate or gate of Yu, who built it to control flood waters.

YUM KAAX Mayan lord of harvests, especially of cocoa and maize.

YUN CHUNG CHUN One of China's nine celebrated legendary heroes. God of clouds.

YUN DRUN (RYUNGDRUNG) Tibetan swastika; symbol of Sun as creator of the four quarters.

YUNE'HA Penobscot Indian snake dance. A fertility rite.

YUPA Brahman sacrifical post.

YU PO Chinese fish god. See Shui Shen.

YURGEN (JURGEN) Russian form of George. It resolves into yur-ag-en, i.e. one mighty fire or sun.

YURIAKU Ruthless Japanese tyrant. He inflicted death for error or rudeness.

YURUPARI A bush demon greatly feared by the coastal Tupi Indians of Brazil.

YU SHIH Chinese rain god. Portrayed standing on a cloud pouring rain from a water can. In the West the star cluster called Hyades.

YU TI In Chinese Buddhism commander of Buddhas, spirits, genii, and lords of the afterworld. To mortals a god of justice. Also called pearly emperor, an aspect of the Taoist deity Yu Huang.

YUTTOERE Literally, that which is on high. Carrier Indian supreme being.

YUZU Japanese citron tree. Symbol of aristocracy. Bringer of good-luck to nobles; if planted in a commoner's garden, bringer of ill-luck. A holy tree whose needles and fruit cure the ill.

YVES (YVON) Masculine name from the French, meaning watchful, and from the Old Scandinavian Iver, meaning archer, bowman. In feminine form, Yvette, Yvonne.

Y-WYDDEA Literally, the presence. Abode of a messiah. Mountain on which Arthur is said to sleep awaiting Britain's call in its hour of need.

Z

Z Twenty-sixth in a class or series, twenty-fifth when J is omitted, twenty-third when V and W also are omitted. Symbol for completion, lightning flash, perfection, potency, unknown quantity. Mystic symbol for the parent flame. Emblem of Zeus, Zion. Occult significance: controller of illness; its period is for eight years. Character traits: egotistic leadership, repression, self-confidence. Physical weak spot: stomach. Hebrew cabalistic traits: honor, politics, secret service; in low form: conspirator, traitor. In medieval Roman notation 2,000; with a dash over it 2,000,000. Equates with Arabic za, Greek zeta, Hebrew zain. Interchangeable with D, T, Th. See Alphabet Affiliations.

Z thrice repeated. The Christian Holy One, triple rays, the exclamation, "Sanctus! Sanctus! Sanctus!" Sometimes traversed by a straight line through the middle. Identical with S thrice repeated.

ZAANAIM (ZAANANNIM) Hebrew double migratory tent.

ZABAOTH Gnostic name for the Supreme Being; giver of glory and victory.

ZABDIEL Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of God.

ZACCHAEUS (ZACCAI, ZACCHEUS, ZACHEO) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning pure. (2) In the New Testament a rich publican who climbed into a sycamore tree to see Jesus pass and later invited Jesus to dinner. The Jews looked upon Zacchaeus as a sinner because he was a Roman tax-gatherer, but Jesus promised him salvation.

ZACHARIAS (ZACH, ZACHARIAH, ZACHARIEL, ZACHARY, ZACK) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning Jehovah is renowned. (2) In the New Testament the husband of Elizabeth. For doubting God's word that he would have a son in his old age he was struck dumb; upon naming him John, as God had requested, he regained his speech. His attributes are those of a wind deity. Portrayed writing on a tablet, a temple near him. (3) In Moslem tradition one who took refuge in a hollow tree trunk; thus a universe axis or world tree, resembling the Erica.

Zacharias cross of medal. Charm against nose bleeding.

ZADA (SATA) (1) Feminine name from Arabic, meaning prosperous. (2) Siberian wind spirit which blows in spring and autumn and brings rain or snow.

Zadan-ulan-shulun. Siberian charm; a red stone used to conjure wind.

ZADEN Iberian deity; protector of fishermen.

ZADKIEL (ZADAKIEL, ZADYKIEL) From the Hebrew, meaning God's righteous one. Angel of the planet Jupiter. A weather prophet. Also see under Saints.

ZADOK Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning just.

ZAGMUK Babylonian New Year festival held in the spring with

rites based on the solar myth of Marduk's return from his winter sojourn in the underworld, where he triumphed over darkness and decay. Resembles the Christian Ascension Day festival, when people try to discover what luck they will have during the balance of the year.

ZAGREUS Literally, the horned or the torn. Cretan and Thracian vegetation deity. Son of Zeus and Persephone. The Titans lured him with golden apples, knuckle bones, rhombus, and other toys, and destroyed him. Man sprang from his body, the slain god's blood creating man's soul. Thus he represented rebirth. Worshiped in bloody orgiastic rites which included eating the raw flesh of a bull, goat, or sacred king, and which influenced Orphic purification rites. In later myths identified as an aspect of Dionysus, Sabazius, or Zeus.

ZAIN (ZAYIN) Seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent of English z. Its meaning is arrow, sickle, or sword, symbolizing cleaving, dividing. According to mystics its correspondences are: color, orange; musical tone, D natural; planetary, Mercury; symbolic, victory; tarot, Chariot; zodiacal, Gemini. Its direction on the cube of space is east above, realm of the harmonious working of the subconscious and the self-conscious. Its intelligence is disposing; its sense attribute, smelling. In white magic corresponds to angels in the seventh order, by whose ministry, Zabaoth, whose attribute is Nezah (justice or triumph), produced the vegetable kingdom.

ZAINIGAV Arabian demon who laid the land desolate. Storm demon.

ZAIRIVAIRI (ZARIR) Iranian sun hero. A dragon killer. The handsomest man of his time, he eloped with Odatis (dawn), the most beautiful woman. In some accounts brother of Zoroaster.

ZAJAN (SAGAN-TENGERI) Buriat heaven and fate god. Resembles Dzajaga, Jajutsi, Kaba.

ZAKAR Assyrian supreme deity, whose chief shrine was at Opis. Source of the word sacred.

ZAKUM Tree in Mohammedan hell whose fruits are devil heads.

ZAL Iranian sun deity noted for his strength. Because he was born with a white hair, which suggested he was the offspring of a deer, his father Sam (aged sun) abandoned him on Hara Berezaiti, where he was nourished by the bird Simurgh (supreme deity) until reclaimed by Sam. A time myth typifying the year's cycle. By Rudabah the father of Rustam. In his exploits he resembles Heracles.

ZALAMBUR Mohammedan demon of business dishonesty. Son of Eblis.

ZALEUKOS Literally, dazzling or gleaming one. Locrian sun deity.

ZAMAMA Babylonian corn, sun, and war deity. He subdued the eagle (storm) with his weapon Sharur (cyclone), and the eagle became his emblem. Identical with the constellation Aquila. Later identified with Marduk.

ZAMBU Yakut tree of life, usually a birch. Dwelling of the

first man, hence a paradise. The upper half of Kybai-khotun's body grew at the tree's base and nourished mankind with her breasts. A dragon lay in the sea at its roots waiting for its leaves to drop. However, the leaves sank and turned to gold (rays on water). The four great rivers, which flowed toward the four points of the compass and then returned had their source in the sea. Compare Jambu, Yggdrasil.

ZAMIN Iranian earth goddess. Resembles Semele.

ZAMNA Same as Itzamna.

ZAMPU Same as Jambu.

ZAMZUMMIM In the Old Testament a race of giants destroyed by the Ammonites. Drought demons.

ZAN Cretan name of Zeus.

ZANAHARY Madagascan supreme deity. Also called Andriamanitra (fragrant one).

ZANY Buffoon, clown; from the simpleton in old comedies who tried to imitate the clown and was made 'the goat.' The name is a contraction of Giovanni (John).

ZAOTHRA Holy water used in Zoroastrian ceremonies.

ZAPHNATHPAANEAH Literally, world savior. Name conferred on Joseph by Pharaoh in commemoration of the salvation he wrought.

ZARAH (ZERAH) (1) Hebrew name meaning light springing up. (2) In Old Testament the twin brother of Perez. A dawn hero.

ZARATHUSTRA (1) Same as Zoroaster. (2) Righteous character in Nietzsche's philosophical dialogues.

ZARBANIT (ZARPANITU) Literally, our lady. An epithet of Beltis as wife of Marduk.

ZAREAH Hebrew name meaning stinging wasp.

ZARU Literally, scorpion. Legendary Egyptian monarch. Great conqueror who participated in a mock sacrifice; thus a sacred king saved by a surrogate. See Sed.

ZARVAN (ZRVAN AKARANA) Zoroatrian time deity. Father of Ahura Mazda.

ZAS Chinese sun god whose trumpeter was a golden cock. He entered the world each year at midnight on the 24th day of the 12th month, on which occasion the cock, seated on top of the Tree of Life, crowed all night long. Foe of demons (darkness and winter). Name derived from Sanscrit dyaus (day). Cognate Zeus.

ZASIALI GORALE Lithuanian harvest dance of rejoicing.

ZASIS Literally, goose. In Lithuanian mythology announcer of dawn. Word allied to Zas and Zeus.

ZATIK Early Armenian vegetation god, whose resurrection began at the winter solstice and was completed in spring. Modern Armenian term for Christian Easter and Jewish Passover.

ZAUBERFLOTE Literally, magic flute. In German legend it inspired love. When the instrument of night winds it in-

inspired lust; when the instrument of day winds it inspired holy love.

ZDUH (ZDUHACZ) In Slavic tradition a soul or spirit which leaves the body of sleeping animals or persons. It flies around and in soul battles may be victorious or may be killed. Compare Mora.

ZE Word root meaning fire, life, or light. Appears in Zeus, zodiac, zoology, as vowels are interchangeable. Ze is interchangeable with s, sh, zh.

ZEBADIAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of Jehovah.

ZEBAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning sacrifice.

ZEBAIM Hebrew name meaning gazelle.

ZEBEDEE (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning gift of Jehovah. (2) In the New Testament a fisherman, whose sons James and John became apostles of Christ.

ZEBU Asiatic sacred domestic ox. Beast of burden. Name yields fire-father.

ZEBULUN (ZEBULON, ZEBUTORI) (1) Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning dwelling. (2) One of the twelve tribes of Israel. Named for Jacob's tenth son, the sixth by Leah. It governed the zodiacal house Pisces and is symbolized by a ship.

ZECHARIAH Literally, whom Jehovah remembers. Minor Old Testament prophet. After captivity in Babylon he promoted the rebuilding of the Temple in Palestine. Foretold the coming of a Messiah. His attributes are those of a sun hero.

ZEDEKIAH (ZEDECHIAS) Literally, justice of Jehovah. Last king of Judah. He introduced idolatrous worship, lived in luxury, and committed other sins. He was blinded after presuming to be Jehovah. His attributes are those of a deity of darkness.

ZELI Pottery drum in Dahomean funeral rites. The number of Zeli players indicates the social status of the deceased. Wailing money is tossed onto the drum to provide the dead with passage fare beyond the grave.

ZELOTES Hebrew name meaning a zealot. In Old Testament applied to fanatics in any cause. In New Testament applied to those, who without authority sought to enforce their own views as the law. As they became more passionate and violent they were called Sicarii (assassins).

ZELUS Literally, zeal. Greek abstract deity. Offspring of the Titan Pallas and the river goddess Styx.

ZEMI Carib Indian image of an animal or human representing the tutelary deity of a clan. Sometimes it contains bones or the skull of a deceased relative. It supposedly possesses the power to work good or evil. Source of zombi.

ZEMZEM Sacred well at Mecca near the Kaaba. It is said to have sprung up in the desert to save the lives of Hagar and Ishmael.

ZEN Means for a man to behold his own fundamental nature. From the belief no Buddha exists

outside his own thoughts.

ZENANA (ZANANA) Literally, belonging to women. East-Indian harem or women's apartments.

ZENAS Masculine name from the Greek, signifying of Zeus. In feminine form, Zenobia.

ZEND-AVESTA Sacred writings. Prayer-book of the Parsees.

ZENIA Feminine name from the Greek through the Russian, meaning hospitable.

ZEPHANIAH (TSEPHANIYAH) Literally, whom Jehovah has hid. Ninth of the minor prophets. In art shown with the scroll bearing the words, "Et accedam ad vos in judicio et ero testis velox."

ZEPHON In Milton's Paradise Lost a guardian angel of Paradise. With Ithuriel dispatched by Gabriel to find Satan, after he had fled from Hell and entered Paradise.

ZEPHYRANTHES Plant symbolizing expectation.

ZEPHYRA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning from the dark or western side.

ZEPHYRUS (ZEPHYR, ZEPHYROS) Greek personification of the gentle west wind which gives life to plants. Son of Eos and Astraeus; mate of Chloris. Figuratively, anyone or thing which is light and airy. Prototype of Favonius.

ZERAH Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning rising light. Alternative of Ezra.

ZERAIM Masculine name from the Hebrew, meaning seed. In feminine form, Zera.

ZERBINO Knight in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. An intimate of Orlando. Perhaps a wind spirit.

ZERESH A haughty and revengeful woman; from the wife of the Persian Haman, whom she had seen hung with her ten sons on the gallows she had prevailed upon her husband to design for the Jew Mordecai.

ZERLINDE Feminine name from the Hebrew and Latin, meaning beautiful dawn.

ZERO Symbolic of absolute freedom, boundlessness, circumambulation, cosmic egg, female principle, infinity. Typifies the primal will in chaos before creation; the force of the world in darkness. Universal paradox, which though nothingness increases a number's strength by as many times as it is repeated.

ZEROA A roasted lamb shankbone or fowl neck served at the Hebrew Seder or Passover feast to commemorate paschal sacrifice in the days of the Temple. See Paschal lamb under Pasch.

ZERPANITUM Literally, lady of the abyss. Babylonian mother goddess identical with Ishtar. Creatrix and destroyer.

ZETA (1) Sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent of English Z. Gnostic symbol for the Parent Flame (lightning). Yields hot fire. (2) Room in a church used as the sexton's living room.

ZETES AND CALAIS See Calais and Zetes.

ZETHUS (ZETHOS) Greek wind

deity. See Amphion and Zethus.

ZEUGITE (ZYGITE) Literally, yoke. In Greek antiquity an oarsman of the middle tier in a tireme.

ZEUS Literally, bright or living one. Supreme deity of ancient Greeks. Born at the winter solstice on Mount Ida in a cave in which his mother Rhea (earth) hid to protect him from his father Cronus (time). When Cronus swallowed his other children, Rhea fed her husband a stone as a substitute for the infant Zeus, who was reared in secrecy by the Curetes and Dactyli (winds) and nourished by the she-goat Amalthea (vegetation), whose hide became his aegis. Zeus emasculated and dethroned his father, fought off revolting giants (night and storm demons) and became god of the day sky, thunder, weather, chief of the Olympians, dispenser of justice; thus the embodiment of authority. When warned that the child his wife Metis would bear would be more powerful than himself, he swallowed the pregnant woman (the sky assimilated the sea), and their offspring Athena (dawn and wisdom) sprang from his brain. Hera, his sister, became his second wife. A great begetter, he had many amours, some attributed to the action of natural phenomena, some to the consolidation of his cult with beliefs in localities invaded by his worshipers. By Aegina he fathered Aiakos (fertility); by Demeter, Persephone (spring); by Dia, Pirithous (fertility); by Dione, Aphrodite (love); by Eurynome, the Charites (Graces); by Hera, Ares (ruler of the dead), Eileithyia (childbirth), Hebe (youth), Hephaestus (smith); by Leto, Apollo (sun), Artemis (moon); by Maia, Hermes (wind); by Mnemosyne, the Muses; by Persephone, Zagreus (vegetation); by Pyrrha, Helen and Clytemnestra (dawn); by Semele, Dionysus (fertility); by Taygete, Lacedaemon (fertility); by Themis, the Horae (seasons) and Moirae (fates). A shapechanger (different aspects of the sky); he appeared to Alcmene as her husband Amphitryon and fathered Heracles (sun); to Antiope as a satyr and fathered Amphion and Zethus; to Callisto disguised as Artemis and their offspring was Arcas (constellation Little Bear); to Danae as a shower of gold (rays) and fathered Perseus (sun); to Europa as a white bull and fathered Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon (fertility under ground); to Leda as a swan and fathered Castor and Pollux (light and darkness). He changed Io into a heifer and fathered Epaphus (calf-god). By shaking his aegis he produced darkness and storms. His attributes are: double-bladed ax, eagle, ether, flame, goat, mountain tops, obelisk, oak, ox, pigeon, pillar, pyramid, ram, scepter, sow, throne, thunderbolt, victory image, wings. Portrayed as a bearded man of imposing mien with thick masses of hair, high forehead, large nose. Uncovered above the waist to denote the openness of upper regions, covered below the waist to denote that terrestrial things are secret or concealed. He typifies one fond of rest and pleasure, greedy, partial, unfaithful, wrathful, and at times unjust, and represents physical force and oppressor of man, as opposed to Prometheus, intellect and champion of man. At Dodona a talking oak (rustling branches) delivered his prophecies. He also revealed his will by birds in flight. In Orphic phi-

losophy he represents life itself. Epithets are: Agoraios (god of oratory), Boulaios (god of assemblies), Eleutherios (liberator from Persian yoke), Ephestius (sanctuary guardian), Herkeios (enclosures god), Horios (boundary protector), Ktesios (storeroom or fertility god, source of jar demons in later legends), Marnas (virgin born), Meilichios or Hades (purifier underground), Nephelegeretes (cloud gatherer), Nicophoros (victory bringer), Olympios (administrative intelligence), Ombrios (rain giver), Panemerios (livelong day), Pater (father), Phratrios (clan head), Pilos (presider over friendship and moral law), Pistios (covenant protector), Polieus or Basileus (ruler of the state), Soter (preserver), Teleos (family protector), Tritos (wind lord), Xenios (hospitality lord, protector of strangers), Zagreus (resurrection). His birth in a cave resembles Abraham's. Others he equates with are Adad, Amon Ra, Anu, Dyaus; Jehovah, Jupiter, Kao Hsin, Odin, T'ien, Tyr.

ZEYBEK Harvest dance of the southeastern Caucasus. Performed counterclockwise and contains mimetic motions of harvesting and threshing.

ZI (SIGE, ZIKU) In anceint Sumer the inner controlling life spirit of every object in nature.

ZIDON Same as Sidon.

ZIEMSSEN, JOACHIM In Thomas Mann's Magic Mountain one who is fanatically and blindly loyal to discipline and duty.

ZIGGURAT (ZIKKURAT) Assyrian and Babylonian terraced temple tower. Used in sky and sun worship. The Tower of Babel was a ziggurat.

ZIGZAG LINE Effulgence, electricity, lightning, power held in reserve, rays, waves of the sea. Christian symbol of regenerative sacrament, spiritual cleansing and rebirth. In Roman mythology the path of Jupiter, who traversed the sky in great zigzags when superintending the stars.

ZIKR Dervish religious service which begins with a recitation and concludes with a dance which induces a state of ecstasy or trance.

ZIKUM Accadian mighty mother goddess.

ZILLA Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning shadow.

ZILPAH Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning fragile.

ZIMBABWE Mashonaland sky or sun god, whose temple was egg-shaped.

ZIMMERMAN'S DISCIPLE Cynic, recluse.

ZIMWI African demon or devil.

ZINCALO (ZINGARO) Literally, black. A name for a Gipsy. Probable source of tinker or tinkler.

ZINEZ Perpetual fire maintained by Pagan Lithuanians in connection with oak worship.

ZINNIA Flower symbolizing thoughts of absent friends. Emblem of Indiana.

ZINSU AND ZINSI Dahomean twins. Magicians with great supernatural powers, i.e. ability

to cause seasonal changes.

ZIO Old High German for Zeus. Compare Ziu.

ZION (SION) Sacred Hebrew mountain; universe navel. Throne of God's hosts; site for communion with God. Denotes beauty of perfection, fulfilment of God's prophecies. Celestial Jerusalem, heaven. It became the site of the royal residence of David and his successors; hence symbolic of ancient Hebrew theocracy or modern Christian church.

Be at ease in Zion. Be indolent in well-doing.

ZIPACNA Kiches of Guatemala dawn deity who every morning slew the four hundred barbarians (stars), which Hunhun Ahpu restored to life every evening.

ZIPPORA (ZIPPORAH) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning little bird.

ZIRCON Gem symbolizing respect. Charm against jealousy and theft; protector of travelers. Its magic influence believed to be increased if set in gold. During the Black Death highly valued as a healer and dispenser of evil spirits. Arabs believe it adorns six of the seven Moslem heavens.

ZITA Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning mistress.

ZITHER Chinese symbol of a life of leisure enjoyed in peace and tranquility.

ZIU Old High German sky, light, and storm god; later deity of war and justice. Identical with Anglo-Saxon Tiw and Norse Tiu (Tyr).

ZIUSUDRA Last Sumerian antediluvian king and priest of lustrations. Sun hero. Warned of a deluge, he wrote down all history, the mysteries of ritual, rules of conduct, and deposited the tablets at Sippar, city of the sun-god. With his wife, daughter, and pilot, he escaped in an ark, which grounded on a mountain. The four offered sacrifices; then he disappeared, and in a pious voice from the air instructed the others to uncover the tablets and make them known to all men. In one account he sent out a dove to look for land, all were made immortal, and live on an island beyond the western sea (sunset). Prototype of Noah and Utnapishtim. In a Greek inscription called Xisuthros (Sisythes).

ZIVA (SIVA) Slavic life goddess. In Polish mythology called Zywie.

ZIVAN Masculine name from the Slavic, meaning the rock.

ZIVENA VITZCATL Aztec highest heaven.

ZIZ (ZIV) Primeval giant bird in Hebraic lore. Devourer of vegetation. Corresponds to the Persian Caena-maergha.

ZIZA (ZIZAH) Feminine name from the Hebrew, meaning abundance.

ZIZAL-XIU Mayan sacred plant. Although immortal itself, it supposedly blights anyone or anything that touches it.

ZIZI (ZIZA) Norther European equivalent of Isis.

ZIZITH Fringe or tassel worn by Jews on the outer garment; now chiefly worn on the tallith during prayer. Typifies light rays.

ZIZOLA In Bologna a candlestick Cinderella; also a derivation of Zizi (Isis).

ZLOTABABA Name from the Russian, meaning golden old woman. Idol worshiped by Finno-Ugrians. It was that of a woman with a child on her lap and another child standing by her, and once stood at the mouth of the Ob river. Precious furs were offered to her by hunters who wanted her good will.

ZLUIDNI Slavic malicious fairies. They are appealed to in the curse, "May the Zluidni strike you."

ZMAY Serbian dragon. A legendary lover of a beautiful princess, who transforms him into a handsome youth with supernatural courage and strength. See Beauty and the Beast.

ZMEI GORUINICH Slavic many-headed snake; evil genius which kidnaps mortal maidens. Demon of winter who kidnaps vegetation.

ZMEK (CMOK, SMOK) Slavic penate or guardian angel. Believed to have snake form. Parallels the hospodaricek.

ZOAN (SAU) Royal Egyptian city where Aaron and Moses worked miracles. Destroyed according to Biblical prophecy; ruins mark its site.

ZOAR From the Hebrew, meaning little. City to which Lot retired after leaving Sodom and Gomorrah, and which he prevailed upon God not to destroy by fire. A sacred place.

ZOBEIDE Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning favored.

ZOCHO-TEN One of the four Japanese Buddhist kings, guardian of the south, lord of growth. In Sanscrit called Virudhaka.

ZODIAC Literally, animal circle. Symbolic of celestial glory, complete circuit, dome of light, firmament, halo, lofty sentiments, pathway of fates, round, time. Consulted in horoscope casting, the ascendancy or descendancy of the stars in the houses governing the destiny of a person or state. Field of sun-hero epics.

Lunar zodiac. Circle consisting of twenty-eight star groups associated with the days of the months. Anciently in the Orient marked the moon's progress around the heavens.

Solar zodiac. Sun path, twelve mansions associated with the months of the year, and which anciently corresponded to the twelve constellations bearing the same name. Owing to the equinoxes' precession, each constellation now is in the mansion that has the name next following its own.

ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Spring and Summer)

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Sun Enters About	Mar. 21	Apr. 20	May 21	June 21	July 23	Aug. 23
Babylonian Month	Nisan	Iyyar	Sivan	Tammuz	Ab	Elul
Sun Carrier (Babylon)	Sacrificer	Bull	Shepherd or Twins	Crab	Dragon or Lion	Ishtar or Corn Ear
Sun Carrier (China)	Rat	Ox	Tiger	Hare	Dragon	Serpent
Sun Carrier (Egypt)	Cat	Jackel	Serpent	Scarab	Ass	Lion
Sun Carrier (Europe)	Ram	Bull	Twins or Lovers	Crab	Lion	Virgin
Ruling Planet and Planet Significance	Mars Energy	Venus Beauty, Love	Mercury Intellect	Moon Soul, Imagination	Sun Spirit, Life	Mercury Intellect
Flower	Violet	Daisy	Hawthorn	Honeysuckle	Water Lily	Poppy
Druidic Tree	Alder	Willow	Hawthorn	Oak	Holly	Hazel
Element	Fire	Earth	Air	Water	Fire	Earth
Color	Red	Red Orange	Orange	Orange Yellow	Dark Yellow	White Yellow
Birthstone -Jewelers' Convention of 1912	Aquamarine or Bloodstone	Diamond	Emerald	Pearl or Moonstone	Ruby or Carnelian	Sardonyx or Peridot

ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Spring and Summer) - continued

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Quality of Influence	Masculine, Hot, Dry, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Dry, Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Moist, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Moist Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Dry, Fortunate	Feminine Cold, Dry, Unfortunate
Anatomical Part Influenced	Head	Neck	Arms	Breast	Heart	Bowels
Key Word or Nature	I am	I have	I think	I feel	I will	I analyze
Aptitude	Pioneer	Builder	Thinker	Parenthood	Ruler	Critic
Type	Social Changer	Actional	Mental	Emotional	Social Changer	Actional
Receiving, Opposing, Diffusing Function for Creative Action	Ego (brings creative energy to will)	Will (opposes energy)	Reason (diffuses rational into emotion)	Emotion (brings memory into being)	Ego (opposes creative energy)	Will (diffuses creative energy into rationality)

1724

Note: Where not indicated, designations are European.

ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Autumn and Winter)

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Sun Enters About	Sept. 23	Oct. 22	Nov. 21	Dec. 21	Jan. 20	Feb. 19
Babylonian Month	Tisri	Marcheswan	Chisleu	Tebet	Sebat	Adar
Sun Carrier (Babylon)	Scales	Scorpion	Archer or Centaur	Goat-fish	Waterman or Vase	Fish Tails in Canal
Sun Carrier (China)	Horse	Goat	Monkey	Cock	Dog	Boar
Sun Carrier (Egypt)	Goat	Cow	Falcon	Baboon	Ibis	Crocodile
Sun Carrier (Europe)	Scales	Scorpion	Archer or Centaur	Goat	Waterman or Vase	Ship Argo or Fishes
Ruling Planet and Planet Significance	Venus Beauty, Love	Mars Energy	Jupiter Abundance	Saturn Crystalization	Uranus Altruism	Neptune Intuition
Flower	Morning Glory	Hops	Chrysanthemum	Holly	Snowdrop	Primrose
Druidic Tree	Vine	Dwarf Elder	Elder	Birch	Rowan	Ash
Element	Air	Water	Fire	Earth	Air	Water
Color	Yellow Green	Green Blue	Blue	Blue Violet	Violet	Violet Red
Birthstone - Jewelers' Convention of 1912	Sapphire	Opal or Tourmaline	Topaz	Lapis Lazuli or Turquoise	Garnet	Amethyst

1725

ZODIAC GIRDLE OR SERPENT (Autumn and Winter) - continued

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Quality of Influence	Masculine, Hot, Moist, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Moist, Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Dry, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Dry, Unfortunate	Masculine, Hot, Moist, Fortunate	Feminine, Cold, Moist, Unfortunate
Anatomical Part Influenced	Reins	Reproductive	Thighs	Knees	Legs	Feet
Key Word or Nature	I balance	I desire	I see	I use	I know	I believe
Aptitude	Artist	Investigator	Philosopher	Realist	Humanitarium	Mystic
Type	Mental	Emotional	Social changer	Actional	Mental	Emotional
Receiving, Opposing, Diffusing Function for Creative Action	Reason (brings calculation into being)	Emotion (opposes memory)	Ego (diffuses rational energy into will's sphere)	Will (brings force of will into being)	Reason (opposes rational or calculating energy	Emotion (diffuses emotion into ego's sphere)

NOTE: Where not indicated, designations are European.

1726

ZODIAC GUARDIANS AND RULERS (Spring and Summer)

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Greek Deity and Symbol	Athena Owl	Aphrodite Dove	Apollo Lyre	Hermes Tortoise	Zeus Eagle	Demeter Cist
Norse Deity and Symbol	Odin Ravens	Thor Hammer	Tyr Sword	Balder Mistletoe	Bragi Harp	Vidar Forest
Roman Deity and Symbol	Minerva Aegis	Venus Cestus	Apollo Lyre	Mercury Harpe	Jupiter Lightning	Ceres Corn
Occultist Angel and Talismanic Gem	Malchediel Ruby	Ashmodiel Topaz	Amriel Carbuncle	Muriel Emerald	Verchiel Sapphire	Hamatiel Diamond
Hebrew Tribe and Symbol	Gad Tent	Issacher Donkey	Simeon-Levi Sword and Pitcher	Benjamin Wolf	Ephraim Grapes	Asher Olive Branch
Christian Disciple and Symbol	Peter Two Keys	Simon-Zelotes Saw	James-the-Less Fuller's Club	Andrew Crux Decussata	John Eagle	Philip Serpent
Biblical Book	Genesis Revelation	Exodus	Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy	Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Chronicles	Prophets	Psalms
Tarot Card	Magician	High Priestess	Empress	Emperor	Hierophant	Lovers

1727

ZODIAC GUARDIANS AND RULERS (Autumn and Winter)

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Greek Deity and Symbol	Hephaestus Helmet	Ares She-wolf	Artemis Hounds	Hestia Lamp	Hera Peacock	Poseidon Two Dolphins
Norse Deity and Symbol	Hoder Arrow Dart	Hermod Draupner Ring	Hoener Runes on Wood	Svipdag Severed Hand	Loki Lightning	Vali Vegetation
Roman Deity and Symbol	Vulcan Anvil	Mars Ancile	Diana Hounds	Vesta Hearth	Juno Tiara	Neptune Trident
Occultist Angel and Talismanic Gem	Tsuriel Jacinth	Bariel Agate	Adnachiel Amethyst	Humiel Beryl	Gabriel Onyx	Barchiel Jasper
Hebrew Tribe and Symbol	Manasseh Palm Tree	Dan Serpent	Judah Lion	Naphtali Deer	Reuben Sunburst on Water	Zebulun Ship
Christian Disciple and Symbol	Bartholomew-Nathaniel Knife	Thomas Builder's Square	James-the-Greater Shells	Matthew Angel	Thaddeus-Jude Oar	Judas-Iscariot Money
Biblical Book	Proverbs	Song of Solomon	Ecclesiasticus	Gospels	Acts	Letters
Tarot Card	Chariot	Justice	Hermit	Wheel	Strength	Hanged Man

1728

ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Spring and Summer)

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Buddha	Markings	Education	Marriage	Life of Pleasure	Revelation	Retirement
Christ	Entry Jerusalem	Washing Disciples' Feet	Last Supper	Betrayal	Before Caiaphas	Peter's Denial
Stations in Christ's Passion	Death Sentence Resurrection	Receiving Cross	First Fall	Meeting Mary	Helped by Simon	Veronica
Gilgamesh	With Enkidu in Underworld	Releasing Vegetation	Slaying Bull (heat)	Enkidu Slain	Bemoaning Enkidu's Death	Visiting Utapishtim
Izdubar	Stele Missing	Stele Missing	Rejecting Ishtar	Stele Missing	Stele Missing	Stele Missing
Classical Legend	Golden Fleece Procured	⟨Light	Marries	Chaos	They Cohabit	Nature Emerges
Heracles Labors	Nemean Lion	Lernean Hydra	Arcadian Stag	Erymanthian Boar	Augeas' Stables	Stymphalus' Birds

⟨ Indicates mansion in which legend starts

1729

ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Spring and Summer) - continued

Mansion	Aries	Taurus	Gemini	Cancer	Leo	Virgo
Odysseus Journey Home	At Home	〈Lotus Eaters	Cyclops	Aeolus Island	Laestrygonians	Circe
Hebraic-Christian	Israelites in Egypt Resurrection	Moses as Leader	Crossing the Jordan	Promised Land	David Prepares Temple	Solomon Builds it
Moses	Plagues	Red Sea	Pharaoh's Destruction	Manna Gathering	At Horeb Rock	Ten Commandments

1730

〈Indicates mansion in which legend starts.

ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Autumn and Winter)

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Buddha	Temptations and Death	In Tushita before Birth	Maya Receiving White Elephant	Deities Attending Birth	Buddha Walking	Maya's Death
Christ	Before Pilate	Mockery	Calvary Road	Crucifixion	Descent	Resurrection
Stations in Christ's Passion	Second Fall	Speaking to Women	Third Fall	Stripped of Garments	Nailed to Cross	Death
Gilgamesh	Seeking Immortality Plant	Losing Plant	Death	〈Birth	Enkidu Opposes Him	Enkidu and Gilgamesh Friends
Izdubar	Stele Missing	Deluge	Obtains Promise of Immortality	〈Makes Sacrifice	Eabani Opposes Him	Friendship With Eabani
Classical Legend	Happy and Balanced	Until Evil	Pursues Game	In the Underworld	Jason	Traverses the Sea
Heracles Labors	Cretan Bull	Diomedes' Mares	Hippolyta's Girdle	Geryon's Oxen	Hesperidian Apples	The Dog Cerberus

1731

〈 Indicates mansion in which legend starts

ZODIAC LEGENDS OR YEARLY TRANSIT OF THE SUN (Autumn and Winter) - continued

Mansion	Libra	Scorpio	Sagittarius	Capricornus	Aquarius	Pisces
Odysseus Journey Home	In Hades	Sirens	Scylla and Charybdis	Thrinacia	Calypso	Scheria Island
Hebraic-Christian	Temple Completed	Flight of Jesus	Sermon on Ch the Mount	Choosing Disciples	New Church Established	Crucifixion
Moses	Golden Calf	Brazen Serpent	Death	〈Bulrushes	With Midianites	Egyptian Plagues

〈Indicates mansion in which legend starts.

1732

ZODIAC QUARTERLY EXPLANATIONS AND LEGENDS

Mansion Gate	Aries	Cancer	Libra	Capricornus
Astrological Gate	Spring Equinox	Summer Solstice	Autumn Equinox	Winter Solstice
Corresponding Age	First or Golden	Second or Silver	Third or Bronze	Fourth or Iron
Corresponding Hours	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Night
Element	Fire	Air	Earth	Water
Quality	Moisture	Heat	Dryness	Cold
Period	Primordial, Time of Coming	Of the Unicorn, Time of Conflict	Of the Chimera, Time of Slaying	Of Pegasus, Time of Resurrection
Principle	Good	Good	Evil	Good
Man's State as Typified by Insects	Egg or Chaos	Worm Begins Breathing	Chrysalis, When Soul Enters the Flesh	Butterfly, Ascent into Immortality
Mystic Legend	Light Marries Chaos	Matter Is Given Form	Death Appears	Hope Revives
Rulers:				
Chinese*	Azure Dragon	Phoenix	White Tiger	Black Tortoise
Christian	Jehovah	Holy Spirit	Satan	Jesus
Egyptian	Elder Horus	Osiris	Set	Younger Horus
Greek	Cronus and Fates	Zeus and Harpies	Hades and Furies	Apollo and Graces
Hindu	Brahma	Vishnu	Siva	Krishna
Mystic	Salamanders	Sylphs	Gnomes	Undines
Persian	Ormuzd	Mithras	Ahriman	Spenta Mainyu
Roman	Saturn	Jupiter	Pluto	Apollo

* In some Chinese zodiacs, Aries opens the winter season, in which case Black Tortoise is ruler; Azure Dragon governs the second or spring quarter; Phoenix the third or summer; White Tiger the fourth or autumn.

1733

ZOE Feminine name from the Greek, meaning life.

ZOHAK Iranian drought monster. Serpent slain by Thraetaona.

ZOHAR Literally, candor. Cabalistic book of splendor; typifies mysticism and science.

ZOMBI In Haitian vodun cult a human whose soul has been stolen by an evil magician. A ghost or phantom.

ZONA Feminine name from the Greek, meaning girdle.

ZOOLOGY Personified by a savant seated and contemplating a parakeet perched on his finger; in the foreground bay leaves, a turtle, and a mastodon's bones.

Zoological signs: Female - circle above a cross; male - circle below a cross or arrowhead; undetermined sex - circle.

ZOPATA Literally, fire father. Italian festival of Saint Nicholas.

ZOPHAR Cynic, false comforter, pessimist, severe judge; from the Naamathite who comforted and admonished Job in his distress.

ZOPHIEL Literally, God's spy. In Milton's Paradise Lost an angel who brings word to the heavenly host that the rebels are preparing a fierce second attack.

ZORA Illyrian dawn deity. Name yields essence of fire.

ZORE Feminine name from the Slavic, meaning princess.

ZOROASTER (ZARATHUSTRA, ARDUSHT) Light hero and prophet. Son of the virgin Dughdhova; his putative father was Pourushaspa. The khvarenanh (glory) of Yima was transferred to him. Ahura Mazda revealed the true path to him, and he founded Zoroastrianism. He was falsely accused, but proved his innocence by curing the ill miraculously. Eventually he was slain by demons (spirits of darkness), who had tried to kill him before he was born. He descended into the underworld and after three days ascended to heaven. He left three germs, which were deposited in Lake Kasu, where they are guarded by 99,999 fravashis (stars). Once in every millennium a maiden bathing in the lake will receive one of the germs; thus three Saoshyants (prophets) will be born to bring light and goodness into the world.

Zoroastrianism. Duality; religion in which the forces of light and fertility or goodness, led by Ahura Mazda, are in continuous conflict with the forces of darkness and drought or evil, led by Angra Mainyu. Fire, as the purest of all elements, is its principle symbol; hence the misconception its adherents are fire worshipers. Its Bible is the Zend-Avesta. Originally called the religion of the Magi (sages).

ZTAK Hittite supreme deity. Origin of the words stake, stick, stock. Parallels Sutekh.

ZU Babylonian and Sumerian storm demon, which battles the sun and steals the fate tablets from Enlil, and thus controls the world's destiny. He, in turn, loses the tablets to Marduk. A personification of summer sandstorms. The battle suggests a conflict between the constellation Serpens and Aquila. In later myths a chaos dragon in Tiamat's chain. In sculpture portrayed as a bull to symbolize violent storms which bring fertility; a lion-headed

black eagle with a poisonous tooth, i.e. sun's enemy; a winged horse, i.e. winds. Parallels Ahi, Azhi Dahaka, Leviathan, Mushussu, Vishapa.

ZUFUR TUKIAH Moslem talisman. Sacred crutch invariably formed of a combination of letters indicating a deity or holy man.

ZULEIKA (1) Feminine name from the Arabic, meaning fair. (2) Arabian name for Potiphar's wife.

ZUME (TAMU, TUME) Literally, our ancestor. West Indian god who came from the east and instructed the people in agricultural arts. Personification of dawn. Identical with Pay Zume.

ZUNI Literally, human being. New Mexican Indians inhabiting pueblos. A peace-loving agricultural and ceremonious people who value sobriety. By the Spaniards believed to be possessors of great hoards of gold.

ZUPH Hebrew name meaning honeycomb.

ZUTUP Mayan Indian magic herb. It supposedly gives the power of speech to a dumb child.

ZUZIM Literally, stout and valiant men. A race of giants mentioned in the Old Testament. Probably the same as Zamzummim.

ZYA Buriat term for the image of a person drawn for the purpose of working evil magic. Incantations are made over it; then it is hidden near the dwelling of the intended victim, who can escape sickness and death only by a shaman's countermagic.

ZYWIE Polish deity of life.

ZZZ See Z thrice repeated under Z.

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Jobes

Dictionary of Mythology Folklore and Symbols

Part 3 Index

Dictionary of Mythology Folklore and Symbols

by

Gertrude Jobes

The Scarecrow Press, Inc.

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About the author: A novelist, poet, longtime student, and teacher of creative writing, Gertrude Jobes became known for her work on the *Dictionary.* She spent 20 years collecting data for this labor of love while working for George P. Skouras, movie theater magnate; Abbott Laboratories' wartime painting exhibit; and others. With her husband James she also wrote *Outer Space: Myths, Name Meanings, Calendars* (Scarecrow, 1964).

Dictionary of Mythology Folklore and Symbols

by

Gertrude Jobes

Part 3 - Index

The Scarecrow Press, Inc.
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With affection
to my sister
Augusta Cantor
and to the memory of
Arthur Cantor

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PREFACE

When Gertrude Jobes showed me the manuscript of her Dictionary of Mythology, Folklore, and Symbols, I suggested that as a librarian I would find it helpful if there were a subject index to tabulate the names and attributes of gods, heroes, and abstractions.

Now two years later, Mrs. Jobes surprises me with such a tool. The approximately 22,000 listings in this useful index are divided into two categories. The first part lists deities and mythological characters by their fields of interest. The second part similarly lists mythological affiliations, attributes and things.

Now one can see at a glance one hundred and three personal names associated with music, ranging from the Teutonic, to the Japanese, to the Zuni, to the Celtic, to the Inca. Or, grouped together, one finds fifty island abodes within the broader category of Other Worlds, and spread among equally diverse cultures.

The presentation of this Index is a fitting key to accelerate the use of the Dictionary. It will be extremely useful to librarians, scholars, and indeed to crossword puzzle workers.

A.P. DeWeese
The New York Public Library

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ever since I have been old enough to use Room 315, the great reading room of the New York Public Library, it has been a second home to me. Most of the research for my Dictionary of Mythology, Folklore and Symbols was accomplished there. When Mr. DeWeese, the Library's Chief of Information, suggested that the Dictionary should be supplemented by a topical guide, the thought of further cutting into time usually devoted to poetry or fiction writing terrified me. But the need nagged, and to free myself of the idea, I organized these tables. An entry may refer to a positive or negative aspect of the category under which it is listed. Each number under "Page" in the tables refers to the page in my Dictionary of Mythology, Folklore and Symbols on which details, such as legends, genealogy, functions, symbolic meaning of activities, etc. may be found.

I would like to say that I am grateful not only to the many fine departments of the New York Public Library, but to Yale University Library, the Library of Congress, to those libraries that sent books on loan to Milford, and to Miss Virginia Walters and the other librarians at the Taylor Library of Milford, Connecticut, for their ever ready assistance.

Gertrude Jobes

Milford, Conn.
May, 1962

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

Abys.	Abyssinian
Afr.	African
Alas.	Alaskan
Algon.	Algonquin
Am. Folk.	American Folk-lore
Am. Ind.	American Indian
Am. Lit.	American Literature
Ang-Sax.	Anglo-Saxon
Apal. Ind.	Apalachian Indian
Arm.	Armenian
As. Min.	Asia Minor
Arab.	Arabian
Argen.	Argentine
Assyr.	Assyrian
Assyr-Baby.	Assyro-Babylonian
Astron.	Astronomy
Athap.	Athapascan Indian
Aus.	Australian
Baby.	Babylonian
Basum.	Basumbwa
Bav.	Bavarian
Belg.	Belgian
Bol.	Bolivian
Braz.	Brazilian
Brit. Col.	British Columbian
Bryth.	Brythonic
Bud.	Buddhist
Bulg.	Bulgarian
Burm.	Burmese
Bush.	Bushman
Caba.	Cabalism
Calif.	California Indian
Carib.	Caribbean
Caro. Is.	Caroline Islands
Carol.	Carolingian
Carth.	Carthagenian
Cel.	Celtic
Cey.	Ceylonese
Chald.	Chaldean
Chath. Is.	Chatham Islands
Chib.	Chibcha Indian
Chick.	Chickasaw Indian
Chil.	Chilean
Chin.	Chinese
Chip.	Chippewa Indian
Christ.	Christian
Cowich.	Cowichian Indian
Croa.	Croatian
Daho.	Dahoman
Dan.	Danish
Dict.	Dictionary
E. Afr.	East African
Egy.	Egyptian
Eng.	English
Ethiop.	Ethiopian
Euro.	European
Fin.	Finnish
Fin-Ug.	Finno-Ugric
Folk.	Folklore
Fr.	French
Germ.	German
Gil. Is.	Gilbert Islands
Gk.	Greek
Gk/Baby.	Greek name of a Babylonian deity
Guar.	Guarayo Indian
Guate.	Guatemalan
Hawa.	Hawaiian
Hebr.	Hebrew

Hebr-Christ.	Hebraeo-Christian
Herv. Is.	Hervey Island
Hidat.	Hidatsa Indian
Hin.	Hindu
Hotten.	Hottentot
Huama.	Huamachuco (Peru)
Ice.	Icelandic
Illy.	Illyrian
Ind.	Indian
Ind-Chin.	Indo-Chinese
Indo.	Indonesian
Iroq.	Iroquois Indian
Is.	Island
Ital.	Italic
Jap.	Japanese
Kor.	Korean
Lib.	Libyan
Lib-Egy.	Libyan & Egyptian
Lit.	Literature
Lithu.	Lithuanian
Malay.	Malayan
Marq.	Marquesan
Marsh.	Marshall Island
Mass.	Massachusetts Indian
Med.	Medieval
Medit.	Mediterranean
Mel.	Melanesian
Men.	Menominee Indian
Meso.	Mesopotamian
Mex.	Mexican
Micro.	Micronesian
Mong.	Mongolian
Mos.	Moslem
N.A.I.	North American Indian
Nav.	Navaho Indian
N. Guin.	New Guinean
N. Heb.	New Hebrides Islands
N. Zeal.	New Zealand
Nica.	Nicaraguan
Norw.	Norwegian
Oc.	Occult
Pac. Coast	Pacific Coast Indians
Para.	Paraguayan
Pers.	Persian
Peru.	Peruvian Indians
Philip.	Philippine Islands
Philis.	Philistine
Phoen.	Phoenician
Phryg.	Phrygian
Poly.	Polynesian
Portu.	Portuguese
Pota.	Potawatomi Indian
Rom.	Roman
Rom/Cel.	Roman name for a Celtic deity
Rus.	Russian
S.A.I.	South American Indian
Sax.	Saxon
Scan.	Scandinavian
Scot.	Scottish
Sem.	Semitic
Serb.	Serbian
Serb-Croa.	Serbo-Croatian
Siam.	Siamese
Sib.	Siberian
Slav.	Slavonic
So. Is.	Society Islands
Solom. Is.	Solomon Islands
Span.	Spanish
Sum.	Sumerian
Swed.	Swedish
Tahi.	Tahitian
Teut.	Teutonic

Thomp. Riv.	Thompson River Indians
Tib.	Tibetan
Trans.	Transvaal
Tsim.	Tsimshian Indian
Tupi. Guar.	Tupi-guarani Indian
Tup. Ind.	Tupinamba Indian
Van. Is.	Vancouver Island Indian
W. Ind.	West Indian
W.U.S. Ind.	Western United States Indian
Yura	Yuracari Indian
Zoro.	Zoroastrian

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS WORK

A	=	Androgynous
E	=	Eunuch
F	=	Female
F/A	=	Female with androgynous aspects
F-F	=	A pair, both female
F-M	=	A pair, one female, one male
M	=	Male
M/A	=	Male with androgynous aspects
M/F	=	A supernatural, in some areas worshiped as male, in other areas worshiped as female
M, F	=	A supernatural class composed of males and females
M-F	=	A pair, one male, one female
M-M	=	A pair, both male
+	=	Addenda

PART A

Table of Deities, Heroes, and Personalities

Index to
Deities, Heroes, and Personalities

	Culture	Sex	Page
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Byat Twe	Ind-Chin.	M	1445
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Eumolpus	Gk.	M	530
Finn MacCoul	Cel.	M	570
Fleance	Eng.	M	1032
Frey	Norse	M	609
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Grettir	Ice.	M	374a
Gwion Bach	Cel.	M	701
Hagan	Germ.	M	707
Havelock	Dan.	M	732
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
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Horus	Egy.	M	792
Iamus	Gk.	M	815
Ion	Gk.	M	837
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Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Mordred	Bryth.	M	1122
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Neleus	Gk.	M	1161
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Pelias	Gk.	M	1250
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Philandrus	Gk.	M	1262
Phylacides	Gk.	M	1266
Pradyumna	Hin.	M	1290
Priapus	Gk.	M	1292
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Tenedos	Gk.	M	1264
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Mushussu	Sum.	M	1139
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Po	Poly.	F	1281
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Tomoye	Jap.	A	1586
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Uridimmu	Sum.	M	1629
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Zu	Baby., Sum.	M	1734

ADJUSTMENT OF UNIVERSE (SEE ORDER)
ADVENTURER (SEE QUESTER, TRAVELER, WANDERER)
AERONAUT (SEE FLIGHT)
AFTERWORLD (SEE UNDERWORLD)

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	Culture	Sex	Page
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	Culture	Sex	Page
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Niezguinek	Slav.	M	1168
Ningirsu	Sum.	M	1172
Nithud	Swed.	M	1176
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Numa Pompilius	Rom.	M	1185
Oannes	Baby., Chald., Phoen.	M	1190
Oeneus	Gk.	M	1198
Oenomaus	Gk.	M	1199
Oilioil	Cel.	M	1202
Pandion	Gk.	M	1232
Payetome	Braz.	M	1245
Pay Zume	Para.	M	1245
Picumnus	Rom.	M	1269
Picus	Rom.	M	1269
Pilumnus	Rom.	M	1273
Quirinus	Ital.	M	1314
Rongo	Poly.	M	1347
Sa-Kalama	Baby.	M	1389
Salus	Rom.	F	1392
Saritor	Rom.	M	1401
Sarpedon	Gk.	M	1401
Shen Nung	Chin.	M	1434
Sterculius	Ital.	M	1494
Sume	Braz.	M	1506
Sunasira	Hin.	M	1509
Sylvanus	Rom.	M	1521
Teyrnon	Bryth.	M	1549
T'ien Tsu	Chin.	M	1572
Triptolemus	Gk.	M	1598
Tros	Gk.	M	1600
Urvara	Hin.	M	1630
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Ya-Daganu	Sem.	M	1697
Zume	W. Ind.	M	1735

	Culture	Sex	Page
AIR (ATMOSPHERE, BREATH, SPACE)			
Aer (Aero)	Gk.	F	41
Aethre	Gk.	F	42
Akasa	Hin.	A	1236
Amen	Egy.	M	83
Anhoret	Egy.	M	97
Ariel	Med. Lit.	M	124
Aslog	Norse	F	141
Baal	Sem.	M	167
Boyg	Norw.		239
Buddhadakini	Bud.	F	257
Dakinis	Bud.	F	408
Eri	Cel.	F	519
Erinyes	Gk.	F	520
Geniti Glinne	Cel.	F	645
Hadad	Sem.	M	705
Harlequin	Euro. Lit.	M	726
Hehu	Egy.	M	742
Helle	Gk.	F	748
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Hsi Wang Mu	Chin.	F	800
Ilmatar	Fin.	F	824
Incubus	Folk.	F	828
Iodhi	Slav.	M, F	836
Itshi	Sib.	M	849
Jakis	Jap.		862
Jumala	Fin.	M	895
Karmadakini	Bud.	F	910
Kihunai	Hupa Ind.		927
Kneph	Egy.	M	937
Liu Tsung	Chin.	M	1003
Makaravaktra	Bud.	F	1047
Mandarava	Bud.	F	1056
Murgi	Baltic	M, F	1137
Niu	Egy.	M	1176
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Onouris	Egy.	M	97
Padmadakini	Bud.	F	1225
Panis	Hin.	M	1233
Parabrahma	Hin.	A	1236
Phrixus	Gk.	M	1267
Pierides	Gk.	F	1269
Podoga	Slav.	M	1281
Prana	Hin.	M, F	1291
Raphael	Hebr.	M	1323
Ratnadakini	Bud.	F	1324

	Culture	Sex	Page
Rksavaktradakini	Bud.	F	1342
Saramaya	Hin.	M	1399
Sarvabuddhadakini	Bud.	F	1401
Sciron	Gk.	M	1407
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Siddha	Hin.	M	1447
Simhavaktra	Bud.	F	1455
Sylph	Med. Lit.	M, F	1521
Tara	Bud.	F	1534
Tefenet	Egy.	F	1541
Te-more-tu	Maori	M	1543
Tengu	Jap.	M	1545
Thagyas	Ind-Chin.		1551
Thriae	Gk.	F	1566
Trita Aptya	Hin.	M	1599
Tung Wang Kung	Chin.	M	1607
Vajradakini	Bud.	F	1634
Vajravarahi	Bud.	F	1635
Vanir	Norse	M, F	1638
Vasistha	Hin.	F	1641
Vayu	Hin.	M	1642
Visvadakini	Hin.	F	1655
Visvavasu	Hin.	M	1447
Vyaghravaktradakini	Bud.	F	1660
Whai-tua	N. Zeal.		1674
Wunschelwybere	Germ.	F	1693
Zadkiel	Hebr.	M	1714

ALE (SEE WINE)
ALPHABET INVENTOR (SEE CULTURE HERO)
ANGEL (SEE SPIRIT)
ANGER (SEE WRATH)
ANGUISH (SEE PAIN)

ANIMAL KEEPER (GAME KEEPER, HERDSMAN)			
Admetus	Gk.	M	33
Aegipan	Gk.	M/F	38
Anahit	Arm.	F	90
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Ashima	Sem.	M	139
Bhava	Hin.	M	208
Bodb	Cel.	M	232
Charidotes	Gk.	M	313
Ch'ien Niu	Chin.	M	322
Ching Yuh	Kor.	M	759
Chlevnik	Rus.		328

	Culture	Sex	Page
Colin Clout	Eng.	M	356
Damoetas	Rom.	M	410
Damon	Rom.	M	410
Damona	Cel.	F	410
Daonus	Baby.	M	414
Daphnis	Gk.	M	414
David	Hebr.	M	417
Doeg	Hebr.	M	455
Dogedoi (Toklok)	Sib.	M	458
Endymion	Gk.	M	511
Epaphus	Gk.	M	514
Epimelian	Gk.	F	516
Epona	Cel.	F	517
Etana	Sum.	M	527
Eumaeus	Gk.	M	529
Faunus	Rom.	M	552
Faustulus	Rom.	M	553
Flidais	Cel.	F	583
Friuch	Cel.	M	613
Ganyklos	Lith.	M	627
Geush Urvan	Zoro.	F	652
Gid-kuzo	Fin-Ug.	M	655
Giolla Deacair	Cel.	M	659
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Goibniu	Cel.	M	670
Govetter	Norw.	M	680
Gufittar	Lapp	M	695
Gwydion	Bryth.	M	702
Gymir	Norse	M	704
Hafra-drottin	Norse	M	1561
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Helios	Gk.	M	747
Heracles of Oeta	Gk.	M	755
Heracles of Tiryns	Gk.	M	756
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hippona	Gk.	F	774
Jabal	Hebr.	M	855
Jethro	Hebr.	M	877
Jubal	Hebr.	M	891
Kavya Usanas	Hin.	M	914
Kekri	Fin-Ug.	M	916
Kengiu (Hikoboshi)	Jap.	M	916
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Kingu	Baby.	M	932

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kosla-kuguza	Fin-Ug.	M	943
Kosla-kuva	Fin-Ug.	F	943
Kudai	Sib.	M	948
Laban	Hebr.	M	957
Lahar	Sum.	F	964
Lampetia	Gk.	F	969
Lot	Hebr.	M	1014
Lufu	Basum.	M	1022
Luot-hozjik	Lapp	F	1025
Lyceus	Gk.	M	1027
Mamurius Veturius	Rom.	M	1052
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065
Meliades	Gk.	F	1085
Moccus	Rom./Cel.	M	1114
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Mulla	Cel.	M	1135
Mutunus	Rom.	M	1142
Nabal	Hebr.	M	1145
Nagasvaraja	Bud.	M	1148
Nana	Sum.	F	1152
Nanda	Hin.	M	1152
Nannar	Baby.	M/A	1153
Ninamaskug	Sum.	M	1170
Ninsubur	Sum.	M	1173
Ninurta (Nikilim)	Sum.	M	1174
Niu Lang	Chin.	M	1176
Nules-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1185
Ochall Ochne	Cel.	M	1193
Palaemon	Rom.	M	1227
Pales	Ital.	A	1228
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Peter Klaus	Germ.	M	1259
Phyllis	Rom.	F	1268
Picus	Rom.	M	1269
Poeas	Gk.	M	1281
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Poshaiyanne	Pueblo	M	1288
Pots-hozjik	Rus.	F	1289
Pots-hozjin	Rus.	M	1289
Priapus	Gk.	M	1292
Proteus	Gk.	M	1297
Pusan	Hin.	M	1305
Rohina	Hin.	F	1345
Rongoteus (Rukotivo)	Fin-Ug.	M	1347
Rucht	Cel.	M	1353

Animal Keeper (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Rudiobus	Cel.	M	1353
Saint Blaise	Christ.	M	1365
Saint Patrick	Christ.	M	1378
Sarakka	Lapp	F	1399
Sarama	Hin.	F	1399
Shem	Hebr.	M	1433
Shepherd Boy	Chin.	M	1435
Shulamite	Hebr.	F	1444
Sibzianna	Baby.	M	1530
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Sin	Assyr.	M	1456
Solbon	Sib.	M	1471
Strephon	Eng.	M	1500
Sulbundu	Sib.	M	1505
Sumugan	Sum.	M	1507
Surabhi	Hin.	F	1511
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Terah	Hebr.	M	1546
Thjalfi	Norse	M	1560
Thyrsis	Gk., Rom.	M	1570
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Tityrus	Gk., Rom.	M	1580
Tura	Pers.	M	1608
Usching	Baltic	M	1631
Vitsa-kuguza	Fin-Ug.	M	1656
Vitsa-kuva	Fin-Ug.	F	1656
Vohu Manah	Zoro.	M	1657
Volos (Ganyklos)	Rus.	M	1657
Yang Ching	Chin.	M	1700

ANIMAL NURSED OR SAVED

Achilles	Gk.	M	25
Aegisthus	Gk.	M	39
Amphion	Gk.	M	88
Asclepius	Gk.	M	136
Atalanta	Gk.	F	148
Cyrus	Pers.	M	403
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Horus	Egy.	M	792
Hou Chi	Chin.	M	794
Iamus	Gk.	M	815
Jason	Gk.	M	866
Kao Hsin	Chin.	M	908
Maugis	Frankish	M	1077
Neleus	Gk.	M	1161

	Culture	Sex	Page
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Pelias	Gk.	M	1250
Philandrus	Gk.	M	1262
Phylacides	Gk.	M	1267
Ptolemy I	Egy.	M	1187
Remus	Rom.	M	1332
Romulus	Rom.	M	1346
Semiramis	Gk.	M	1415
Telephus	Gk.	M	1542
Tiri	Braz.	M	1576
Ymir	Norse	M	1708
Yu	Chin.	M	1711
Zal	Pers.	M	1715
Zethus	Gk.	M	88
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

ARCHER (SEE MARKSMAN)
ARCHITECT (SEE ARTISAN)
ARHAT (SEE SPIRIT)

ARTISAN (ARCHITECT, SMITH)

Alberich	Norse	M	62
Alfar	Norse	M	67
Amatsu-mara	Jap.	M	843
Andvari	Norse	M	95
Argus	Gk.	M	122
Asvid	Norse	M	146
Atabyrius	Gk.	M	147
Baba, Mustapha	Arab.	M	168
Boshintoi	Sib.	M	237
Brok	Norse	M	251
Cabiri	Phryg.	M	265
Credne	Cel.	M	379
Culann	Cel.	M	396
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Cyclops	Gk.	M	400
Dactyli	Gk.	M	404
Daedalus	Gk.	M	404
Dai Dalos	Gk.	M	406
Dainn	Norse	M	407
Diancecht	Cel.	M	442
Duergar	Norse	M	475
Dulb	Cel.	M	476
Ea	Baby.	M	481
Egil	Norse	M	493
Elath-Iahu	Sem.	M	498

	Culture	Sex	Page
Elf	Norse	M, F	502
Enki	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	511
Foland	Norse	M	589
Gavida	Cel.	M	635
Gavidjeen Go	Cel.	M	635
Gobhan Saer	Cel.	M	666
Goibniu	Cel.	M	670
Govannon	Bryth.	M	680
Hengest	Norse	M	750
Hephaestus	Gk.	M	751
Hlebard	Norse	M	776
Ilmarinen	Fin-Ug.	M	824
Ishi-kori-dome	Jap.	F	843
Ivalde	Norse	M	850
Kavya Usanas	Hin.	M	914
K'daai Maqsin	Yakut	M	915
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Khnemu	Egy.	M	924
Kuan-de	Ind-Chin.	M	947
Kudai-bakshy	Yakut	M	948
Kuski-banda	Baby.	M	482
Lamech	Hebr.	M	967
Lord of Sesennu	Egy.	M	1013
Luchta	Cel.	M	1020
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Mahagiri	Ind-Chin.	M	1042
Mamurius Veturius	Rom.	M	1052
Manawyddan	Bryth.	M	1056
Miach	Cel.	M	1097
Mimi	Germ.	M	1105
Mulciber	Rom.	M	1135
Ngawn-wa Magam	Burm.	M	1167
Nibelung	Norse	M	1167
Nun-ura	Baby.	M	1186
Oberon	Eng.	M	1192
P'an Ku	Chin.	M/A	1233
Perillus	Gk.	M	1255
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Pygmalion	Gk.	M	1306
Rbhus (Ribhus)	Hin.	M	1326
Regin	Norse	M	1330
Schilbung	Norse	M	1407
Sek-ya	Ind-Chin.	M	1414
Sethlaus	Ital.	M	1421
Sindre	Norse	M	1457

	Culture	Sex	Page
Slagfin	Norse	M	1466
Sucellos	Cel.	M	1503
Svald	Norse	M	1514
Svarog	Slav.	M	1514
Svartalfar	Norse	M	1514
Tagtug (Tibir)	Sum.	M	1524
Tawiscara	Huron	M	1539
Telchines	Cretan	M	1541
Telyaveli	Baltic	M	1542
Thaah	Mex.	M	1550
Thjasse	Norse	M	1560
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Torx	Arm.	M	1590
Troll	Norse	M	1600
Trophonius	Gk.	M	1600
Tubal-Cain	Hebr.	M	1606
Tvastr	Hin.	M	1611
Unferth	Ang-Sax.	M	1625
Usanas	Hin.	M	1631
Vaja	Hin.	M	1634
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Vibhvan	Hin.	M	1648
Visvakarman	Hin.	M	1655
Volund	Norse	M	1658
Vulcan	Rom.	M	1659
Wayland	Ang-Sax.	M	1670

ASTRAL

Adar	Baby.	M	31
Agas Xenas Xena	Chinook		45
Allat	Sem.	F	69
Anael	Oc.	M	645
Anat	Sem.	F	91
Anat Bethel	Hebr.	A	92
Andrew	Christ.	M	93
Andromeda	Gk.	F	94
Anshar	Baby.	M	101
Antinous	Rom.	M	103
Anunaki	Baby.		105
Aphrodite	Gk.	A	108
Apisirahts	Blackfeet	M	109
Arcas	Gk.	M	118
Arcturus	Fin-Ug.	M	119
Ariadne	Gk.	F	123
Arion	Gk.	M	125
Arishis	Hin.	M	125

	Culture	Sex	Page
Arsa	Syrian	F	130
Arsu	Sem.	F	1490
Asclepius	Gk.	M	136
Asher	Hebr.	M	138
Ashera	Sem.	F	138
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Astarte	Phoen.	F	144
Astraea	Gk.	F	145
Astraeus	Gk.	M	145
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Athtar	Abys.	F	151
Auriga	Gk.	M	158
Azizos	Arab.	M	166
Azizu	Sem.	M	166
Bartholomew	Christ.	M	183
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Beltis	Baby.	F	201
Benjamin	Hebr.	M	202
Boahje-naste	Fin-Ug.	M	230
Bootes	Gk.	M	236
Bright Star	Pawnee	F	1460
Bu	Mel.	M	254
Buto	Jap.	M	263
Cabiri	Phryg.	M	265
Caleb	Hebr.	M	273
Callisto	Gk.	F	278
Cassiopeia	Gk.	F	294
Castor and Pollux	Gk.	M	295
Celaeno	Gk.	F	301
Cepheus	Gk.	M	304
Cetus	Gk.	M	306
Chang	Chin.	M	311
Ch'ien Niu	Chin.	M	322
Chih Nu	Chin.	F	323
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Chiun (Remphan)	Hebr.	M	327
Chnuphis	Gnostic	M	328
Christ	Christ.	M	1491
Citallicue	Mex.	M	344
Citlalatonic	Mex.	M	344
Cygnus	Gk.	M	401
Cynosura	Gk.	F	402
Dan	Hebr.	M	410
Dhruva	Hin.	M	439
Dioscuri	Gk.	M	449
Dogai	Mel.	F	458

	Culture	Sex	Page
Electra	Gk.	F	499
Enceladus	Gk.	M	510
Eosphorous	Gk.	M	514
Ephraim	Hebr.	M	515
Erichthonius	Gk.	M	519
Erigone	Gk.	F	520
Fravashi	Pers.	M	608
Fu Shen	Chin.	M	618
Gad	Hebr.	M	620
Gimini	Rom.	M	643
Gendenwitha	Iroq.	M	644
Girtablili	Baby.	M	660
Gudanna	Assyr-Baby.	M	694
Helice	Gk.	F	747
Heosphorus	Gk.	M	751
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hesperus	Gk.	M	765
Hestia	Gk.	F	765
Houri	Mos.	F	795
Hsiu Chi	Chin.	F	1711
Hyades	Gk.	F	809
Hydra	Gk.	M	810
Hydrus	Gk.	M	810
Icarius	Gk.	M	817
Innini	Sum.	F	832
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Issachar	Hebr.	M	848
Ivalde (Slagfin)	Norse	M	850
James the Great	Christ.	M	862
James the Less	Christ.	M	862
John	Christ.	M	884
Judah	Hebr.	M	892
Judas	Christ.	M	892
Judas Iscariot	Christ.	M	892
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Kara Khan	Mong.	M	909
Knights of the Round Table	Bryth.	M	938
Koshin	Jap.	M	943
Kudai	Sib.	M	948
Kudai-jajutshi	Mong.	M	948
Kuei-Sing	Chin.	M	949
Kulilu	Baby.	M	951
Kuribu	Sum.	M	952

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kusariqqu	Baby.	M	953
Levi	Hebr.	M	988
Lucifer	Rom.	M	1020
Maera	Gk.	M	1037
Manasseh	Hebr.	M	1055
Manco Capac	Inca	M	1056
Marduk	Baby., Sum.	M	1065
Maritchi	Chin.	F	1067
Mars	Rom.	M	1069
Matthew	Christ.	M	1076
Melanippe	Gk.	F	1085
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Merope	Gk.	F	1093
Monimos	Arab.	M	1117
Myojo-Tenshi	Jap.	M	1142
Nabu	Baby.	M	1146
Nagelfare	Norse	M	1148
Nanai	Baby.	F	1152
Nanchi-lao-jen	Chin.	M	1442
Naphtali	Hebr.	M	1154
Neptune	Rom.	M	1163
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Nibhaz	Avite	M	1167
Ningishzida	Sum.	M	1172
Ninib	Assyr-Baby.	M	1173
Ninlil	Sum.	F	1173
Ninsubur	Sum.	M	1173
Ninurta	Sum.	M	1174
Noh Ek	Mex.	F	1179
Norma	Rom.	F	1180
Nu	Chin.	F	1184
Nuter Dua	Egy.	M	1187
Oannes	Baby., Phoen.	M	1190
Oetaeus	Gk.	M	1199
Ophiuchus	Gk.	M	1212
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Orvandel's Toe	Norse	M	1217
Otava & Otso	Finnish	M	1220
Ovillus	Gk.	M	1221
Ox Leg	Egy.		1223
Pegasus	Gk.		1248
Pei-chi Chen Chun	Chin.	M	1249
Perkune Tete	Baltic	M	1257
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Peter	Christ.	M	1379
Philip	Christ.	M	1380

	Culture	Sex	Page
Phoenix	Egy.		1265
Phosphorus	Gk.	M	1266
Pirua	Inca	M	1275
Pleiades	Gk.	F	1279
Poia	Blackfeet	M	1281
Prajapati (Mrga)	Hin.	A	1290
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Ratri	Hin.	F	1324
Regulus	Rom.	M	1331
Reuben	Hebr.	M	1334
Rishis	Hin.	M	1340
Romulus	Rom.	M	1346
Sa'd	Arab.	M	1360
Sa'dan	Arab.	F	1360
Sani	Hin.	M	1397
Santa Claus	Christ.	M	1397
Saturn	Rom.	M	1403
Satyabhama	Hin.	F	946
Shou Hsing	Chin.	M	1442
Shou Shen	Chin.	M	1442
Shu & Tefenet	Egy.	M, F	1444
Shulpae	Baby.	M	1444
Sibzianna	Baby.	M	1530
Sidi	Mos.	M	1447
Simeon-Levi	Hebr.	M	1454
Simon Zelotes	Christ.	M	1381
Sirius (Sothis)	Rom.		1459
Skanda	Hin.	M	1464
Solbon	Sib.	M	1471
Solbon	Yakut	F	1471
Stella Maris	Christ.	F	1493
Sterope	Gk.	F	1494
Sukra	Hin.	M	1505
Swan	Rom.		1516
Taehti	Fin.	M	1524
Tara Bai	Hin.	F	1534
Taurus	Gk.	M	1538
Tengri	Buriat	M	1545
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thein	Burm.	M	1553
Thjasse	Norse	M	1560
Thomas	Christ.	M	1560
T'ien Kou	Chin.	M	1571
Tishtrya	Pers.	M	1577
Tlauizcalpantecutli	Mex.	M	1582
Tonacatecutli	Mex.	M	1586

Astral (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Torem	Sib.	M	1589
Torem-Talmas	Sib.	M	1589
Tou-mu	Chin.	F	1591
T'si Tsiang	Chin.	M	1604
Tungk-pok	Ostiak	M	1607
Ugallu	Sum.	M	1620
Unas	Egy.	M	1623
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Urgel	Yakut	M	1629
Uridimmu	Baby.	M	1629
Vanand	Pers.	M	1638
Venus	Rom.	A	1644
Veraldar-Nagli	Scan.	M	1645
Veralden-Olmai	Lapp	M	1645
Vesper	Rom.	M	1647
Virgo	Rom.	F	1653
Vrihaspatic	Hin.	M	1659
Wabanang	Men.	M	1660
Wabung Annung	Algon.	M	1661
Warrior (Great Star)	Pawnee	M	1491
Wen Ch'ang	Chin.	M	1673
Wyungare	Aus.	M	1694
Xaman Ek	Mex.	M	1695
Xipe Totec	Mex.	M	1696
Yang Ch'eng	Chin.	M	1700
Yazata	Zoro.	M	1702
Yu Shih	Chin.	M	1713
Zadkiel	Hebr.	M	1714
Zamama	Baby.	M	1715
Zebulun	Hebr.	M	1717
Zu	Baby., Sum.	M	1734

ATHLETICS (GAMES, WRESTLING)

Agoneus	Gk.	M	50
Castor and Pollux	Gk.	M	295
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Dascylus	Gk.	M	416
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Dioscuri	Gk.	M	449
Doryphorus	Gk.	M	465
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Jupiter Capitolinus	Rom.	M	896
Kerkuon	Gk.	M	919
Luka-kane	Hawa.	M	1024
Luna	Rom.	F	1025
Nomi-no-sukune	Jap.	M	1179

	Culture	Sex	Page
Palaemon	Gk.	M	1227
Phocus	Gk.	M	1541
Togakushi	Jap.	M	1584
Ullerus	Norse	M	1622

ATTENDANT

Ganymede	Gk.	M	627
Hebe	Gk.	F	739
Heka	Egy.	M	744
Ilithyiae	Gk.	F	823
In-ab	Baby.	M	827
Iolaus	Gk.	M	836
Ishi-kori-dome	Jap.	F	843
Jejamo-karpo	Bud.	F	871
Kaguhana	Jap.	M	902
Kimpurushas	Hin.	M	928
Kittu (Kettu)	Assyr-Baby.	M	1110
Kuei Hsin	Chin.	M	1673
Lichas	Gk.	M	991
Loegaire	Cel.	M	1008
Lofn	Norse	F	1008
Ma-ku	Chin.	F	1048
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Matali	Hin.	M	1074
Maudgalyayama & Sariputra	Bud.	M	1077
Mesharu	Baby.	M	1094
Mi-li	Chin.	M	1102
Mirume	Jap.	F	1110
Misharu	Phoen.	M	1110
Myrmidon	Gk.	M	1142
Naiades	Gk.	F	1148
Napaeae	Gk.	F	1154
Nereids	Gk.	F	1164
Nymph	Gk.	F	1188
Ol	Bryth.	M	1204
Palinurus	Rom.	M	1228
Panisc	Gk.	M	1233
Peitho	Gk.	F	1249
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Phobos	Gk.	M	1265
Poinae	Gk.	F	1281
Sanjaya	Hin.	M	1397
Sattakurodzusagai-ai	Yakut	M	1402
Sbires	Mos.	M	1404
Seraph	Hebr. Christ.	M	1417

Attendant (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Shimbei	Jap.	M	1437
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Sjofn	Norse	F	1463
Snorta	Norse	F	1470
Syn	Norse	F	1522
Thunderbird	Am. Ind.	M	1568
T'ien-lung	Chin.	M	1673
Tiphys	Gk.	M	1575
Ti-ya	Chin.	M	1673
Tros	Gk.	M	1600
Ubyr	Gk.	M	1619
Udo	Sumu Ind.	M	1620
Ukhat	Baby.	F	1621
Upali	Bud.	M	1626
Valkyrie	Norse	F	1636
Vasu	Hin.	M	1641
Vor	Norse	F	1658
Vyaghravaktradakini	Bud.	F	1660
Wiglaf	Ang-Sax.	M	1680

AXIS (SKY OR WORLD SUPPORT)

Agamedes	Gk.	M	44
Aloidae	Gk.	M	71
Amala	Tsim.	M	79
Ama-no-minaka	Jap.	M	80
Ame-no-mi-hashira	Jap.	M	1272
Anhoret	Egy.	M	97
Atlas	Gk.	M	152
Baiame	Aus.	M	173
Boshintoi	Sib.	M	237
Hyas	Gk.	M	810
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Jurojin	Jap.	M	898
Kerkuon	Gk.	M	919
Kuei Shen	Chin.	M	949
Kuni-no-mi-hashira	Jap.	F	1272
Kurma	Hin.	M	952
Mandishire	Sib.	M	1057
Nagaitcho	Calif. Ind.	M	1147
Nanchi-lao-jen	Chin.	M	1442
Nordre	Norse	M	1180
Onouris	Egy.	M	97
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Pei-chi Chen Chun	Chin.	M	1249
Perikionios	Gk.	M	1255
Picus	Rom.	M	1269

Ptah-tanen	Egy.	M	1300
Ra	Egy.	M/A	1314
Rehua	Poly.	M	1331
Ru	Poly.	M	1352
Shina-tsu-hiko	Jap.	M	1438
Skambha	Hin.	M	1464
Talus	Gk.	M	1529
Tane	Poly.	M	1531
Teharonhiawagon	Iroq.	M	1541
Telamon	Gk.	M	1541
Tharonhiawakon	Iroq.	M	1552
Tu	Poly.	M	1604
Turtle	N.A.I.	M	1610
Varaha	Hin.	M	1638
Zacharias	Mos.	M	1714

BANSHEE (SEE DEMON)

BEAUTY

Achilles	Gk.	M/A	25
Acis	Gk.	M	26
Adonis	Gk.	M	34
Agnar	Norse	M	49
Alexis	Rom.	M	67
Anchises	Rom.	M	93
Andromeda	Gk.	F	94
Angus	Cel.	M	97
Antinous	Rom.	M	103
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Ara	Arm.	M	116
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Badoura	Arab.	F	172
Balder	Norse	M	174
Baldwin	Carol.	M	175
Benten	Jap.	F	203
Benzaiben	Oc.	M	203
Blodeuwedd	Bryth.	F	226
Bres	Cel.	M	246
Creirwy	Cel.	F	379
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Devorgilla	Cel.	F	436
Eloah Va-daath	Caba.	M	506
Emer	Cel.	F	508
Endymion	Gk.	M	511
Eros	Gk.	M	522
Europa	Gk.	F	531

	Culture	Sex	Page
Findabair	Cel.	F	568
Fraoch	Cel.	M	607
Frey	Norse	M	609
Freya	Norse	F	610
Galatea	Gk.	F	623
Ganymede	Gk.	M	627
Gaya Maretan	Pers.	M	636
Gerd	Norse	F	647
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Graces	Gk.	F	681
Gualdrada	Ital.	F	693
Guinevere	Bryth.	F	696
Hallgerda	Ice.	F	712
Havfrue	Dan.	F	732
Havmand	Dan.	M	732
Hebe	Gk.	F	739
Helen	Gk.	F	745
Helios	Gk.	M	747
Heloise	Fr.	F	749
Hnoss	Norse	F	776
Horae	Gk.	F	786
Houri	Mos.	F	795
Hulderfolk	Norse	M, F	803
Hyacinthus	Gk.	M	809
Hylas	Gk.	M	811
Hyperion	Gk.	M	812
Iodama	Gk.	F	836
Iris	Gk.	F	839
Kama	Bud., Hin.	M	905
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Lakshmi	Hin.	F	965
Lamia	Gk.	F	967
Leilah	Pers.	F	982
Lilith	Hebr.	F	994
Maia	Gk.	F	1046
Mermaid	Euro.	F	1093
Mirabella	Eng.	F	1108
Miranda	Eng.	F	1296
Nakula	Hin.	M	1150
Nanna	Norse	F	1153
Narcissus	Gk.	M	1155
Niamh	Cel.	F	1167
Ningyo	Jap.	F	1173
Nymph	Gk.	F	1188
Odatis	Pers.	F	1194
Okuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204

	Culture	Sex	Page
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Otohime	Jap.	F	1202
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Penthesilea	Gk.	F	1253
Peri	Pers.		1255
Phaon	Gk.	M	1261
Phra Naret	Siam.	F	1267
Psyche	Gk.	F	1299
Puskara	Hin.	M	1305
Queen of Sheba	Hebr.	F	1311
Rakshasa	Hin.	F	1320
Rymenhild	Eng., Fr.	F	1355
Sadhadiva	Hin.	M	1360
Sandde-bryd-angel	Bryth.	M	1396
Sarah (Sarai)	Hebr.	F	1399
Sarasvati	Hin.	F	1400
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Sepd	Egy.	M	1417
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Si She	Chin.	F	1459
Sri	Hin.	F	1487
Susanna	Hebr.	F	1512
Swanhild	Germ.	F	1517
Sylph	Med.	F	1521
Tadzio	Germ.	M	1524
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Thalia	Gk.	F	1551
Tilottama	Hin.	F	1574
Tipherath	Caba.	M	1575
Veele	Serb.	F	1643
Venus	Rom.	F	1644
Wunschelwybere	Germ.	F	1693
Yama-uba	Jap.	F	1700
Ye-hime	Jap.	F	1202
Yu Nu	Chin.	F	1424
Zairivairi	Pers.	M	1715
Zmay	Serb.	M	1722

BEGGAR (ALSO SEE POVERTY)

Guy of Warwick	Eng.	M	700
Irus (Arnaeus)	Gk.	M	841
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Penelophon (Zenelophon)	Eng.	F	1252
Saint Alexis	Christ.	M	1362

Beggar (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Sukuyan	Trinidad	F	1505

BENEVOLENCE (SEE MERCY, VIRTUE)

BETRAYED

Aeetes	Gk.	M	37
Agamemnon	Gk.	M	44
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Ariadne	Gk.	F	123
Arsinoe	Gk.	F	130
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Curoi MacDaire	Cel.	M	398
Cycnus	Gk.	M	401
Deidamia	Gk.	F	426
Deiphobus	Gk.	M	426
Enipeus	Gk.	M	511
Fergus mac Roich	Cel.	M	561
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
Gorlois	Bryth.	M	679
Hagar	Hebr.	F	707
Iole	Gk.	F	836
Lamia	Gk.	F	967
Leda	Gk.	F	980
Llew Llaw Gyffes	Bryth.	M	1005
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Naoise	Cel.	M	1154
Nisus	Gk.	M	1176
Octavius	Rom.	F	1194
Palamedes	Gk.	M	1227
Procis	Gk.	F	1294
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Suinin	Jap.	M	1504
Tahmurath	Pers.	M	1525
Ushnach Clan	Cel.	M	1631

BETRAYER

Ariadne	Gk.	F	123
Blathnat	Cel.	F	225
Blodeuwedd	Bryth.	F	226
Brunhild	Germ.	F	253
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Clytemnestra	Gk.	F	351
Conchobar	Cel.	M	364

	Culture	Sex	Page
Deianeira	Gk.	F	425
Delilha	Hebr.	F	427
Eriphyle	Gk.	F	520
Helen	Gk.	F	745
Helenus	Gk.	M	746
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Medea	Gk.	F	1082
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Sahobime	Jap.	F	1361
Scylla	Gk.	F	1409
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Tyro	Gk.	F	1618

BEWITCHMENT (SEE MAGIC)

BLINDNESS (BLIND)

Dhritarashtra	Hin.	M	439
Hoder	Norse	M	778
Kui	N. Zeal.	F	949
Mi-saru	Jap.	M	1118
Mordu	Bryth.	M	1123
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Oryithus and Crambis	Gk.	M-M	1264
Phineus	Gk.	M	1264
Plutus	Gk.	M	1280
Polydectus	Gk.	M	1264
Polydorus	Gk.	M	1264
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1284
Shabriri	Hebr.	M	1428
Thamyris	Gk.	M	1551
Tiresias	Gk.	M/A	1576
Tobit	Hebr.	M	1583
Zedekiah	Hebr.	M	1717

BODY USED IN CREATION

Andalma-Muus	Tatar	M	93
Angoi	Borneo	M	96
Apsu	Sum.	M	115
Areop-enap	Nauru	M	120
Awonawilona	Zuni	A	162
Cipactli	Mex.	M	1312
Gaya Maretan	Pers.	M	636
Geush Urvan	Pers.		652
Giaiael	Taino	M	653
Hahness	Chinook	M	708
Kingu	Baby.	M	932

Body used in creation (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Kvaser	Norse	M	954
Louquo	Carib.	M	1016
Manzashiri	Mong.	M	1062
Ophion	Gk.	M	1211
P'an Ku	Chin.	M/A	1233
Purusa	Hin.	A	1305
Ra	Egy.	M/A	1314
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Tuna	Poly.	M	1607
Ur-kuh	Pers.		1629
Ymir	Norse	M	1708
Zagreus	Cretan	M	1715

BOUNDARIES

Agyieus	Gk.	M	51
Herkeios	Gk.	M	1719
Horios	Gk.	M	1719
Jupiter Terminus	Rom.	M	897
Numa Pompilius	Rom.	M	1185
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Terminus	Rom.	M	1547

BRAVERY (SEE VALOR)
BREEZE (SEE WIND)
BUFFOONERY (SEE REVELRY)
BURIED HEAD (SEE PROTECTOR)
CANDOR (SEE VIRTUE)

CANNIBALISM (ALSO SEE CHILD DEVOURER)

Atreus	Gk.	M	153
Baba-yaga	Rus.	F	168
Bilu	Burm.	M	211
Bugbear	Euro.		258
Bunyip	Aus.		261
Dalhan	Arab.	M	409
Enim	Gnostic	M, F	509
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Goblin	Euro.	M	666
Harpaluke	Gk.	F	728
Jezinky	Slav.	F	879
Kai-tangata	Maori	M	1674
Kholumolumo	Bantu	M	925
Khosodam	Sib.	F	925
Koyorowen	Aus.	M	944
Kui	N. Zeal.	F	949

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kurriwilban (Yaho)	Aus.	F	953
Laestrygones	Gk.	M	963
Lamme	Sum.	F	968
Lycaon	Gk.	M	1027
Makutu	N. Zeal.	M	1048
Minotaur	Gk.	M	1107
Nona	Chath. Is.		1539
Pisacas	Hin.		1275
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1284
Punegusse	Sib.	M	1301
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Shuten Doji	Jap.	M	1444
Sneneik	W.U.S. Ind.	F	1470
Tantalus	Gk.	M	1533
Taranis	Cel.	F	1534
Tauni-kapi-kapi	N. Guin.	M	1538
Tereus	Gk.	M	1546
Thyestes	Gk.	M	1569
Tsonoqoa	N.A.I.	F	1604
Tzitzimime	Mex.	F	1618
Ubyr	Fin-Ug.	M	1619
Ulala	Haida	M	1621
Unas	Egy.	M	1623
Wanga	E. Afr.	M	1664
Whaitari	Maori	F	1674
Windigo	Algon.	M	1683
Xipe Totec	Mex.	M	1696
Zagreus	Cretan	M	1715

CARRION EATER

Buso	Poly.	M	262
Ker	Gk.	F	917

CATACLYSM (SEE UNIVERSAL RUIN)
CELESTIAL (SEE SKY)
CHANCE (SEE FORTUNE)

CHASTITY (VIRGINITY)

Aemilia	Rom.	F	40
Ann	Christ.	F	99
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Astraea	Gk.	F	145
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Ayesha	Mos.	F	164
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168
Belit-Ilani	Sum.	F	197

Chastity (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Belit-Itani	Assy-Baby.	F	198
Benedict	Christ.	M	202
Bona Dea	Rom.	F	234
Britomart	Eng.	F	250
Britomartis	Gk.	F	250
Cailleach	Scot.	F	269
Camilla	Rom.	F	281
Chaabu	Sem.	F	307
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	F/A	308
Chasca	Inca	F	316
Chimalman	Mex.	F	325
Daeira	Gk.	F	404
Diana	Rom.	F	441
Dughdhova	Zoro.	F	1734
Fatima	Mos.	F	552
Fortuna Virgo (Muliebris)	Rom.	F	596
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Gefjon	Norse	F	637
Graces	Gk.	F	681
Houri	Mos.	F	795
Ilmatar	Fin.	F	824
Io	Gk.	F	835
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Juno Caelestis	Rom.	F	895
Leilah	Pers.	F	982
Licinia	Rom.	F	991
Lucretia	Rom.	F	1021
Maire	Cel.	F	1047
Makh	Assyr-Baby.	F	1048
Mary	Christ.	F	1072
Maya	Hin., Bud.	F	1080
Metsanneitsyt	Fin.	F	1097
Muskrat	Algon.	F	1140
Nana	Sum.	F	1152
Nanna	Norse	F	1153
Neith	Lib., Egy.	F	1161
Nin Ella	Baby.	F	1172
Ninhursag	Sum.	F	1173
Ninlil	Sum.	F	1173
Ninmah	Baby.	F	1173
Ninsikilla	Sem.	F	1042
Nu	Chin.	F	1184
Nu	Egyp.	A	1184
Padmasambhava	Tib.	M	1225
Parsifal	Germ.	M	1239

	Culture	Sex	Page
Parthenos	Gk.	F	1240
Parvati	Hin.	F	1241
Persephone	Gk.	F	1257
Proserpina	Rom.	F	1296
Rana-Neidda	Lapp	F	1322
Rhea Silvia	Rom.	F	1335
Rishyacringa	Hin.	M	1341
Rose of Sharon	Christ.	F	1349
Sabina	Ital.	F	1357
San Ch'ing	Chin.	M	1395
Shulamite	Hebr.	F	1444
Silvia	Rom.	F	1454
Sita	Hin.	F	1460
Sylph	Med.	M, F	1521
Tai Yuan	Chin.	A	1527
Tanit	Carth.	F	1532
Taurica	Gk.	F	1538
Uatlan	Kiche	F	1619
Uazit	Egy.	F	1619
Vila	Serb-Croa.	F	1650
Virgin Mary	Christ.	F	1653
Virgin of Jasper	Chin.	F	1653
Virginensis	Rom.	F	896
CHILDBIRTH			
Ajysit	Sib.	F	58
Al	Pers.	M, F	60
Anahit	Arm.	F	90
Anjea	Aus.		99
Arianrhod	Cel.	F	123
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Bast	Egy.	F	185
Befind	Cel.	F	195
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Bubastis	Egy.	F	254
Carmenta	Rom.	F	291
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	F	308
Chang Sien	Chin.	M	311
Chthonius	Gk.	M	334
Ch'uang-kung	Chin.	M	335
Ch'uang-mu	Chin.	F	335
Cuichi Supai	Ecuador		396
Deverra	Rom.	F	+
Dharti Mai	Hin.	F	439
Diana	Rom.	F	441
Dzajaga	Mong.	F	481

	Culture	Sex	Page
Egeria	Rom.	F	491
Eileithyia	Gk.	F	496
Epet (Tueret, Ueret)	Egy.	F	514
Frigg	Norse	F	612
Harinegamesi	Hin.	M	726
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Hekt	Egy.	F	745
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Horae	Gk.	F	786
Ilithyiae	Gk.	F	823
Intercidona	Rom.	F	+
Israfil	Mos.	M	847
Itoki	Nica.	F	849
Itzcuinan	Mex.	F	850
Ix-chel	Mex.	F	852
Jaik-khan	Sib.	M	861
Jajutsi	Mong.	M	861
Jingu (birth control)	Jap.	F	880
Jordegumma	Swed.	F	887
Juksakka	Lapp	F	894
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Khotun	Yakut	F	925
Kildisin	Fin-Ug.	F	927
Kwan	Siamese		955
Kwan-yin	Chin.	F/A	955
Kybai-khotun	Yakut	F	956
Lamastu	Sum.	F	966
Levana	Rom.	F	988
Lochia	Gk.	F	1007
Lucina	Rom.	F	1020
Luonnotar	Fin.	F	1025
Madderakka	Lapp	F	1035
Mater Matuta	Ital.	F	1074
Meskhenet	Egy.	F	1094
Moakkibat, Al	Mos.		70
Mylitta	Chald.	F	1142
Nannar	Baby.	M/A	1153
Nemesis	Gk.	F	1162
Ninhursag	Sum.	F	1173
Ninkarraka	Baby.	F	1173
Ninsun	Baby.	F	1174
Nintu	Sum.	F	1174
Oho-iwa-daimyojin	Jap.	M	1202
Picumnus	Rom.	M	1269
Pilumnus	Rom.	M	1269

Childbirth (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Postverta	Rom.	F	1288
Prorsa	Rom.	F	1296
Puah	Hebr.	F	1439
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Rodjenice	Croa.	F	1344
Sarakka	Lapp	F	1399
Sarpanitum	Baby.	F	1401
Sasthi	Hin.	F	1401
Sekhet	Egy.	F	1414
Shekinah	Caba.	F	1432
Shen Mu	Chin.	F	1434
Shiphrah	Hebr.	F	1439
Suratan-tura	Chuvash	M	1511
Tanit	Carth.	F	1532
Ta-urt	Egy.	F	1538
Thepla	Arm.	M	1554
Tonacacihuatl	Mex.	F	1586
Ubugami	Jap.	M	1619
Uksakka	Lapp	F	1621
Upis	Gk.	F	+
Vagtanus	Rom.	M	1633
Virbius	Rom.	M	1652
Yamano-kami	Jap.		1699
Yohualticetl	Anahuac	F	1709
CHILD DEVOURER (ALSO SEE CANNIBALISM)			
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Eresichthon	Gk.	M	518
Hariti	Hin.	F	726
Kishibojin	Jap.	F	933
Mary	Hebr.	F	1072
Meulen	Braz.	M	1097
Moloch	Carth.	M	1115
Narwoje	Papuan		1156
Saturn	Rom.	M	1403
Tereus	Gk.	M	1546
CHILD IMMOLATED OR SLAIN			
Astyanax	Gk.	M	145
Bacab	Mex.	M	170
Conlaoch	Cel.	M	367
Demophoon	Gk.	M	432
Dryas	Gk.	M	473
Dylan	Cel.	M	480
Gwern	Cel.	M	701

Child immolated (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Gwion Bach	Cel.	M	701
Hadubrand	Germ.	M	770
Hippolytus	Gk.	M	773
Iphigenia	Gk.	F	838
Isaac	Hebr.	M	841
Itylus	Gk.	M	849
Itys	Gk.	M	850
Jephthah's Daughter	Hebr.	F	872
Learchus	Gk.	M	149
Lugaid	Cel.	M	1023
Meleager	Gk.	M	1085
Nyctimus	Gk.	M	1187
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Pentheus	Gk.	M	1253
Pleisthenes	Gk.	M	153
Randver	Norse	M	1322
Scamandrius	Gk.	M	1405
Sinfjotle	Norse	M	1457
Suhrab	Pers.	M	1504
Tenes	Gk.	M	1545

CHILD IMMOLATOR OR SLAYER

Abraham	Hebr.	M	17
Aedon	Gk.	F	37
Agamemnon	Gk.	M	44
Agave	Gk.	F	46
Agelaus	Gk.	M	48
Ahaz	Hebr.	M	52
Alcmene	Gk.	F	65
Althea	Gk.	F	77
Amylion	Fr.	M	89
Arianrhod	Cel.	F	123
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Athamas	Gk.	M	149
Atreus	Gk.	M	153
Atthis	Gk.	F	154
Brutus, Lucius Junius	Rom.	M	253
Cerridwen	Bryth.	F	305
Conall	Cel.	M	363
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Erechtheus	Gk.	M	518
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
Giaia	Taino	M	653
Gudrun	Norse	F	694
Harpaluke	Gk.	F	728
Hecuba	Gk.	F	741

	Culture	Sex	Page
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Herod	Christ.	M	763
Hildebrand	Germ.	M	770
Idomeneus	Gk.	M	820
Ino	Gk.	F	833
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Jephthah	Hebr.	M	872
Jormunrek	Norse	M	887
Kamsa	Hin.	M	907
Kinharigan	Borneo	M	932
Lycaon	Gk.	M	1027
Lycurgus	Gk.	M	1028
Magna Mater	Phryg.	F	1040
Medea	Gk.	F	1082
Philomela	Gk.	F	1263
Procne	Gk.	F	1294
Rustam	Pers.	M	1355
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391
Sam	Pers.	M	1392
Seuechorus	Sum.	M	656
Signy	Norse	M	1451
Silvia (Rhea Silvia)	Rom.	F	1454
[illegible]ntalu[illegible]	Gk.	M	1533
[illegible]eseu[illegible]	Gk.	M	1554
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627

CHIVALRY (SEE NOBILITY)

CLOUD (ALSO SEE MOISTURE)

Aebh	Cel.	F	37
Aed	Cel.	M	37
Aegis	Gk.	F	38
Ahi	Hin.	M	52
Ahmed, Prince	Arab.	M	53
Alcyone	Gk.	F	65
Alcyoneus	Gk.	M	65
Aloidae	Gk.	M	71
Apsaras	Bud.	F	115
Ardan	Cel.	M	1154
Bayard	Med.	M	187
Benkei	Jap.	M	202
Cherub	Hebr.	M	319
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Chokanipok	Algon.	M	328
Chrysomallus	Gk.	M	334
Conn	Cel.	M	564
Cycnus	Gk.	M	401

Cloud (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Fenrir	Norse	M	560
Fiachra	Cel.	M	564
Fionnuala	Cel.	F	571
Freya	Norse	F	610
Gandarewa	Pers.	M	625
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Giolla Deacair	Cel.	M	659
Golden Fleece	Gk.		673
Gottfried	Germ.	M	1009
Heidrun	Norse	F	743
Hesperides	Gk.	F	765
Houssain	Arab.	M	1038
Hyades	Gk.	F	809
Iphicles	Gk.	M	837
Iztac Mixcoatl	Mex.	M	854
Japheth	Hebr.	M	1177
Lichas	Gk.	M	991
Luchta	Cel.	M	1020
Lung-Wang	Chin.	M	1025
Mixcoatl	Mex.	M	1113
Narwoje	Papuan		1156
Navagvas	Hin.	M	1158
Nephele	Gk.	F	1163
Paravataksha	Hin.	M	1237
Parjanya	Hin.	M/A	1238
Philomela	Gk.	F	1263
Pleiades	Gk.	F	1279
Prsni	Hin.	F	1297
Rgvedic	Hin.	M	1335
Sao-ts'ing-niang	Chin.	F	1398
Sarsaok	Pers.		1401
Shem	Hebr.	M	1177
Shen Mu	Chin.	F	1434
Sisiutl	Kwakiutl	M	1459
Stymphalides	Gk.		1502
Tai Shan	Chin.	F	1526
Taygete	Gk.	F	1539
Thrud	Norse	F	1567
Toyo-kumo	Jap.	M	1592
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
William of Cloudeslee	Eng.	M	1680
Wunschelwybere	Germ.	F	1693
Yaai	Van. Is.		1697
Yun Chung Chun	Chin.	M	1713

CLOWN (SEE FOOL)

	Culture	Sex	Page
COLD (SEE FROST)			
COMIC (SEE REVELRY)			
CONFLAGRATION (SEE UNIVERSAL RUIN)			
CONSORT OF FEMALE KIN			
Adon	Phoen.	M	33
Adonis	Gk.	M	34
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Athar	Sem.	M	150
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Ba-neb-tettu	Egy.	M	764
Bata	Egy.	M	186
Brahma	Hin.	M	240
Bres	Cel.	M	1023
Conchobar	Cel.	M	364
Dumuzi	Sum.	M	476
Dyaus	Hin.	M	479
Elatha	Cel.	M	498
Enlil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Eochaid Airem	Cel.	M	513
Erebus	Gk.	M	518
Eshmun	Phoen.	M	525
Faunus	Rom.	M	552
Frey	Norse	M	609
Fu Hsi	Chin.	M	615
Gwydion	Bryth.	M	702
Haoshyangha	Pers.	M	723
Herod Antipas	Christ.	M	763
Hyperion	Gk.	M	812
Iapetus	Gk.	M	816
Ioskeha	Huron	M	837
Izanagi	Jap.	M	853
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Karu	Jap.	M	911
Kingu	Baby.	M	932
Klumenos	Gk.	M	728
Labraid	Cel.	M	960
Lamerock	Bryth.	M	967
Lan-yein	Burm.	M	972
Lil	Sum.	M	994
Lothar	Cel.	M	1023
Lugaid	Cel.	M	1023
Mars	Rom.	M	1069
Mashya	Pers.	M	1072
Melkarth	Phoen.	M	1086

Consort of female kin (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Nar	Cel.	M	1023
Nareau	Gil. Is.	M	1156
Nesu	Sem.	M	1042
Oceanus	Gk.	M	1193
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Oho-to-no-ji	Jap.	M	1202
Omo-daru	Jap.	M	1208
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Sampsa	Fin-Ug.	M	1394
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Shulpae	Baby.	M	1444
Sigmund	Norse	M	1449
Surya	Hin.	M	1511
Taaroa	Poly.	M	1522
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Tane	Poly.	M	1531
Tangaroa	Maori	M	1531
Thyestes	Gk.	M	1569
Tii	Marq.	M	1573
Tlaloc Tecutli	Mex.	M	1581
Tsuki-yomi	Jap.	M	1604
Uhiji-ni	Jap.	M	1620
Wigan	Philip.	M	1679
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

CONSORT OF MALE KIN

Amaterasu	Jap.	F	81
A-mong	Burm.	F	972
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Arianrhod	Cel.	F	123
Aruru	Sum.	F	133
Astarte	Phoen.	F	144
Ate	As. Min.	F	149
Aya-kashikone	Jap.	F	163
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168
Belili	Sum.	F	197
Belit-sheri	Assyr.	F	198
Bellona	Rom.	F	200
Berenice	Egy.	F	204
Bugan	Philip.	F	258
Ceto	Gk.	F	306
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	F	308
Clothru	Gk.	F	349
Cybele	Phryg.	F	400
Dechtire	Cel.	F	423

	Culture	Sex	Page
Eri	Cel.	F	519
Ess	Cel.	F	525
Euryphassa	Gk.	F	532
Freya	Norse	F	610
Frigg	Norse	F	612
Guzhak	Pers.	F	723
Gwyar	Bryth.	F	702
Harpaluke	Gk.	F	728
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Heru-pa-kaut	Egy.	F	764
Hina	Poly.	F	771
Hine-ahu-one	Poly.	F	772
Hine-itau-ira (Hine-nui)	Poly.	F	772
Ila	Hin.	F	823
Innini	Sum.	F	832
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Jocasta	Gk.	F	882
Jord	Norse	F	887
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Kobine	Gil. Is.	F	1156
Lumimu-ut	Indo.	F	1024
Magna Mater	Phryg.	F	1040
Mama	Baby.	F	1050
Mama Ogllo	Inca	F	1051
Mashyoi	Pers.	F	1072
Morgause	Bryth.	F	1123
Myrrha	Gk.	F	1142
Nekhebet	Egy.	F	1161
Nephthys	Egy.	F	1163
Ninlil	Sum.	F	1173
Ninsikilla	Sem.	F	1042
Nu Kua	Chin.	F	1185
Nyx	Gk.	F	1188
Oh-to-no-be	Jap.	F	1202
Papa	Maori	F	1235
Perdix	Gk.	A	1254
Saho-bime	Jap.	F	1361
Sarah	Hebr.	F	1399
Shuhiji	Jap.	F	1444
Signy	Norse	F	1451
Tefenet	Egy.	F	1541
Tethys	Gk.	F	1548
Theia	Gk.	F	1553
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570

Consort of male kin (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Yimeh	Pers.	F	1707

CONSTELLATION (SEE ASTRAL)
CONTEMPLATION (SEE MEDITATION)

CONTENTMENT

Aglaos	Gk.	M	48
Hotei	Jap.	M	794
Maitreya	Bud.	M	1047
Mi-li	Chin.	M	1102
Pou-t'ai	Chin.	M	1290

CONTENTION (SEE STRIFE)

CORRELATIVES (COUPLINGS, TWINS.
* INDICATES THEY ARE ENEMIES)

AA	Used in Art	M-M	9
Aac and Coh*	Mex.	M-M	9
Aaron & Moses	Hebr.	M-M	10
Abaangui & Zaguaguayu	Para.	M-M	11
Acarnan & Amphoterus	Gk.	M-M	22
Achilles & Patroclus	Gk.	M-M	25
Aegyptus & Danaus	Gk.	M-M	39
Aeson & Pelias*	Gk.	M-M	42
Agamedes & Trophonius	Gk.	M-M	44
Aglaopheme & Thelxiepia	Gk.	F-F	1458
Agnar & Geirrod*	Norse	M-M	49
Agras (god of twins)	Fin-Ug.	M	51
Ahans	Hin.	M-M	52
Ahayuta Achi	Zuni	M-M	52
Airya & Tura*	Pers.	M-M	57
Akambou & Yris	Carib.	M-M	59
Alcis	Norse	A-A	64
Aleyn & Mot	Sem.	M-M	67
Aloidae	Gk.	M-M	71
Amphion & Zethus	Gk.	M-M	88
Amyclaean Brothers	Gk.	M-M	89
Anakes	Gk.	M-M	90
Aokeu & Ake*	Poly.	M-M	106
Apocatequil & Piguero*	Inca	M-M	109
Apollo & Artemis	Gk.	M-F	110
Apollo & Hermes	Gk.	M-M	110
Arikute & Ariconte*	Braz.	M-M	124
Artegal & Elidure	Bryth.	M-M	130
Ashim-Bethel	Sem.	M-F	139
Asmund & Asvitus*	Norse	M-M	141

	Culture	Sex	Page
Asvins	Hin.	M-M	146
Atreus & Thyestes	Gk.	M-M	153
Auxo & Hegemone	Gk.	F-F	681
Axieros (Axiocersa)	Gk.	M-M	163
Babes in the Woods	Folk.	M-F	302
Baldur & Loki*	Norse	M-M	174
Balin & Balan*	Bryth.	M-M	175
Belenus & Brennius	Bryth.	M-M	197
Belus & Agenor	Gk.	M-M	201
Biton & Cleobis	Gk.	M-M	220
Bootes & Erectheus	Gk.	M-M	236
Bride & Bridegroom	Hebr.	F-M	248
Byat Twe & Byat Ta	Ind-Chin.	M-M	1445
Cacus & Caca	Ital.	M-F	265
Cain & Abel*	Hebr.	M-M	269
Calais & Zetes	Gk.	M-M	272
Carpo & Thallo	Gk.	F-F	786
Castor & Pollux	Gk.	M-M	295
Caut & Cautopat	Pers.	M-M	300
CC	Used in Art	M-M	300
Chanun & Woi-shun	Burm.	M-M	312
Charybdis & Scylla	Gk.	F-F	316
Ch'en Ch'i & Cheng Lung	Chin.	M-M	318
Ch'in Shu-pao & Yu Ch'ih Ching-te	Chin.	M-M	326
Christ & Sophia	Christ.	M-F	1475
Chrysaor & Pegasus	Gk.	M-M	334
Cleta & Phaenna	Gk.	F-F	681
Coatrischic & Guatauva	Zuni	M-M	352
Conn & Fiachra	Cel.	M-M	367
Damon & Pythias	Rom.	M-M	410
Dasra & Nasatya	Hin.	M-M	416
Dioscuri	Gk.	M-M	449
Dylan & Llew Llaw	Bryth.	M-M	480
Eber & Eremon	Cel.	M-M	488
Electryon & Sthenelus*	Gk.	M-M	1494
Ephialtes & Otus	Gk.	M-M	515
Eros & Anteros*	Gk.	M-M	522
Etalak & Latarak	Sum.	M-M	1174
Eteocles & Polynices*	Gk.	M-M	527
Evnissyen & Nissyen*	Bryth.	M-M	536
Fat the Flasher & Tan the Dawn	Chin.	M-M	550
Fenja & Menja	Norse	F-F	560
Fjaler & Galar	Norse	M-M	578
Florismart & Roland	Carol.	M-M	585

	Culture	Sex	Page
Fravak & Fravakain	Pers.	M-F	608
Friuch & Rucht*	Cel.	M-M	613
Gemini	Rom.	M-M	643
Gilgamesh & Eabani	Baby.	M-M	656
Glaucus & Sarpedon	Gk.	M-M	662
Gluskap & Malsum*	Algon.	M-M	664
God & Sophia	Gnostic	M-F	1475
Gog & Magog*	Bryth.	M-M	669
Grettir & Illuga*	Ice.	M-M	374a
Grettir & Thorir*	Ice.	M-M	374a
Gwalchmei & Mordred*	Bryth.	M-M	700
Gwydion & Gilvaethwy	Bryth.	M-M	702
Gwyn & Gwyrthur*	Bryth.	M-M	703
Habil & Jumella	Arab.	M-F	269
Hadding & Gudhorn*	Norse	M-M	705
Hahgwehdiyu & Hahgwehdaetgah*	Iroq.	M-M	708
Haitsi-Aibeb & Gama*	Hotten.	M-M	711
Ham & Shem*	Hebr.	M-M	713
Hamlet & Laertes*	Eng.	M-M	714
Haoshyangha & Guzak	Pers.	M-F	723
Hastshehogan & Hastsheyalti*	Nav.	M-M	730
Helen & Clytemnestra	Gk.	F-F	745
Heracles & Eurystheus*	Gk.	M-M	752
Heracles & Iphicles	Gk.	M-M	752
Heracles & Philoctetes	Gk.	M-M	752
Heracles & Poeas	Gk.	M-M	752
Hesperus & Heosphorus	Gk.	M-M	765
Hidimva & Surpanakha	Hin.	M-F	1511
Ho-Ho	Chin.	M-M	779
Horus & Set*	Egy.	M-M	792
Hrothgar & Helgi	Ang-Sax.	M-M	798
Hun Ahpu & Xbalanque	Kiche	M-M	806
Hus Brothers	Wintun	M-M	808
Hypnus & Thanatos	Gk.	M-M	813
Hyuki & Bil	Norse	M-F	814
Idas & Lynceus (The Apharetidae)	Gk.	M-M	818
Ihoh	Caba.	M-F	822
Ioskeha & Tawiscara*	Huron	M-M	837
Isaac & Ishmael*	Hebr.	M-M	841
Ishtar & Shamash	Assyr-Baby.	F-M	844
Isis & Nephthys	Egy.	F-F	845
Jacob & Esau*	Hebr.	M-M	858
Kabibonokka & Shawano	Algon.	M-M	900

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kabil & Aclima	Mos.	M-F	269
Kabil & Habil*	Mos.	M-M	269
Kastor & Polydeukes	Gk.	M-M	912
Keresaspa & Thraetaona	Pers.	M-M	918
Kettu & Misharu	Baby.	M-M	1110
Kowwituma & Watsusi	Zuni	M-M	944
Kukumatz & Tochipa	Yuman	M-M	950
Laksmana & Satrughna	Hin.	M-M	1321
Lempo & Sukkamielli	Fin.	M-F	982
Llew Llaw & Gronw Pebyr*	Bryth.	M-M	1005
Lucifer & Michael*	Christ.	M-M	1020
Luxman & Rama	Hin.	M-M	374a
Maasewe & Uyuuyewe	Sia	M-M	1031
Mahaitiac & Tsakakaitiac	Hidat.	M-M	1043
Manabhozho & Chichiabos*	Algon.	M-M	1054
Manabush & Wolf*	Men.	M-M	1054
Mashu & Mashtu	Baby.	M-M	1072
Mashya & Mashyoi	Pers.	M-F	1072
Maudgalyayana & Sariputra	Bud.	M-M	1077
Messou & Lynx*	Pota.	M-M	1054
Michabo & Chokanipok*	Algon.	M-M	1098
Michael & Satan*	Christ.	M-M	1377
Misharu & Kittu	Phoen.	M-M	1110
Misor & Sydyk	Phoen.	M-M	1521
Mitra & Varuna	Hin.	M-M	1112
Modi & Magni	Norse	M-M	1114
Monker & Nakir	Mos.	M-M	1117
Mors & Somnus	Rom.	M-M	1125
Nakula & Sadhadiva	Hin.	M-M	1150
Nasatya & Dasra	Hin.	M-M	1156
Nayanezgani & Thobadzistshini	Nav.	M-M	1159
Neleus & Pelias*	Gk.	M-M	1161
Ningirsu & Ninsubur	Sum.	M-M	1174
Ninsubur & Ningishzida	Sum.	M-M	1173
Nipinoukhe & Pipounoukhe	Algon.	M-M	1175
Nowutset & Utset*	Sia	F-F	1513
Numitor & Amulius*	Rom.	M-M	1185
Nynnyaw & Peibaw	Cel.	M-M	1188
Ohousu & Wousu	Jap.	M-M	1202
Orestes & Pylades	Gk.	M-M	1214
Ormuzd & Ahriman*	Zoro.	M-M	1216
Oryithus & Crambis	Gk.	M-M	1264
Osiris & Isis	Egy.	M-F	1218
Osiris & Set.*	Egy.	M-M	1218
Owain & Mabon	Bryth.	M-M	1221
Pachacamac & Con*	Inca	M-M	1224

	Culture	Sex	Page
Pachacamac & Vichama*	Inca	M-M	1648
Palici	Ital.	M-M	1228
Pelethites & Cherethites	Hebr.	M-M	1249
Peleus & Telamon	Gk.	M-M	1250
Perez & Zarah	Hebr.	M-M	1716
Phaethon & Cycnus	Gk.	M-M	401
Philandrus & Phylacides	Gk.	M-M	1262
Picumnus & Pilumnus	Rom.	M-M	1269
Polydectus & Polydorus	Gk.	M-M	1264
Pookonghoya & Balongahoya	Hopi	M-M	1286
Proetus & Acrisius*	Gk.	M-M	1295
Prometheus & Epimetheus*	Gk.	M-M	1295
Pyrocles & Musidorus	Eng.	M-M	1307
Qat & Marawa*	Mel.	M-M	1309
Quetzalcoatl & Tezcatlipoca*	Mex.	M-M	1312
Rama & Bharata	Hin.	M-M	374a
Rehoboam & Asa*	Hebr.	M-M	1331
Rigsbumo & Srogbdag	Tib.	F-M	1339
Rinaldo & Orlando*	Ital.	M-M	1339
Roland & Oliver*	Carol.	M-M	1345
Romulus & Remus*	Rom.	M-M	1346
Satanael & Christ*	Bulg.	M-M	1402
Shen Shu & Yu Lu	Chin.	M-M	1434
Shesemtet & Shesmu	Egy.	F-M	1435
Shiphrah & Puah	Hebr.	F-F	1439
Shu & Tefenet	Egy.	M-F	1444
Shu Yu & Yu Lei	Chin.	M-M	1445
Shwe Pyin Nyi-Naung	Ind-Chin.	M-M	1445
Siegmund & Sieglind	Germ.	M-F	302
Silenus & Midas	Gk.	M-M	1453
Simeon & Levi	Hebr.	M-M	1455
Simurgh & Camrosh	Pers.	M-M	1456
Siyakmak & Nashak	Pers.	M-F	1463
Solomon & Asmodeus*	Hebr.	M-M	1472
Solomon & Shulamite	Hebr.	M-F	1472
Spaul & Queenah*	Cowich.	M-M	1480
Spenjaghrya & Vazishta*	Pers.	M-M	1481
Spenta Mainyu & Ahriman*	Zoro.	M-M	1481
Sunawavi & Coyote (or Wolf)*	Ute	M-M	1509
Sunda & Upasunda	Hin.	M-M	1509
Sunna & Nanna	Norse	F-F	1510
Tagaro the Wise & Tagaro the Fool*	Banks Is.	M-M	1524
Tagaro & Suqematua*	New Heb.	M-M	1524
Tangaroa & Vatea*	Herv. Is.	M-M	1532
Tazh & Tazhak	Pers.	M-F	1539

	Culture	Sex	Page
Theseus & Pirithous	Gk.	M-M	1554
Thierry & Guy of Warwick	Eng.	M-M	700
Tigranes & Tigranuki	Arm.	M-F	1573
To-kabinana & To-Karvuvu*	Mel.	M-M	1584
Tow & Tow-us-tussin*	Haida	M-M	1592
Triptolemus & Demophoon	Gk.	M-M	1598
Trung-trac & Trung-nhi	Ind-Chin.	F-F	1602
Tsui Goab & Gaunab*	Hotten.	M-M	1604
Tsunuguhi & Ikuguhi	Jap.	M-F	1604
Tyltyl & Mytyl	Belg.	M-F	1144
Uhiji & Shuhiji	Jap.	M-F	1620
Umashiashikabi & Amenotoko	Jap.	M-F	1527
Umunlua & Umunesiga*	Sum.	M-M	1623
Vali & Vidar	Norse	M-M	1636
Vohu Manah & Aka Manah*	Zoro.	M-M	1657
Votan & Yalahau*	Mex.	M-M	1658
Wabun & Kabun	Algon.	M-M	1660
Yab-Yum	Bud.	M-F	1697
Yama-Yami	Hin.	M-F	1699
Yang-Um	Kor.	M-F	1700
Yang-Yin	Chin.	M-F	1700
Yappan & Yaotl	Mex.	M-M	1701
Yehl & Kanook*	Alas.	M-M	1703
Yima & Spityura*	Pers.	M-M	1707
Yima & Yimeh	Pers.	M-F	1707
Yo & In	Jap.	M-F	1708
Yoskeha & Tawiscara*	Iroq.	M-M	1710
Zinsu & Zinsi	Daho.	M-M	1720

COUNSELOR

Bikki	Norse	M	211
Egeria	Rom.	F	491
Fylgia	Norw.	M	619
Fylgukona	Norw.	F	619
Gaga	Baby.	M	621
Hanuman	Hin.	M	723
Jethro	Hebr.	M	877
Matali	Hin.	M	1074
Mentor	Gk.	M	+
Metis	Gk.	F	1096
Mordecai	Hebr.	M	1122
Mummu	Baby.	M	1136
Nestor	Gk.	M	1165
Samuel	Hebr.	M	1394
Sugiwara	Jap.	M	1504
Tenjin	Jap.	M	1545

	Culture	Sex	Page
Chicomexochit	Mex.	M	322
Chiminagagua	Chibcha	M	+
Chimizigagua	Bogata	M	232
Chinnigchinich	Calif.	M	326
Chinun Way Shun	Burm.	M	899
Chokmah	Caba.	A	667
Codoyanape	Chinook	M	+
Condor	Inca	M	365
Coyote	N.A.I.	M	377
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Dagon	Sem.	A	406
Daksha	Hin.	M	408
De-ai	Gil. Is.	F	422
De-Babou	Gil. Is.	M	422
Dhatr	Hin.	M	439
Dhyanibodisattvas	Bud.	M	440
Dinewan	Aus.	F	445
Dis	Cel.	M	450
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Ea-pe	Ind-Chin.	M	484
Ehlaumel	Yuki Ind.	M	494
El	Hebr.	M	497
Elohim (Eloah)	Hebr.	M	506
Es	Fin-Ug.	M	523
Esaugeteh Emissee	Creek Ind.	M	524
Eugpamolak Manobo	Bagobo	M	529
Fe'e	Poly.	M	558
Fenja & Menja	Norse	F	560
Finuweigh	Indo.	M	571
Freydis	Am. Lit.	F	611
Fro (Friuja)	Norse	M	613
Gucumatz (Qucumatz)	Guate.	M	1311
Gudatrigakwitl	Wiyote	M	694
Hahgwehdiyu	Iroq.	M	708
Hastshehogan	Nav.	M	730
Hastsheyalti	Nav.	M	730
Hatuibwari	Mel.	M	732
Haweniyo	Iroq.	M	733
Heqet (Heket)	Egy.	F	752
Her-shef	Egy.	M	763
He-who-invites	Jap.	M	766
Hiranyagarbha	Hin.	M	774
Hkun Hsang L'rong	Ind-Chin.	M	775
Hnitma-Dawgyi & Min Magaye	Ind-Chin.	F-M	776

	Culture	Sex	Page
Hometeuli	Mex.	M	784
Huntin	Ewes (Af.)	M	1453
Iapetus	Gk.	M	816
Idoiho	So. Is.	M	820
Ihoh	Caba.	M	822
Ikanam	Chinook	M	+
Ilmatar	Fin.	F	824
Ioskeha	Huron	M	837
Izamna	Mex.	M	853
Izanagi	Jap.	M	853
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Janardana	Hin.	M	863
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Ka	Burm.	M	899
Kala	Hin.	M	903
Kala-siva	Hin.	M	903
Kali	Hin.	F	903
Kalki	Hin.	M	904
Kane	Poly.	M	908
Karali	Hin.	F	909
Karei	Malay.	M	910
Kasyapa	Hin.	M	912
Kathatakanave	Walapai	M	912
Katonda	Uganda	M	913
Khepera	Egy.	M	924
Khnemu	Egy.	M	924
Kiehtan	Mass.	M	927
Kinharigan	Borneo	M	932
Kitshi-Manitou	Chip.	M	935
K'mukamtch	Klamath	M	936
Kobine	Gil. Is.	F	1156
Ku	Hawa.	M	947
Kukumatz & Tochipa	Yuman	M	950
Kumush	Modoc	M	951
Kururumany	Braz.	M	953
Kutku	Sib.	M	954
Lajnan	Micro.	M	964
Ligobund	Micro.	F	994
Loa	Marshall	M	1006
Loder	Norse	M	1007
Loki	Norse	M	1010
Lubumba	Bantu	M	1020
Lukelang	Caro. Is.	M	1024
Lumawig	Poly.	M	1024
Madumba	Calif.	M	1036
Mah	Sem.	F	1042

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mahasthamaprata	Bud.	M	1044
Maira-Monan	S.A.I.	M	1047
Maitreya	Bud.	M	1047
Mama	Sum.	F	1050
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Mandishire	Sib.	M	1057
Manuai	Admir.	M	1062
Marawa	Mel.	M	1064
Marduk	Assyr., Baby.	M	1065
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Mazda	Pers.	M	1081
Mbamba (Kiara)	Af.	M	1081
Mbir (Miracucha)	S.A.I.	M	1081
Mehrem	Arab.	M	1084
Melu	Indo.	M	1087
Messou	Pota.	M	1095
Michabo	Algon.	M	1098
Mother Chuber	Sum.	F	1128
Mula Dyadi	Poly.	M	1135
Mummu	Sum.	M	1136
Mundilfore	Norse	M	1136
Mustamho	Mojave	M	1140
Nagaitcho	Calif.	M	1147
Nankilstlas	Haida	M	1153
Nareau	Gil. Is.	M	1156
Nascakiyetl	Tlingit	M	1156
Ne-kilst-luss	Haida	M	1161
Nesaru	Caddoan	M	1165
Ninurta	Sum.	M	1174
Nudimmud	Baby.	M	1184
Nu Kua	Chin.	F/A	1185
Numi-torem	Fin-Ug.	M	1185
Nurrudere	Aus.	M	1186
Nwali	Banyai	M	1187
Nyankopong	Ashantis	M	1187
Nzame (Njambi)	Congo	A	1188
Obagat	Pelew Is.	M	1191
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Old Man Coyote	Crow Ind.	M	1205
Old One	Thomp. Ri.	M	+
Ometecutli	Mex.	M	1208
Omo-daru and Aya-kashiko	Jap.	M-F	1208
Onitsu-nu	Jap.	M	1210
Ophion	Gk.	M	1211
Ormuzd	Zoro.	M	1216
Otshirvani	Sib.	M	1220

	Culture	Sex	Page
Pachacamac	Inca.	M	1224
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Panggu	Mel.	M	1233
P'an Ku	Chin.	M/A	1233
Pariacaca	Inca	M	1237
Phanes	Cel.	M	1261
Po	Poly.	F	1281
Pomonus (Pupdike)	Ital.	M	1285
Prajapati (Prakriti)	Hin.	A	1290
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Protogonos	Gk.	A	1297
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Pundjel	Aus.	M	1301
Purushottama	Hin.	M	1305
Qabauil	Kiche	M	1308
Qat	Mel.	M	1309
Qeb	Egy.	M	1309
Qoluncotun	W.U.S. Ind.	M	1309
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Quikinna'qu (Kutq, Kurkil)	Sib.	M	1313
Quoots-hooi	Chinook	F	1314
Ra	Egy.	M/A	1314
Ratnapani	Bud.	M	1324
Ratnasambhava	Bud.	M	1324
Recaranus	Rom.	M	1327
Rhea	Gk.	F	1335
Rigi	Micro.	M	1339
Rinaggon & Iri	Borneo		1339
Samantabdahra	Bud.	M	1393
Sesa	Hin.	M	1420
Sholmo	Sib.	M	1442
Sibu	Antilles	M	1445
Silver Fox	Calif.	M	1454
Sophia	Gnostic	F	1475
Spenta Mainyu	Zoro.	M	1481
Sucellos	Cel.	M	1503
Sunawavi	Ute	M	1509
Susanowo	Jap.	M	1512
Sussistinnako	Sia	M	1513
Taaroa	Poly.	M	1522
Tagaro the Wise	Banks Is.	M	1524
T'ai I Ching	Chin.	M	1525
Taikomol	Calif.	M	1526
Takaro	N. Heb.	M	1527
Tane	Poly.	M	1531
Tangaroa	Poly.	M	1531

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tawiscara	Huron	M	1539
Tchue	Bush.	M	1540
Teharonhiawagon	Iroq.	M	1541
Tem	Egy.	M	1542
Teyocoyani	Mex.	M	1549
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thaah	Mex.	M	1550
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Tiermes	Lapp	M	1572
Tii	Marq.	M	1573
Tiki	Maori	M	1573
Tiki-ahua	Marq.	M	1573
Tilo	Baronga	M	1573
Tiri	Brazil.	M	1576
To-kabinana	Mel.	M	1584
Tokay	Inca	M	1584
Tonacatecutli	Mex.	M	1586
Tuchaipa (Kwikumat, Mayoha)	Yuman Ind.	M	1606
Tukma	Juaneno Ind.	M	1606
Turtle	N.A.I.	M	1610
Tutu	Baby.	M	1611
Tvastr	Hin.	M	1611
Uhubaput	Sumu Ind.	M	1621
Ulgen	Tatar	M	1622
Vana Mothers	Norse	F	1638
Vasuki	Hin.	M	1641
Ve	Norse	M	1643
Vili	Norse	M	1650
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Vishnu	Hin.	A	1654
Vishnu-Narayana	Hin.	A	1655
Visvakarman	Hin.	M	1655
Visvapani	Bud.	M	1655
Wakan	Siouan		1662
Wati Kutjara (Men Iguana)	Aus.	M	1669
Wolaro	Aus.	M	1688
Wu-chi	Chin.	A	1693
Yelafaz	Micro.	M	1703
Yimantuwing-yai	Calif.	M	1707
Yo	Jap.	M	1708
Yoskeha	Iroq.	M	1710
Yryn-ajy-tojon	Sib.	M	1710
Zerpanitum	Baby.	F	1718

CROSSROADS	Culture	Sex	Page
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Diana	Rom.	F	441
Ganesa	Hin.	M	627
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hsing Shen	Chin.	M	799
Jizo	Jap.	M	881
Lares Compitales	Rom.	M	974
Matrs	Hin.	F	1076
Quadriviae	Rom.	F	686
Sae-no-kami	Jap.	M	1360
Shozuga-no-baba	Jap.	F	1443
Trivia	Gk.	F	1599
CRUELTY			
Aeife	Cel.	F	39
Amestris	Pers.	F	85
Anakim	Hebr.		91
Ashura	Jap.	M	140
Bres	Cel.	M	246
Dirce	Gk.	F	450
Doeg	Hebr.	M	455
Drag-gs'ed	Tib.	M	467
Emathion	Gk.	M	507
Herod	Christ.	M	763
Herod Antipas	Christ.	M	763
Igigi	Assyr-Baby.		821
Ino	Gk.	F	833
Jenghis Khan	Mon.	M	872
Jezebel	Hebr.	F	879
Joab	Hebr.	M	881
Kaika	Hin.	F	902
Kunigunde	Germ.	F	952
Likho	Slav.	F	994
Mezentius	Ital.	M	1097
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Moloch	Carth.	M	1115
Nabis	Spartan	M	1146
Nero	Rom.	M	1164
Ope	Norse	M	1211
Phalaris	Gk.	M	1261
Pilate	Rom.	M	1271
Rephaim	Hebr.	M	1332
Sargon II	Assyr.	M	1400
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Saul	Hebr.	M	1404

Cruelty (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Shesmu	Egy.	M	1435
Sisyphus	Gk.	M	1459
Su	S.A.	F	1502
Tachi	Chin.	F	1523
Tope	Norse	M	1588
Umunesiga	Sum.	M	1623
Ur-Nina	Sum.	M	1630
Yalahau	Mex.	M	1698
Yuriaku	Jap.	M	1713
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
CUCKOLD			
Acastus	Gk.	M	22
Amphitryon	Gk.	M	88
Chrysale	Fr.	M	333
Diomedes	Gk.	M	446
Elcmar	Cel.	M	498
Enipeus	Gk.	M	511
Hephaestus	Gk.	M	751
John Tamson's (Thomson's) Man	Scot.	M	885
Lot	Bryth.	M	1014
Menelaus	Gk.	M	1089
Sui Jen	Jap.	M	1504
Vulcan	Rom.	M	1659
CULTURE HERO (SEE ALSO PROGENITOR)			
Abaangui & Zaguaguayu	Guar.	M-M	11
Academus	Gk.	M	21
Acarnan & Amphoterus	Gk.	M	22
Achaemenes	Pers.	M	24
Achaeus	Gk.	M	24
Ahayuta Achi	Zuni	M	52
Ailill	Cel.	M	55
Airya (Iraj)	Pers.	M	57
Amaethon	Bryth.	M	78
Amarud	Baby.	M	80
Ammon	Hebr.	M	86
Amphictyon	Gk.	M	87
Arcas	Gk.	M	118
Argus	Gk.	M	122
Armenak	Arm.	M	128
Ascanius	Rom.	M	136
Atse Hastin	Nav.	M	153

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Benjamin	Hebr.	M	202
Bi-Har	Bud.	M	211
Brea	Cel.	M	244
Brute	Bryth.	M	253
Cadmus	Gk.	M	266
Cain	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	269
Camber	Bryth.	M	280
Can	Mex.	M	283
Cecrops	Gk.	M	301
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Cin-an-ev	Ute	M	339
Comizahual	Honduras	F	362
Coyote	N.A.I.	M	377
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Cuculcan	Mex.	M	396
Curicaberis	Mex.	M	398
Dan	Hebr.	M	410
Danaus	Gk.	M	411
Dardanus	Gk.	M	415
Dido	Rom.	F	444
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Ea	Baby.	M	481
Elatha	Cel.	M	498
Enna	Cel.	M	512
Eochaid Airem	Cel.	M	513
Ephraim	Hebr.	M	515
Evander	Rom.	M	533
Fu Hsi	Chin.	M	615
Hammurabi	Baby.	M	716
Haoshyangha	Pers.	M	723
Hayk	Arm.	M	734
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Hengest	Ang-Sax.	M	750
Heracles of Oeta	Gk.	M	755
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hiawatha	N.A.I.	M	767
Hou Chi	Chin.	M	794
Hsi-ling Shih	Chin.	F	799
Hu	Bryth.	M	800
Huang Ti	Chin.	M	801
Hu Gadarn	Welsh	M	802
Huitziton	Mex.	M	803
Hypsistos	Gk.	M	813
Ingunar	Norse	M/A	610

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ion	Gk.	M	837
Ioskeha	Huron	M	837
Isaac	Hebr.	M	841
Ishmael	Hebr.	M	843
Issachar	Hebr.	M	848
Italapas	Chinook	M	+
Italus	Ital.	M	848
Itzamna	Mex.	M	850
Izanagi	Jap.	M	853
Jamshid	Pers.	M	863
Jimmu Tennu	Jap.	M	880
Kali	Hin.	F	903
Kanaan	Hebr.	M	907
Kao Hsin	Chin.	M	908
Kettu (Kittu) & Misharu	Baby.	M-M	1110
Kiaklo	Zuni	M	926
Kukulcan	Mex.	M	950
Ku-yu	Mojave	M	954
Laki-oi	Borneo	M	965
Lamech	Hebr.	M	967
Latinus	Rom.	M	975
Lelex	Gk.	M	982
Lycaon	Gk.	M	1027
Maira-Monan	Tup. Ind.	M	1047
Mama Ogllo	Inca	F	1051
Manco Capac	Inca	M	1056
Manuscithra	Pers.	M	1062
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Melissa	Gk.	F	1086
Michabo (Messon)	Algon.	M	1098
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Mitsotsozini	Pokomo	M	1113
Monotaro	Jap.	M	1118
Nabhi	Jain	M	1146
Nabu	Baby.	M	1146
Nauplius	Gk.	M	1158
Nidaba	Sum.	F	1168
Nimrod	Baby.	M	1170
Ninigi	Jap.	M	1173
Ninus	Gk/Baby.	M	1174
Numa Pompilius	Rom.	M	1185
Nurrudere	Aus.	M	1186
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Ogyrvran	Bryth.	M	1201
Old One	Thomp. Riv.	M	+

	Culture	Sex	Page
Pachacamac	Inca	M	1224
Palamedes	Gk.	M	1227
Pelasgus	Gk.	M	1249
Phoroneus	Gk.	M	1266
Poshaiyanne	Pueblo	M	1288
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Qat	Mel.	M	1309
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Remus	Rom.	M	1332
Reuben	Hebr.	M	1334
Romulus	Rom.	M	1346
Sandan	As. Min.	M	1396
Sarpedon	Gk.	M	1401
Saul	Hebr.	M	1404
Scamandrius	Gk.	M	1405
Scef	Norse	M	1406
Selk	Egy.	M	1415
Shedad	Mos.	M	1432
Shem	Hebr.	M	1433
Shun	Chin.	M	1444
Sidon	Hebr.	M	1447
Simha	Ceylon	M	1455
Sisyphus	Gk.	M	1459
Sivirri	Aus.	M	1461
Skjolding	Norse	M	1465
Sneferu	Egy.	M	1470
Sugiwara	Jap.	M	1504
Taaut	Phoen.	M	1523
Tages	Ital.	M	1524
Tahmurath	Pers.	M	1525
Taikomol	Calif.	M	1526
Taliesin	Bryth.	M	1528
Tamoi	Tupi-Guar.	M	1531
T'ang	Chin.	M	1531
Tawhaki	Chath. Is.	M	1539
Tchue	Bush.	M	1540
Telchines	Cretan	M	1541
Tenjin	Jap.	M	1545
Teucer	Gk.	M	1549
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Tigernmas	Cel.	M	1572
Tigranes	Arm.	M	1573
To-Kabinana	Mel.	M	1584
Ts'ang Chieh	Chin.	M	1602

Culture Hero (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Ts'an Nu	Chin.	F	1603
Uazale	Paressi Ind.	M	1619
Unktomi	Siouan	M	1626
Ur-Nammu	Sum.	M	1630
Urukagina	Sum.	M	1630
Van-Xuong	Ind. Chin.	M	1638
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Votan	Mex.	M	1658
Wainamoinen (Vainamoinen)	Fin.	M	1661
Wen Ch'ang	Chin.	M	1673
Wisakketjak	Micmac Ind.	M	1686
Xbalanque	Kiche	M	1695
Xelas	Lummi Ind.	M	1695
Yao	Chin.	M	1701
Yimantuwingyai	Calif.	M	1707
Yin-chen-hsin	Chin.	M	1707
Yu	Chin.	M	1711
Yu Huang	Chin.	M	1712
Zebulun	Hebr.	M	1717

CUNNING (ALSO SEE TRICKSTER)			
Fan Li	Chin.	M	548
Forgall	Cel.	M	594
Gizo	Hausa	M	660
Gylfe	Swed.	M	704
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Malengin	Eng.	M	1050
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Outis (Noman)	Gk.	M	1221
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Patelin	Fr.	M	1243
Paul Bunyan	Am. Lit.	M	1244
Penelope	Gk.	F	1252
Rebecca	Hebr.	F	1326
Reynard	Med.	M	1334
Rinaldo	Ital.	M	1339
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Sidrophel	Eng.	M	1447
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Sisyphus	Gk.	M	1459

CURIOSITY			
Agib	Arab.	M	48
Hiko-Hohodemi	Jap.	M	769

	Culture	Sex	Page
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Paul Pry	Eng.	M	1244
Psyche	Gk.	F	1299
Raymond	Fr.	M	1325
Semele	Gk.	F	1415
Tane	Poly.	M	1531
Urashima Taro	Jap.	M	1628

DANCE			
Ame-no-Uzume	Jap.	F	83
Anshar	Baby.	M	101
Apsaras	Bud.	F	115
Balmarcodes	Phoen.	M	176
Bharata	Hin.	M	208
Bowa	Tib.		238
Castor & Pollux	Gk.	M	295
Choni	Tib.		329
Citapati	Bud.		344
Corybantes	Phryg.	M	375
Cotytto	Gk.	F	376
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Dactyli	Gk.	M	404
David	Hebr.	M	417
Dioscuri	Gk.	M	449
Elf	Norse		502
Elle-folk	Norse	F	505
Faun	Rom.	M	552
Frau Frigg	Germ.	F	608
Gahe	Apache Ind.		622
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Harlequin	Fr.	M	726
Kachinas	Zuni	M	900
Korybantes	Phryg.	M	943
Kouretes	Gk.	M	944
Kumush	Modoc	M	951
Ludki (Krasnoludi)	Serb.		1021
Luka-kane	Hawa.	M	1024
Macuilxochitl	Mex.	M	1035
Maid Marian	Bryth.	F/A	1046
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Nag-pa	Tib.	M	1148
Nataraja	Hin.	M	1461
Natesa	Bud.	M	1157
Nix	Teut.	M	1176

Dance (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Nixe	Teut.	F	1176
Nymph	Gk.	F	1188
Otafuku	Jap.	F	1219
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Pasithea (Aglaia)	Gk.	F	1241
Pixy	Eng.	M, F	1277
Polyidus	Gk.	M	1284
Pundjel	Aus.	M	1301
Qat	Mel.	M	1309
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Saint Vitus	Christ.	M	1383
Salii	Rom.	M	1390
Salome	Christ.	F	1391
Sarube	Jap.		1401
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Shojo	Jap.	M	1441
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Stutly, Will	Eng.	M	1502
Tapio (Vir-ava)	Fin.	A	1534
Terpsichore	Gk.	F	1547
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thandu (Tandu)	Hin.	M	1552
Tom the Piper	Eng.	M	1585
Troll	Germ.	M, F	1600
Typanom	Siam.	M	1617

DARKNESS

Aac	Mex.	M	9
Aeetes	Gk.	M	37
Aegisthus	Gk.	M	39
Aeson	Gk.	M	42
Ahriman	Zoro.	M	53
Alberich	Norse	M	62
Alce	Gk.		63
Aleus	Gk.	M	66
Alfar	Norse	M	67
Alkha	Mon.		69
Alv	Norse	M	77
Alviss	Norse	M	78
Amen-Khnum	Egy.	M	83
Amulius	Rom.	M	1185
Angra Mainyu	Zoro	M	97
Anshar	Baby.	M	101

	Culture	Sex	Page
Antaeus	Gk.	M	101
Any-any-any-ha	Cowich.	M	105
Apep	Egy.	M	107
Apocatequil	Inca	M	109
Aram	Arm.	M	117
Arimans	Pers.	M	124
Astraeus	Gk.	M	145
Atli	Norse	M	152
Azdahah	Arm.	M	165
Babes in Woods	Folk.	M-F	169
Balan (Brennius)	Bryth.	M	174
Balor	Celt.	M	176
dBan-mgon	Bud.	M	178
Bath Chorim	Sem.		186
Bel Enlil	Baby.	M	197
Belial	Eng.	M	197
Bharata	Hin.	M	208
Bjorno-Hoder	Norse	M	221
Black Arky	Cel.	M	222
Buto	Egy.	F	263
Cain	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	269
Cairima	Pers.	M	271
Calatine	Cel.	M	272
Camaxtli	Mex.	M	279
Cassiopeia	Gk.	F	294
Castor	Gk.	M	295
Ceos	Gk.	M	303
Cheng Wu	Chin.	M	318
Cichol the Footless	Cel.	M	338
Cimmerii	Gk.	M, F	339
Cinteotl	Mex.	M	341
Creon	Gk.	M	380
Deiphobus	Gk.	M	426
Dhritarashtra	Hin.	M	439
Dokkalfar	Norse	M	458
Dopkalfar	Norse	M	464
Dylan	Norse	M	480
Eabani	Sum.	M	482
Eber	Cel.	M	488
Eire	Cel.	F	496
Elcmar	Cel.	M	498
Emathion	Gk.	M	507
Emen	Egy.	M	508
Enkidu	Sum.	M	512

	Culture	Sex	Page
Eo-anu	Cel.	F	513
Erc	Cel.	M	518
Erebus	Gk.	M	518
Esau	Hebr.	M	524
Eteocles	Gk.	M	527
Euryale	Gk.	F	532
Feng	Dan.	M	559
Fenrir	Norse	M	560
Ferdia	Cel.	M	560
Fergus macRoy	Cel.	M	561
Firbolgs	Cel.	M	571
Fomhair	Scot.	M	590
Fomor	Cel.	M	590
Forgall	Cel.	M	594
Furina	Ital.	F	618
Geryon	Gk.	M	647
Giukings	Norse	M, F	660
Golagras	Bryth.	M	670
Golerotheran	Bryth.	M	674
Goll mac Morna (Aod)	Cel.	M	674
Gorgon	Gk.	F	678
Gorlois	Bryth.	M	679
Green Knight	Bryth.	M	689
Gronw Pebyr	Bryth.	M	692
Gucumatz (Qucumatz)	Kiche	M	694
Gudhorn	Norse	M	694
Gunnar	Norse	M	698
Gunther	Norse	M	698
Hag	Scot.	F	707
Hahgwehdaetgah	Seneca	M	708
Halfdan	Norse	M	712
Ham	Hebr.	M	713
Hansel & Gretel	Folk.	M-F	+
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Hati (eclipse)	Norse		731
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Hector	Gk.	M	741
Hehut	Egy.	F	742
Helge	Norse	M	746
Hine-i-tau-ira (Hine-nui)	Poly.	F	772
Hoder	Norse	M	778
Hogne	Norse	M	779
Holofernes	Hebr.	M	893
Hrodvitnir	Norse	M	798
Hromund	Norse	M	798
Huang T'ien Shang Ti	Chin.	M	801

	Culture	Sex	Page
Hun-ahpu & Xbalanque	Kiche	M-M	806
Hunhun-ahpu	Kiche	M	807
Hydra	Gk.	M	810
Hymir	Gk.	M	811
Iku-tama-yori-hime	Jap.	F	822
Ilus	Gk.	M	825
Indech	Cel.	M	828
Indra	Hin.	M	829
I-qong	Mel.	M	838
Ishbibenob	Hebr.	M	843
Ishmael	Hebr.	M	843
Ismene	Gk.	F	847
Itztli	Mex.	M	850
Ixtlilton	Mex.	M	853
Jinn & Jinniyeh	Mos.	M, F	880
Jotun	Norse	M	890
Judas Iscariot	Christ.	M	892
Kalamahakala	Bud.	M	903
Kamsa	Hin.	M	907
Kanook	Alas.	M	908
Kanva (eclipse)	Hin.	M	908
Kauravas	Hin.	M	913
Kek (Emen)	Egy.	M	915
Kekuit	Egy.	F	916
Kerhet	Egy.	F	918
Kneph	Egy.	M	937
Koshchei	Fin.	M	943
Kostey	Slav.	M	944
Kubera	Hin.	M	948
Kveldrida	Norse	F	954
Lachamu	Baby.	F	961
Lachmu	Baby.	M	961
Laius	Gk.	M	964
Laodamas	Gk.	M	972
Laomedon	Gk.	M	972
Latona	Rom.	F	975
Leda	Gk.	F	980
Leto	Gk.	F	986
Lilith	Hebr.	F	994
Lilithu	Baby.	F	995
Lilu	Baby.	M	995
Llyr	Bryth.	M	1006
Longinus	Christ.	M	1011
Losy	Mon.	M	1013
Lot	Bryth.	M	1014
Louhi	Lapp	F	1016

	Culture	Sex	Page
Lucifer	Christ.	M	1020
Lynge	Norse	M	1029
Maanegarm (eclipse)	Norse	M	1031
Makha	Hin.	M	1048
Mark (March)	Bryth.	M	1068
Marocael	Taino	M	1068
Mastiphal	Oc.	M	1074
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Medb	Bryth.	F	1082
Medusa	Gk.	F	1084
Meilichios	Gk.	M	1084
Melwas	Bryth.	M	1087
Memnon	Gk.	M	1088
Mictlantecutli	Mex.	M	1099
Midgard Serpent	Norse		1100
Minotaur	Gk.		1107
Mo-li Hung	Chin.	M	601
Mordu	Bryth.	M	1123
Morna	Cel.	M	1124
Mushussu	Sum.	M	1139
Nanga	Poly.	M	1153
Naraka	Hin.	M	1155
Nat	Norse	F	1157
Neleus	Gk.	M	1161
Nephthys	Egy.	F	1163
Nibhaz	Sem.	M	1167
Nichard	Germ.	M	1168
Nipa	Algon.	F	1175
Nithhoggr	Scan.	M	1176
Nor	Norse	M	1180
Nox	Rom.	F	1183
Nut	Egy.	F	1187
Nuter Dua	Egy.	M	1187
Nuye	Jap.		1187
Nyctimus	Gk.	M	1187
Nyx (Nox)	Gk.	F	1188
Octriallach	Cel.	M	1195
Oegishialm	Norse	M	1198
Oenopion	Gk.	M	1199
Og	Hebr.	M	1200
Pa-hra	Egy.	M	1226
Palleneos	Gk.	M	1229
Pandarus	Gk.	M	1232
Panis	Hin.	M	1233
Panoptes	Gk.	M	1234
Perez	Hebr.	M	1255

	Culture	Sex	Page
Phylacides	Gk.	M	1267
Poeas	Gk.	M	1281
Poko-ha-rua-te-po	Poly.	F	1282
Polybus	Gk.	M	1283
Polydorus	Gk.	M	1284
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1285
Potiphar	Heb., Mos.	M	1289
Praxidikae	Gk.	F	1291
Priam	Gk.	M	1292
Proetus	Gk.	M	1295
Puck	Eng.	M	1300
Pwcca	Welsh	M	1300
Pwyll	Bryth.	M	1306
Pygmalion	Gk.	M	1306
Queenah	Cowich.	M	1312
Rafusen	Jap.	F	1317
Rahab	Hebr.	F	1318
Rahu & Ketu (eclipse)	Hin.	M	1318
Ratri	Hin.	F	1324
Ravana	Hin.	M	1324
Regin	Norse	M	1330
Remus	Rom.	M	1332
Rephaim	Hebr.	M	1332
Ryence	Bryth.	M	1335
Saehrimner	Norse	M	1360
Searbhan Lochlannach	Cel.	M	1411
Set (Sut)	Egy.	M	1420
Sharvan	Cel.	M	1431
Shesmu	Egy.	M	1435
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Sichaeus	Rom.	M	1446
Siggeir	Norse	M	1449
Sisera	Hebr.	M	1459
Skoll (eclipse)	Norse	M	1465
Sokar	Egy.	M	1471
Sosondowah	Iroq.	M	1476
Spenjaghrya	Iroq.	M	1481
Sreng	Cel.	M	1487
Stheno	Gk.	F	1494
Strophius	Gk.	M	1501
Styx	Gk.	F	1502
Suddhodana	Bud.	M	1503
Summanus	Ital.	M	1506
Susanowo	Jap.	M	1512
Svarbhanu (eclipse)	Hin.	M	1514
Taepo	N. Zeal.		1524

Darkness (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Tanaoa	So. Is.	M	1531
Tawiscara	Iroq.	M	1539
Te-po	N. Zeal.		1546
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thaukt (Thokh)	Norse	F/A	1552
Thorir of Garth	Ice.	M	+
Tima-te-kore	Poly.	F	1235
Tiresias	Gk.	M/A	1576
Titlacauan	Mex.	M	1578
Ti-tsang	Chin.	M	1580
Tityus	Gk.	M	1580
Tlacauepan	Mex.	M	1581
Tlaloc Tecutli	Mex.	M	1851
Tow-us-tussin	Haida	M	1592
Triglav	Slav.	M	1597
Triptolemus	Gk.	M	1598
Tuiren	Cel.	M	1606
Turkish Knight	Med. Lit.	M	1608
Turnus	Rom.	M	1609
Uazit	Egy.	F	1619
Ucalegon	Gk.	M	1619
Uriah	Hebr.	M	1629
Uther Pendragon	Bryth	M	1632
Varns (eclipse)	Norse	M	1639
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Vibhandaka	Hin.	M	1648
Virabhadra	Hin.	M	1652
Vitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	1656
Vlkodlak (eclipse)	Slav.	M	1656
Vrtra	Hin.	M	1659
Vukub-cakix	Kiche	M	1659
Wang-gon	Tib.	M	1665
Whiro	Poly.	M	1676
Xuthus	Gk.	M	1697
Yalahau	Mex.	M	1698
Yama	Bud., Hin.	M	1699
Yami	Hin.	F	1700
Yoalliehecatl	Mex.	M	1708
Yoamaxtli	Mex.	M	1708
Yohualticetl	Anahuac	F	1709
Yspaddeden Penkawr	Bryth.	M	1711
Zedekiah	Hebr.	M	1717
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

DAWN

Aarvak	Norse	10

	Culture	Sex	Page
Aethre	Gk.	F	42
Ahans	Hin.	M	52
Ahi	Egy.	F	52
Andromeda	Gk.	F	94
Antiope	Gk.	M	103
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Aponibolinayen	Philip.	F	111
Argynnis	Gk.	F	123
Ariadne	Gk.	F	123
Arjuni	Hin.	M	126
Aruna	Hin.	M	133
Arusha	Hin.	M	134
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Ataentsic	Huron	F	147
Atalanta	Gk.	F	148
Atanua	So. Is.	F	148
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Athra	Gk.	F	151
Atthis	Gk.	F	154
Auge	Gk.	F	156
Aurora	Rom.	F	158
Ausera	Slav.	F	159
Ayar Cachi	Inca	M	163
Bhrigu	Hin.	M	209
Bochica	Bogata Ind.	M	232
Brynhild (Brunhilda)	Norse	F	253
Cabha	Hebr.	F	265
Chalciope	Gk.	F	309
Charis	Gk.	F	314
Chasca	Inca	F	316
Chih Nu	Chin.	F	323
Chiminizagagua	Chib.	M	325
Citlallatonac	Mex.	M	344
Clytemnestra	Gk.	F	351
Coronis	Gk.	F	374
Danae	Gk.	F	411
Daphne	Gk.	F	414
Deirdre	Cel.	F	426
Devorgilla	Cel.	F	436
Eos	Gk.	F	514
Eostre (Ostara)	Ang-Sax.	F	514
Etalak & Latarak	Sum.	M	1174
Europa	Gk.	F	531
Euryclea	Gk.	F	532
Eurydice	Gk.	F	532
Euryphassa	Gk.	F	532

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ganymede	Gk.	M	627
Gourgourgahgah	Aus.	M	680
Graces	Gk.	F	681
Guinevere	Bryth.	F	696
Gullinkambi	Norse	M	697
Gullintami	Norse	M	697
Gwyar	Bryth.	F	702
Harits	Hin.	M/F	726
Hebe	Gk.	F	739
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Helen	Gk.	F	745
Hero	Gk.	F	762
Hjordis	Norse	F	775
Horae	Gk.	F	786
Horus	Egy.	M	792
Hueytonantzin	Mex.	F	802
Huruing Wuhti	Hopi	F	808
Iamus	Gk.	M	815
Igerna	Bryth.	F	821
Ingeborg	Ice.	F	831
Ino	Gk.	F	833
Iole	Gk.	F	836
Iseult	Bryth.	F	842
Itonia	Gk.	F	849
Itys	Gk.	M	850
Jael	Hebr.	F	860
Jocasta	Gk.	F	882
Judith	Hebr.	F	893
Lampetus	Gk.	M	969
Leah	Hebr.	F	978
Ljosalfar	Norse	M	1004
Lord of Sesennu	Egy.	M	1013
Lyonors (Liones)	Bryth.	F	1029
Marici	Bud.	F	1067
Marpessa	Gk.	F	1068
Mater Matuta	Ital.	F	1074
Maya	Bud.	F	1080
Medea	Gk.	F	1082
Menoeceus	Gk.	M	1089
Merope	Gk.	F	1093
Minerva	Ital.	F	1106
Miranda	Eng.	F	1296
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Nausicaa	Gk.	F	1158
Neamhuain Clann	Cel.	M	1159
Nehes	Egy.	M	1161

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nimue	Bryth.	F	1170
Ningishzida & Ninsubur	Sum.	M-M	1172
Ninudzalli	Sum.	F	696
Odatis	Pers.	F	1194
Orihime	Jap.	F	1215
Orthros	Gk.	M	1217
Pallas	Gk.	F	1228
Pay Zume	Para.	M	1245
Phyllis	Gk.	F	1267
Pollux	Gk.	M	295
Prabhasa	Hin.	M	1641
Protogenia	Gk.	F	1297
Psyche	Gk.	F	1299
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Sadb	Cel.	F	1360
Sakut	Sum.	M	1389
Salma	Sem.	M	1391
Sanjna	Hin.	F	1397
Sarama	Hin.	F	1399
Saranyu	Hin.	F	1400
Sati	Hin.	F	1402
Sieglinde	Germ.	F	1448
Signy	Germ.	F	1451
Sleeping Beauty	Folk.	F	1467
Suhrab	Pers.	M	1504
Swanhild	Germ.	F	1517
Talatumsi	Pueblo	F	1528
Tan	Chin.	M	1531
Te-ata	N. Zeal.		1541
Techu	Egy.	M	1540
Telemachus	Gk.	M	1542
Telyaveli	Baltic	M	1542
Tereus	Gk.	M	1546
Thesan	Ital.	M	1554
Thisbe	Rom.	F	1560
Thora	Norse	F	1561
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Tiphys	Gk.	M	1575
Tlalecutli	Mex.	M	1581
Tobias	Hebr.	M	1582
Togakushi	Jap.	M	1584
Tuag	Cel.	F	1605
Tung Chun	Chin.	M	1607
Tung Fang So	Chin.	M	1607
Tyro	Gk.	F	1618

Dawn, (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Uathach	Cel.	F	1619
Urvasi	Hin.	F	1630
Ushapati	Hin.	M	1631
Ushas	Hin.	F	1631
Vijaya Sakti	Bud.	F	1649
Vikramaditya	Hin.	M	1650
Vinata	Hin.	F	1650
Wabanang	Men.	M	1660
Wabasso	Pota.	M	1660
Wabun	Algon.	M	1660
Xiuhtecutli	Mex.	M	1696
Zarah	Hebr.	M	1716
Zasis	Lithu.		1716
Zipacna	Kiche	M	1721
Zora	Illy.	F	1734
Zuhe	Bogata Ind.	M	232
Zume	W. Ind.	M	1735

DAY (SEE DAWN, GLOAMING, LIGHT)

DEATH (ALSO SEE UNDERWORLD)

Abaddon	Hebr.	M	11
Adad-ea (ferryman)	Baby.	M	29
Adam	Hebr., Mos.	M	29
Adrammelech	Caba.	M	35
Aeacus (judge)	Gk.	M	37
Ahhazu	Sum.	M	52
Ah Puch	Mex.	M	53
Ahriman	Zoro.	M	53
Ame-no-ko-ya-ne-no-mikoto	Jap.	M	83
Amen-Ra	Egy.	M	83
Amenti Genii	Egy.	M	84
Ammit	Egy.	F	86
Amset	Egy.	M	89
Anaye	Nav.	M	92
Angoi	Borneo	M	96
Angra Mainyu	Zoro.	M	97
Anhoret	Egy.	M	97
Ankou	Brittany	M	99
Anpu	Egy.	M	100
Antaka	Hin.	M	102
Anubis (pathfinder)	Egy.	M	105
Anunaki (judge)	Baby.	M	105
Anunnaki (judge)	Sum.	M	105
Apaukkyit Lok	Burm.	M	107
Apis	Egy.	M	109

	Culture	Sex	Page
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Apuat (pathfinder)	Egy.	M	115
Arad-ea (ferryman)	Baby.	M	117
Arimans	Pers.	M	124
Arsan-duolai	Yakut	M	130
Ataentsic (Eagentci)	Huron	F	147
Azrael	Heb., Mos.	M	166
Baba Yaga	Rus.	F	168
Baloo	Aus.	M	176
Banba	Cel.	F	178
Banshee	Cel.	F	179
Beatrice (guide)	Ital.	F	191
Beli	Bryth.	M	197
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Bhadrakali	Hin.	F	207
Bile	Cel.	M	211
Bowa	Tib.		238
Bozaloshtah	Slav.	F	239
Bragi	Norse	M	240
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Brigit (keening)	Cel.	F	249
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Buarainech	Cel.	M	254
Cacce-Jielle	Mon.	A	265
Camazotz	Mex.	M	279
Carvara	Hin.	M	293
Chakekenapok	Pota.	M	308
Charon (ferryman)	Egy., Gk.	M	315
Chen Wu (T'ien Pao)	Chin.	M	1572
Chibiabos	Algon.	M	321
Ch'in-Kuang (judge)	Chin.	M	326
Chipiapoos	Pota.	M	326
Chitragupta (judge)	Hin.	M	327
Choni	Tib.		329
Chos-rgyal Phyi-sgrub	Tib.	M	329
Christ (guide)	Christ.	M	330
Chthonius (guide)	Gk.	M	334
Chuan-lun Wang (guide)	Chin.	M	335
Cichol the Footless	Cel.	M	338
Citapati	Bud.		344
Couatlicue	Mex.	F	376
Coyote	N.A.I.	M	377
Cupay	Peru.	M	397
Dagon (judge)	Assyr.	A	406
Dainn	Norse	M	407
Dharma	Hin.	M	438

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dolphin (guide)	Gk.		459
Duamutef	Egy.	M	474
Eckhardt	Germ.	M	490
Emma (judge)	Jap.	M	509
Enki	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	511
Eopuco	Mex.	M	53
Erebus	Gk.	M	518
Ereshkigal	Baby.	F	518
Erlik-khan	Mong.	M	521
Erlking	Germ.	M	522
Etraphill	Mos.	M	528
Eumenides	Gk.	F	529
Euronymous	Med. Lit.	M	431
Folkvitr	Norse	F	1637
Fomhair	Scot.	M	590
Fomor	Cel.	M	590
Four Horsemen of Apocalypse	Christ.	M	604
Frau Holle (guide)	Germ.	F	608
Fravashi (guide)	Pers.	M	608
Freya	Norse	F	610
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Gabriel's Hounds	Bryth.		620
Gama (Goub)	Hotten.	M	624
Gandreid	Norse		626
Garbh Ogh	Cel.	F	628
Gilgamesh (judge)	Sum.	M	656
Gjallar Horn	Norse		660
Gjoll	Norse		661
Gorgopa	Gk.	F	679
Grim Reaper	Folk.	M	691
Gwrach Y Rhibyn	Bryth.		702
Gwyn	Bryth.	M	703
Habergeis	Tyrolian		705
Hades	Gk.	M	706
Hanhau	Yucatec Ind.	M	722
Hapi	Egy.	M	724
Harbard (ferryman)	Norse	M	725
Harpies	Gk.	F	728
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Havfrue	Dan.	F	732
Hel	Norse	F	745
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Herfjotur	Norse	F	759
Herjan's Disir	Norse	F	1637

	Culture	Sex	Page
Herla (Hertyr)	Scan.	M	1196
Hermes (guide)	Gk.	M	760
Herne	Eng.	M	762
Hjalmmeyjar	Norse	F	1637
Holde	Germ.	F	780
Horus (judge)	Egy.	M	792
Hotoke	Jap.	M	794
Hototogisu (guide)	Jap.		794
Hrafna-God	Norse	M	797
Hringerd	Norse	F	798
Htamenmas	Tib.	F	800
Huergo	Span.	M	802
Hus Brothers	Wintun	M	808
Iha-naga-hime	Jap.	F	822
Iris	Gk.	F	839
Israfil	Mos.	M	847
Itoki	Nica.	F	849
Ixtab	Mex.	F	853
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Jaik-khan	Sib.	M	861
Jamshid	Pers.	M	863
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Jurupari	Braz.	M	898
Kaguhana	Jap.	M	902
Kala	Hin.	M	903
Kalamahakala	Bud.	M	903
Kala Siva	Hin.	M	903
Kalma	Fin.	M	904
Kalunga	Angola	M	905
Kande Yake	Ceylon	M	907
Kara	Norse	F	909
Karei (judge)	Malay.	M	910
Kebehsenuf	Egy.	M	915
Kelpi	Scot.	M	916
Ker	Gk.	F	917
Kerimas	Tib.	F	918
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Khentamenti	Egy.	M	923
Khosodam	Sib.	F	925
Khulater	Sib.	M	926
Kiousa	Florida Ind.	M	932
Kiyamat-tora	Fin-Ug.	M	935
Korka-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	942
Kuinyo	Aus.	M	949
Kurdaitcha	Aus.		952
Kururumany	Braz.	M	953

	Culture	Sex	Death Page
Laki Tenengan	Borneo	M	965
Latura	Indo.	M	976
Lethe	Gk.	F	986
Lha-mo-kar-po	Tib.	F	989
Libitina	Rom.	F	991
Lilu	Baby.	M	995
Littur	Norse	M	1003
Llyr	Bryth.	M	1006
Loup-Garou	Fr.	M	1016
Lufu	Basum.	M	1022
Maat (guide, judge)	Egy.	F	1031
Mahakala	Hin.	M	1043
Mampes (guide)	Malay.		1052
Mana	Rom.	F	1054
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Manat	Sem.	F	1056
Manawyddan	Bryth.	M	1056
Manes	Rom.		1058
Marawa	Mel.	M	1064
Masauwu	Hopi	M	1072
Mate	Banks Is.	M	1074
Matrs	Hin.	F	1076
Matu'u-ta'u-ta'ua	Tahi.		1077
Medr	Arab.	M	1083
Megaera	Gk.	F	1084
Meliagraunce	Bryth.	M	1086
Mercury (guide)	Rom.	M	1091
Michael (judge)	Christ.	M	1099
Mictlantecutli (Tzontemoc)	Mex.	M	1099
Midas (judge)	Gk.	M	1099
Minos (judge)	Gk.	M	1107
Minotaur	Gk.	M	1107
Miru	Hawa.	M	1110
Mirume (judge)	Jap.	F	1110
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Mitra (judge)	Hin.	M	1112
Modgudur	Norse	F	1114
Mo-li Shou	Chin.	M	1115
Monker (judge)	Mos.	M	1117
Moqwaio	Men.	M	1122
Mora	Slav.	F	1122
Morana	Slav.	F	1122
Morc	Cel.	M	1122
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Morrigu	Cel.	F	1125
Mors	Rom.	M	1125
Mrtyu	Hin.	M	1132

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nakir (judge)	Mos.	M	1150
Namtaru	Assyr-Baby.	M	1152
Namuci	Hin.	M	1152
Nanga	Poly.	M	1153
Nasnas	Arab.	M	1156
Nasu	Zoro.	F	1157
Navky	Slav.		1158
Neheb-kau	Egy.	F	1160
Nekedzaltara	Tinne Ind.		1161
Nekyomanteion	Gk.	M	1161
Nephthys	Egy.	F	1163
Nergal (judge)	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Nerrivik	Eskimo	F	1164
Nessus	Gk.	M	1165
Nipa	Algon.	F	1175
Nirrti	Hin.	F	1175
Nut	Egy.	F	1187
Nuter Dua (ferryman)	Egy.	M	1187
Octriallach	Cel.	M	1194
Odin (ferryman)	Norse	M	1195
Okuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Olofat	Caro. Is.	M	1206
Orc	Ital.		1213
Orcus	Ital.	M	1213
Osiris (judge)	Egy.	M	1218
Osk-meyjur	Norse	F	1637
Pau-puk-keewis (Pauguk)	N.A.I.	M	1244
Pepezu	Yura.	M	1254
Persephone	Gk.	F	1257
Peter	Christ.	M	1259
Phemios	Gk.	M	1262
Phlegyas (ferryman)	Ital.	M	1264
Phonoi	Gk.	M	1266
Pisacas	Hin.	M	1275
Pluto	Rom.	M	1280
Plutus	Gk.	M	1280
Pohjan-akka	Fin.	M	1281
Poloznitsa	Fin-Ug.	F	1283
Poludnica	Rus.	F	1283
Procrustes (Damastes)	Gk.	M	1295
Proserpina	Rom.	F	1296
Pryderi	Bryth.	M	1298
Psychopompus (guide)	Gk.	M	1299
Pusan (guide)	Hin.	M	1305
Rabisu	Baby.	M	1316
Rail	Pelew Is.	M	1319

	Culture	Sex	Page
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Rashnu (judge)	Zoro.	M	1323
Resheph (Mot)	Phoen.	M	1333
Rhadamanthus (judge)	Gk.	M	1335
Rhot-Amenti (judge)	Egy.	M	1337
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Rudrani	Hin.	F	1353
Rutu	Lapp	M	1355
Saint Hubert	Christ.	M	1680
Saint Julian (ferryman)	Christ.	M	1373
Samael	Caba.	M	1393
Sarvitr	Norse	F	1637
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Schal-jime	Tatar	M	1407
Sebek	Egy.	M	1412
Sedna	Eskimo	F	1413
Sedu	Baby.	M	1413
Serapis	Egy.	M	1418
Shinje-chhol-gyal (judge)	Tib.	M	1438
Shozuga-no-baba	Jap.	F	1443
Shulmus	Mong.	M	1444
Shuten Doji	Jap.	M	1444
Shvaz	Arm.	M	1445
Sitnapishtim	Baby.	M	1461
Sokar	Egy.	M	1471
Spider Woman	N.A.I.	A	1483
Sraoscha (judge)	Zoro.	M	1487
Styx	Gk.	F	1502
Susanowo	Jap.	M	1512
Tagaro the Fool	Banks. Is.	M	1524
Tamek-vui	Fin-Ug.	M	1530
Tamoi	Tupi-Guar.	M	1531
Tanga Tanga	Inca	M	1532
Taranis	Cel.	F	1534
Taripaca (judge)	Inca	M	1535
Tathagata	Bud.	M	1537
Tchue	Bush.	M	1540
Teimatini	Mex.	M	1541
Tena-ranide	Athap.		1544
Teoyaomiqui	Mex	M	1546
Tepeyollotl	Mex.	M	1546
Tezcatlipoca (judge)	Mex.	M	1549
Thanatos	Gk.	M	1551
Thaye	Burm.	M	1552
Thoth (judge, pathfinder)	Egy.	M	1562
Tima-te-kore	Poly.	F	1235

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tir	Mos.	M	1576
Ti-tsang	Chin.	M	1580
Tiur (pathfinder)	Arm.	M	1581
Tlatecutli	Mex.	M	1581
Tofana	Ital.	F	1583
To-karvuvu	Mel.	M	1584
Triptolemus (judge)	Gk.	M	1598
Ts'in-kuan-wang (judge)	Chin.	M	1603
Tuamatef	Egy.	M	1605
Tuonetar (Manator)	Fin-Ug.	F	1608
Tuoni (Mana)	Fin-Ug.	M	1608
Tupilaq	Greenland	M	1608
Turnface (ferryman)	Egy.	M	1609
Twrch Trwyth (Porcus Troit)	Bryth.	M	1616
Up-uauat (pathfinder)	Egy.	M	1627
Urd	Norse	F	1628
Ursanapi (ferryman)	Baby.	M	1630
Valfather	Norse	M	1636
Valkjosandi	Scan.	M	1636
Valkyrie	Norse	F	1636
Valmeyjar	Norse	F	1637
Valtam	Norse	M	1643
Vata	Papuan		1641
Vederaj	Fin-Ug.		1643
Vediovis	Ital.	M	1643
Vetala	Hin.	M	1648
Vichama	Inca	M	1648
Vidhatr	Hin.	M	1649
Vila	Serb-Croa.	F	1650
Virgil (guide)	Ital.	M	1652
Vu-murt	Fin-Ug.	A	1660
Vut-oza	Fin-Ug.	M	1660
Walleyneup	Aus.	M	1663
Walumbe	Uganda	M	1664
Whaitari	Maori	F	1674
Whiro	Poly.	M	1676
Witch of Endor	Hebr.	F	1687
Wryd	Ang-Sax.	F	1628
Xipe Totec (pathfinder)	Mex.	M	1696
Xolotl (pathfinder)	Mex.	M	1697
Yabme-akka	Lapp	F	1697
Yalahau	Mex.	M	1698
Yama	Hin.	M	1699
Yama-uba	Jap.	F	1700
Yami	Hin.	F	1700
Yatai (Yahsang Kahsi)	Ind-Chin.	F	1702

Death (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Yatawm (Tahsang Kahsi)	Ind-Chin.	M	1702
Yebegen	Tatar	M	1703
Yemma (judge)	Jap.	M	1705
Yen-lo Wang	Chin.	M	1705
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Yomo-tsu-shiko-me	Jap.	F	1709
Yuki-onne	Jap.	F	1712
Yum Cimil	Mex.	M	1713
Zmei Goruinich	Slav.	M	1722

DEBAUCHERY (SEE OBSCENITY)

DECAY

Atharna	Cel.	M	150
Avagddu	Cel.	M	160
Avernucus	Rom.	M	162
Azariah	Hebr.	M	164
Cathbad	Cel.	M	298
Dithyrambos	Gk.	M	452
Eresichthon	Gk.	M	518
Eriphyle's Veil & Jewels	Gk.		521
Fulla	Norse	F	616
Gilvaethwy	Bryth.	M	657
Harmonia's Veil & Jewels	Gk.		727
Harpies	Gk.	F	728
Hniker	Norse	M	776
Mordu	Bryth.	M	1123
Nasu	Zoro.	F	1157
Niddhogge	Norse	M	1168
Robigus	Rom.	M	1343
Tlaelquani	Mex.	F	1581
Tlazolteotl	Mex.	F	1582

DECEIT (HYPOCRISY. ALSO SEE TRAITOR)

Ananeas	Christ.	M	91
Apate	Gk.		107
Archimago	Eng.	M	119
Arimans	Pers.	M	124
Asura	Hin.	M	146
Ate	Eng.	F	149
Barmecide	Arab.	M	182
Breg	Cel.	F	405
Drauga	Zoro.	M	470
Druj	Pers.	M, F	472
Duessa	Eng.	F	475

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ermenrich	Norse	M	522
Lucullus	Gk.	M	1021
Meng	Cel.	F	405
Mitothin	Norse	M	1112
Modo	Eng.	M	1114
Munchausen, Baron	Germ.	M	1136
Nibelung	Norse	M	1167
Olofat	Caro. Is.	M	1206
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Sapphira	Christ.	F	1398
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Schilbung	Norse	M	1407
Sinon	Gk.	M	1457
Sut	Mos.	M	1513
Taliesin	Welsh	M	1528
Talus	Gk.	M	1529
Tartuffe	Fr.	M	1536
Tom Pepper	Eng.	M	1585
Uso-dori	Jap.	F	1631
Wisakketjak	Micmac Ind.	M	1686
Zalambur	Mos.	M	1715

DEFORMED (SEE MAIMED)
DELUGE (SEE UNIVERSAL RUIN)

DEMON

Abasy	Yakut		12
Abbadona	Germ.	M	12
Abigor	Med. Lit.	M	16
Abiku	Yoruba	M	16
Abonsam	Guinea	M	17
Abtagigi	Sum.	F	20
Abyzu	Christ.	F	21
Acham	Oc.	M	24
Adamastor	Portu.	M	30
Adrammelech	Caba.	M	35
Adversary, The	Christ.	M	36
Aegeon	Gk.	M	38
Aeife	Cel.	M	39
Aello	Gk.	F	40
Aeshma	Zoro.	M	41
Afiti	Afr.	M	43
Afrasiyab	Pers.	M	43
Afrit (Afreet)	Arab.	M	44
Agdistis	Gk.	A	46
Ahl At-tral	Mos.	M	53

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ahlmakoh	Van. Is.	M	53
Ahriman	Zoro.	M	53
Aigamuchab	Hotten.	M	55
Ailo	Hebr.	F	56
Akhtya	Pers.	M	1709
Al	Pers.	M, F	60
Ala	Sum.	A	60
Alad	Baby.	M	61
Alastor	Gk.	M	62
Albasta	Tatar	F	62
Albin	Mong.	M	63
Alecto	Gk.	F	68
Alocer	Oc.	M	71
Alrinach	Eastern	F	76
Alu	Sum.	M	77
Alukah	Hebr.		77
Amaimon	Med. Lit.	M	78
Amarum	Ecuadoran	M	80
Amine	Arab.	F	86
Anakhai	Mong.	M, F	90
Anammelech	Oc.	M	91
Anaye	Nav.	M	92
Andhaka	Hin.	M	93
Andras	Oc.	M	93
Angerboda	Norse	F	96
Annis	Bryth.	F	100
Antichrist	Christ.	M	102
Anunaki	Baby.	M, F	105
Apollyon	Christ.	M	111
Ara	Gk.	F	116
Aratis	Hin.		117
Ardad	Pers.	M	119
Ardat Lili	Sum.	F	119
Ariel	Caba.	M	124
Arimaspians (Ahrimanes)	Gk.	M	124
Asakku	Baby.	M	135
Ascaroth	Med. Lit.	M	136
Ashmedai	Hebr.	M	139
Ashmodel	Med. Lit.	M	139
Ashura	Jap.	M	140
Asmodeus	Hebr.	F	141
Astaroth	Caba.	M	144
Asto-vidhotu	Pers.	M	145
Asuang	Philip.	M	145
Asura	Hin.	M	146
Auld Ane	Scot.	M	147

	Culture	Sex	Page
Auld Clootie	Scot.	M	157
Auld Hornie	Scot.	M	157
Aulne	Norse	M	157
Avezuha	Christ.	F	162
Awar	Mos.	M	162
Azazel	Hebr., Mos.	M	165
Baal	Med. Lit.	M	431
Baalberith	Med. Lit.	M	431
Baal Chanan	Caba.	M	167
Badb	Cel.	F	171
Bajang	Ind-Chin.		173
Bake (Inangi-I-Bake)	Indo.	F	174
Bakemono	Jap.	M	174
Banshee	Cel.	F	179
Barghest (Barquest)	Eng.	M	181
Beelpeor (Baal-peor)	Hebr.	M	194
Beelzebub (Baalzebub)	Hebr., Christ.	M	194
Behemoth	Hebr.	M	196
Bel Enlil	Baby.	M	197
Belial	Hebr.	M	197
Belphegor	Caba.	M	200
Ben Nefilim	Sum.	M	+
Berchta	Christ.	F	203
Bhut	Hin.	M, F	209
Bilu	Ind-Chin.	M	211
Bithia	Mong.	F	220
Bjerg Folk	Norse	M, F	479
Bogey	Folk.	M	234
Bucon	Oc.	M	255
Bugbear	Folk.	M	258
Buninka	Mong.	M	261
Bushyasta	Zoro.	M	262
Celaeno	Gk.	F	301
Cercopes	Gk.	M	301
Chamos	Oc.	M	432
Ch'ih Yeo	Chin.	M	323
Christmas People	Fin-Ug.	M, F	333
Clootie	Scot.	M	349
Co-hon	Ind-Chin.		355
Continh	Ind-Chin.	F	368
Corrigan	Christ.	F	374a
Cuchi	Aus.	M	393
Curupira	Braz.	M	399
Cyhiraeth	Bryth.	F	401
Daemons	Gk.	M	405
Daeva (Div)	Zoro.	M	405

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dagon	Christ.	M	406
Dahhak	Pers.	M	406
Danavas	Hin.	M	412
Dasas	Hin.	M	416
Deber	Sem.	M	+
Deil	Scot.	M	426
Demeter	Gk.	F	429
Demogorgon	Christ.	M	431
Dev	Arm.	M	434
Devil	Hebr-Christ.	M	435
Diabolus	Eng.	M	440
Dimme-kur	Sum.	M	445
Dir	Pers.	M	450
Djinn	Mos.	M	454
Dodo	Bush.	M, F	455
Dogai	Mel.	F	458
Dokkalfar	Norse	M	458
Dore-le (Dam-c'an)	Tib.	M	409
Drac	Fr.	M	467
Druhs	Hin.	M	471
Duende	Span.	M	475
Duffy (Duppy)	W. Ind.	M	418
bDul-rgyal	Tib.	M	476
Eblis (Azazel)	Mos.	M	489
Ekajata	Bud.	F	496
Ekimmu	Baby.		497
Elf	Norse	M	502
Emin	Hebr.		509
Eric (Old Eric)	Christ.	M	519
Erinyes	Gk.	F	520
Erlik	Tator	M	521
Erlking	Germ.	M	522
Eruncha	Aus.	M	523
Etimmu	Baby.	M, F	528
Euronymous	Med. Lit.	M	431
Fallen Angel	Hebr-Christ.	M	546
Fata	Ital.	F	550
Fata Morgana	Ital.	F	550
Fjalar	Norse	M	578
Flaga	Norse	M	581
Flibbertigibbet	Eng.	M	583
Freya	Christ.	F	610
Friar Rush (Bruder Rausch)	Germ.	M	611
Fuda-hegashi	Jap.	M	615
Funa-yurei	Jap.	M, F	617
Furies	Rom.	F	617

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gaki	Jap.	M, F	622
Galar	Norse	M	623
Gallu	Sum.	M	624
Gama (Goub)	Hotten.	M	624
Gamaliel	Caba.	M	624
Gandreid	Norse	M, F	626
Gaunab (Ga-gorib)	Hotten.	M	634
Gayal	Hin.	M	636
Gello	Gk.	F	638
Gelou	Hebr-Christ.	F	638
Gelu	Rumanian	M	638
Gentle Annie	Scot.	F	645
Ghaddar	Arab	M	652
Ghost	Universal	M, F	652
Ghoul	Arab.	M	653
Gian ben Gian	Arab.	M	653
Gigim	Sum.	M	655
Glaisrig	Manx	F	661
Glaistig	Manx	F	661
Glam	Norse	M	661
Gnome	Gk.	M	664
Goblin	Fr.	M	666
Gog & Magog	Eng., Hebr., Mos.	M-M	669
Golem	Caba.	M	674
Gombo	Tib.	M	674
Gremlin	Eng.	M	689
Gri-bdog (Di-do)	Tib.	M	690
Grimalkin	Med. Lit.	F	691
Gwragedd Annwn	Christ.	F	702
Gwyllion	Bryth.	F	703
Hag	Scot.	F	707
Hangie	Scot.	M	157
Hanpa	Sum.	M	722
Hariti	Hin.	F	726
Harut & Marut	Mos.	M-M	729
Hidimva	Hin.	M	768
Hiisi	Fin-Ug.	M	769
Hisa Females	Jap.	F	775
Hob	Eng.	M	776
Hobgoblin	Eng.	M	778
Hobomokko	N.A.I.	M	778
Hold	Germ.		780
Holde	Germ.	F	780
Horei	W. Afr.	M	787
Hornie	Scot.	M	15[illegible]

	Culture	Sex	Page
Hpi	Ind-Chin.	M	797
Huard	Brittany	M	801
Huergo	Span.	M	802
Hugon	Fr.	M	803
Humbaba	Baby.	M	804
Hunter, The	Christ.	M	807
Hutgin	Med. Lit.	M	431
Hyrokkin	Norse	F	813
Igart Bat Mahlat	Hebr.	F	821
Igigi	Assyr-Baby.		821
Ilu Limnu	Assyr.	M	825
Imp	Ang-Sax.	M	826
Incubus	Med. Lit.	M	828
Irra	Assyr-Baby.	M	841
Itzpapalotl	Mex.	M	850
Jann	Arab.	M	863
Jhoting	Hin.	M	879
Jinn	Arab., Mos.	M	880
Jinniyeh	Arab., Mos.	F	880
Kabandha	Hin.	M	900
Kaitabha	Hin.	M	902
Kala	Bali	M	903
Kalavatri	Hin.	M	903
Kali	Hin.	F	903
Kalu Kumara Yaka	Shinhalese	M	905
Kamsa	Hin.	M	907
Kappa	Jap.	M	909
Kelpi	Scot.	M	916
Keremet	Rus., Sib.	M	917
Khnathaiti	Pers.	F	918
Kimidins	Hin.	M	928
Kine-kine-boro	Indo.	M	928
Knecht Ruprecht	Germ.	M	937
Kobal	Oc.	M	432
Kobold	Germ.	M	939
Kormos	Mong.	M	943
Kui	N. Zeal.	F	949
Kumbhandas	Hin.	M	951
Kung-kung	Chin.	M	1185
Kupai	Inca	M	952
Labartu	Assyr.	F	957
Labasu	Sem.	M	957
Lady of the Woods	Eng.	F	905
Lamastu	Sum.	F	966
Lamia	Gk.	F	967
Laminak	Basque	M	968

	Culture	Sex	Page
Lamme	Sum.	F	968
Lammikin	Scot.	M	968
Lamyroi	Gk.	M	969
Langsuyar	Malay.	F	971
Larvae	Rom.	M	974
Lemures	Rom.		982
Leonard	Med. Lit.	M	984
Leviathan	Med. Lit.	M	431
Lilim	Sem.	M, F	994
Lilith	Hebr.	F	994
Lilithu	Sum.	F	995
Lilu	Baby.	M	995
Lucifer	Christ.	M	1020
Lucifuge	Caba.	M	1020
Lutin	Folk.	M	545
Madhu	Hin.	M	1035
Maga-tsumi	Jap.	M	1037
Mahagiri	Ind-Chin.	M	1042
Mahu	Scot.	M	1046
Mamit	Sum.	F	1051
Mammon	Syrian	M	1051
Manito	Algon.	M	1058
Mara	Bud.	M	1063
Marakayikas	Jap.	M	1063
Marka	Hin.	M	1068
Martinet	Med. Lit.	M	432
Masan	Hin.	M	1072
Master Leonard	Med. Lit.	M	1073
Mastiphal	Med. Lit.	M	1074
Matche-Manito	Algon.	M	1058
Mazainyon	Pers.	M	1081
Mazzikim	Sem.	M	+
Melchom	Med. Lit.	M	432
Mephistopheles	Med. Lit.	M	1091
Metakorab	Mel.	F	1095
Misroch	Med. Lit.	M	432
Moloch	Caba.	M	1115
Monaciello	Folk.	M	545
Mora	Slav.	F	1122
Mormo	Gk.	F	1124
Morvran	Bryth.	M	1126
Mrtyu	Hin.	M	1132
Muckle-mouth Meg	Eng.	F	1133
Mudgegong	Aus.	M	1133
Mullin	Med. Lit.	M	432
Mumbo Jumbo	W. Afr.	M	1136

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mwenembago	Uzaramo	M	1142
Nag-Pa	Tib.	M	1148
Nahema	Oc.	M	1148
Namtaru	Assyr-Baby.	M	1152
Namuci	Bud., Hin.	M	1152
Naonghaithya	Zoro.	M	1154
Nasargiel	Hebr.	M	1156
Nasu	Zoro.	F	1157
Navky	Slav.	M, F	1158
Nephilim	Hebr.	M, F	1163
Nergal	Med. Lit.	M	431
Ngoyama	Burm.	M	1167
Nhangs	Arm.	F	1167
Nick	Eng.	M	1168
Nicklen Ben	Scot.	M	1168
Nickneven	Scot.	F	+
Ninamaskug	Sum.	M	1170
Nitne Kamui	Ainu	M	1176
Nix	Teut.	M	1176
Nixe	Teut.	F	1176
Nocnitz	Rus.	F	1179
Nybras	Oc.	M	432
Oaf	Scan.	M	1189
Ocypete	Gk.	F	1194
Oghuz	Asian	M	1200
Ogre	Germ.	M	1201
Old Adam	Eng.	M	30
Old Bendy	Eng.	M	1205
Old Boy	Eng.	M	1205
Old Clootie	Scot.	M	1205
Old Davy	Eng.	M	436
Old Driver	Eng.	M	1205
Old Eric	Norse	M	519
Old Gentleman	Eng.	M	1205
Old Gooseberry	Eng.	M	1205
Old Harry	Eng.	M	729
Old Horny	Eng.	M	1205
Old Ned	Eng.	M	1205
Old Nick	Eng.	M	1168
Old One	Eng.	M	1205
Old Poker	Eng.	M	1205
Old Scratch	Scot.	M	1409
Old Serpent	Eng.	M	1205
Old Simmie	Eng.	M	1205
Oni	Jap.	M	1209
Ope	Norse	M	1211

	Culture	Sex	Page
Otgon	Iroq.		1220
Pa'ewa	Solom. Is.	M	999
Pari	Mel.	M	1237
Pephredo	Gk.	F	1254
Peri	Pers.		1255
Perkele	Fin.	M	1256
Phorcys	Germ.	M	1266
Pipru	Hin.	M	1275
Pisacas	Hin.	M	1275
Plat-eye	W. Ind.		1279
Pluto	Med. Lit.	M	431
Podarge	Gk.	F	1281
Polevik	Rus.	M	1283
Pooka	Cel.	M	1286
Preta	Hin.	M/F	1292
Prince of Darkness	Christ.	M	1293
Procrustes	Gk.	M	1295
Prosperpine	Med. Lit.	F	431
Puck	Eng.	M	1300
Pura	Hebr.	M	+
Putana	Hin.	F	1305
Puuk	Esthonian	M	1305
Pwcca	Welsh	M	1300
Rabisu	Baby.	M	1316
Ragamoffyn	Eng.	M	1317
Rahu & Ketu	Hin.	M-M	1319
Ravana	Hin.	M	1324
Red Devil Tiger	Tib.	M	1328
Remphan	Hebr.	M	1332
Rigs-bu-mo	Tib.	F	1339
Rimmon	Med. Lit.	M	432
Rksavaktra-dakini	Bud.	F	1342
Rokuro-kubi	Jap.	F	1345
Ruah Kardeyako	Sem.	M	+
Ruah Kezarit	Sem.	M	+
Ruah Tegazit	Sem.	M	+
Ruah Zelachta	Sem.	M	+
Ruah Zenanim	Sem.	M	+
Ruhim	Sem.	M	+
Ruotta	Lapp	M	1354
Rutu	Lapp	M	1355
Saalah	Arab.	M	1356
Saivo Men & Maids	Lapp	M, F	1389
Samael	Hebr.	M	1393
Samhanach	Scot.	M	1393
Sanda	Hin.	M	1395

	Culture	Sex	Page
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Satanael	Sib.	M	1402
Sathariel	Caba.	M	1402
Sauru	Zoro.	M	925
Schratt	Germ.	M	1409
Scrat	Teut.	M	1409
Scritta	Ang-Sax.	M	1409
Scylla	Gk.	F	1409
Sed	Hebr.	M	1412
Sedit	Wintun	M	1413
Seidhkoma	Norse	F	1413
Seidhmahr	Norse	M	1413
Seirim	Hebr.	M	1413
Semjaza	Med. Lit.	M	546
Setek	Slovenian	M	1421
Shabriri	Hebr.	M	1428
Shahapet	Arm.	M	1428
Shaitan	Mos.	M	1429
Shedim	Hebr.	M	1432
Shibbeta	Hebr.	F	1436
Shitkur	Mong.	M	1439
Sholmo	Sib.	M	1442
Shulmus	Mong.	M	1444
Shura	Jap.	M	1444
Shuten Doji	Jap.	M	1444
Shvaz	Arm.	M	1445
Shvod	Arm.	M	1445
Shwe Myet-Hna	Ind-Chin.	F	1445
Siren	Gk.	F	1458
Skratti	Scan.	M	1465
Skritek	Slovenian	M	1465
Sojobo	Jap.	M	1471
Sphinx	Gk.	F	1482
Srin-po	Tib.	M	1487
Srog-bdag	Tib.	M	1339
Stryge	Med. Lit.		1501
Succor-Benoth	Med. Lit.	M	432
Succuba	Med. Lit.	F	1503
Suksendal	Fin-Ug.	A	1505
Sukuyan	Trinidad	F	1505
Supay	Inca	M	1510
Sycorax	Eng.	F	1521
Taepo	N. Zeal.	M	1524
Tamamo-no-maye	Jap.	F	1529
Tan-ma (bsTan-ma)	Tib.	F	1532
Tase	Burm.	M, F	1537

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tawiscara	Huron	M	1539
Tengu	Jap.	M	1545
Tervils	Norw.	M	1547
Thabet	Burm.	F	1550
Thamuz	Med. Lit.	M	431
Thepla	Arm.	M	1554
Timi	Hebr.	M, F	1574
Titan	Gk.	M, F	1577
Togarini	Caba.	M	1584
Tom Poker	Eng.	M	1585
Tom Titevil	Christ.	M	1585
Tomomori	Jap.	M	1586
Tope	Norse	M	1588
Torx	Arm.	M	1590
Triptopatores	Gk.	M	1599
Troll	Norse	M	1600
Trow	Scot.	M	1600
Tsan-rgyal	Tib.	M	1603
Tshindi	Nav.	M	1603
Tupilaq	Greenland	M	1608
Twanjiraka	Aus.	M	1611
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Ubyr	Fin-Ug.	M	1619
Ulrica	Ital.	F	1622
Umkovu	Afr.		1623
Uor	Yakut	M, F	1626
Uphir	Med. Lit.	M	1627
Upir	Slav.		1627
Urgan	Folk.	M	1628
Utgard-Loki	Norse	M	1632
Utumo	Fin-Ug.		1632
Vaetter	Dan.	M, F	1633
Vatak	Zoro.	F	1641
Velchanos	Cretan	M	1644
Verdelet	Med. Lit.	M	1645
Vice	Eng.	M	1648
Vinayaka	Bud.	M	1650
Virudaka	Bud.	M	1654
Vjedogonja	Slav.	M, F	1656
Vlkodlak	Slav.	M	1656
Volos (Ganyklos)	Rus.	M	1657
Wanga	E. Afr.	M	1664
Wayland	Christ.	M	1670
Wen Kamui	Ainu	M	1673
Willis	Germ.	F	1681
Witch of Endor	Hebr.	F	1687

Demon (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Wudes Heer (Wade)	Norse	M	1693
Wu Kuang Ching	Chin.	M	1693
Yaka	Cey.	M	1698
Yama-omba	Jap.	F	1699
Yech	Am. Ind.	M	1703
Yogini	Hin.	F	1708
Yorka	Surinam		1710
Yurupari	Braz.	M	1713
Zimwi	Afr.	M	1720
Zluidni	Slav.	M	1722
Zombi	Haitian	M, F	1734

DEMON SLAYER (SEE FOE OF DEMONS)
DESPISED (SEE RENOUNCED BY PARENT)

DESTROYER

Adharma	Hin.	M	32
Androktasiai	Gk.	F	94
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Bhairava	Hin.	M	208
Brimo	Mong.	F	249
Byleipt	Norse	M	264
Caena-maergha	Pers.	M	267
Charybdis & Scylla	Gk.	F-F	316
Chimera	Gk.	F	325
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Dibbara (Lubara)	Baby.		443
Echidna	Gk.	F	489
Erin-bird	Sum.		520
Fenja & Menja	Norse	F	560
Gandarewa	Pers.	M	625
Gibil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Glam	Norse	M	661
Gore	Slav.	M	678
Hara	Hin.	M	724
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hnickar (Nickar)	Norse	M	776
Jahi	Zoro.	F	861
Janardana	Hin.	M	863
Kala	Hin.	M	903
Kala-Siva	Hin.	M	903
Kali	Hin.	F	903
Kalki	Hin.	M	904

	Culture	Sex	Page
Karali	Hin.	F	909
Kasyapa	Hin.	M	912
Kengida	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Khwai-hemm	Bush.	M	926
Ki-gulla	Baby.	M	927
Kingaludda	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Kingu	Baby.	M	932
Kirttimukha	Hin.	M	933
Kulilu	Baby.	M	951
Kusariqqu	Baby.	M	953
Labbu	Sum.	M	957
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Mahadeva	Hin.	M	1042
Mahrkusha	Pers.	M	1046
Malkosh	Pers.	M	1050
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Mother Chuber	Sum.	F	1128
Mudje-Monedo	Chip.	M	935
Narfi	Norse	M	1156
Oghuz	Asian	M	1200
Pachacamac	Inca	M	1224
Perses	Gk.	M	1257
Phanes	Cel.	M	1261
Phra In Suen	Siam.	M	1267
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Sobk	Egy.	M	1470
Suqe-matua	N. Heb.	M	1511
Surtr	Norse	M	1511
Susanowo	Jap.	M	1512
Tentetemic	Mex.	M	1546
Thunderbird	Am. Ind.	M	1568
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Uddagubba	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Umu-dapruti	Baby.		1623
Urd	Norse	F	1628
Utgard-Loki	Norse	M	1632
Vii	Serb.	M	1649
Vlkodlak	Slav.	M	1656
Wyrd	Ang-Sax.	F	1694
Yaotl	Mex.	M	1701
Zainigav	Arab.	M	1715
Zerpanitum	Baby.	F	1718
Ziz (Ziv)	Hebr.		1721

	Culture	Sex	Page
DETHRONED BY KIN (SEE SLAIN BY KIN)			
DETHRONER OF KINSMAN (SEE SLAYER OF KINSMAN)			
DEVIL (SEE DEMON)			
DEVOTION (SEE LOYALTY)			
DEW (SEE MOISTURE)			
DIRECTION (c=center, e=east, n=north, s=south, w=west)			
Agni (n)	Hin.	M	49
Airya (e)	Pers.	M	1608
Amrtadhara & Sakti (n)	Bud.	M-F	89
Amset (n)	Egy.	M	89
Ao-jun (w)	Chin.	M	106
Ao-K'in (s)	Chin.	M	106
Ao-Kuang (e)	Chin.	M	106
Ao-Shun (n)	Chin.	M	106
Aquila (n)	Rom.	M	116
Argestes (e)	Gk.	M	1683
Arimans (n)	Pers.	M	124
Auna (n)	Eskimo		601
Auster (s)	Rom.	M	159
Axieros (Axiocersa) (all)	Gk.	M	163
Ayar Aucca (s)	Inca	M	164
Ayar Cachi (e)	Inca	M	163
Ayar Manco (n)	Inca	M	164
Ayar Uchu (w)	Inca	M	164
Azure Dragon (e)	Chin.		166
Bacabab (all)	Mex.	M	170
Bach-ho (w)	Chin.	M	1226
Billing (w)	Norse	M	211
Bishamon (n)	Jap.	M	220
Black Tortoise (n)	Chin.		223
Boreas (n)	Gk.	M	236
Buto (n)	Egy.	F	263
Cairima (w)	Pers.	M	1608
Cardea (all)	Rom.	F	290
Castor (w)	Gk.	M	295
Cathena (w)	Mojave	F	298
Chaacs (all)	Mex.	M	307
Chalchiutlicue (w)	Mex.	F	308
Cheng Wu (n)	Chin.	M	318
Cherubim (all)	Hebr.	M	319
Ch'i-lin (w)	Chin.	A	1488
Ch'ing Lung (e)	Chin.		601
Christ (e)	Christ.	M	330

	Culture	Sex	Page
Chu Ch'ieh (s)	Chin.		335
Chu-dieu (s)	Chin.		335
Colla (s)	Inca	M	356
Con (s)	Inca	M	363
Corus (nw)	Rom.	M	374a
Daikoku (n)	Jap.	M	407
Dajoji (w)	Iroq.	M	408
Dark Warrior (n)	Chin., Jap.		416
Delling (e)	Norse	M	427
Dhartarastra (e)	Bud.	M	439
Dogs of Foh (w, e)	Chin.	M-F	458
Dogs of Foo (w, e)	Jap.	M-F	458
Duamutef (w)	Egy.	M	474
El of Gebal (all)	Sem.	M	497
Eurus (e, se)	Gk., Rom.	M	532
Ezekiel (all)	Heb.	M	541
Favonius (w)	Rom.	M	553
Feng-huang (s)	China		1488
Gymir (e)	Norse	M	704
Ham (s)	Hebr.	M	713
Hamsika (s)	Hin.	F	716
Hapi (s)	Egy.	M	724
Haptok Ring (n)	Zoro.	M	724
Hastshehogan (w)	Nav.	M	730
Hastsheyalti (w)	Nav.	M	730
Hathor (w)	Egy.	F	730
Hawo-gang-zang (w)	Tib.	M	1129
Henk-Nisesui (e)	Egy.	M	1683
Horus (all)	Egy.	M	792
Horus's four sons (all)	Egy.	M	793
Hsi Wang Mu (w)	Chin.	F	800
Huang T'ien Shang Ti (n)	Chin.	M	801
Hueytecpatl	Mex.	M	802
Huitzilopochtli (s)	Mex.	M	803
Hutchaiui	Egy.	M	1683
Huyen-thien (n)	Ind-Chin.	M	808
Indra (e)	Hin.	M	829
Ioskeha (e)	Huron	M	837
Itzamna (e)	Mex.	M	850
Ixcuin	Mex.	M	852
Janus (all)	Ital.	M	864
Japheth (n)	Hebr.	M	865
Jehovah (s)	Hebr.	M	870
Jikoku-ten (e)	Jap.	M	879
Jokwa (w)	Jap.	F	885
Kabibonokka (n)	Algon.	M	900

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kabun (w)	Algon.	M	900
Kauna (s)	Eskimo		601
Kebehsenuf (w)	Egy.	M	915
Khentamenti (w)	Egy.	M	923
Komoku-ten (w)	Jap.	M	941
Krishna (all)	Hin.	M	945
Kubera (n)	Hin.	M	948
Kuei-lung (e)	Chin.		949
Kuei-shen (n)	Chin.		949
Kul-lha-sha-ri (s)	Tib.	M	1129
Lung (e)	Chin.	F	1488
Mahamantranu-sarini (e)	Bud.	F	1043
Mahamayrui (n)	Bud.	F	1043
Mahapratisara (s)	Bud.	F	1044
Mahasahasrapramardani (c)	Bud.	F	1044
Mahasitavati (w)	Bud.	F	1044
Manco Capac (n)	Inca	M	1056
Marishiten (all)	Jap.	M	1067
Messon (e)	Algon.	M	1095
Michabo (e)	Algon.	M	1098
Mictlantecutli (n)	Mex.	M	1099
Mo-li Ch'ing (e)	Chin.	M	1115
Mo-li Hai (w)	Chin.	M	1115
Mo-li Hung (s)	Chin.	M	601
Mo-li Shou (n)	Chin.	M	1115
Mudjekeewis (w)	N.A.I.	M	1133
Nahurak (w)	Pawnee	M	1148
Nanacatltzatzi	Mex.	M	1152
Nanihehecatli	Mex.	M	1153
Neago (s)	Seneca	F	1159
Ninib (s)	Assyr-Baby.	M	1173
Nordre (n)	Norse	M	1180
Notus (s)	Gk.	M	1183
Oyan-do-ne (e)	Seneca	M	1223
Pah (w)	Pawnee	F	1226
Pai Hu (w)	Chin.		1226
Palato (n)	Rom.	F	1227
Pauna (e)	Eskimo	M	601
Pay Zume (e)	Para.	M	1245
Pei-chi Chen Chun (n)	Chin.	M	1249
Periscii (n)	Gk.		1256
Pinahua (w)	Inca	M	1273
Pindola (w)	Chin.	M	274
Pinto-lo-po-lo-t'o-she (w)	Chin.	M	1274
Pohjan-akka (n)	Fin.	M	1281
Pollux (e)	Gk.	M	295

	Culture	Sex	Page
Qehui (n)	Egy.	M	1683
Quetzalcoatl (e)	Mex.	M	1312
Ra (e)	Egy.	M	1314
Raphael (e)	Gnostic	M	1323
Ravana (c)	Hin.	M	1324
Rudra (n)	Hin.	M	1353
Sakuru (e)	Pawnee	M	1389
Salma (e)	Sem.	M	1391
Salmaone (e)	Aegean	F	1391
Sarvakamadugha (n)	Hin.	F	1401
Sataves (w)	Zoro.	M	1402
Sauna (w)	Eskimo	M	601
Seiobo (w)	Jap.	F	1413
Set (s,w)	Egy.	M	1420
Shawano (s)	Algon.	M	1431
Shehbui (s)	Egy.	M	1683
Shem (c)	Hebr.	M	1433
Shen Pao (w)	Chin.	M	1434
Shutu (sw)	Baby.	F	1445
Siva (all)	Hin.	M	1461
Somber Warrior (n)	Chin., Jap.		1474
Ssu Ling (all)	Chin.	M	1488
Subhadra (w)	Hin.	F	1503
Surupa (e)	Hin.	F	1511
Sut (s,w)	Egy.	M	1513
Suvetar (s)	Hin.	F	1513
Tahuantin Suyu Kapac (all)	Inca	M	1525
Tai-yo Tati (e)	Chin.	M	1527
Tamon-ten (n)	Jap.	M	1531
Taranis (w)	Cel.	M	1534
Tenetemic	Mex.	M	802
Tezcatlipoca (e,n,s)	Mex.	M	1549
Thang-lha (n)	Tib.	M	1129
Tishtrya (e)	Pers.	M	1577
Titlacauan (n)	Mex.	M	1578
Tlaloc Tecutli (e)	Mex.	M	1581
Tobosaku (e)	Jap.	M	1583
Tokay (e)	Inca	M	1584
Too-lux (s)	Chinook	M	1587
Tran-vu (n)	Ind-Chin.	M	1593
T'si Tsiang (n)	Chin.	M	1604
Tung Hai (e)	Chin.	M	1607
Tung Huang Tai I (e)	Chin.	M	1607
Tung Wang Kung (e)	Chin.	M	1607
Tura (s)	Pers.	M	1608
Uzziel (s)	Christ.	M	1633

Direction (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Vaisravana (n)	Bud.	M	1634
Vanand (w)	Pers.	M	1638
Varuna (w)	Hin.	M	1639
Vayu (nw)	Hin.	M	1642
Vermilion Bird (s)	Chin., Jap.	M	1646
Vijaya Sakti (e)	Bud.	F	1649
Virudhaka (s)	Bud.	M	1654
Virupaksa (w)	Bud.	M	1654
Voltumna (se)	Ital.	M	1658
Wabanang (e)	Men.	M	1660
Wabasso (nw)	Pota.	M	1660
Wabun (e)	Algon.	M	1660
Weiwobo (w)	Jap.	F	1672
Xipe Totec (w)	Mex.	M	1696
Yahuallieheccatl (w)	Mex.	M	1698
Yama (s)	Bud.	M	1699
Yamantakasakti (s)	Tib.	F	1699
Ya-o-gah (n)	Seneca	M	1701
Yar-lha-shang-Po (e)	Tib.	M	1129
Yo (s)	Jap.	M	1708
Yogini (all)	Hin.	F	1708
Zadkiel (all)	Hebr-Christ.	M	1384
Zephyrus (w)	Gk.	M	1718
Zocho-ten (s)	Jap.	M	1722
Zume (e)	W. Ind.	M	1735

DISCORD (SEE STRIFE)

DISEASE (PESTILENCE)

Azhi Dahaka	Pers.	F	472
Bath Chorim	Sem.		186
Ben Nefilim	Sem.	M	+
Bennu	Baby.	M	202
Bushyansta	Zoro.	M	262
Ciuateteo	Mex.	F	346
Cuchi	Aus.	M	393
Deber	Sem.		+
Dibbara (Lubara)	Baby.	M	443
Drauga	Pers.	F	472
Druj	Pers.	F	472
Ekibiogami	Jap.	M	497
Epimetheus	Gk.	M	516
Etimmu	Baby.	M, F	528
Febris	Rom.	M	557
Four Horsemen of Apocalypse	Christ.	M	601
Gandhari	Hin.	F	626

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gigim	Sum.	M	655
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Gozu-tenwo	Jap.	M	680
Grahas	Hin.	M, F	682
Hadui	Iroq.	M	707
Harpies	Gk.	F	728
Hel	Norse	F	745
Hminza	Burm.		1537
Irra	Assyr-Baby.	M	841
Jakis	Jap.		862
Jalyogini	Hin.	M	862
Ketu	Hin.	M	920
Khin-ort	Sib.	M	924
Kuda	Hebr.	M	948
Kukulcan	Mex.	M	950
Labartu	Assyr.	F	957
Laimos	Gk.	M	964
Lamastu	Sum.	F	966
Lamme	Sum.	F	968
Leprea	Gk.	F	985
Lha-mo-kar-po	Tib.	F	989
Libu	Baby.	M	991
Lilu	Baby.	M	995
Long Meg	Bryth.	F	1012
Louhi	Lapp	F	1016
Lua	Ital.	F	1019
Maahiset	Fin-Ug.		1030
Ma-mo	Tib.	F	1052
Mariamma	Hin.	F	1067
Masan	Hin.	M	1072
Matrs	Hin.	F	1076
Meg (Long Meg, Mons Meg)	Eng.	F	1084
Mindi	Aus.		1106
Moloch	Sem.	M	1115
Moravaya Panna	Slav.	F	1122
Morc	Cel.	M	1122
Namtaru	Assyr-Baby.	M	1152
gNan	Tib.		1152
Nasu	Pers.	F	472
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Notus	Gk.	M	1183
Oni	Jap.	M	1209
Paluc Cat	Bryth.	F	1230
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Pazuzu	Sum.	M	1245
Preta	Hin.		1292
Qetebh Meriri	Hebr.		1309

Disease (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Rail	Pelew Is.	M	1319
Resheph	Phoen.	M	1333
Roga	Hin.	M	1699
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Rudrani	Hin.	F	1353
Rutu	Lapp	M	1355
Saint Vitus	Christ.	M	1383
Shitala	Bengali	F	1439
Sidanu	Baby.		1447
Sitala	Hin.	F	1460
Smintheus	Gk.	M	111
Tase	Burm.		1537
Tena-ranide	Athap.		1544
Tengri, Black	Buriat	M	1545
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thabet	Burm.	F	1550
Thaye	Burm.	M, F	1552
Thepla	Arm.	M	1554
Timi	Hebr.	M, F	1574
Tou-shen	Chin.	M	1591
Triglav	Slav.	M	1597
Tsunuguhi	Jap.	M	1604
Tupilaq	Greenland	M, F	1608
Unk-ta-he	Dakota Ind.	M	1626
Ura	Sum.	M	1627
Vaisravana	Bud.	M	1634
Vata	Papuan		1641
Vetehinen	Rus.		1648
Xipe Totec	Mex.	M	1696
Yaksa	Bud.	M	1698
Yaotzin	Mex.	M	1701

DISORDER (SEE STRIFE)

DIVINATION

Abaris	Gk.	M	12
Abu-bekr	Mos.	M	20
Aesacus	Gk.	M	41
Agabus	Christ.	M	44
Agastya	Hin.	M	45
Aggeus	Heb.	M	48
Agni	Hin.	M	49
Amergin	Cel.	M	84
Amos	Heb.	M	87
Amphiaraus	Gk.	M	87
Amphilochus	Gk.	M	88

	Culture	Sex	Page
Anna	Christ.	F	99
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Arishis	Hin.	M	125
Aruns the Etruscan	Rom.	M	133
Asaph	Heb.	M	135
Asdente	Ital.	M	137
Asita	Bud.	M	140
Atri	Hin.	M	153
Augurs	Rom.	M	156
Baalberith	Hebr.	M	167
Badb	Cel.	F	171
Balaam	Hebr.	M	174
Bangma	Hin.	M	178
Bara	Baby.	M	180
Bharadvaja	Hin.	M	208
Bhrigu	Hin.	M	209
Black Tortoise	Chin.	M	223
Bona Dea	Rom.	F	234
Brigit	Cel.	F	249
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Calchas	Gk.	M	272
Camaean Sibyl	Gk.	F	279
Camenae	Rom.	F	281
Cassandra	Gk.	F	294
Cazotte	Oc.	M	300
Cethlionn	Cel.	F	306
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Chryseis	Gk.	F	334
Chyavana	Hin.	M	337
Cumaean Sibyl	Rom.	F	396
Daniel	Hebr.	M	413
Dasagvas	Hin.	M	416
Deborah	Hebr.	F	422
Dee	Cel.	F	424
Delphicia	Cel.	F	428
Delphic Oracle	Gk.	F	428
Dharmapala of gNas-c'um	Tib.	M	438
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Dodona's Black Pigeon	Gk.		455
Don Quixote	Span.	M	462
Draugr	Norse	M	470
Droll	Norse	M	471
Eckhardt	Germ.	M	490
Egeria	Rom.	F	491
Elijah	Hebr.	M	503
Enmenduranna	Sum.	M	512

	Culture	Sex	Page
Eurypylus	Gk.	M	532
Ezekiel	Hebr.	M	541
Fedelm	Cel.	F	557
Fergus the Eloquent	Cel.	M	561
Finn Eger	Cel.	M	570
Frey	Norse	M	609
Fu Hsi	Chin.	M	615
Gad	Hebr.	M	620
Gefjon	Norse	F	637
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Gollveig	Norse	F	743
Grifir	Norse	M	691
Gunasarman	Hin.	M	698
Habakkuk	Hebr.	M	705
Haggai	Hebr.	M	708
Han Hsiang-tzu	Chin.	M	722
Heid	Norse	F	743
Helenus	Gk.	M	746
Heracles of Oeta	Gk.	M	755
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hosea	Hebr.	M	793
Hud	Mos.	M	802
Huitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	803
Huitziton	Mex.	M	803
H'uraru	Pawnee	F	808
Iamus	Gk.	M	815
Idmon	Gk.	M	820
Ilu-tashmit	Baby.	M	825
Isaiah	Hebr.	M	842
Israel	Hebr.	M	847
Iuturna	Ital.	F	850
Jamshid	Pers.	M	863
Jeremiah	Hebr.	M	873
Jizo	Jap.	M	881
Joel	Hebr.	M	883
John the Baptist	Christ.	M	1372
Jonah	Hebr.	M	886
Joseph (Yusuf)	Hebr., Mos.	M	888
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Jotham	Hebr.	M	890
Kalchas	Gk.	M	903
Kanva	Hin.	M	908
Katmir	Mos.	M	913
Kavi	Indo-Iranian	M	914
Kevalins	Hin.	M	920
Khidv	Mos.	M	924

	Culture	Sex	Page
King Goldemar (Vollmar)	Germ.	M	929
Korotangi	N. Zeal.		943
Kuei-shen	Chin.		949
Kui-gyal-po	Tib.	M	949
Kutsa	Hin.	M	954
Lamha	Sum.	M	482
Laocoon	Gk., Rom.	M	972
Lao Tze	Chin.	M	973
Lemuel	Hebr.	M	982
Levarcham	Cel.	F	988
Li T'ieh-kuai	Chin.	M	1002
Ludki (Krasnoludi)	Serb.		1021
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Luke	Christ.	M	1374
Lu-tung-pin	Chin.	M	1026
Lybica	Rom.	F	1027
Magi	Christ.	M	1037
Mahapancaraja	Tib.	M	1043
Maharshis	Hin.	M	1044
Malachi	Hebr.	M	1048
Mark	Christ.	M	1068
Matthew	Christ.	M	1076
Medicine Man	N.A.I.	M	1083
Melampus	Gk.	M	1085
Melchior	Christ.	M	1085
Memnon	Gk.	M	1088
Merlin (Ambrosios)	Bryth.	M	1092
Metis	Gk.	F	1096
Micah	Hebr.	M	1097
Micaiah	Hebr.	M	1098
Michabo	Algon.	M	1098
Mimir	Norse	M	1105
Miriam	Hebr.	F	1109
Mohammed	Mos.	M	1114
Mopsus	Gk.	M	1122
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Nach-un	Tib.	M	1146
Nag-pa	Tib.	M	1148
Nahum	Hebr.	M	1148
Naiades	Gk.	F	1148
Navagvas	Hin.	M	1158
Nekyomanteion	Gk.	M	1161
Nereus	Gk.	M	1164
Nix	Teutonic	M	1176
Nixe	Teutonic	F	1176
Noidde	Lapp	M	1179

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nostradamus	Fr.	M	1182
Ob	Hebr.		1191
Obadiah	Hebr.	M	1191
Oceanid	Gk.	F	1193
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Oenone	Gk.	F	1199
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Old Moore	Eng.	M	1205
Ombrophore	Gk.	M	1207
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Pe-har	Tib.	M	1146
Philomela	Gk.	F	1263
Phineus	Gk.	M	1264
Picus	Rom.	M	1269
Pi Kan	Chin.	M	1271
Polyidus	Gk.	M	1284
Praepates	Rom.	M	1290
Prin-las-gyi-rgyla-po	Tib.	M	1294
Procne	Gk.	F	1294
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Proteus	Gk.	M	1297
Pythia	Gk.	F	1308
Raven	N.A.I.	M	1325
Ravgga	Fin-Ug.	M	1325
Rhodope	Gk.	F	1337
Rishis	Hin.	M	1340
Ryo-to-bin	Jap.	M	1356
Samuel	Hebr.	M	1394
Selli	Gk.	M	1415
Serapis	Egy.	M	1418
Seth	Hebr.	M	1421
Seven Ancient Elders	Baby.	M	1422
Sibyl	Gk., Hebr.	F	1445
Silenii	Gk.	M	1453
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Simeon	Christ.	M	1454
Simurgh	Pers.	M	1456
Sin	Assyr.	M	1456
Sionite (Ellerian)	Norw. (Germ.)	M	1457
Sitnapishtim	Baby.	M	1461
Somber Warrior	Chin., Jap.	M	1474
Svantovit	Slav.	M	1514
Svarozic	Slav.	M	1514
Tages	Ital.	M	1524
Tantalus	Gk.	M	1533
Teraphim	Sem.	M	1546

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tervils	Norw.	M	1547
Themis	Gk.	F	1553
Thomas the Rhymer	Scot.	M	1560
Thoth (Hermes Trismegistus)	Egy.	M	1562
Thriae	Gk.	F	1566
Tiresias	Gk.	M/A	1576
Tohunga	Maori	M	1584
Ts'ang Chieh	Chin.	M	1602
Tsi-ku	Chin.	F	1603
Tsui Goab	Hotten.	M	1604
Ulala	Haida	M	1621
Urdawl Ben	Welsh	M	1628
Uriel	Caba.	M	1629
Vafthrudner	Norse	M	1633
Varjohaltia	Fin-Ug.	M	1639
Vipascit	Hin.	M	1651
Visvamitra	Hin.	M	1655
Xanthus	Gk.		1695
Yiddeoni	Hebr.		1707
Yiyi	Afr.	M	1708
Zadkiel	Hebr.	M	1714
Zechariah	Hebr.	M	1717
Zephaniah	Hebr.	M	1718
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

DREAMS (SEE SLEEP)

DROUGHT (FAMINE)

Afrasiyab	Pers.	M	43
Agastya	Hin.	M	45
Ahi	Hin.	M	52
Aillen mac Midhna	Cel.	M	56
Akano Jewel	Jap.	M	59
Alcyoneus	Gk.	M	65
Amangons	Bryth.	M	79
Amycus	Gk.	M	89
Andhaka	Hin.	M	93
Apaosha	Zoro.	M	107
Apappus	Egy.	M	107
Arezoshamana	Pers.	M	918
Azhi Dakaha	Pers.	M	165
Blihos-Bliheris	Bryth.	M	225
Calydonian Boar	Gk.	M	279
Con	Inca	M	363
Crommyonia Sow	Gk.	F	384

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dasas	Hin.	M	416
Eochaid Ollathair	Cel.	M	513
Eteocles	Gk.	M	527
Fomor	Cel.	M	590
Frode	Dan.	M	613
Galta-ulan-tengeri	Mong.	M	624
Geryon	Gk.	M	647
Grim & Hilde	Norse	M-F	691
Gudanna	Assyr-Baby.	M	694
Houmea	Maori	F	794
Hydra	Gk.	M	810
Ith	Cel.	F	849
Itztlacoliuhqui	Mex.	M	850
Joseph of Arimathea	Christ.	M	889
Kalinak	Hin.	M	904
Kamak	Pers.	M	906
Kanook	Alas.	M	908
Kauravas	Hin.	M	913
Keresavazdah	Pers.	M	918
Koshchei	Fin.	M	943
Limos	Gk.	M	997
Lycurgus	Gk.	M	1028
Mada	Hin.	M	1035
Maelcen	Cel.	M	1036
Mahisha (Bhainsasura)	Hin.	M	1045
Marathon Bull	Gk.	M	1064
Mata	Cel.	M	1074
Mawa	Afr.	M	1078
Mordred	Bryth.	M	1122
Nahusa	Hin.	M	1148
Namuci	Hin.	M	1152
Nemean Lion	Gk.	M	1162
Ninib	Assyr-Baby.	M	1173
Paluc Cat	Bryth.	F	1230
Panis	Hin.	M	1233
Pantagruel	Fr.	M	1234
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Python	Gk.	M	1308
Raudalo	N. Guin.	M	1324
Rerir	Norse	M	1333
Ritho	Bryth.	M	1341
Sag	Egy.	F	1360
Sambara	Hin.	M	1393
Scythians (Arimaspi)	Gk.	M, F	1410
Sekhet	Egy.	F	1414
Senach	Cel.	M	1416

	Culture	Sex	Page
Set	Egy.	M	1420
Shwe Myet-hna	Ind. Chin.	F	1445
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Sphinx	Gk.	F	1482
Su-shen	Hin.	M	1513
Svigdur	Norse	M	1515
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thermutis	Hebr.	F	1554
Varcin	Hin.	M	1639
Vena	Hin.	M	1644
Visvarupa	Hin.	M	1656
Vrtra	Hin.	M	1659
Xiuhcoatl	Mex.		1696
Yaotl	Mex.	M	1701
Yaotzin	Mex.	M	1701
Zamzummim	Hebr.	M	1716
Zmei Goruinich	Slav.	M	1722
Zohak	Pers.	M	1734

DRUNKENNESS (SEE WINE)
DUSK (SEE GLOAMING)

DYING GOD OR HERO

Actaeon	Gk.	M	28
Ame-Waka-Hiko	Jap.	M	85
Apam Napat	Hin.	M	107
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Ara	Arm.	M	116
Arcas	Gk.	M	118
Balder	Norse	M	174
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Cian	Cel.	M	338
Combalus	Sem.	M	361
Dumuzi	Sum.	M	476
Eniautes Diamon	Gk.	M	+
Frode	Norse	M	613
Heitsi-Eibib	Hotten.	M	744
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hyacinthus	Gk.	M	809
Hypsistos	Gk.	M	813
Iasion	Gk.	M	816
Icarus	Gk.	M	817
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Lahu	Burm.	M	964
Lil	Sum.	M	994

Dying God (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Melkarth	Phoen.	M	1086
Myiagros	Gk.	M	1142
Ninurta	Sum.	M	1174
Oannes	Baby., Chald.	M	1190
Persephone	Gk.	F	1257
Proserpina	Rom.	F	1296
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Tchue	Bush.	M	1540
Ushumgalanna	Sum.	M	1631
Yarilo	Rus.	M	1701
Yati	Hin.	M	1702
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Zagreus	Cretan	M	1715
EARTH			
Acca Larentia	Rom.	F	22
Acrea	Gk.	F	27
Aeracura	Cel.	F	41
Afrasiyab	Pers.	M	43
Agraulid	Gk.	F	51
Agraulos	Gk.	F	51
Airmed	Cel.	F	57
Aker	Egy.	M	59
Akka	Fin.	F	1621
Alcmene	Gk.	F	65
Alfar	Norse	M	67
Althea	Gk.	F	77
Amalthea	Gk.	F	79
Ament	Egy.	F	84
Anatu	Sum.	F	92
Andromeda	Gk.	F	94
Anu	Cel.	F	104
Anunaki	Baby.	M	105
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Ariadne	Gk.	F	123
Armat	Arm.	F	521
Aruru	Sum.	F	133
Ashi-nadzu-chi	Jap.	M	139
Ataentsic	Huron	F	147
Atira	Pawnee	F	151
Attabeira	Taino	F	154
Awitelin Tsita	Zuni	F	162
Baalath	Sem.	M	167
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168
Behr (Medr)	Arab.	M	196

	Culture	Sex	Page
Belleros	Cel.	M	199
Bhumidevi	Hin.	F	209
Bhumiya	Hin.	M	209
Burkhan	Sib.	M	261
Can	Mex.	M	283
Canam-lum	Mex.	M	283
Caswallawn	Bryth.	M	296
Cecrops	Gk.	M	301
Cercopes	Gk.	M	304
Ceres	Rom.	F	305
Chaabu	Sem.	F	307
Chikisanti	Ainu	F	323
Chimalman	Mex.	F	325
Cinteotl	Mex.	F	341
Ciuateotl	Mex.	F	346
Coatlicue	Mex.	F	352
Conchobar	Cel.	M	364
Consus	Ital.	M	368
Couatlicue	Mex.	F	376
Criosphinx	Egy.	M	382
Cybele	Phryg.	F	400
Dagda	Cel.	M	405
Danae	Gk.	F	411
Demeter	Gk.	F	429
Demogorgon	Christ.	M	431
Dhara	Hin.	M	1641
Dharti Mai	Hin.	F	439
Dione	Gk.	F	446
Duergar	Norse	M	475
Dyava-Matar	Hin.	F	480
Eire	Cel.	F	496
Eithinoha	Iroq.	F	496
Elara	Gk.	F	+
Elbegast	Norse	M	+
Elberich	Norse	M	498
Elle-folk	Norse	M, F	505
Eniautes Daimon	Gk.	M	+
Enki	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	511
Enlil	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	512
Eriu	Cel.	F	521
Erkir	Arm.	F	521
Fafnir	Norse	M	544
Faknik	Papuan		546
Fjorgyn	Norse	F	578

	Culture	Sex	Page
Frigg	Norse	F	612
Gaea	Gk.	F/A	621
Gahe	Apache Ind.		622
Ga'n	Apache Ind.		625
Gargamelle	Fr.	F	630
Gashan-ki	Baby.	F	633
Geb	Egy.	M	637
Gemeter	Gk.	F	643
Gnome	Med. Lit.	M	664
Goewin	Bryth.	F	669
Gorgon	Gk.	F	678
Great Turtle	N.A.I.		1610
Gyges	Gk.	M	703
Hebe	Gk.	F	739
Hecatoncheires (Centimani)	Gk.	M	741
Heke-heke-I-papa	Poly.	F	745
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Hermione	Gk.	F	761
Hertha	Norse	F	764
Hine-tuamauge	Poly.	F	1531
Hkrip Hkrawp	Burm.	M	775
Hlodyn	Norse	F	776
Hotu-papa	Poly.	F	794
Hou-t'u	Chin.	M	797
Hou-t'u nai nai	Chin.	F	797
Huang Ti	Chin.	M	801
Huayna Capac	Inca	M	801
Huemac	Mex.	M	802
Humba	Sem.	M	804
H'uraru	Pawnee	F	808
Ida	Gk.	F	818
Ilamatecutli	Mex.	F	823
Ilancueitl	Mex.	F	823
Ilat	Arab.	F	823
Ingun (Yngvi)	Norse	F	831
Innini	Sum.	F	832
Iowahine	Hawa.	F	837
Iweridd	Bryth.	F	852
Jogaoh	Iroq.	M, F	884
Jord	Norse	F/A	887
Jordegumma	Swed.	F	887
Jormungandr	Norse	M	887
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Kaiwan	Ethiop.	F	902
Karpophoros	Gk.	F	911
Khan-iki	Ostiak	M	923
Khon-ma	Tib.	F	925

	Culture	Sex	Page
Khudjana	Transvaal	M	925
Ki	Sum.	F	926
Kleo	Gk.	F	936
Kobold	Germ.	M	936
Kokyanwuqti	Pueblo	F	940
Koloowisi	Zuni	M	941
Ksetrasya	Hin.	M	947
Ksitigarbha	Bud	M	947
Kukumatz	Yuman	M	950
Kun	Hin.	F	951
Libera	Rom.	F	990
Libitina	Rom.	F	991
Libya	Gk.	F	991
Llevelys	Bryth.	M	1004
Lumimu-ut	Indo.	F	1024
Ma	As. Min.	F	1030
Maa-emae	Fin.	F	1030
Madderakka	Lapp	F	1035
Madhavi	Hin.	F	1035
Magna Mater	Phryg.	F	1040
Mah	Sem.	F	1042
Mahuika	Poly.	F	1046
Mama	Sum.	F	1050
Mama Allpa	Inca	F	1051
Mamzraumana	Pueblo	F	1052
Marzyana	Slav.	F	1072
Matres	Rom/Cel.	F	1076
Midgard Serpent (Midgardsormen)	Norse	M	1100
Mimas	Gk.	M	1105
Modron	Bryth.	F	1114
Mokkurkalfi	Norse	M	1115
Mo-li Hung (Mo-li Shou)	Chin.	M	601
Mucalinda	Bud.	M	1133
Mu Kwa	Chin.	F	1135
Mumuhango	Poly.	F	1531
Musisi	Uganda	M	1139
Muskrat	Algon.	F	1140
Nagasvaraja	Bud.	M	1148
Nana	Sum.	F	1152
Nang Pyek-kha	Ind-Chin.	F	1153
Nazit	Egy.	F	1159
Neheb-kau	Egy.	F	1160
Neith	Lib., Egy.	F	1161
Nin-ki	Baby.	F	1173
Nintu	Sum.	F	1174

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nishtigri	Hin.	F	1175
Nokomis	Algon.	F	1179
Nzambi	Congo	A	1188
Ohodowas	Iroq.		1202
Oho-ge-tsu-hime	Jap.	F	1202
Oho-iwa-daimyo-jin	Jap.	M	1202
Oho-to-no-Be	Jap.	F	1202
Oho-to-no-Ji	Jap.	M	1202
Oho-usu	Jap.	M	1202
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Old Woman Who Never Dies	Siouan	F	1205
Omeciuatl	Mex.	F	1207
Oneis	Gk.	F	1209
Onitsu-nu	Jap.	M	1210
Ophion	Gk.	M	1211
Otukan (Natigai)	Asian	M	1221
Otygen	Mong.	F	1221
Oxomuco	Mex.	F	1223
Pachamama	Inca	F	1224
Papa	Poly.	F	1235
Paravataksha	Hin.	M	1237
Parvati	Hin.	F	1241
Patshak	Ostiak		1244
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Pilumnus	Rom.	M	1273
Pirua	Inca	F	1275
Porphyrion	Gk.	M	1287
Prthivi	Hin.	F	1297
Pwyll	Bryth.	M	1306
Pyrrha	Gk.	F	1307
Qeb (Seb)	Egy.	M	1309
Rebecca	Hebr.	F	1326
Rhea	Gk.	F	1335
Rhiannon (Rigantona)	Bryth.	F	1336
Rhoda	Gk.	F	1336
Ribhus	Hin.	M	1337
Rind	Norse	F	1339
Ruaumoko	Poly.	M	1352
Sa-bdag	Tib.		1357
Sashi-mi-rig-gilha	Tib.	M	1401
Schamir	Hebr.		1407
Semele	Gk.	F	1415
Shahapet	Arm.	M	1428
Shang-ti	Chin.	M	1430
She	Chin.		1431
Shekinah	Caba.	F	1432

	Culture	Sex	Page
Sherah	Sum.	M	1435
Shuiji	Jap.	F	1444
Sidero	Gk.	F	1391
Sif	Norse	F	1448
Sige	Baby.	F	1449
Sigyn	Norse	F	1451
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Silvia	Rom.	F	1454
Sir-syv-kudegen	Chuvash	M	1459
Spantaramet	Pers.	M	1479
Spider Woman	N.A.I.	A	1482
Sprite	Eng.	M, F	1485
Staka Pas (Kuvan Pas)	Fin-Ug.	M	1489
Sualtam	Cel.	M	1503
Surabhi	Hin.	F	1511
Suvinenge	Daho.	M	1513
Sycorax	Eng.	F	1521
Tamfana	Marsi	F	1530
Tanen	Egy.	M	1531
Tari Pennu	Khond	F	1535
Tellus Mater	Ital.	F	1542
Tengys	Sib.	M	1545
Terra Mater	Ital.	F	1547
Themis	Gk.	F	1553
Termutis	Hebr.	F	1554
Tihkuyi Wuht	Hopi	F	1573
Ti-kuan	Chin.	M	1573
Tirid	Baby.		1576
Titaea	Gk.	F	1577
Titan	Gk.	M, F	1577
Ti-ya	Chin.	M	1673
Tlahuitzin	Mex.	F	1581
Tlalecutli	Mex.	M	1581
Tlalli-iyollo	Mex.	F	1581
Tlatecutli	Mex.	M	1582
Tlazolteotl	Mex.	F	1582
Toci	Mex.	F	1583
Torx	Arm.	M	1590
Toyo-uke-bime	Jap.	A	1593
Triglav	Slav.	M	1597
Triptolemus	Gk.	M	1598
Trophonius	Gk.	M	1600
Tuila	Sib.	M	1606
Tunkan	Dakota Ind.	M	1608
T'u-ti shen (Ko-lung)	Chin.	M	1610
Tuwapontumsi	Pueblo	F	1611

Earth (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Uatlan	Kiche	F	1619
Uazit (Uatchet)	Egy.	F	1619
Uchtdelbh	Cel.	F	1620
Uhiji	Jap.	M	1620
Unferth	Ang-Sax.	M	1625
Usert	Egy.	F	1631
Varaha	Hin.	M	1638
Vasudhara	Hin.	F	1641
Vis	Pre-Inca		1654
Wealtitheow	Norse	F	1670
Xochiquetzal	Mex.	F	1696
Yami	Hin.	F	1700
Yanari	Jap.	M	1700
Yeibichai	Nav.	M	1703
Yellow Corn Girl	Pueblo	F	1496
Zamin	Pers.	F	1716
EARTHQUAKE			
Gyges	Gk.	M	703
Hecatoncheires (Centimani)	Gk.	M	741
Huemac	Mex.	M	802
Mahuika	Poly.	F	1046
Mo-li Hung	Chin.	M	601
Musisi	Uganda	M	1139
Paravataksha	Hin.	M	1237
Porphyrion	Gk.	M	1287
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Ruaumoko	Poly.	M	1352
Tirid	Baby.		1576
Toci	Mex.	F	1583
Torx	Arm.	M	1590
Tuila	Sib.	M	1606
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Varaha	Hin.	M	1638
Yanari	Jap.	M	1700
EATEN DEITY			
Arcas	Gk.	M	118
Cronids, The	Gk.	M	384
Itys	Gk.	M	850
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
Metra	Gk.	F	1096
Nyctimus	Gk.	M	1187

	Culture	Sex	Page
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Thyestes' sons	Gk.	M	1569
ECHO (SEE SOUND)			
ECLIPSE (SEE DARKNESS)			
ELF (SEE DEMON)			
ELOQUENCE			
Aeschines	Gk.	M	+
Baile	Cel.	M	173
Balder	Norse	M	174
Benten	Jap.	F	203
Bragi	Norse	M	240
Cermait	Cel.	M	305
Demosthenes	Gk.	M	432
Dharmacakra	Bud.	M	438
Emer	Cel.	F	508
Fabulinus	Rom.	M	542
Fergus	Cel.	M	561
Fimbulthul	Norse	M	568
Forseti	Norse	M	595
Friar John	Eng.	M	611
Gawain	Bryth.	M	635
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hother	Norse	M	746
Manjusri	Bud.	M	1059
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Mummu	Sum.	M	1136
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Ogmios	Cel.	M	1201
Sarasvati	Hin.	F	1400
Simhanadamanjusri	Bud.	M	1455
Sitamanjughosa	Bud.	M	1460
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
ENCHANTMENT (SEE MAGIC)			
ENDLESS TASK WORKER (ENDLESS PENANCE)			
Danaides	Gk.	F	411
Grettir	Ice.	M	374a
Ixion	Gk.	M	852
Kubaiko	Tatar	F	947
Ocnus	Gk.	M	1193
Ponos	Gk.	M	1285
Sisyphus	Gk.	M	1459

Endless Task Worker (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Tantalus	Gk.	M	1533
Wu Kang	Chin.	M	1693

ENVY (SEE JEALOUSY)
ENVY VICTIM (SEE JEALOUSY OR ENVY VICTIM)

EPHEMERAL DEITIES

Myiagros	Gk.	M	1142
Ukifune	Jap.	F	1621
Zeitgeist	Germ.		536

ETERNAL, THE (THE INFINITE)

Absolute, The	Christ.	M	19
Ala (Allah)	Mos.	M	60
Ananta	Hin.	M	91
Apis	Egy.	M	109
Aum	Hin.	M	157
Baiame	Aus.	M	173
Brahm	Hin.	M	240
Buddha	Bud.	M	255
Chaos	Baby.	F/A	312
Chaos	Gk.	M/A	312
Ch'i	Chin.	M	321
Ewigzeitgeist	Germ.		536
Fugen En-myo	Jap.	M	615
Garbh Ogh	Cel.	F	628
Guamaonocon	Taino	M	693
Io	Mex.	M	836
Iocauna	Taino	M	836
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Nun	Egypt.	M	1185
Rahu	Hin.	M	1318
Resheph	Phoen.	M	1333
Sesa & Vasuki	Hin.	M-M	1420
T'ien Pao	Chin.	M	1572
Yoskeha (Sapling)	Iroq.	M	1710

EVIL

Abtagigi	Assyr-Baby.	F	20
Ahithophel	Hebr.	M	53
Ahriman	Zoro.	M	53
Aka Manah	Zoro.	M	59
Akuman (Aka manah)	Pers.	M	59
Al Beze	Arab.	M	63
Algea	Gk.	F	68

	Culture	Sex	Page
Amestris	Pers.	F	85
Anakim	Hebr.	M	91
Andra	Pers.	M	830
Angra Mainyu	Zoro.	M	97
Apep	Egy.	M	107
Apocatequil	Inca	M	109
Apsu	Baby.	M	115
Arimans	Pers.	M	124
Arsan-Duolai	Yakut	M	130
Artavazd	Arm.	M	130
Ashura	Jap.	M	140
Athaliah	Hebr.	F	149
Balor	Cel.	M	176
Basilisk	Christ.	M	184
Bergbui	Norse	M	204
Blatant Beast	Christ.	M	225
Bres	Cel.	M	246
Cacia	Gk.	F	265
Cacodaemon	Oc.	M	265
Caena-Maergha	Pers.	M	267
Caipora	Braz.	M	270
Cerna	Cel.	M	305
Cernobog	Slav.	M	305
Charybdis & Scylla	Gk.	F-F	316
Cichol the Footless	Cel.	M	338
Cupay	Inca	M	397
Dahhak	Pers.	M	406
Daitya	Hin.	M	407
Danavas	Hin.	M	412
Darago	Philip.	F	414
Dazbog	Slav.	M	420
Dekans	Baby., Egy.	M	427
Dirce	Gk.	F	450
Doeg	Hebr.	M	455
Druhs	Hin.	M	471
Drukh	Hin.	M	472
Duhsaha (Sudurmukha)	Hin.	M	948
Eblis	Mos.	M	489
Elissa	Eng.	F	504
Erwand	Arm.	M	523
Fierabras, Sir	Eng.	M	565
Flaga	Norse		581
Gama-Sennin	Jap.	M	625
Goin	Aus.	M	670
Golagras	Eng.	M	670
Golerotheran	Bryth.	M	674

	Culture	Sex	Page
Goliath	Hebr.	M	674
Golishan	Eng.	M	674
Grep	Norse	M	690
Guecubu (Hucuva)	Chilean	M	695
Gullveig	Norse	F	697
Hahgwehdaetgah	Seneca	M	708
Hanpa	Sum.	M	722
Hati	Norse	M	731
Heid	Norse	F	743
Hobomokko	N.A.I.	M	778
Hugon	Fr.	M	803
Ibukido Nushi	Jap.	M	816
Ilu Limnu	Jap.	M	825
Jehoram	Hebr.	M	869
Kaguhana	Jap.	M	902
Kala	Bali	M	903
Kali	Hin.	F	903
Kalu Kumara Yaka	Sinhalese	M	905
Kanook	Alaskan	M	908
Karali	Hin.	F	909
Khafra	Egy.	M	922
Khufu	Egy.	M	925
Kilili	Assyr-Baby.	F	927
Koen	Aus.	M	940
Kormos	Mong.	M	943
Koshchei	Slav.	M	943
Koupai	Inca	M	944
Kul	Fin-Ug.	M	950
Kwan	Siamese		955
Likho	Slav.	F	994
Liwa	Honduras		1004
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Maga-tsumi	Jap.	M	1037
Mahound	Christ.	M	1046
Mailkun	Aus.	F	940
Malsum	Algon.	M	1050
Mammon	Hebr-Christ.	M	1051
Mandarangan	Philip.	M	1056
Mara	Bud.	M	1063
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Matchi-Manito	Algon.	M, F	1058
Maul	Eng.	M	1078
Mazainyon	Pers.		1081
Medea	Gk.	F	1082
Mengk	Fin-Ug.	M	1089
Mirume	Jap.	F	1110

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mitothin	Norse	M	1112
Mulla	Sum.	M	1135
Mummu	Baby.	M	1136
Muretsu	Jap.	M	1137
Mushussu	Sum.	M	1139
Nahema	Oc.	M	1148
Nakk	Fin.	M	1150
Nasnas	Arab.	M	1156
Nero	Rom.	M	1164
Nesreca	Serb.	F	1165
Nibhaz	Avite	M	1167
Nickar	Norse	M	545
Nickard	Germ.	M	1168
Nickneven	Scot.	F	+
Nitne Kamui	Ainu		1176
Nynnyaw & Peibaw	Cel.	M-M	1188
Obyda (Arsori)	Chuvash	F	1192
Oderic	Ital.	M	1195
Og	Hebr.	M	1200
Oh-maga-tsumi	Jap.	M	1201
Onan	Caba.	M	1208
Oni	Jap.	M	1209
Onto & Bonto	Fin-Ug.	M-F	1210
Orgoglio	Eng.	M	1214
Ovda	Fin-Ug.	M, F	1221
Owasse	Men.	M	1221
Pairika	Zoro.	F	1226
Pallas	Gk.	M	1228
Papa Purusha	Hin.	M	1235
Pari	Tatar		1237
Parne	Fin-Ug.	M	1239
Pekah	Hebr.	M	1249
Phonoi	Gk.	M	1266
Queenah	Cowich.	M	1312
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Ruotta	Lapp	M	1354
Rush (Bruder Rausch)	Germ.	M	1355
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Sauru	Zoro.	M	925
Searbhan Lochlannach	Cel.	M	1411
Sedu	Baby.	M	1413
Simon Legree	Am. Lit.	M	981
Staka Pas (Kuvan Pas)	Fin-Ug.	M	1489
Supay	Inca	M	1510
Surali	Fin-Ug.	M	1511
Talar-disir	Teut.	F	1528

Evil (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Tamamo-no-maye	Jap.	F	1529
Tangaroa	Hawa.	M	1531
Tehotennhiaron	Iroq.	M	1541
Tippakalleum	Aus.	F	940
Tlaelquani	Mex.	F	1581
Tlazolteotl	Mex.	F	1582
Turkish Knight	Christ.	M	1608
Tutivillus	Med. Lit.	M	1610
Twrch Trwyth (Porcus Troit)	Bryth.	M	1616
Utgard-Loki	Norse	M	1632
Vathek	Mos.	A	1642
Vishapa	Arm., Pers.	M	1654
Vu-murt	Fin-Ug.	A	1660
Vut-oza	Fin-Ug.	M	1660
Walichu	Argen., Chile	M	1662
Wen Kamui	Ainu	M	1673
Whiro	Poly.	M	1676
Yaotl	Mex.	M	1701
Yatu	Zoro.	M	1702
Yskal-pydomurt	Fin-Ug.	M	1711
Zacchaeus	Hebr.	M	1714
Zedekiah	Hebr.	M	1717
Ziz (Ziv)	Hebr.	M	1721

EVIL GHOST (SEE DEMON)
EXORCISM (SEE MAGIC)
EXPOSED CHILD (SEE ABANDONED CHILD)
FAIRY (SEE SPIRIT)
FAITHFULNESS (SEE LOYALTY)

FALL VICTIM			
Abbadona	Germ.	M	12
Adam	Hebr-Mos.	M	29
Anunaki	Baby.	M	105
Anunnaki	Sum.	M	105
Apollyon	Gk/Hebr.	M	111
Aries	Med. Lit.	M	124
Arioch	Eng. Lit.	M	124
Ashmodel	Oc.	M	139
Aza & Azael	Caba.	M-M	164
Azazel	Hebr., Mos.	M	165
Bali	Hin.	M	175
Belial	Hebr.	M	197
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Devil	Hebr-Christ.	M	435
Eka-Srga	Hin.	M	+

	Culture	Sex	Page
Etana	Sum.	M	527
Finnegan, Tim	Cel.	M	570
Gwragedd Annwn	Bryth.	F	702
Hephaestus	Gk.	M	751
Hkun Hsang L'rong	Ind-Chin.	M	775
Hsiu-Chi	Chin.	F	1711
Humpty Dumpty	Folk.	M	806
Ikkaku Sennin	Jap.	M	822
Ixion	Gk.	M	852
Jaik-Khan	Sib.	M	861
Jamshid	Pers.	M	863
Jove	Eng.	M	891
Judas Iscariot	Christ.	M	892
Kalu Kumara Yaka	Sinhalese	M	905
Kara-khan	Mong.	M	909
Kavi-Usan	Pers.	M	914
Kesil	Sem.	M	919
Kume-no-sennin	Jap.	M	951
Lucifer	Christ.	M	1020
Mammon	Eng.	M	1051
Medea	Gk.	F	1082
Mephistopheles	Med. Lit.	M	1091
Momus	Gk.	M	1116
Nasargiel	Hebr.	M	1156
Peri	Pers.		1255
Phaethon	Gk.	M	1260
Remphan	Hebr.	M	1332
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Scylla	Gk.	F	1409
Semjaza	Med. Lit.	M	546
Setek	Slovenian	M	1421
Susanowo	Jap.	M	1512
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thaumiel	Caba.	M	1552
Thersander	Gk.	M	1554
Tityus	Gk.	M	1580
Yappan	Mex.	M	1701
Yima	Pers.	M	1707

FALSE INFORMER (ALSO SEE WRATH)			
Anpu's wife	Egy.	F	185
Antaea	Gk.	F	101
Astydamia	Gk.	F	145
Becuma	Cel.	F	192
Bikki	Norse	M	211
Gwennere	Bryth.	F	976

False Informer (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Haman	Hebr.	M	714
Iago	Eng.	M	815
Idaea	Gk.	M	1264
Keresavazdak	Pers.	M	918
Phaedra	Gk.	F	1260
Philonome	Gk.	F	1263
Potiphar's wife (Rahil, Zuleika)	Hebr., Mos.	F	1289
Sharabda	Baby.		1431
Sibeche	Germ.	M	1445
Sudabah	Pers.	F	1503
Uni	Egy.	M	1625
Zuleika	Mos.	M	1735

FALSELY ACCUSED (ALSO SEE WRATH VICTIM)

Art	Cel.	M	130
Bata	Egy.	M	185
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Desdemona	Eng.	F	815
Gunasarman	Hin.	M	698
Hippolytus	Gk.	M	773
Joseph (Yusuf)	Hebr., Mos.	M	888
Launfal, Sir	Bryth.	M	976
Melissa	Gk.	F	1086
Nabhanedistha	Hin.	M	1145
Naboth	Hebr.	M	1146
Oryithus & Crambis (Polydectus & Polydorous)	Gk.	M-M	1264
Peleus	Gk.	M	1250
Randver	Norse	M	1322
Siyavahsh	Hebr.	M	1463
Susanna	Hebr.	F	1512
Swanhild	Germ.	F	1517
Syavarshan	Pers.	M	1521
Tenes (Tenedos)	Gk.	M	1545
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

FAMINE (SEE DROUGHT)
FATAL CHILD (SEE ABANDONED CHILD)
FATAL SPOT OR WEAKNESS (SEE VULNERABLE)

FATE (DESTINY)

Adrastea	Gk.	F	35

	Culture	Sex	Page
Agathadaemon	Gk.	M	46
Ajysit	Sib.	F	58
Allat	Sem.	F	69
Al Moakkibat	Mos.		70
Ana	Cel.	F	90
Ananke	Gk.	F	91
Arsa	Sem.	F	130
Asha	Zoro.	M	138
Ashima	Sem.	F	139
Ashmedai	Hebr.	M	139
Atargatis	Sem.	F/A	148
Atropos	Gk.	F	153
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168
Badb	Cel.	F	171
Belit-sheri	Assyr.	F	198
Bujuruktsi	Tatar	M	259
Carmenta	Rom.	F	291
Cataclothes	Gk.	F	298
Chandra	Hin.	M	310
Ch'in-kuang	Chin.	M	326
Chuvash	Rus.	M	900
Clotho	Gk.	F	349
Cromhineach	Cel.		383
Dekans	Baby., Egy.	M	427
Disir	Norse	F	451
Dolya (Sreca)	Rus.	F	460
Dzajaga	Mong.	M	481
Enlil	Sum.	M	512
Fata Morgana	Bryth.	F	550
Fates	Gk.	F	551
Fay	Fr.		553
Fomhair	Scot.	M	590
Fortuna	Rom.	F	596
Fuku	Jap.	M	616
Giptes	Norse	F	659
Hamingja	Norse	F	714
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Husbishag	Assyr-Baby.	F	808
Hyndla	Norse	F	812
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Iuchar	Cel.	M	850
Iucharba	Cel.	M	850
Jajutsi	Mong.	M	861
Jurojin	Jap.	M	898
Kaba	Fin-Ug.	M	900
Kala	Hin.	M	903

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kingu	Baby.	M	932
Kudai	Sib.	M	948
Kybai-Khotun	Yakut	F	956
Lachesis	Gk.	F	960
Liu Tsung	Chin.	M	1003
Luonnotar	Fin.	F	1025
Mamit	Sum.	F	1051
Manat	Sem.	F	1056
Matres	Rom/Cel.	F	1076
Mean	Ital.	F	1081
Meni	Assyr.	F/A	1089
Meskhenet	Egy.	F	1094
Midir	Cel.	M	1100
Moirai	Gk.	F	1114
Moros	Gk.	M	1125
Morrigu	Cel.	F	1125
Nabu	Baby.	M	1146
Narucnici	Bulg.	F	1156
Necessitas	Gk.	F	1160
Nemesis	Gk.	F	1162
Nesreca	Serb.	F	1165
Ninkasi	Sum.	F/A	1173
Nona	Rom.	F	+
Nornir	Norse	F	1180
Nunusesmea	Sem.	F	1042
Orlog	Norse	M	+
Osk-mayjar	Norse	F	1219
Pairekse	Ostiak	M	1226
Parcae	Rom.	F	1237
Pravuil	Hebr.	M	1291
Ptah-Osiris	Egy.	M	1299
Puleh	Rus.	M	1301
Rita	Hin.	M	1341
Rod & Rozanice	Rus.	M-F	1344
Rodjenice	Croa.	F	1344
Rusa	Arab.	F	1354
Sa'd	Arab.	M	1360
Sa'dan	Arab.	F	1360
Seimia	Syrian	F	1413
Sekhet	Egy.	F	1414
Selk	Egy.	F	1415
Seven Hathors	Egy.	F	1424
Shamash	Assyr-Baby.	M	1429
Shay	Egy.	M	1431
Shimti	Assyr.	F	1437
Sijil, Al	Mos.		1452

	Culture	Sex	Page
Skuld	Norse	F	1465
Spinster	Ang-Sax.	F	1483
Sreca	Serb.	M	1487
Ssu Ming	Chin.	M	1488
Surya	Hin.	M	1511
Taconius	Mos.		1524
Tai-yo Ta-ti	Chin.	M	1527
Tengri	Buriat	M	1545
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
T'ien Kou	Chin.	M	1571
T'ien-ming	Chin.	M	1571
Tiur	Arm.	M	1581
Tou Mu	Chin.	F	1591
Tyche	Gk.	F	1616
Urd	Norse	F	1628
Valkyrie	Norse	F	1636
Veele	Serb.	F	1643
Verdhandi	Norse	F	1645
Volva	Norse	F	1658
Wang-chug-mas	Tib.	F	1665
Wyrd	Ang-Sax.	F	1694
Zajan	Buriat	M	1715
Zu	Baby., Sum.	M	1734
FEAR (PANIC)			
Pachad	Caba	M	1224
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Pavor	Rom.		1244
Phobos	Gk.	M	1265
Rudrani	Hin.	F	1353
Sokar	Egy.	M	1471
Tursa (Cerfius Martius)	Ital.	A	1610
Yama	Bud.	M	1699
FEMALE PRINCIPLE (SEE MOTHER)			
FERRYMAN (SEE DEATH)			
FERTILITY (FECUNDITY, GENERATION, ALSO SEE AGRICULTURE, EARTH)			
Acantum	Mex.	M	22
Acerbas	Rom.	M	23
Achelous	Gk.	M	24
Acrisius	Gk.	M	27
Actaeon	Gk.	M	28
Adda-Nari	Hin.	F	31
Addephagia	Rom.	F	31
Aditi	Hin.	F	32

	Culture	Sex	Page
Admetus	Gk.	M	33
Adon	Phoen.	M	33
Adonis	Gk.	M	34
Adranus	Ital.	M	35
Aeacus	Gk.	M	37
Aegir	Norse	M	38
Aeschere	Ang-Sax.	M	41
Ah	Egy.	F	144
Ah-kiuic	Mex.	M	53
Aide	Cel.	F	54
Ailill	Cel.	M	55
Aine	Cel.	F	56
Alcinous	Cel.	M	64
Aleyn	Bryth.	M	67
Amfortas	Germ.	M	85
Amphitryon	Gk.	M	88
Ana	Cel.	F	90
Anahit	Arm.	F	90
Anala	Hin.	F	91
Ancaeus	Gk.	M	92
Angus	Cel.	M	97
Anna Perenna	Rom.	F	99
Anqet	Egy.	F	100
Anu	Cel.	F	104
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Apnapurna	Hin.	F	109
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Aramazd	Arm.	M	117
Aranyani	Hin.	F	117
Arawn	Bryth.	M	117
Arbuda	Hin.	M	118
Ariadne	Gk.	F	123
Ariel	Eng.	M	124
Armais	Arm.	M	127
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Artemis of Ephesus	Gk.	F	131
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Asar (Osiris)	Egyp.	M	135
Asari	Baby.	M	135
Ashera	Sem.	F	138
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Astarte	Phoen.	F	144
Asu-su-namir	Baby.	E	146
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Atargatis	Sem.	F/A	148
Aten	Egy.	M	149

	Culture	Sex	Page
Athar	Arab.	M	150
Atse Estsan	Navaho	F	153
Attis	Phyrg.	M/A	154
Aud	Norse	M	156
Audhumla	Norse	F	156
Auxo	Gk.	F	786
Bacchus	Gk., Rom.	M	170
Badebec	Cel.	F	171
Bahet	Egy.	F	172
Bakula	Bud.	M	174
Baneb-ded	Egy.	M	178
Bast	Egy.	F	185
Becuma	Cel.	F	192
Bel Enlil	Baby.	M	197
Belit Itani	Assyr-Baby.	F	198
Belphegor	Assyr.	A	200
Benten	Jap.	F	203
Bhava	Hin.	M	208
Bhavani	Hin.	F	208
Blai	Cel.	F	224
Blathnat	Cel.	F	225
Bona Dea	Rom.	F	234
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Brons	Bryth.	M	251
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Buan-Ann	Cel.	F	254
Buarainech	Cel.	M	254
Cabiri	Phryg.	M	265
Cachimana	Orinoco	M	265
Cadmus	Gk.	M	266
Cailleach	Scot.	F	269
Cambalo	Eng.	M	280
Carpo	Gk.	F	293
Chaac	Mex.	M	307
Chandra	Hin.	M	310
Charidotes	Gk.	M	313
Charites	Gk.	F	314
Chemosh	Sem.	M	317
Chicomexochit	Mex.	M	322
Ch'i-lin	Chin.	A	325
Chiun	Hebr.	F	327
Chloe	Gk.	F	328
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Cilix	Gk.	M	339
Clothru	Cel.	F	349
Conan	Cel.	M	364

	Culture	Sex	Page
Conn	Cel.	M	367
Connla	Cel.	M	367
Cromhineach	Cel.		383
Cuculcan	Mex.	M	396
Dag	Hebr.	M	405
Dagan	Baby.	M	405
Dagda	Cel.	M	405
Dagon	Philis.	A	406
Daire mac Fiachna	Cel.	M	407
Danu	Cel.	F	414
Daonus	Baby.	M	414
Dardanus	Gk.	M	415
Dazbog	Sib.	M	420
Declunus	Ital.	M	424
Demeter	Gk.	F	429
Derceto	Sem.	F	433
Dhisana	Hin.	F	439
Diana of Ephesus	Rom.	F	441
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Dis	Cel.	M	450
Dithyrambos	Gk.	M	452
Diwrnach	Cel.	M	454
Donar	Germ.	M	461
Dosangma	Tib.	F	465
Draupner	Norse		470
Drona	Hin.	M	471
Dryas	Gk.	M	473
Dumuzi	Sum.	M	476
Dusura	Sem.	M	477
Du'uzu	Sum.	M	478
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Ebisu	Jap.	M	489
Eigin	Cel.	F	496
Ekeko	Peru.	M	497
Eldhrimnir	Norse		499
Elidurus	Eng.	M	503
Elisha (Eliseus)	Hebr.	M	504
Eniautes Daimon	Gk.	M	+
Enki	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	511
Enti	Baby.	M	513
Eochaid Ollathair	Cel.	M	513
Eogabal	Cel.	M	513
Epona	Cel., Rom.	F	517
Epopeus	Gk.	M	517

	Culture	Sex	Page
Erichthonius	Gk.	M	519
Erikapaios	Gk.	A	520
Eriphos	Gk.	M	520
Estsanatlehi	Nav.	M	526
Fascinus	Rom.	M	549
Faunus (Inuus)	Rom.	M	552
Faustulus	Rom.	M	553
Februsus	Rom.	M	557
Fergus Fionnliat	Cel.	M	561
Finnbeara	Cel.	M	570
Finnegan, Tim	Cel.	M	570
Finvarra	Cel.	M	571
Fisher King	Bryth.	M	575
Flidais	Cel.	F	583
Flosshilda	Germ.	F	585
Fomor	Pre-Celtic	M	590
Fotla	Cel.	F	599
Frau Holle	Germ.	F	608
Frey	Norse	M	609
Freya	Norse	F	610
Fugen	Jap.	M	615
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Ga'n	Apache Ind.		625
Gandayah	Iroq.	M, F	884
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Gandreid	Norse	M	626
Ganga	Hin.	F	627
Ga-ur	Sum.	M	635
Gawain	Bryth.	M	635
Gefjon	Norse	F	637
Gersimi	Norse	F	647
Gilling	Norse	M	657
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Gluskap	Algon.	M	664
Golden Calf	Hebr.		672
Graces	Gk.	F	681
Groa	Norse	F	692
Gucumatz	Guate.	M	694
Gudhorn	Norse	M	694
Gwion Bach	Cel.	M	701
Gwri	Bryth.	M	702
Gyges	Gk.	M	703
Hamori	Jap.	M	716
Hanged Man	Folk.	M	721
Han Hsiang-tzu	Chin.	M	722
Hapi	Egy.	M/A	724

	Culture	Sex	Page
Harmonia	Gk.	F	727
Hastshehogan	Nav.	M	730
Hastsheyalti	Nav.	M	730
Heitsi-eibib	Hotten.	M	744
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Heracles of Oeta	Gk.	M	755
Heracles of Tiryns	Gk.	M	756
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hermod	Norse	M	762
Hervor	Norse	F	764
Hesione	Gk.	F	764
Hippa	Gk.	F	772
Hirugo	Jap.	M	774
Hjaalprek	Norse	M	775
Hobnil	Mex.	M	778
Holde	Germ.	F	780
Horae	Gk.	F	786
Hrothgar	Ang-Sax.	M	798
Hu	Bryth., Egy.	M	800
Hulda	Germ.	F	803
Iacchus	Gk.	M	815
Icarius	Gk.	M	817
Idakeru	Jap.	M	818
Idun	Norse	F	820
Iguana	C.A.I.	M	821
Ihi-yori-hiko	Jap.	M	822
Iku-guhi	Jap.	F	822
Ilbhreach	Cel.	M	823
Ilmarinen	Fin-Ug.	M	824
Inari-M'yojim	Jap.	F/A	827
Indrani	Hin.	F	830
Ingun (Yngvi)	Norse	F/A	831
Ingunar-Frey	Norse	M	831
Innini	Sum.	F	832
Inuus	Rom.	M	834
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Itzcuinan	Mex.	F	850
Ix-chel	Mex.	F	852
Izushio-tome	Jap.	F	854
Jack-in-Green	Folk.	M	856
Jack the Giant Killer	Folk.	M	857
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858
Jambhala	Bud.	M	862
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jesus	Christ.	M	877

	Culture	Sex	Page
Joseph (Yusuf)	Hebr., Mos.	M	888
Joseph of Arimathea	Christ.	M	889
Juju	Nigeria	M	894
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Kalseru	Aus.	M	904
Kamadhenu	Hin.	F	905
Karna	Hin.	M	910
Kayanu-hime	Jap.	F	915
Kelpi	Scot.	M	916
Kernababy	Eng.	F	919
Khotun	Yakut	F	925
Kicva	Bryth.	F	927
King of the May	Folk.	M	930
King of Pecheur	Bryth.	M	931
Kissos	Gk.	M	934
Kobo Daishi	Jap.	M	939
Koloowisi	Zuni	M	941
Kono-hana-Sakuya-hime	Jap.	F	941
Kore	Gk.	F	942
Korybantes	Phryg.	M	943
Kouretes	Gk.	M	944
Ksetrasya	Hin.	M	947
Kubera	Hin.	M	948
Kukulcan	Mex.	M	950
Kukunochi	Jap.	M	950
Kunhild	Germ.	F	952
Kura	Mangaia	F	952
Kushi-nada-hime	Jap.	F	953
Kwasind	N.A.I.	M	955
Lada	Slav.	F	961
Ladon	Gk.	M	962
Lahu	Burma	M	964
Landvaettir	Scan.	M	971
Lavinia	Rom.	F	977
Leodograncе	Bryth.	M	984
Leviathan	Hebr.	A	989
Liber	Rom.	M	990
Lilinau	N.A.I.	F	994
Limniades	Gk.	F	997
Limoniades	Gk.	F	997
Ling Pao	Chin.	M	998
Lityerses	Gk.	M	1003
Lludd	Bryth.	M	1005
Lupercus	Rom.	M	1026
Ma	Asia Minor	F	1030
MacCecht	Cel.	M	1033

	Culture	Sex	Page
MacCool	Cel.	M	1033
MacDatho	Cel.	M	1033
MacGreine	Cel.	M	1033
Maenad	Gk.	F	1036
Maenawr Penardd	Cel.	M	1037
Mah	Sem.	F	1042
Maid Marian	Bryth.	F/A	1046
Makh	Assyr-Baby.	F	1048
Mala Lith	Cel.	F	1049
Mama Cora	Inca	F	1051
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Manah	Arab.	F	1054
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Manawyddan	Bryth.	M	1056
Mani	Braz.	M	1058
Manushcithra	Pers.	M	1062
Marduk	Assy-Baby.	M	1065
Mari	Crete, As. Min.	F	1066
Mars	Ital.	M	1069
Marsyas	Gk., Phryg.	M	1070
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Marzyana	Slav.	F	1072
Masubi	Shinto	M	1074
Mataora	Poly.	M	1074
Matres	Rom/Cel.	F	1076
Mayauel	Mex.	F	1080
Medusa	Gk.	F	1084
Meliades	Gk.	F	1086
Melissa	Gk.	F	1086
Merlin	Bryth.	M	1092
Mermaid	Euro.	F	1093
Mesca	Cel.	F	1094
Mesgegra	Cel.	M	1094
Messbuachalla	Cel.	M	1095
Metra	Pers.	F	1096
Miach	Cel.	M	1097
Midir	Cel.	M	1100
Miketsu-oho-kami	Jap.	M	1101
Mikura-tana-no-kami	Jap.	F	1102
Mimir	Norse	M	1105
Minerva	Rom.	F	1106
Min Kyawzwa	Ind-Chin.	M	1106
Mirsi	Baby.	M	1110
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Mitra	Baby., Hin.	M	1112
Mo-li Hung	Chin.	M	601

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mondamin	Chip.	M	1116
Mongan	Cel.	M	1117
Monotaro	Jap.	M	1118
Mordains	Bryth.	M	1122
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Mu-monto	Buriat	M	1136
Mundilfore	Norse	M	1136
Mutunus	Rom.	M	1142
Muy'ingwa	Hopi	M	1142
Nadushu-Namir	Baby.	M	1147
Na-nefer-ka-Ptah	Egy.	M	1153
Nanna	Norse	F	1153
Nannar	Baby.	M/A	1153
Nari Mariama	Hin.	F	1156
Nefer-tem	Egy.	M	1160
Neheb-kau	Egy.	F	1160
Nemed	Cel.	M	1162
Nepret	Egy.	F	1163
Nepri	Egy.	M	1163
Nerio	Rom.	F	1164
Nerthus	Dan.	F	1165
Nessa	Cel.	F	1165
Nina	Baby.	F	1170
Ningishzida	Sum.	M	1172
Ninib	Assyr-Baby.	M	1173
Nisus	Gk.	M	1176
No-no-kami	Jap.	M	1179
Nornir	Norse	F	1180
Nu	Egy.	A	1184
Nu Kua	Chin.	M/A	1185
Nyakang	Egy.	M	1187
Oannes	Baby., Chald., Phoen.	M	1190
Oberon	Eng., Fr.	M	1192
Ochall Ochne	Cel.	M	1193
Odakon	Philis.	M	1194
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Oenone	Gk.	F	1199
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Ogyrvran	Bryth.	M	1201
Oho-ge-tsu-hime	Jap.	F	1202
O-kama-sama	Jap.	M	1203
Oki (Kiousa)	Huron	M, F	1203
Okitsuhiko (Kudo-no-kami)	Jap.	M	1203
Okitsuhime	Jap.	M	1203

	Culture	Sex	Page
Olwen	Bryth.	F	1206
Omacatl	Mex.	M	1207
Omeciuatl	Mex.	F	1207
Onatah	Iroq.	F	1209
Onchestus	Gk.	M	1209
Ops (Berecinthia)	Ital.	F	1212
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Pa Cha	Chin.	M	1224
Pales	Ital.	A	1228
Palici	Ital.	M	1228
Palulukon	Hopi	M	1230
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Pandavas	Hin.	M	1232
Panquetzalitztli	Mex.	F	1234
Parjanya	Hin.	M/A	1238
Parsifal	Germ.	M	1239
Patshak	Ostiak	M, F	1244
Pekko	Fin-Ug.	M	1249
Peleus	Gk.	M	1250
Pelleas	Bryth.	M	1250
Pelles	Bryth.	M	1251
Percival	Bryth.	M	1254
Perdix	Gk.	A	1254
Pergrubrius	Baltic	M	1255
Perkunas	Baltic	M/A	1256
Phosphorus	Gk.	M	1266
Phra In	Siam.	M	1266
Phra Naret	Siam.	F	1267
Phuphlans	Ital.	M	1267
Phytalmios	Gk.	M	1268
Picumnus	Rom.	M	1269
Piers Plowman	Eng.	M	1270
Pilumnus	Rom.	M	1273
Pirithous	Gk.	M	1275
Poloznitsa	Fin-Ug.	F	1283
Poludnica	Rus.	F	1283
Polyidus	Gk.	M	1284
Polymetis	Gk.	M	1284
Polynices	Gk.	M	1284
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Potrympus	Baltic	M	1289
Priapus	Gk.	M	1292
Pripegala	Slav.	M	1294
Prthu	Hin.	M	1298
Pryderi	Bryth.	M	1298
Psilas	Gk.	M	1299

	Culture	Sex	Page
Purandhi (Parendi)	Hin. (Pers.)	F	1302
Purtupita & Hula	Ital.	A	1304
Pusan	Hin.	M	1305
Pwyll	Bryth.	M	1306
Queen of the May	Folk.	F	1311
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Quetzalpetlatl	Mex.	F	1313
Ra	Egy.	M/A	1314
Rama	Hin.	M	1321
Rana-neidda	Lapp	F	1322
Rangi	Poly.	M	1322
Rath	Cel.	M	1324
Razeka	Arab.	M	1326
Rehtia	Rom.	F	1331
Rem	Egy.	M	1332
Rhampsinitus	Gk.	M	1335
Rhea	Gk.	F	1335
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Rhine Daughters	Germ.	F	1336
Ridija	Sem.	M	1338
Rigantona	Cel.	F	1338
Rimmon	Baby.	M	1339
Rishyacringa	Hin.	M	1341
Rizpah	Hebr.	F	1342
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Rongoteus	Fin-Ug.	M	1347
Rose of Sharon	Hebr.	F	1349
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Rumpelstiltskin	Germ.	M	1354
Sabazius	Phryg.	M	1356
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Sam	Pers.	M	1392
Sampsa	Fin-Ug.	M	1394
Sanda	Hittite	M	1395
Santa	Ital.	F	1397
Sao Kang	Burma	M	1398
Sara-mama	Inca	F	1399
Sarasvant	Hin.	M	1400
Sarasvati	Hin.	F	1400
Sarpanitum	Baby.	F	1401
Sarvakamadugha	Hin.	F	1401
Satet	Egy.	F	1402
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Savitri	Hin.	M	1404
Saxnot	Ang-Sax.	M	1404
Scef	Norse	M	1406

	Culture	Sex	Page
Scyld	Ang-Sax.	M	1409
Sebek	Egy.	M	1412
Sedna	Eskimo	F	1413
Selwanga	Bantu	M	1415
Semele	Gk.	F	1415
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Semnae	Gk.	F	1416
Semo	Rom.	M	1416
Sena	Hin.	F	1416
Shakuru (Atius)	Pawnee	M	1429
Shamash	Assyr-Baby.	M	1429
Shantanu	Hin.	M	1430
Shar Apsi	Baby.	M	1431
Sharis	Urartian	F	1431
She	Chin.		1431
Shen Nung	Chin.	M	1434
Shiwanokia	Zuni	F	1440
Shony	Hebrides	M	1442
Shulamite	Hebr.	F	1444
Shvaz	Arm.	M	1445
Shwe Pyin Nyi-Naung	Ind-Chin.	M-M	1445
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Sindre	Norse	M	1457
Sir-syv-kudegen	Chuvash	M	1459
Sita	Hin.	F	1460
Siton	Philis.	M	1461
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Siward	Norse	M	1461
Siyamak	Zoro.	M	1463
Skate	Ice.	M	1464
Sohodo-no-kami	Jap.	M	1471
Solomon	Caba.	M	1472
Spenta Armaiti	Zoro.	M	1481
Sphinx	Egy., Gk.	F	1482
Stellio	Rom.	M	1493
Sterculius	Rom.	M	1494
Stercutus	Rom.	M	+
Stigande	Ang-Sax.	M	1494
Sualtam	Cel.	M	1503
Sunrta	Hin.	F	1510
Suriel	Gnostic	M	1511
Sutekh	Syrian	M	1513
Swanhild	Germ.	F	1517

	Culture	Sex	Page
Syavarshan	Pers.	M	1521
Tagtug (Tibir)	Sum.	M	1524
Tai Shan	Chin.	F	1526
Tajima-mori	Jap.	M	1527
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Ta Mo (Bodhidharma)	Chin.	M	1530
Tanga Tanga	Inca	M	1532
Tannhauser	Germ.	M	1532
Tao Chun	Chin.	M	1533
Tauropolos	Gk.	F/A	132
Tawara Toda	Jap.	M	1539
Teczistecatl	Mex.	F	1541
Telchines	Gk.	M	1541
Tengri	Buriat	M	1545
Thagya Min	Ind-Chin.	M	1550
Thalaba	Asian	M	1551
Thallo	Gk.	F	1551
Thor	Norse	M	1561
Thrita Athwya	Pers.	M	1566
Thyone	Gk.	F	1569
Tibernius	Rom.	M	1570
Tigernmas	Cel.	M	1572
Tishtrya	Pers.	M/A	1577
Titurel	Bryth.	M	1580
Tlaloc Tecutli	Mex.	M	1581
Toyo-uke-bime	Jap.	F/A	1593
Troll	Norse	M, F	1600
Ts'an Nu	Chin.	F	1603
Tse-mgon	Tib.	M	1603
Tse-ring Chhenga	Tib.	F	1603
Tuan mac Cairill	Cel.	M	1605
Tuatha de Danann	Cel.	M, F	1605
Tu-metua	Herv. Is.		1607
Tvastr	Hin.	M	1611
Uka-no-kami	Jap.	M	1621
Ukeomochi	Jap.	F	1621
Umunlua	Sum.	M	1623
Ushumgalanna	Sum.	M	1631
Vairocana	Bud.	M	1634
Vajradhatvisvari	Bud.	F	1635
Vanir	Norse	M, F	1638
Vanoc	Bryth.	M	1638
Vardhamana	Hin.	M	1639
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Vasudhara	Bud.	F	1641
Vegtam	Norse	M	1643

Fertility (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Venus	Ital.	F	1644
Veralden-Olmai	Lapp	M	1645
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Vertumnus	Rom.	M	1646
Vidyadhara	Hin.	F	1649
Vinmara	Mel.	F	1651
Vipascit	Hin.	M	1651
Virankannos	Fin-Ug.	M	1652
Vishtaspa	Pers.	M	1655
Vitzilipuztli	Mex.	M	1656
Vivasvant	Hin.	M	1656
Volund	Norse	M	1658
Wainamoinen	Fin.	M	1661
Wakyet-wa (Chinun-way-shun)	Burm.	M	1662
Wellgunde	Germ.	F	1336
William of Cloudeslee	Eng.	M	1680
William Tell	Swiss	M	1681
Woglinde	Germ.	F	1336
Xilonen	Mex.	F/A	1696
Xipe Totec	Mex.	M	1696
Xmukane	Mex.	F	1696
Xochipilli-Cinteotl	Mex.	M	1696
Xolotl	Mex.	M	1697
Yab-Yum	Bud.	M-F	1697
Yaksa	Hin.	M	1698
Yamantaka	Bud.	M	1699
Yappan	Mex.	M	1701
Yarilo	Rus.	M	1701
Yeibichai	Nav.	M	1703
Yoshi-iye	Jap.	M	1710
Yul-lha	Tib.	M	1713
Zagreus	Cretan	M	1715
Zamama	Baby.	M	1715
Zatik	Arm.	M	1716
Zephyrus	Gk.	M	1718
Ziva	Slav.	F	1721
Zocho-ten	Jap.	M	1722
Zywie	Polish	F	1735

FIDELITY (SEE LOYALTY)
FILIAL PIETY (SEE LOYALTY)
FILTH (SEE DECAY)
FINITE, THE (SEE TIME)

FIRE (FLAME, HEAT, VOLCANO)

Ababinili	Chick.	M	11

	Culture	Sex	Page
Acala	Jap.	M	21
Aesar	Cel.	M	41
Agenor	Gk.	M	48
Agni	Hin.	M	49
Ahavaniya	Hin.	M	52
Aidne	Cel.	M	55
Aillen	Cel.	M	56
Ain	Cel.	M	56
Anael	Oc.	M	645
Anala	Hin.	F	1641
Angirases	Hin.	M	96
Areop-it-eonin	Nauru	M	120
Arges	Gk.	M	121
Asha	Zoro.	M	138
Atago-sama	Jap.		147
Atar	Zoro.	M	148
Bahram Yasht	Zoro.	M	173
Bandicoot	Aus.	M	178
Be'al	Bryth.	M	188
Ber (Bir)	Assyr.	M	203
Berecenthia	Phryg.	F	203
Bhuranyu	Hin.	M	209
Brighu	Hin.	M	249
Brigit (Bridget)	Cel., Christ.	F	249
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Byleipt	Norse	M	264
Cacus & Caca	Rom.	M-F	265
Cearas (Daghdae)	Cel.	M	301
Chakekenapok	Pota.	M	308
Chimera	Gk.	F	325
Chu Ch'ieh	Chin.	M	335
Cinderella	Folk.	F	339
Cyclops	Gk.	M	400
Eldir	Norse	M	499
Enceladus	Gk.	M	510
Euro	Aus.		531
Feng-huang	Chin.	M	559
Figol	Cel.	M	568
Fire People	Pac. Coast		+
Fire Spirit	N.A.I.		+
Fo (Foh, Fuhi)	Chin.	M	589
Fuchi	Jap.	F	615
Futsu-nushi	Jap.	M	618
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Gaki	Jap.	M, F	622

	Culture	Sex	Page
Galai-kahn	Mong.	M	623
Gali-edzin	Mong.	M	623
Galta-ulan-tengeri	Mong.	M	624
Gibil	Baby.	M	655
Gigantes	Gk.	M	655
Girru	Baby.	M	660
Goga	Massim	F	669
Gold Betheli	Swiss	F	671
Grahapati	Hin.	M	682
Greip	Norse	F	689
Hecatoncheires	Gk.	M	741
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Hephaestus	Gk.	M	751
Hestia	Gk.	F	765
Ho-shen	Chin.	M	793
Huehueteotl	Mex.	M	802
Hueytecpatl	Mex.	M	802
Huitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	803
Imder	Norse	F	825
Ingnersuit	Eskimo		831
Intercidona	Rom.	F	+
Iolaus	Gk.	M	836
Irra	Assyr-Baby.	M	841
Issi	Germ.	M	848
Isum	Assyr.	M	848
Itzpapalotl	Mex.	F	850
Ixcocauhqui	Mex.	M	852
Jahveh	Hebr.	A	861
Kagutsuchi	Jap.	M	902
Kay, Sir	Bryth.	M	914
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Laki-oi	Borneo	M	965
Loder	Norse	M	1007
Loge	Fin.	M	1008
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Lucifer	Christ.	M	1020
Mafuike	Poly.	F/A	1037
Mahuika	Poly.	F	1046
Mandarangan	Bagobo	M	1056
Masauwu	Hopi	M	1072
Matarisvan	Hin.	M	1074
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Michael	Christ.	M	1099
Mihr	Arm.	M	1101
Mimas	Gk.	M	1105
Mitsotsozini	Pokomo	M	1113

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mizraim	Hebr.	M	1113
Moloch	Sem.	M	1115
Moo	Mex.	F	1119
Mulla	Sum.	M	1135
Muntalog	Indo.	M	1137
Nadab	Hebr.	M	1146
Nairyosangha	Pers.	M	1150
Narasamsa	Hin.	M	1155
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Nerig (Uras)	Assyr.	M	1164
Nusku	Baby.	M	1187
Obagat	Caro. Is.	M	1191
Ohnivak	Slav.		1201
Pele	Hawa.	F	1249
Phanes	Cel.	M	1261
Phlegyas	Gk.	M	1264
Phoroneus	Gk.	M	1266
Pramantha	Hin.	M	1291
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Puripais	Gk.	M	1303
Pyracmon	Gk.	M	1307
Pyrrha	Gk.	F	1307
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Rhoetus	Gk.	M	1337
Ruaumoko	Poly.	M	1352
Sabaga	Yakut	F	1356
Saint Bridget	Christ.	F	1366
Samael	Caba.	M	1393
Sandalphon	Caba.	M	1396
Sethlaus	Ital.	M	1421
Shahan	Sum.	M	1435
Shen Nung	Chin.	M	1434
Shri	Hin.	F	1443
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Sui Jen	Chin.	M	1504
Surtr	Norse	M	1511
Svarozic	Slav.	M	1514
Taijas	Hin.	M	1236
Tama-nuit-ite-ra	N. Zeal.	M	1529
Tamboeja	Indo.	M	1530
Tan-tad	Breton	M	1533
Tchue	Bush.	M	1540
Thraetaona (Faridun)	Pers.	M	1563
Toh	Kiche	M	1584
Torx	Arm.	M	1590
Tota	Mex.	M	1591

Fire (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Ulakhany	Yakut	M	1621
Ulgen	Tatar	M	1622
Ulu-tojon	Yakut	M	1622
Uras	Assyr.	M	1628
Ut	Mong.	F	1632
Vahagn	Arm.	M	1634
Vazishta	Pers.	M	1643
Vesta	Rom.	F	1647
Virava	Fin-Ug.	A	1652
Virgo Vestalis Maxima	Rom.	F	1648
Vulcan (Mulciber)	Rom.	M	1659
Xiuhtecutli	Mex.	M	1696
Yehl	Alaskan	M	1703
Yeibichai	Nav.	M	1703
Yima	Pers.	M	1707

FISH AND FISHERMAN'S DEITY (SEE WATER)

FISH INSTRUCTED			
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
Yu	Chin.	M	1711

FLAME (SEE FIRE)

FLEETNESS (SEE SWIFTNESS)

FLIGHT (AERONAUT)			
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Bladud	Bryth.	M	224
Daedalus	Gk.	M	404
Etana	Sum.	M	527
Ganymede	Gk.	M	627
Icarus	Gk.	M	817
Kavi Usan	Pers.	M	914
Kesil	Sem.	M	919
Phaethon	Gk.	M	1260
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391

FLOCKS (SEE ANIMAL KEEPER)

FLOWERS (BLOSSOMS)			
Aka-kanet	Chil.	M	59
Chloris	Gk.	F	328

	Culture	Sex	Page
Clytie	Gk.	F	351
Crocus	Gk.	M	383
Flora	Ital.	F	584
Hua Hsien	Chin.	F	801
Hyacinthus	Gk.	M	809
Ixquina	Mex.	F	852
Konohana-Sakuya-hime	Jap.	F	941
Lan Ts'ai-ho	Chin.	M/A	971
Leimoniades	Gk.	F	982
Macuilxochitl	Mex.	M	1035
Nanna	Norse	F	1153
Narcissus	Gk.	M	1155
Niete	Mex.	F	283
Payatamu	Zuni	M	1245
Persephone	Gk.	F	1257
Proserpine	Rom.	F	1296
Rafusen	Jap.	F	1317
Sengen Sama	Jap.	F	1416
Tennin	Jap.	F	1545
Tlacolteotl	Mex.	F	1581
Tlalli-iyollo	Mex.	F	1581
Xochipilli-Cinteotl	Mex.	M	1696
Xochiquetzal	Mex.	F	1696

FOE OF DEMONS & MONSTERS			
Abishai	Heb.	M	16
Amadis	Med. Lit.	M	78
Amairgen	Cel.	M	79
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Argeiphontes	Gk.	M	121
Argus	Gk.	M	122
Arion	Gk.	M	125
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Asfandujar	Zoro.	M	137
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Atalanta	Gk.	F	148
Atar	Zoro.	M	148
Atet	Egy.	F	149
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Beowulf	Ang-Sax.	M	203
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Bevis of Hampton	Bryth.	M	207
Bissat	Tatar	M	220
Bu	Mel.	M	254

	Culture	Sex	Page
Cadmus	Gk.	M	266
Calidore, Sir	Bryth.	M	277
Corineus	Cel.	M	371
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Daniel	Hebr.	M	413
David	Hebr.	M	417
Diarmaid	Cel.	M	442
Dietrich von Bern	Norse	M	444
Eabani (Enkidu)	Sum.	M	482
Finn macCoul	Cel.	M	570
Fraoch	Cel.	M	607
Fudo	Jap.	M	615
Ganesa	Hin.	M	627
Gargantua	Fr.	M	630
Gawain, Sir	Bryth.	M	635
Gaya Maretan	Pers.	M	636
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Grettir	Ice.	M	374a
Guy of Warwick	Bryth.	M	700
Hadding	Norse	M	705
Haitsi-aibeb	Hotten.	M	711
Haoshyangha	Pers.	M	723
Haosravah	Pers.	M	723
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hiawatha	N.A.I.	M	767
Hino	Iroq.	M	772
Hipponoos	Gk.	M	774
Horus	Egy.	M	792
Hsu chen-chun	Chin.	M	800
Hu	Bryth.	M	800
Huang Ti	Chin.	M	801
Huang T'ien Shang Ti	Chin.	M	801
Huitziton	Mex.	M	803
Huan-ahpu & Xbalanque	Kiche	M-M	806
Ilmarinen	Fin-Ug.	M	824
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Iolaus	Gk.	M	836
Ioskeha	Huron	M	837
Itje	Sib.	M	849
Izayemon	Jap.	M	854
Jack the Giant Killer	Folk.	M	857
Jalk	Norse	M	862
Jason	Gk.	M	866
Jokwa	Jap.	F	885

	Culture	Sex	Page
Karaty-khan	Mong.	M	910
Keresaspa	Pers.	M	918
Khepera	Egy.	M	924
Kintaro	Jap.	M	932
Kuan-ti	Chin.	M	947
Kulhwch	Welsh	M	950
Kutsa	Hin.	M	954
Laksmana & Satrughna	Hin.	M-M	1321
Lludd	Bryth.	M	1005
Lugalbanda	Sum.	M	1023
Lu Tung-pin	Chin.	M	1026
Maasewe & Uyuuyewe	Sia Ind.	M	1031
Manjusri	Bud.	M	1059
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065
Mars	Ital.	M	1069
Maugis	Frankish	M	1077
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1092
Michael	Christ.	M	1099
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Monotaro	Jap.	M	1118
Moshanyana (Litaolane)	Bantu	M	1127
Muc-thaiuy	Ind-Chin.	M	1133
Na-nefer-ka-Ptah	Egy.	M	1153
Nanzo-bo	Jap.	M	1154
Narasimha	Hin.	M	1654
Nayanezgani	Nav.	M	1159
Ningirsu	Sum.	M	1172
Ninurta	Sum.	M	1174
Nu Kua	Chin.	F/A	1185
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Otshirvani	Mong.	M	1220
Pa cha	Chin.	M	1224
Pachacamac	Inca	M	1224
Padmasambhava	Tib.	M	1225
Pallas Athena	Gk.	F	1229
Parsifal	Germ.	M	1239
Peleus	Gk.	M	1250
Pellenore	Bryth.	M	1251
Percival	Bryth.	M	1254
Perkunas	Baltic	M	1256
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Poeas	Gk.	M	1281
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Punch	Eng.	M	1301
Punchinello	Ital.	M	1301

	Culture	Sex	Page
Pythius	Gk.	M	111
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Ragnar Lodbrog	Norse	M	1317
Rama	Hin.	M	1321
Raphael	Hebr.	M	1323
Rata	Maori	M	1323
Recaranus	Rom.	M	1327
Roland	Carol.	M	1345
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Sam	Pers.	M	1392
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Satyrane	Eng.	M	1403
Scythians (Arimaspi)	Gk.	M	1410
Seitaka	Jap.	M	1414
Shen Shu	Chin.	M	1434
Shu Yu	Chin.	M	1445
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Siyamak	Zoro.	M	1463
Solomon	Caba., Mos.	M	1472
Spaul	Cowich.	M	1480
Sraoscha	Zoro.	M	1487
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Svipdag	Norse	M	1515
Tahmurath	Pers.	M	1525
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Tauni-kapi-kapi	N. Guin.	M	1538
Tawara Toda	Jap.	M	1539
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thobadzistshini	Nav.	M	1560
Thor	Norse	M	1561
Thraetaona	Pers.	M	1563
Tigranes	Arm.	M	1573
Tishpak	Accadian	M	1577
Tishtrya	Pers.	M	1577
Tlaloc Tecutli	Mex.	M	1581
Tobias	Hebr.	M	1582
Trita Aptya	Hin.	M	1599
Tsui Goab	Hotten.	M	1604
Tyurunmuzykay	Tatar	M	1618
Ulu-tojon (Syga)	Yakut	M	1622
Usnisavijaya	Bud.	F	1631
Uzava Tumaspana	Pers.	M	1633
Vahagn	Arm.	M	1634
Vajrapani	Bud.	M	1635
Vali	Norse	M	1636

	Culture	Sex	Page
Vanand	Pers.	M	1638
Varaha	Hin.	M	1638
Vazishta	Pers.	M	1643
Ve	Norse	M	1643
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Vidar	Norse	M	1649
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Vishnu	Hin.	M	1654
Vishtaspa	Pers.	M	1655
Vrtrahanna	Hin.	M	1659
Wainamoinen	Fin.	M	1661
Yamantaka	Bud.	M	1699
Yamato-take	Jap.	M	1699
Yaw	Hebr.	M	1702
Yoishta	Pers.	M	1709
Yorimitsu	Jap.	M	1709
Yudhisthira	Hin.	M	1711
Yu Lei	Chin.	M	1713
Yu Lu	Chin.	M	1713
Zairivairi	Pers.	M	1715
Zamama	Baby.	M	1715
Zas	Chin.	M	1716
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Zipacna	Kiche	M	1721

FOG (SEE MOISTURE)
FOLLY (SEE IGNORANCE)

FOOL (ALSO SEE IGNORANCE)

Arlecchino	Ital.	M	726
Calandrino	Ital.	M	272
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Dagonet, Sir	Bryth.	M	406
Eulenspiegel, Tyll	Germ.	M	529
Fimbulfambe	Norse	M	568
Gahe, Gray	Apache		622
Gothamist	Am. Lit.		679
Gracioso	Span.	M	681
Harlequin	Folk.	M	726
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Kesil	Sem.	M	919
Nabal	Hebr.	M	1145
Parsifal	Germ.	M	1239
Pelleas	Bryth.	M	1250
Percival	Bryth.	M	1254
Peredur	Welsh	M	1254

Fool (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Plutus	Gk.	M	1280
Quixote, Don	Span.	M	1314
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
To-karvuvu	Mel.	M	1584
Tom-norry	Eng.	M	1585

FOREST (SEE WOODLAND)

FORGETFULNESS

Lethe	Gk.	F	986
Lotophagi	Gk.	M, F	1014
Lotus Eater	Folk.	M, F	1015
Manasseh	Hebr.	M	1055
Meng-po Niang-Niang	Chin.	F	1089

FORTUNE

Ardokhsho (good)	Pers.	F	119
Ashera (good)	Sem.	F	138
Bhaga (good)	Hin.	M	207
Bishamon (good)	Jap.	M	220
Bol Bendo (good)	Christ.	M	234
Caipora (bad)	Braz.	M	270
Ekeko (good)	Aymara Ind.	M	497
Felicitas (good)	Rom.	F	558
Fortuna or Fors Fortuna (chance)	Rom.	F	596
Fudo (good)	Jap.	M	615
Gad (good)	Hebr.	M	620
Ganesa (good)	Hin.	M	627
Hamingja (good)	Norse	F	714
Hermes (good)	Gk.	M	760
Hotei (good)	Jap.	M	794
Jurojin (good)	Jap.	M	898
Kali (chance)	Hin.	M	903
King Goldemar (chance)	Germ.	M	929
Lakshmi (good)	Hin.	F	965
Mahakala (chance)	Hin.	M	1043
Manjusri (good)	Bud.	M	1059
Meni (good)	Assyr.	F/A	1089
Nortia (good)	Ital.	F	1182
Palamedes (chance)	Gk.	M	1227
Rehtia (good)	Ital.	F	1331
Saint George (good)	Christ.	M	1370
Sani (bad)	Hin.	M	1397
Tengri, Black (bad)	Buriat	M	1545
Tengri, White (good)	Buriat	M	1545

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tirawa (good)	Pawnee	M	1576
Tyche (chance)	Gk.	F	1616
Yakushi-sama (good)	Jap.	M	1698

FOSTER PARENT OR NURSE

Acca Larentia	Rom.	F	22
Adrastea	Gk.	F	35
Aegis	Gk.	F	38
Akki	Meso.	M	1400
Amalthea	Gk.	F	79
Aresthanas	Gk.	M	136
Athamas	Gk.	M	149
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Benthesicyme	Gk.	F	530
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Bodmhall & Liath	Cel.	M-F	570
Buto	Egy.	F	263
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Cynosura	Gk.	F	402
Deborah	Hebr.	F	422
Ector, Sir	Bryth.	M	132
Elfinn	Bryth.	M	1528
Euryclea	Gk.	F	532
Faustulus	Rom.	M	553
Grim	Mid. Lit.	M	732
Helice	Gk.	F	747
Hippa	Gk.	F	772
Ino	Gk.	F	833
Lady of the Lake	Bryth.	F	962
Lady of the Wood	Christ.	F	905
Mayadevi	Hin.	F	1290
Merope	Gk.	F	1293
Naiades	Gk.	F	1148
Nanda	Hin.	M	1152
Nephthys	Egy.	F	1163
Polybus	Gk.	M	1283
Radha	Hin.	F	910
Regin	Norse	M	1330
Renenutet	Egy.	F	1332
Shatananda	Hin.	M	910
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Simurgh	Pers.	M	1456
Tama-nui-ki-to-rangi	Poly.	M	1077
Teyrnon	Bryth.	M	1549
Thermutis	Hebr.	F	1554
Thriae	Gk.	F	1566

Foster Parent (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Uazit	Egy.	F	1619
Vivien	Bryth.	F	962
Yasoda	Hin.	F	945

FOUNDER OF CITY OR STATE (SEE CULTURE HERO)
FOUNTAIN (SEE WATER)
FROLIC (SEE REVELRY)

FROST (COLD, ICICLE, SLEET, SNOW)

Achachila	Bol.	M	24
Aki-yama	Jap.	M	60
Andhrimner	Norse	M	93
Anguta	Eskimo	M	97
Arimans	Pers.	M	124
Azhi Dahaka	Pers.	M	165
Bergelmir	Norse	M	204
Chione	Gk.	F	326
Elivagar	Norse		505
Erymanthian Boar	Gk.	M	523
Fafnir	Norse	M	544
Frostre	Norse	M	614
Gerd	Norse	F	647
Gohone	Iroq.		670
Gondefer	Bryth.	M	675
Gwrnach	Bryth.	M	702
Hel	Norse	F	745
Hlebard	Norse	M	776
Holde	Germ.	F	780
Hrim	Norse	M	798
Hrimgrinnir	Norse	M	798
Hrimnir	Norse	M	798
Hrimthursar	Norse	M	798
Hrungnir	Norse	M	798
Hymir	Norse	M	811
Iokul	Norse	M	900
Itztlacoliuhqui	Mex.	M	850
Jack Frost	Folk.	M	856
Jenkin	Eng.	M	872
Jonakr	Norse	M	886
Jotun	Norse	M	890
Kanook	Alaskan	M	908
Kol	Ice.	M	940
Lord of Cold	Blackfeet	M	+
Mahrkusha	Pers.	M	1046

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mo-li Shou	Chin.	M	1115
Mowis	N.A.I.	M	1132
Myrtilus	Gk.	M	1143
Nipa	Algon.	F	1175
Partinal	Bryth.	M	675
Punchkin	Hin.	M	1301
Punegusse	Sib.	M	1301
Rind	Norse	F	1339
Senach	Cel.	M	1416
Skade	Norse	F	1463
Snaer	Ice.	M	1469
Snavidhka	Pers.	M	1469
Stribog	Slav.	M	1500
Taka-okami	Jap.		1527
Thaukt (Thokk)	Norse	F/A	1552
Thrivaldi	Norse	M	1566
Thrudgelmir	Norse	M	1567
Thrym	Norse	M	1567
Ullerus	Norse	M	1622
Vasud	Norse	M	1641
Vindsval	Norse	M	1650
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Ymir	Norse	M	1708
Yuki-onne	Jap.	F	1712
Zada	Sib.	M	1714

GAIN (SEE WEALTH)

GAMBLER

Cavendish	Eng.	M	300
Hoyle, Edmund	Eng.	M	+
Kali	Hin.	M	903
Kauravas	Hin.	M	913
King Goldemar	Germ.	M	929
Lord de Ros	Eng.	M	1013
Nala	Hin.	M	1150
Palamedes	Gk.	M	1227
Pandavas	Hin.	M	1232
Pau-puk-keewis	Am. Lit.	M	1244
Poshaiyanne	Pueblo	M	1288
Rhampsinitus	Gk.	M	1335

GENERATION (SEE FERTILITY)
GHOST, EVIL (SEE DEMON)
GHOST, KINDLY (SEE SPIRIT)
GHOUL (SEE DEMON)

GIFT BEARER (ALSO SEE WEALTH DISTRIBUTOR)	Culture	Sex	Page
Balthazar	Christ.	M	177
Befana	Ital.	F	195
Belun	Rus.	M	201
Dazbog	Rus.	M	420
Dorcas	Hebr.	F	464
Emakong	Aus.	M	507
Father Christmas	Christ.	M	551
Father Nicholas	Christ.	M	1168
Fulla	Norse	F	616
Gaspar	Christ.	M	633
Govetter	Norw.	M	680
Gufittar	Lapp	M	695
Habonde	Dan.	F	705
Hotei	Jap.	M	794
Knecht Clobes	Germ.	M	937
Knecht Ruprecht	Germ.	M	937
Kriss Kringle	Christ.	M	946
Kurukulla	Tib.	F	953
Melchior	Christ.	M	1085
Mynheer Closh	Dutch	M	1142
Oberon	Eng., Fr.	M	1192
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Rob Roy	Scot.	M	1343
Rubezahl	Germ.	M	1352
Rupert	Germ.	M	1354
Saint Nicholas	Christ.	M	1378
Santa Claus	Christ.	M	1397
Silik-mulu-khi	Sum.	M	1453
Three Magi	Christ.	M	1038
Uldda	Scan.	M	1621
Ushas	Hin.	F	1631
Vidyadhara	Hin.	F	1649
GLOAMING			
Ahans	Hin.	M	52
Antaea	Gk.	F	101
Anticleia	Gk.	F	103
Antigone	Gk.	F	103
Argus	Gk.	M	122
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Billing	Norse	M	211
Cleopatra	Gk.	F	347
Creusa	Gk., Rom.	F	381
Deinaeira	Gk.	F	425

	Culture	Sex	Page
Delilah	Hebr.	F	427
Dido	Rom.	F	444
Evadne	Gk.	F	533
Glauce	Gk.	F	662
Grainne	Cel.	F	683
Gudrun	Norse	F	694
Gutrune	Germ.	F	699
Guttorm	Norse	M	699
Gwyar	Bryth.	F	702
Hastshehogan	Nav.	M	730
Huruing Wuhti	Hopi	F	808
Huzruwauqti	Pueblo	F	808
Hyllus	Gk.	M	811
Iphigenia	Gk.	F	838
Iseult	Bryth.	F	842
Japheth	Hebr.	M	865
Kriemhild	Germ.	F	945
Lugaid	Cel.	M	1023
Lycomedes	Gk.	M	1027
Nehes	Egy.	M	1161
Nessus	Gk.	M	1165
Nwyvre	Bryth.	M	1187
Odsmaer	Norse	F	610
Phaedra	Gk.	F	1260
Polyxena	Gk.	F	+
Potiphar's Wife	Hebr., Mos.	F	1289
Protesilaus	Gk.	M	1297
Rachel	Hebr.	F	1316
Rukmini	Hin.	F	1354
Shem	Hebr.	M	1433
Shiwa	Hin.	A	1440
Sudabah	Pers.	F	1503
Telyaveli	Baltic	M	1542
Tem	Egy.	M	1542
Thum (Tmu)	Egy.	M	1568
Tithonus	Gk.	M	1578
Wiglaf	Ang-Sax.	M	1680
Xiuhtecutli	Mex.	M	1696
GLUTTON			
Bhima	Hin.	M	209
Eresichthon	Gk.	M	518
Forese Donati	Ital.	M	594
Gaki	Jap.	M, F	622
Gargamelle	Fr.	F	630
Gargantua	Fr.	M	630

Glutton (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Gizo	Hausa	M	660
Harpies	Gk.	F	728
Irus	Gk.	M	841
Preta	Hin.	M	1292
Raven	N.A.I.	M	1325
Reynard	Med. Lit.	M	1334
Shara	Arm.	M	1431
Thor	Norse	A	1561
Yo	Daho.		1708

GNOME (SEE SPIRIT)
GOOD FORTUNE (SEE FORTUNE)

GOOD SHEPHERD			
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Daniel	Hebr.	M	413
David	Hebr.	M	417
Good Scarabaeus	Christ.	M	675
Good Shepherd	Christ., Hebr.	M	675
Horus	Egy.	M	792
Isaac	Hebr.	M	841
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Maitreya	Bud.	M	1047
Mi-li	Chin.	M	1102
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216

GOSSIP (SEE MISCHIEVOUSNESS)
GRACE (SEE SPIRIT)

GREED			
Atreus	Gk.	M	153
Gaki	Jap.	M, F	622
Gere	Norse		647
Midas	Gk.	M	1099
Mysing	Ice.	M	1143
Reynard	Med. Lit.	M	1334
Sisyphus	Gk.	M	1459
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

GROVE (SEE WOODLAND)

GUARDIAN (ALSO SEE PROTECTOR)			
Abeona	Rom.	F	15

	Culture	Sex	Page
Acaryavajrapani	Bud.	M	22
Adrastea	Gk.	F	35
Agrotera	Gk.	F	131
Al Moakkibat	Mos.	M	70
Al Rakim	Mos.		76
Amagat	Yakut	M	78
Ama-inu	Jap.		79
Ame-no-uzume	Jap.	F	83
Amenti Genii	Egy.	M	84
Amesha Spentas	Zoro.	M	84
Amlode	Norse	M	86
Amrtadhara & Sakti	Bud.	M-F	89
Amset	Egy.	M	89
Argus	Gk.	M	122
Asgardsveor	Norse	M	+
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Bacabab	Mex.	M	170
Bato-Kwannon	Jap.	F	186
Belun	Rus.	M	201
Bertha	Norse	F	205
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Bishamon	Jap.	M	220
Brigit	Cel.	F	249
Caelestis	Rom.	F	276
Cardea	Rom.	F	290
Carvara	Hin.	M	293
Castor & Pollux	Gk.	M-M	295
Cerberus	Gk.	M	304
Chamundi	Hin.	F	310
Chang Hsien	Chin.	M	311
Ch'en Ch'i	Chin.	M	318
Ch'eng Huang	Chin.	M	318
Cheng Lung	Chin.	M	318
Chieh-po-ka	Chin.	M	322
Ch'in Shu-pao	Chin.	M	326
Chu Ch'ieh	Chin.	M	335
Cridevi	Bud.	F	382
Cuba	Rom.	F	392
Cuchaviva	Bogota	F	393
Cunda	Bud.	F	396
Da (Dab-lha)	Tib.	M	403
Dedek	Slav.	M	424
Deduska Domovoy (Diko)	Rus.	M	424
Deverra	Rom.	F	+
Dharti Mai	Hin.	F	439
Dictynna	Gk.	F	444

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dikkumari	Hin.	F	445
Dinsangma	Tib.	F	446
Djadek	Slav.	M	454
Dogs of Foh (Foo)	Chin., Jap.	M-F	458
Domiduca	Rom.	F	460
Draco (Ladon)	Gk.	M	467
Drem	Bryth.	M	470
Duamutef	Egy.	M	474
Durga	Hin.	F	477
Ehlose	Zulu	M	494
Eldir	Norse	M	499
Epet (Tueret, Uret)	Egy.	F	514
Ephestius	Gk.	M	1720
Eurytion	Gk.	M	533
Fafnir	Norse	M	544
Faunus (Lupercus)	Rom.	M	552
Feroher	Pers.	M	562
Feronia	Ital.	F	562
Fimbultyr	Norse	M	568
Fjolsvid	Norse	M	578
Flosshilda	Germ.	F	585
Fravashi	Pers.	M	608
Funafeng	Norse	M	617
Furrina	Ital.	F	618
Fu-tai-shih	Chin.	M	618
Fylgia	Norw.	M/F	619
Fylgukona	Norw.	F	619
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Gandayah	Iroq.	M	626
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Garm	Norse		631
Geush Urvan	Pers.	A	652
Gnome	Med. Lit.	M	664
Graeae	Gk.	F	681
dGra-lha (Da-lha)	Tib.	M	683
Grim & Hilde	Germ.	M-F	691
Hanuman	Hin.	M	723
Hapi	Egy.	M	724
Hardgrep	Norse	F	725
Hariti (Kishibojin)	Hin. (Jap.)	F	726
Hastshehogan	Nav.	M	730
Hastsheyalti	Nav.	M	730
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Hefedha	Arab.	M	742
Heimdal	Norse	M	743

	Culture	Sex	Page
Hesperides	Gk.	F	765
Hestia	Gk.	F	765
Hino	Iroq.	M	772
Hlif	Norse	F	776
Hlina	Norse	F	776
Horus's Four Sons	Egy.	M	793
Hospodaricek	Slav.	M	793
Huyen-thien	Ind-Chin.	M	808
Hyades	Gk.	F	809
Ida	Gk.	F	818
Intercidona	Rom.	F	+
Irus	Gk.	M	841
Izeds	Zoro.	M	854
Jambhala	Bud.	M	862
Janus	Ital.	M	864
Jejamo-karpo	Bud.	M	871
Jizo (Kosodate-Jizo)	Jap.	M	881
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Jupiter Capitolinus (Tarpeius)	Rom.	M	896
Kasyapa	Bud.	M	912
Kebehsenuf	Egy.	M	915
Krsnik	Slav.	M	947
Kshiti Garbha	Hin.	M	947
Kuribu	Sum.	M	952
Lady of the Lake	Eng.	F	962
Lakshmi	Hin.	F	965
Landvaettir	Scan.	M	971
Levana	Rom.	F	988
Ling-Kuan	Chin.	M	998
Lokapalas	Bud., Hind.	M	1010
Long-do	Ind-Chin.	M	1011
Magna Mater	Phryg.	F	1040
Man	Sem.	F	1042
Mahamaya	Bud.	M	1043
Mahapancaraja	Tib.	M	1043
Mahapratisara	Bud.	F	1044
Mahasahasrapramardani	Bud.	F	1044
Mahasitavati	Bud.	F	1044
Mampes	Malay.	M	1052
Manalanrakki	Fin-Ug.	M	1054
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Manes	Rom.		1058
Marocael	Taino	M	1068
Mars	Rom.	M	1069
Meming	Norse	M	1088
Men Shen	Chin.	M	1090

	Culture	Sex	Page
Modgudur	Norse	F	1114
Mo-li Ch'ing	Chin.	M	1115
Mo-li Hai	Chin.	M	1115
Mo-li Hung	Chin.	M	601
Mo-li Shou	Chin	M	1115
Naga	Hin.	M, F	1147
Nagual	C.A.I.		1148
Nekhebet	Egy.	F	1161
Nikolai	Rus.	M	1169
Niltshi	Nav.	M	1170
Ningishzida	Sum.	M	1172
Ninsubur	Sum.	M	1173
Nio-san	Jap.	M	1174
Oho-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1621
Ops (Berecinthia)	Ital.	F	1212
Ormuzd	Zoro.	M	1216
Orthros	Gk.	M	1217
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Otafuku	Jap.	F	1219
Pa Cha	Chin.	M	1224
Pa-hsien	Chin.	M, F	1226
Pai-hu (Bach-ho)	Chin.	M	1226
Pales	Ital.	A	1228
Palici	Ital.	M	1228
Palladium	Gk.		1228
Pancaraksa	Bud.	F	1231
Pe-har	Tib.	M	1146
Pellean	Bryth.	M	1250
Pellenore	Bryth.	M	1251
Pelles	Bryth.	M	1251
Pephredo	Gk.	F	1254
Peter Pan	Eng.	M	1259
Phosphorus	Gk.	M	1266
Picumnus	Rom.	M	1269
Pilumnus	Rom.	M	1273
Pindolabharadvaja	Bud.	M	1273
Plouton (Pylartes)	Gk.	M	1306
Pusan	Hin.	M	1305
Pylaochos	Gk.	M	1306
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Raphael	Hebr.	M	1323
Riihitonttu	Fin-Ug.	M	1339
Robin Goodfellow	Eng.	M	1343
Rod & Rozanice	Rus.	M-F	1344
Sadaijin	Jap.	M	1175
Salii	Rom.	M	1390

	Culture	Sex	Page
Samvara	Bud.	M	1395
Sang-dui	Bud.	M	1396
Sedu	Baby.	M	1413
Selinus	Gk.	M	1415
Seraph	Hebr., Christ.	M	1417
Setek	Slovenian	M	1421
Shahapet	Arm.	M	1428
Sharvan	Cel.	M	1431
Shedim	Chald.	M	1432
Shelah-no-gig	Cel.	F	1433
Shen Shu	Chin.	M	1434
Shoki-san	Jap.	M	1441
Shui Jung	Chin.	M	1444
Shui Shen	Chin.	M	1444
Shu Yu	Chin.	M	1445
Shvaz	Arm.	M	1445
Shvod	Arm.	M	1445
Sohodo-no-kami	Jap.	M	1471
Sphinx	Egy., Gk.	F	1482
Sraoscha	Zoro.	M	1487
Sridevi	Bud.	F	1487
Suoje-lodde	Lapp		1510
Syn	Norse	F	1522
Tagaro the Fool	Banks Is.	M	1524
Talus	Gk.	M	1529
Tamahnous	Pac. Coast	M	1529
Tara	Bud.	F	1534
Taygete	Gk.	F	1539
Thahog-chos-rgyal-po	Bud.	M	1551
Thunderbird	N.A.I.	M	1568
Tie (Ta-urt)	Egy.	F	1571
Titurel	Bryth.	M	1580
Tonal	Mex.		1586
Torem-talmas	Sib.	M	1589
Tornak	Eskimoan	M	1589
Tran-vu	Ind-Chin.	M	1593
Tratr	Hin.	M	1593
Troll	Norse	M	1600
Trung Sisters	Ind-Chin.	F	1602
T'u-ti Lao-yeh	Chin.	M	1610
T'u-ti Nai-nai	Chin.	F	1610
Udaijin	Jap.	M	1175
Ujikami	Jap.	M	1621
Vaetter	Dan.	M, F	1633
Venus	Ital.	F	1644
Vesta	Rom.	F	1647

Guardian (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Vijaya Sakti	Bud.	F	1649
Virgo Vestalis Maxima	Rom.	F	1648
Virudaka	Bud.	M	1654
Virupaksa	Bud.	M	1654
Vivian (Vivienne)	Bryth.	F	1656
Vorsud	Fin-Ug.	M	1658
Wang	Chin.	M	1664
Warai-botoke	Jap.	M	1666
Wei-t'o	Chin.	M	1672
Yetl	Tlingit	M	1156
Xolotl	Mex.	M	1697
Yamantaka	Bud.	M	1699
Yi-dam	Bud.	M	1707
Yogini	Bud.	F	1708
Yris	Carib Ind.	M	1710
Yu Ch'ih Ching-te	Chin.	M	1711
Yu Lei	Chin.	M	1713
Yu Lu	Chin.	M	1713
Zadkiel	Hebr., Christ.	M	1714
Zephon	Eng.	M	1718
Zmek	Slav.	M	1722

GUIDE (SEE DEATH)
GUILE (SEE CUNNING)

HAPPINESS			
Aglaos	Gk.	M	48
Auteb	Egy.	F	159
Bacchus	Gk., Rom.	M	170
Bai-ulgon	Tatar	M	173
Benten	Jap.	F	203
Bishamon	Jap.	M	220
Cakrasamvara	Bud.	M	272
Daikoku	Jap.	M	406
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Ebisu	Jap.	M	489
Euphrosyne	Gk.	F	531
Euterpe	Gk.	F	533
Friar John	Eng.	M	611
Fuku	Jap.	M	616
Fukusuke	Jap.	M	616
Fu-shen	Chin.	M	618
Fu-shou-lu	Chin.	M	618
Ganymede	Gk.	M	627
Gwen	Cel.	F	701
Haurvatat	Zoro.	M	732

	Culture	Sex	Page
Hetpet	Egy.	F	766
Hotei	Jap.	M	794
Ixcuina	Mex.	F	852
Jurojin	Jap.	M	898
Kachinas	Zuni	M	900
Kompira	Jap.	M	941
Kuo-tzu-I	Chin.	M	952
Lado & Lada	Slav.	M-F	961
Lan Ts'ai-Ho	Chin.	M/A	971
Lyaeus	Gk.	M	+
Manjusri	Bud.	M	1059
Mi-li	Chin.	M	1108
Mytyle	Belgian	M	1144
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Omacatl	Mex.	M	1207
Polydamna	Gk.	F	+
Roger Bontemps	Eng.	M	1345
Sacy-Perere	Braz.	M	1360
Sakadonomaki	Jap.	M	1389
Santa Claus	Christ.	M	1397
Shichi Fukujin	Jap.	M, F	1436
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Sitatara	Bud.	F	1460
T'ien Kuan	Chin.	M	1571
Tiksnamanjusri	Bud.	A	1573
Toyouga	Jap.	M	1389
Tyltyl	Belgian	M	1617
Warai-botoke	Jap.	M	1666
Yakushi-sama (Bhechad)	Jap.	M	1698
Yang Ch'eng	Chin.	M	1700

HARMONY (SEE ORDER, PEACE)
HARPY (SEE DEMON)

HARVEST			
Ceres	Rom.	F	305
Chinun Way Shun	Burm.	M	899
Consus	Ital.	M	368
Convector	Rom.	M	369
Corn-baby (Kernababy)	Eng.	F	372
Cueravaperi	Mex.	F	396
Danaides	Gk.	F	411
Deverra	Rom.	F	+
Eleusis	Gk.	M	502
Erigone	Gk.	F	520
Fortuna	Rom.	F	596

Harvest (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Frey	Norse	M	609
Gromovit	Slav.	M	692
Gudrun	Norse	F	694
Gutrune	Germ.	F	699
Hades	Gk.	M	706
H'ativa	Pawnee	F	731
Iliya Gromovnik	Serb.	M	692
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Ka	Burm.	M	899
Karpo	Gk.	F	911
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Kriemhild	Germ.	F	945
Mama Allpa	Inca	F	1051
Messor	Rom.	M	1095
Min	Egy.	M	1106
Mitosh-no-kami	Jap.	M	1112
Nata & Nena	Mex.	M-F	1157
Nidaba	Sum.	F	1168
Obin-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1192
Paimosaid	N.A.I.	M	+
Pyatnitsa Prascovia	Rus.	F	1306
Renenutet	Egy.	F	1332
Rynys-aika	Rus.	M	1355
Saeter	Norse	M	1360
Saturn	Rom.	M	1403
Sif	Norse	F	1448
Sith	Norse	F	1460
Uka-no-kami	Jap.	M	1621
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Vis	Pre-Inca		1654
Yeibichai	Nav.	M	1703
Yum Kaax	Mex.	M	1713
HEALER (MEDICINE MAN)			
Acokottamasri	Bud.	M	26
Aesculapius	Rom.	M	137
Agathadaemon	Gk.	M	46
Agrotera	Gk.	F	131
Ahau-Chamahez	Mex.	M	52
Ahmed, Prince	Arab.	M	53
Ananeas	Christ.	M	91
Angakok	Eskimo	M	95
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Archagathus	Rom.	M	118
Asclepius	Gk.	M	136
Askefruer	Norse	F	140

	Culture	Sex	Page
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Aswiculapa	Hin.	M	147
Belenus	Bryth.	M	197
Bhaisajyaguru	Bud.	M	208
Binzuru	Jap.	M	212
Brhaspati	Hin.	M	247
Cambalo	Eng.	M	280
Caryotis	Gk.	F	131
Ceacht	Cel.	F	301
Cerimon	Eng.	M	305
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	F	308
Chinnigchinich	Calif. Ind.	M	326
Ch'i Po	Chin.	M	326
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Cit-bolon-tum	Mex.	M	344
Cosmo & Damian	Christ.	M-M	1367
Criophorus	Gk.	M	382
Damia	Gk.	F	409
Damkina	Baby.	F	410
Danwantaree	Hin.	M	414
Dhanvantari	Hin.	M	437
Diancecht	Cel.	M	442
Eir	Norse	F	496
Enmenduranna	Sum.	M	512
Eshmun	Phoen.	M	525
Gadjisa	Iroq.	M	621
Gahe	Apache		622
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Ganga	Hin.	F	627
Gozu-tenwo	Jap.	M	680
Gula	Assyr.	M	696
Gula	Sum.	F	697
Gwiawn	Bryth.	M	701
Hanuman	Hin.	M	723
Harits	Hin.	M	726
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hiawatha	N.A.I.	M	767
Hippocrates	Gk.	M	773
Hygeia	Gk.	F	811
Imhotep	Egy.	M	825
Irman	Pers.	M	839
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Itzamna	Mex.	M	850
Ix-chel	Mex.	F	852

	Culture	Sex	Page
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
Jurojin	Jap.	M	898
Kabil	Mex.	M	900
Katcinas	Pueblo	M	912
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Kishibojin	Jap.	F	933
Korrigans	Breton		943
Kuila-moku	Hawa.	M	949
Labhar	Cel.	M	957
Lha-K'a	Tib.	M	989
Li T'ieh-kuai	Chin.	M	1002
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Lu Tung-pin	Chin.	M	1026
Lymphae	Rom.	F	1028
Machaon	Gk.	M	1034
Mahamantranusarini	Bud.	F	1043
Mahamayuri	Bud.	F	1043
Mahapratisara	Bud.	F	1044
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Mani	Braz.	M	1058
Manito	Algon.		1058
Man-la	Bud.	M	1060
Marduk	Baby.	M	1065
Maria Wainscot	Folk.	F	1067
Medicine Man	N.A.I.	M	1083
Melampus	Gk.	M	1085
Miach	Cel.	M	1097
Minerva	Rom.	F	1106
Nasatya & Dasra	Hin.	M-M	1156
Nazi	Sum.	M	1159
Ninazu	Sum.	M	1170
Ningishzida	Sum.	M	1172
Ninkarraka	Baby.	M	1173
Ninsu-utud	Sum.	F	1174
Nuye	Jap.		1187
Oannes	Baby., Chald., Phoen.	M	1190
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Ophiogenes	Gk.	M, F	1211
Paeon	Gk.	M	1225
Pajan Yan	Cambodian	F	1121
Panacea	Gk.	F	1131
Paracelsus	Eng.	M	1236
Parnasabari	Hin.	F	1238

	Culture	Sex	Page
Parsifal	Germ.	M	1239
Percival	Bryth.	M	1254
Peredur	Bryth.	M	1254
Phoebus	Gk.	M	1265
Piache	C.A.I.	M	1268
Podalirius	Gk.	M	1281
Polyidus	Gk.	M	1284
Princess Woodencloak	Folk.	F	1294
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Psylli	Afr.	M, F	1299
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Punch	Eng.	M	1301
Punchinello	Ital.	M	1301
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Raphael	Hebr.	M	1323
Rohina	Hin.	F	1345
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Sahe no kami	Jap.	M	1361
Saint Blaise	Christ.	M	1365
Salema	Arab.	M	1390
Salus	Rom.	F	1392
Sankara	Hindu	M	1397
Santa	Ital.	F	1397
Sasthi	Hin.	F	1401
Selwanga	Bantu	M	1415
Serapis	Egy.	M	1418
Sesostris	Egy.	M	1420
Shakuru	Pawnee	M	1429
Sharis	Urartian	F	1431
Shen Nung	Chin.	M	1434
Shoki-san	Jap.	M	1441
Silik-mulu-khi	Assyr-Sum.	M	+
Sol	Ital.	M	1471
Somin-shorai	Jap.	M	1474
Suku-na-biko	Jap.	M	1505
Sul	Bryth.	F	1505
Surya	Hin.	M	1511
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Suvetar	Hin.	F	1513
Tabarin	Eng.	M	1523
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Telesphorus Euemerion (Acesius)	Gk.	M	1542
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Thraetaona	Pers.	M	1563
Thrita Athwya	Pers.	M	1566

Healer (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Trita Aptya	Hin.	M	1599
Tsuki-yomi	Jap.	M	1604
Usnisavijaya	Bud.	F	1631
Vajrapani	Bud.	M	1635
Valetudo	Ital.	F	1636
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Vila	Serbo-Croa.	F	1650
Vitholf	Norse	M	1656
Yakushi-Sama (Bhechad)	Jap.	M	1698
Yeibichai	Nav.	M	1703
Yo Wang	Chin.	M	1710
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

HEARTH (SEE HOUSEHOLD)
HEAT (SEE FIRE)

HERO (ALSO SEE VALOR, WARRIOR)

Acamas	Gk.	M	21
Accolon	Bryth.	M	23
Achilles	Gk.	M	25
Acolon, Sir	Bryth.	M	1351
Agamemnon	Gk.	M	44
Agrivain	Bryth.	M	51
Amadis	Span.	M	78
Amangons	Bryth.	M	79
Andret	Bryth.	M	93
Anseis	Carol.	M	1227
Antigone	Gk.	F	103
Archbishop Turpin	Carol.	M	119
Argalia	Carol.	M	1316
Artegal	Bryth.	M	130
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Asa	Hebr.	M	134
Ashurbanipal	Assyr.	M	140
Astolpho	Carol.	M	144
Atharna	Cel.	M	150
Athwya	Pers.	M	151
Atli	Norse	M	152
Bach-ma	Ind-Chin.	M	171
Balan (Brennius)	Bryth.	M	174
Baldwin	Carol.	M	175
Balin (Belinus)	Bryth.	M	175
Ballamore	Bryth.	M	1351
Barbarossa	Germ.	M	180
Bedivere	Bryth.	M	193
Beleobus	Bryth.	M	1351

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Belvoure	Bryth.	M	1351
Beowulf	Ang-Sax.	M	203
Berengier	Carol.	M	1227
Bersunt	Bryth.	M	1351
Bors	Bryth.	M	237
Cael	Cel.	M	267
Cairbe	Cel.	M	270
Capaneus	Gk.	M	288
Cid	Span.	M	338
Cincinnatus	Rom.	M	339
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Daniel	Hebr.	M	413
David	Hebr.	M	417
Dietrich	Germ.	M	444
Dii Indigetes	Rom.	M	445
Diomedes	Gk.	M	446
Don Quixote	Span.	M	462
Doolin of Mayence	Fr.	M	463
Drem	Bryth.	M	470
Ector de Maris	Bryth.	M	+
Engelier	Carol.	M	1227
Esther	Hebr.	F	526
Etana	Sum.	M	527
Ethan Allen	Am. Lit.	M	527
Ewain	Bryth.	M	1351
Fierabras (Ferumbras)	Carol.	M	565
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
Floll	Bryth.	M	1351
Florismart	Carol.	M	585
Gaheris	Bryth.	M	622
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Galohalt	Bryth.	M	1351
Ganelon	Carol.	M	627
Gareth	Bryth.	M	629
Gawain	Bryth.	M	635
Geraint	Bryth.	M	646
Gerard de Rousillon	Carol.	M	1227
Gerier	Carol.	M	1227
Gerin	Carol.	M	1227
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Gimel Sin	Baby.	M	658
Gordius	Gk.	M	678
dGra-lha (Da-lha)	Tib.	M	683
Green Knight	Bryth.	M	689
Grislet	Bryth.	M	1351

	Culture	Sex	Page
Guagugiana (Vagoniona)	Taino	M	693
Guarinos	Carol.	M	694
Guido the Savage	Carol.	M	696
Gunnodoyah	Iroq.	M	698
Gurgiunt Brabtruc	Bryth.	M	699
Guy of Warwick	Bryth.	M	700
Gwalchmei	Bryth.	M	700
Gwevyl	Bryth.	M	701
Havelock the Dane	Med. Lit.	M	732
Hector	Gk.	M	741
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hiawatha	N.A.I.	M	767
Holger Danske	Dan.	M	781
Hugh de Bras	Bryth.	M	802
Huon, Sir	Bryth.	M	807
Hur	Hebr.	M	808
Idomeneus	Gk.	M	820
Ion	Eng.	M	837
Isenbras, Sir	Bryth.	M	842
Ivon	Carol.	M	1227
Ivory	Carol.	M	1227
Jabin	Hebr.	M	855
Jael	Hebr.	F	860
Jamshid	Pers.	M	863
Jason	Gk.	M	866
Jehoram	Hebr.	M	869
Jehu	Hebr.	M	871
Jeroboam	Hebr.	M	874
Joan of Ark (Maid of Orleans)	Fr.	F	881
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Judith	Hebr.	F	893
Juju	W. Afr.	M	894
Junak	Slav.	M	895
Kaito	Jap.	M	902
Kavah	Pers.	M	914
Kay, Sir	Bryth.	M	914
Kayak	Eskimoan	M	1256
Keresaspa	Pers.	M	918
Kuo Shang	Chin.	M	952
Kuo Tzu-I	Chin.	M	952
Lamerock, Sir	Bryth.	M	967
Lancelot	Bryth.	M	969
Lanval, Sir	Bryth.	M	972
Launfal, Sir	Bryth.	M	976
Lavaine, Sir	Bryth.	M	977

	Culture	Sex	Page
Leofric	Bryth.	M	984
Leonidas	Gk.	M	984
Li Hun	Chin.	M	994
Lionell	Bryth.	M	1351
Lizard	Bushman	M	1256
Loegaire	Cel.	M	1008
Logris	Bryth.	M	1009
Lohengrin	Germ.	M	1009
Lot	Bryth.	M	1014
Luagni	Cel.	M	1019
Lud	Eng.	M	1021
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Lynceus	Gk.	M	1028
Mabon	Bryth.	M	1031
Macbeth	Eng.	M	1032
Maccabees	Hebr.	M	1032
MacDuff	Eng.	M	1033
Mahaitiac	Hidat.	M	1043
Malagigi	Carol.	M	1048
Mambrino	Moorish	M	1051
Manushcithra	Pers.	M	1062
Marhaus	Bryth.	M	1351
Mark	Bryth.	M	1068
Marko Kraljevic	Serb.	M	1068
Marsk Stig	Dan.	M	1070
Maugis	Carol.	M	1077
Meleager	Gk.	M	1085
Memnon	Gk.	M	1088
Menelaus	Gk.	M	1089
Menoeceus	Gk.	M	1089
Menw	Bryth.	M	1090
Mordecai	Hebr.	M	1122
Mordred	Bryth.	M	1122
Namo (Nami)	Carol.	M	1152
Neleus	Gk.	M	1161
Neoptolemus	Gk.	M	1163
Nobunaga	Jap.	M	1178
No cha	Chin.	M	1178
Oderic	Ital.	M	1195
Odrus	Cel.	M	1196
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Ogier	Dan.	M	1200
Oliver	Carol.	M	1206
Orestes	Gk.	M	1214
Orlando	Ital.	M	1215

	Culture	Sex	Page
Oton	Carol.	M	1227
Otshirvani	Mong.	M	1220
Owain	Bryth.	M	1221
Paginet	Bryth.	M	1351
Paladin	Carol.	M	1227
Palamedes	Bryth.	M	1227
Parsifal	Germ.	M	1239
Peleus	Gk.	M	1250
Pelias	Gk.	M	1250
Pelleas	Bryth.	M	1250
Pellenore	Bryth.	M	1251
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Penelva	Span.	M	1252
Percival	Bryth.	M	1254
Peredur	Bryth.	M	1254
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Pharamond	Bryth.	M	1262
Podalirius	Gk.	M	1281
Polydorus	Gk.	M	1281
Priam	Gk.	M	1292
Protesilaus	Gk.	M	1297
Quixote	Span.	M	1314
Rahab	Hebr.	F	1318
Rapunze	Germ.	M	465
Regulus	Rom.	M	1331
Remus	Rom.	M	1332
Renault	Carol.	M	1332
Rinaldo	Ital.	M	1339
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Roderick	Span.	M	1344
Rogero	Ital.	M	773
Roland	Carol.	M	1345
Romulus	Rom.	M	1346
Rustam	Pers.	M	1355
Ryence	Bryth.	M	1355
Sagramour Le Desirus	Bryth.	M	1361
Sagris	Bryth.	M	1351
Salomon	Carol.	M	1391
Samson	Carol.	M	1227
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Samurai	Jap.	M	1394
Sandde-Bryd-Angel	Bryth.	M	1396
Shan Kuei	Chin.	M	1430
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Superabilis	Bryth.	M	1351

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tcikapis	N.A.I.	M	1540
Telamon	Gk.	M	1541
Theodore the Goth	Germ.	M	1553
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Tor	Bryth.	M	135
Tristram	Bryth.	M	1599
Tsakakaitiac	Hidat.	M	1602
Tung Chun	Chin.	M	1607
Tung Huang T'ai I	Chin.	M	1607
Turpin, Archbishop	Bryth.	M	1609
Turquine	Bryth.	M	1351
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
Vistauru	Pers.	M	1655
Vivanghvant	Pers.	M	1656
William Tell	Swiss	M	1680
Wo-usu	Jap.	M	1692
Xelhua	Mex.	M	1695
Yamato-take	Jap.	M	1699
Yoishta	Pers.	M	1709
Yoshitsune	Jap.	M	1710
Yun Chung Chun	Chin.	M	1713
Zerbino	Ital.	M	1718
HOPE (DESIRE)			
Hope	Gnostic Aeon	F	786
Hopeful	Eng. Lit.	M	786
Hotoke	Jap.	M	794
Philotes	Gk.		1264
HORSEHERD (SEE ANIMAL KEEPER)			
HOSPITALITY			
Celeus	Gk.	M	302
Darby & Joan	Eng.	M-F	415
Hyrieus	Gk.	M	813
Icarius	Gk.	M	817
Iobates	Gk.	M	836
Janus	Ital.	M	864
Phaon	Gk.	M	1261
Philemon & Baucis	Rom.	M-F	1263
Pholus	Gk.	M	1266
Sancus	Ital.	M	1395
Somin-shorai	Jap.	M	1474
Sujata	Bud.	F	1504
Tsukuba	Jap.	M	1604
Xenios	Gk.	M	1695

Hospitality (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
HOUSEHOLD (BATH, DOOR, HEARTH, KITCHEN, OVEN, PANTRY, PRIVY, SAUCEPAN, STOVE)			
Balagan Ishita	Yakut	M	174
Bannik	Rus.		179
Brigit	Cel.	F	249
Ch'u Hsieh Yuan	Chin.	M	335
Chu Jung	Chin.	M	336
Chung K'uei	Chin.	M	336
Chung Liu	Chin.	M	336
Cinderella	Folk.	F	339
Deduska Domovoy (Diko)	Rus.	M	424
Dorr-karing	Swed.	F	465
Duende	Span.	M	475
Eing Saung Nat	Ind-Chin.		496
Fornax	Rom.	F	595
Furrina	Ital.	F	618
Gadjisa	Iroq.	M	621
Gardsvor	Norse		629
Gold Betheli	Swiss	F	671
Grahapati	Hin.	M	682
Gula	Sum.	F	696
Haltia	Fin-Ug.	M	713
Hastshehogan	Nav.	M	730
Hephaestus	Gk.	M	751
Hestia	Gk.	F	765
Ho-hsien-ku	Chin.	F	780
Ho-shen	Chin.	M	793
Hospodaricek	Slav.	M	793
Icheiri	Carib	M	817
Ilia	Rom.	F	1335
Intercidona	Rom.	F	+
Kaukas (Pukys)	Slav.	M	913
Kikimoras	Slav.	F	927
Kitchie Boy	Scot.	M	934
Kobe-no-kami	Jap.	M	939
Kodojeza	Esthonian	M	939
Kojin	Jap.	M/A	940
Korka-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	942
Krsnik	Slav.	M	947
Ktesios	Gk.	M	1719
Kud-ava	Fin-Ug.	F	948
Kudo-no-kami	Jap.	M	948
Kyode-jielle	Rus., Lapp		956

	Culture	Sex	Page
Labartu	Assyr.	F	957
Lares	Rom.	M	974
Manes	Rom.	M, F	1058
Muntso-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1137
Nain Rouge	Norman	M	1149
Nan Lha	Tib.	M	1153
Nisse	Dan.	M	1176
Okitsuhime	Jap.	M	1203
Ongon (Kurmers, Tyus)	Buriat	M	1209
Para	Fin-Ug.		1236
Penates	Rom.	M, F	1251
Port-hozjin	Rus., Lapp	M	1287
Pyvsan-aika	Rus.	M	1308
Ra (Radare)	Teut.	M	1314
Riihitonttu	Fin-Ug.	M	1339
Robin Goodfellow	Eng.	M	1343
Rod & Rozanice	Rus.	M-F	1344
Sa-bdag	Jap.	M	1357
Sambo-kojin	Jap.	M	1393
Shahapet	Arm.	M	1428
Shen	Chin.	M	577
Shoki-san	Jap.	M	1441
Shvod	Arm.	M	1445
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Silvia	Rom.	F	1454
Sjen	Slav.	M	1463
Smiera-gatto	Lapp		1468
Stopan	Bulg.	M	1497
Sukuyan	Trinidad	F	1505
Teleos	Gk.	M	1719
Tomte	Swed.	M	1586
Tonttu	Fin-Ug.	M	1587
Tovodu	Daho.		1591
Tsao Shen	Chin.	M	1603
Tsi-ku	Chin.	F	1603
Tunnrida	Scan.	M	1608
Uksakka	Lapp	F	1621
Vaetter	Dan.	M, F	1633
Vaksoza	Fin-Ug.	M	1635
Vastospati	Hin.	M	1641
Vesta	Rom.	F	1647
Virgo Vestalis Maxima	Rom.	F	1648
Vispati	Hin.	M	1655
Vorsud	Fin-Ug.	M	1658
Xiuhtecutli	Mex.	M	1696
Yabune	Jap.	M	1697

Household (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Yanari	Jap.	M	1700
Ya'yai	Sib.		1702
Zmek	Slav.	M	1722
HUMAN FLESH EATERS (SEE CANNIBALISM)			
HUMAN FLESH SERVERS			
Atreus	Gk.	M	153
Gudrun	Norse	F	694
Lycaon	Gk.	M	1027
Lycurgus	Gk.	M	1028
Philomela	Gk.	F	1263
Procne	Gk.	F	1294
Tantalus	Gk.	M	1533
HUNTER			
Acastus	Gk.	M	22
Actaeon	Gk.	M	28
Admetus	Gk.	M	33
Alpheus	Gk.	M	76
Amarud	Baby.	M	80
Amphiaraus	Gk.	M	87
Amphitryon	Gk.	M	88
Ancaeus	Gk.	M	92
Arcas	Gk.	M	118
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Artio	Cel.	F	133
Atalanta	Gk.	F	148
Aziza	Afr. Ewes	M	166
Belphoebe	Eng.	F	200
Bendis	Gk.	F	201
Brauronian	Gk.	F	131
Bredi	Norse	M	245
Britomartis	Gk.	F	250
Callisto	Gk.	F	278
Cephalus	Gk.	M	303
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Coba	Cel.	M	352
Curupira	Braz.	M	399
Diana	Rom.	F	441
Diarmaid	Cel.	M	442
Endymion	Gk.	M	511
Esau	Hebr.	M	524
Faunus	Rom.	M	552
Fenian	Cel.	M	559

	Culture	Sex	Page
Fu Hsi	Chin.	M	615
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Gronw Pebyr	Bryth.	M	692
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Herla (Hertyr)	Scan.	M	1196
Herne	Eng.	M	762
Hiko-Hohodemi	Jap.	M	769
Hittavainen	Fin.	M	775
Idas	Gk.	M	818
Kanati	Cherokee	M	1415
Kande Yake	Cey.	M	907
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Kulhwch	Bryth.	M	950
Kynedyr Wyllt	Bryth.	M	956
Leib-olmai	Lapp	M	981
Lycurgus	Gk.	M	1028
Mabon	Welsh	M	1031
Meleager	Gk.	M	1085
Mixcoatl	Mex.	M	1113
Mopsus	Gk.	M	1122
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Nimrod	Baby.	M	1170
Ninurta	Sum.	M	1174
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Old One	Thomp. Riv.	M	+
Ondoutaete	Huron	M	1209
Opochtli	Mex.	M	1212
Oreades	Gk.	F	1213
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Oshossi	Yorubas	M	1218
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Pay Zume	Para.	M	1245
Pwyll	Bryth.	M	1306
Saint Eustace	Christ.	M	1386
Saint Hubert	Christ.	M	1371
Saint Julian	Christ.	M	1373
Sed	Sem.	M	1412
Serosevsky	Rus.	M	1418
Sibzianna	Baby.	M	1530
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Sosondowah	Iroq.	M	1476
Telamon	Gk.	M	1541
Tirawa	Pawnee	M	1576
Tristan	Bryth.	M	1599

Hunter (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Troll	Norse	M	1600
Vorys-mort (Dyadya)	Fin-Ug.	M	1658
Windigo	Algon.	M	1683
Wudes Heer	Norse	M	1693
Wyungare	Aus.	M	1694
Yehwe Zogbanu	Daho.	M	1703
Yeibichai	Nav.	M	1703

HYPOCRISY (SEE DECEIT)
ICICLE (SEE FROST)

IGNORANCE (ALSO SEE FOOL, INNOCENCE)			
Angra Mainyu	Zoro.	M	97
Avidya	Hin.		162
Bayard	Med. Lit.	M	187
Boeotian	Gk.	M, F	233
Epimetheus	Gk.	M	516
Gothamite	Eng.	M, F	679
Issi	Germ.	M	848
Pancrace	Fr.	M	1231
Pantaloon	Ital.	M	1234
Parpara	Kei Is.	M	1239
Peter Schlemihl	Jewish	M	1259
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1284
Sancho Panza	Span.	M	1395
Sangrado, Dr.	Fr.	M	1396
Suqe-matua	N. Heb.	M	1511
Tao	Philip.	M, F	1533
To-Karvuvu	Mel.	M	1584

ILL FORTUNE (SEE FORTUNE)
INCEST (SEE CONSORT OF FATHER, etc., CONSORT OF MOTHER, etc.)

INFIDELITY			
Alcmene	Gk.	F	65
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Becuma	Cel.	F	192
Boann	Cel.	F	231
Briseis	Gk.	F	249
Carmen	Fr.	F	291
Clytemnestra	Gk.	F	351
Coronis	Gk.	F	374
Cressida	Eng.	F	380
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393

	Culture	Sex	Page
Francesca da Rimini	Ital.	F	606
Goneril	Eng.	F	675
Grainne	Cel.	F	683
Guinevere	Bryth.	F	696
Helen	Gk.	F	745
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Sansfoy	Eng.	M	1397
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thetis	Gk.	F	1555
Tyro	Gk.	F	1618
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

INHOSPITALITY			
Ahasuerus	Hebr.	M	52
Busiris	Egy.	M	262
Emathion	Gk.	M	507
Eumolpus	Gk.	M	530
Fuji	Jap.	M	615
Geirrod	Norse	M	638
Kotan	Jap.	M	638
Lycaon	Gk.	M	1027
Nabal	Hebr.	M	1145
Taurica	Gk.	F	1538

INNOCENCE (ALSO SEE FOOL)			
Adam	Hebr.	M	29
Galatea	Gk.	F	623
Pelleas	Bryth.	M	1250
Pierrot	Fr.	M	1270
Quixote, Don	Span.	M	1314
Rishyacringa	Hin.	M	1341

INSECT			
Adramaleck (fly)	Med. Lit.	M	431
Aksak (beetle)	Chaco Ind.	M	60
Anansi (spider)	Afr. Gold Coast	M	91
Andalma-muus (Mosquito)	Tatar	M	93
Arachne (spider)	Gk.	F	116
Areop-enap (spider)	Nauru Is.	M	120
Areop-it-eonin (spider)	Nauru Is.	M	120
Beelzebub (fly)	Med. Lit.	M	194
Chamos (fly)	Med. Lit.	M	431

	Culture	Sex	Page
Insect (cont.)			
Euronymous (fly)	Med. Lit.	M	431
Karaty-khan	Mong.	M	910
Leviathan (fly)	Med. Lit.	M	989
Loki (fly)	Norse	M	1010
Master Leonard (fly)	Med. Lit.	M	431
Meiboia (bee)	Gk.	F	1084
Melissa (bee)	Gk.	F	1086
Moloch (fly)	Med. Lit.	M	1115
Myiagros (fly)	Gk.	M	1142
Nasu (fly)	Pers.	F	472
Neskeper-ava (Musks-ort)	Fin-Ug.	F	1165
Priapus (bee)	Gk.	M	1292
Punegusse (mosquito)	Sib.	M	1301
Resheph (pests)	Phoen.	M	1333
Sien-tsan (silk worm)	Chin.	F	1448
Tyurunmuzykay (mosquito)	Tatar	M	1618
INSTRUCTOR (SEE TUTOR)			
INTEMPERANCE (PRESUMPTION, SHAMELESSNESS)			
Acrasia	Eng.	M	27
Acrates	Eng.	M	27
Ame-no-uzume	Jap.	F	83
Anaideia	Gk.	F	+
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Divje Devojke	Slav.	F	454
Golias, Bishop	Med. Lit.	M	674
Hybris	Gk.	M	+
Salome	Christ.	M	1391
IZED (SEE SPIRIT)			
JEALOUSY OR ENVY (j=jealousy; e=envy)			
Agraulos (j)	Gk.	F	51
Aoife (j)	Cel.	F	106
Benten (j)	Jap.	F	203
Circe (j)	Gk.	F	341
Daedalus (e)	Gk.	M	404
Damocles (e)	Rom.	M	410
Deianeira (j)	Gk.	F	425
Ea (e)	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Enki (e)	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	511

	Culture	Sex	Page
Fuamnach (j)	Cel.	F	615
Ganelon (e)	Carol.	M	627
Glaucus (j)	Gk.	M	662
Guendolen (j)	Eng.	F	1357
Hera (j)	Gk.	F	752
Hidakagawa (j)	Jap.	F	767
Iha-no-hime (j)	Jap.	F	822
Ino (j)	Gk.	F	833
Juno (j)	Rom.	F	895
Keresavazdah (e)	Pers.	M	918
Lord Uye-minu (j)	Jap.	M	1013
Malbecco (j)	Eng.	M	1049
Mataora (j)	Poly.	M	1074
Medea (j)	Gk.	F	1082
Nascakiyetl (j)	Tlingit Ind.	M	1156
Nessus (j)	Gk.	M	1165
Ninigi (j)	Jap.	M	1173
Othello (j)	Eng.	M	1220
Pele (j)	Poly.	F	1249
Peleus (e)	Gk.	M	1541
Polyphemus (j)	Gk.	M	1284
Potiphar's Wife (j)	Hebr., Mos.	F	1289
Rahil (j)	Mos.	F	1319
Reuben (e)	Hebr.	M	1334
Saint Julian (j)	Christ.	M	1373
Sarah (Sarai)	Hebr.	F	1399
Saul (e)	Hebr.	M	1404
Set (e)	Egy.	M	1420
Siggeir (e)	Norse	M	1449
Tangaroa (j)	Maori	M	1531
Telamon (e)	Gk.	M	1541
Yaotl (e)	Mex.	M	1701
Yega (j)	Athapascan		1703
Zuleika (j)	Mos.	F	1735
JEALOUSY OR ENVY VICTIM			
Adapa	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	30
Callisto	Gk.	F	278
Conlaoch	Cel.	M	367
David	Hebr.	M	417
Deirdre	Cel.	F	426
Desdemona	Eng.	F	815
Estrildis	Bryth.	F	695
Etain	Cel.	F	526
Galatea	Gk.	F	623

Jealousy or Envy Victim (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Glauce (Creusa)	Gk.	F	662
Hagar	Hebr.	F	707
Helle	Gk.	F	748
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Herse	Gk.	F	51
Io	Gk.	F	835
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858
Lamia	Gk.	F	967
Latona	Rom.	F	975
Leto	Gk.	F	986
Locrine	Bryth.	M	695
Naoise	Cel.	M	1154
Nessus	Gk.	M	1165
Nuvarahu	Poly.	F	1074
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Perdix	Gk.	M	1254
Phocus	Gk.	M	154
Phrixus	Gk.	M	1267
Rangi	Poly.	M	1322
Sabrina	Bryth.	F	1357
Scylla	Gk.	F	1409
Syavarshan	Pers.	M	1521
Volsung	Norse	M	1658
Yetl	Tlingit	M	1156

JESTER (SEE REVELRY)
JINNEE (SEE SPIRIT)
JUDGE (SEE DEATH, JUSTICE)

JUSTICE			
Adad	Assyr.	M	28
Aeacus	Gk.	M	37
Allah	Arab.	M	69
Amairgen	Cel.	M	79
Amen	Egy.	M	83
Ananke	Gk.	F	91
Artegal	Eng.	M	130
Asha	Zoro.	M	138
Astraea	Gk.	F	145
Dendin, Peter	Fr.	M	432
Dendin, Tenot	Fr.	M	432
Dice (Dike)	Gk.	F	443
Elidure	Bryth.	M	503
Esar	Mos.	M	524
Forseti	Norse	M	595

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Geburah	Caba.	M	637
Godh	Dan.	M	604
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Horae	Gk.	F	786
Hosia	Gk.	F	793
Hu	Bryth.	M	800
Hudibras	Eng.	M	802
Ishar	Sum.	M	843
Ishum	Sum.	M	845
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jupiter Fidius	Rom.	M	896
Justitia	Rom.	F	899
Kaguhana	Jap.	M	902
Kettu (Sydyk)	Baby.	M	920
Lu Tung-pin	Chin.	M	1026
Maat	Egy.	F	1031
Math	Bryth.	M	1075
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Nemesis	Gk.	F	1162
Ramman	Baby.	M	1322
Rashnu	Zoro.	M	1323
Rhadamanthus	Gk.	M	1335
Rimmon	Baby.	M	1339
Ripheus	Rom.	M	1340
Samuel	Hebr.	M	1394
Sancho Panza	Span.	M	1395
Sin You	Jap.		1457
Solomon	Hebr.	M	1472
Solon	Gk.	M	1473
Soru	Pers.	M	604
Taripaca	Inca	M	1535
Themis	Gk.	F	1553
Tyche	Gk.	F	1616
Urukagina	Sum.	M	1630
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Yu Ti	Chin.	M	1713
Zadkiel	Hebr.	M	1714
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Ziu (Tiu)	Germ.	M	1721

KNIGHT (SEE HERO)
KNOWLEDGE (SEE WISDOM)
LAKE (SEE WATER)

LAME (SEE MAIMED)	Culture	Sex	Page
LAW			
Ashem Vahishtem	Zoro.	M	+
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Begoe (Bergoia)	Ital.	F	195
Curicaberis	Mex.	M	398
Daramulum	Aus.	M	414
Dharma	Hin.	M	438
Dharmapala	Bud.	M	438
Eunomia	Gk.	F	530
Hammurabi	Baby.	M	716
Haoshyangha	Pers.	M	723
Horae	Gk.	F	786
Itzamna	Mex.	M	850
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jupiter Fidius	Rom.	M	896
Kubera	Bud.	M	948
Kudai	Sib.	M	948
Kulakaras	Jainism	M	950
Litae	Gk.	F	1002
Lycurgus	Gk.	M	1028
Maat	Egy.	F	1031
Maira-monan	S.A.I.	M	1047
Manu	Hin.	M	1061
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Nabhi	Jainism	M	1146
Nomos	Gk.	M	1179
Numa Pompilius	Rom.	M	1185
Orlog	Norse	M	+
Palici	Ital.	M	1228
Pilos	Gk.	M	1720
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Sitabrahma	Bud.	M	1460
Sitatara	Bud.	F	1460
Solon	Gk.	M	1473
Syn	Norse	F	1522
Thor	Norse	M	1561
LETTER VICTIM OR CARRIER			
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Bevis of Hampton	Bryth.	M	207
Guildenstern	Eng.	M	987

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mutalammis	Arab.	M	1140
Palamedes	Gk.	M	1227
Rosencrantz	Eng.	M	987
Tarafah	Arab.	M	987
Uriah	Hebr.	M	1629
LIAR (SEE DECEIT)			
LIFE (SEE FERTILITY)			
LIGHT (DAY)			
Ab	Sem.	M	11
Ababinili	Chick.	M	11
Abel	Hebr., Mos.	M	14
Acarnan & Amphoterus	Gk.	M	22
Adrastus	Gk.	M	35
Aegle	Gk.	F	39
Aeife	Cel.	F	39
Aglaia	Gk.	F	48
Agnar	Norse	M	49
Aham	Hin.	M	52
Ahi	Egy.	F	52
Ahura Mazda	Zoro.	M	54
Aidne	Cel.	M	55
Ainle	Cel.	M	56
Airya	Pers.	M	57
Alfar	Norse	M	67
Amida	Jap.	M	85
Amitabha	Bud.	M	86
Amphiaraus	Gk.	M	87
Anakes	Gk.	M	90
Anchises	Rom.	M	93
Androgeos	Gk.	M	94
Angantyr	Norse	M	95
Angeburga	Norse	M	95
Anu	Sum.	M	104
Ao-marama	Poly.		106
Aos (Hoa)	Chald.	M	106
Ao-tu-roa	Poly.		106
Arama	Moxos Ind.	M	117
Argeiphontes	Gk.	M	121
Arjuna	Hin.	M	126
Aruna	Hin.	M	133
Arusha	Hin.	M	134
Asmund & Asvitus	Norse	M-M	141
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Atea	So. Is.	M	149

	Culture	Sex	Page
Athra	Gk.	F	151
Atri	Hin.	M	153
Azer Abad	Pers.	M	1042
Baba, Cassim	Arab.	M	168
Bahram Yasht	Zoro.	M	173
Baiame	Aus.	M	173
Balarama	Hin.	M	174
Bebhionn	Cel.	F	192
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Belbogh	Slav.	M	196
Berecinthia	Phryg.	F	203
Bjort	Norse	F	221
Bloedel	Norse	M	226
Bragi	Norse	M	240
Brhaspati	Hin.	M	247
Brigit	Cel.	F	249
Byelbog	Slav.	M	264
Capaneus	Gk.	M	288
Ce Acatl	Mex.	M	301
Cethe	Cel.	M	306
Chimizigagua	Chib.	M	325
Chur	Pers.	M	336
Coh, Prince	Mex.	M	355
Cormac Conlingas	Cel.	M	371
Credne	Cel.	M	379
Dag (Day)	Norse	M	405
Daire mac Fiachna	Cel.	M	407
Dasra & Nasatya	Hin.	M-M	416
Delbaeth	Cel.	M	427
Demophoon	Gk.	M	432
Deva	Bali	M	435
Dipamkara	Bud.	M	449
Dyaus	Hin.	M	479
Electra	Gk.	F	499
Elpenor	Gk.	M	506
Emathion	Gk.	M	507
Emer	Cel.	F	508
Eremon	Cel.	M	518
Eusoph	Chald., Gnostic	M	533
Eylimi	Norse	M	541
Ezra	Hebr.	M	541
Fat the Flasher & Tan the Dawn	Chin.	M-M	550
Fo-hi	Chin.	M	589
Gaheris	Bryth.	M	622

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gayomart	Pers.	M	636
Gedulah	Caba.	M	637
Gizhigooke	Algon.	M	660
Greit	Welsh	M	689
Gwalchmei	Bryth.	M	700
Hadding	Norse	M	705
Hamlet	Eng.	M	714
Hehu	Egy.	M	742
Heliades	Gk.	F	747
Hemera	Gk.	F	750
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Hippomedon	Gk.	M	774
Idas	Gk.	M	818
Illann	Cel.	M	824
Iobates	Gk.	M	836
Is	Baby.	M	841
Ishi	Phoen.	M	843
Israel	Hebr.	M	847
Izamna	Mex.	M	853
Izeds	Zoro.	M	854
Jack the Giant Killer	Folk.	M	857
Jotham	Hebr.	M	890
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Kekui	Egy.	M	916
Kerh	Egy.	M	918
Khu	Egy.	M	925
Kichigonai	Kiche	M	927
Kynddelig	Bryth.	M	956
Lado & Lada	Slav.	M-F	961
Laghlaghghi-Gar	Baby.	M	964
Lampetia	Gk.	F	969
Lampetus	Gk.	M	969
Light	Gnostic Aeon		992
Ljosalfar	Norse	M	1004
Llewyd	Bryth.	M	1005
Luagni	Cel.	M	1019
Lucifer	Christ.	M	1020
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Lugalbanda	Sum.	M	1023
Lung	Chin.	M	1025
Lyceus	Gk.	M	1027
Lycurgus	Gk.	M	1028
Lycus	Gk.	M	1028
Lyfir	Norse	M	1028
Lynceus	Gk.	M	1028

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mahora-nui-a-tea	Poly.	F	1045
Mariucella	Folk.	F	1068
Marsk Stig	Dan.	M	1070
Matali	Hin.	M	1074
Mazda	Pers.	M	1081
Melchior	Christ.	M	1085
Mengk	Norse		1089
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1092
Micaiah	Hebr.	M	1098
Michabo (Messon)	Algon.	M	1098
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Mopsus	Gk.	M	1122
Mulla	Sum.	M	1135
Namo	Carol.	M	1152
Nanaboojoo	Pota.	M	1152
Nemed	Cel.	M	1162
Neoptolemus	Gk.	M	1163
Nisus	Rom.	M	1176
Nuada	Cel.	M	1184
Numitor	Rom.	M	1185
Ormuzd	Zoro.	M	1216
Ortlieb	Germ.	M	1217
Owain	Bryth.	M	1221
Panemerios	Gk.	M	1233
P'an Ku	Chin.	M/A	1233
Parthenopaeus	Gk.	M	1240
Partholan	Cel.	M	1240
Pelias	Gk.	M	1250
Pelleas	Eng.	M	1250
Perithous	Gk.	M	1256
Phaethousa	Gk.	F	1260
Philandrus	Gk.	M	1262
Phineus	Gk.	M	1264
Piguero	Inca	M	109
Po-begat-te-ao	Poly.		106
Polynices	Gk.	M	1284
Prajapati (Prakriti)	Hin.	M/A	1290
Pratyusha	Hin.	M	1641
Protesilaus	Gk.	M	1297
Qat	Mel.	M	1309
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Romulus	Rom.	M	1346
Rudiger	Norse	M	1353
Sangke	Fin-Ug.	M	1396
Sarpedon	Gk.	M	1401
Segda	Cel.	M	1413

	Culture	Sex	Page
Shem	Hebr.	M	1433
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Sin	Haida	M	1453
Siyamak	Zoro.	M	1463
Svantavoit	Slav.	M	1514
Tama-nui-a-rangi	Poly.	M	1529
Te-ao-marama	N. Zeal.		1541
Te-ao-tu-roa	N. Zeal.		1541
Tennin	Jap.	F	1545
Theia	Gk.	F	1553
Tiw	Ang-Sax.	M	1581
Tow	Haida	M	1592
Tuan mac Cairill	Cel.	M	1605
Tuatha de Danann	Cel.	M, F	1605
Tuisco	Germ.	M	1606
Tydeus	Gk.	M	1616
Tyr	Teut.	M	1617
Uma	Hin.	F	1622
Vairocana	Bud.	M	1634
Vajradhatvisvari	Bud.	F	1635
Vanand	Pers.	M	1638
Vatea	Hervey Is.	M	1641
Vikramaditya	Hin.	M	1650
Vispala	Hin.	M	1655
Wahieroa	Maori	M	1661
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Ziu	Germ.	M	1721
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

LIGHTNING

Acestes	Gk.	M	24
Achiyalatopa	Zuni	M	26
Agni	Hin.	M	49
Aja Ekapada	Hin.	M	58
Al Borak	Mos.		63
Apam Napat	Hin.	M	107
Auuenau	Aus.	M	160
Baal-Lebanon	Sem.	M	167
Dadhyanc	Hin.	M	404
Diomedes	Gk.	M	446
Futsu-nushi	Jap.	M	618
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Galta-ulan-tengeri	Buriat	M	624
Ganaskidi	Nav.		625
Gucumatz	Guate.	M	694

	Culture	Sex	Page
Haietlik	British Col.	M	708
Hino	Iroq.	M	772
Hono-ika-zuchi	Jap.	M	785
Hurakan	C.A.I.	M	808
Hyagnis	Gk.	M	1070
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Ixcocauhqui	Mex.	M	852
Jen	Fin-Ug.	M	872
Jupiter Elicius (Fulgurator, Fulminator)	Rom.	M	896
Kakaitch	Makah Ind.	M	902
Kemosh	Sem.	M	916
Kohin	Aus.	M	940
Koloowisi	Zuni	M	941
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Latawiec	Polish	A	975
Leza	Bantu	M	989
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Lopter	Norse	M	1012
Lycaon	Gk.	M	1027
Matarisvan	Hin.	M	1074
Mekala	Siam.	F	1085
Mer (Ber)	Sum.	M	1091
Mergen Tengere	Altaic	M	1092
Michabo	Algon.	M	1098
Murtaznu	Baby.	M	1138
Mutabriqu	Baby.	M	1140
Nari	Jap.	A	1156
Palulukon	Hopi	M	1230
Paravataksha	Hin.	M	1237
Perun	Slav.	M	1258
Pramantha	Hin.	M	1291
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Pur Dios	Gk.	M	1302
Radigast	Slav.	M	1316
Resheph	Phoen.	M	1333
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Steropes	Gk.	M	1494
Tabuerik	Micro.	M	1523
Taijas	Hin.	M	1236
Tarku (Teshup)	Hittite	M	1535
Tawhaki	Chath. Is.	M	1539
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thein	Burm.	M	1553

	Culture	Sex	Page
Thjalfi	Norse	M	1560
T'hlu-kluts	Makah Ind.	M	1560
T'ien Mu	Chin.	F	1571
Tiermes	Lapp	M	1572
Titan	Gk.	M, F	1577
Torem	Sib.	M	1589
Trita Aptya	Hin.	M	1599
Tulchuherris	Wintun	M	1607
Tu-tutsh	Nootkan Ind.	M	1611
Tydeus	Gk.	M	1616
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Ulgen	Tatar	M	1622
Ulu-tojon (Syga)	Yakut	M	1622
Vazishta	Pers.	M	1643
Vii	Serb.	M	1649
Vili	Norse	M	1650
Vulcan	Rom.	M	1659
Xolotl	Mex.	M	1697
Yehl	Alaskan	M	1703

LITERATURE (SEE POETRY, WISDOM)
LOHAN (SEE SPIRIT)

LONGEVITY

Arphaxad	Hebr.	M	129
Asuniti	Hin.	F	146
Atarhasis	Baby.	M	148
Cheou-lao	Chin.	M	318
Dinsangma	Tib.	F	446
Dosangma	Tib.	F	465
Enoch	Hebr.	M	512
Evelake	Christ.	M	534
Fuku	Jap.	M	616
Fum	Chin.		617
Fu-shou-lu	Chin.	M	618
Geras	Gk.	M	646
dGra-lha (Da Lha)	Tib.	M	683
Hahaiwuqti	Pueblo	F	708
Hildesheim	Germ.	M	770
Ho	Chin.		776
Hsi Wang Mu	Chin.	F	800
Iha-no-hime	Jap.	F	822
Inari-M' Yojim	Jap.	F/A	827
Isaac	Hebr.	M	841
Jamshid	Pers.	M	863
Jiu	Jap.	M	880

Longevity (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Job	Hebr., Mos.	M	882
Jurojin	Jap.	M	898
K'Mukamtch	Klamath	M	936
Kuo-tzu-I	Chin.	M	952
Lobsangma	Tib.	F	1006
Long Life Sisters	Tib.	F	1012
Machi-pal Lha-mo	Tib.	F	1034
Ma-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Methuselah	Hebr.	M	1096
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Nor-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Nornagest	Norse	M	1180
Og	Hebr.	M	1200
Ogier	Dan.	M	1200
Oisin	Cel.	M	1202
Old Parr	Eng.	M	+
P'an Ku	Chin.	M/A	1233
Pano-ka	Chin.	M	1234
Peng Tsu	Chin.	M	1252
Pho-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Rsabha	Jainism	M	1352
Saeter	Norse	M	1360
Sarpedon	Gk.	M	1401
Sarvakamadugha	Hin.	F	1401
Sarvanivaranviskambhin	Bud.	M	1401
Seitaka	Jap.	M	1414
Shang-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Shen Nung	Chin.	M	1434
Shou Hsing	Chin.	M	1442
Takasago	Jap.	M-F	1527
Take-no-uji	Jap.	M	1528
Tashitsheringma	Tib.	F	1537
Thinggishalsangma	Tib.	F	1556
Tithonus	Gk.	M	1578
Tobosaku	Jap.	M	1583
Yul-lha	Tib.	M	1571

LONGING (SEE MELANCHOLY)

LOVE (ALSO SEE LOVE LUST, LOVERS)

Aengus	Cel.	M	40
Aizenmyo-o	Jap.	M	57
Amor	Rom.	M	87
Amorini	Ital.	M	87
Amyas	Rom.	M	89

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ananga	Hin.	M	91
Anat	Sem.	F	91
Anat-Bethel	Hebr.	A	92
Andromache	Gk.	F	94
Angus	Cel.	M	97
Anteros	Gk.	M	102
Apaharavarman	Hin.	M	106
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Aphrodite, Bearded	Gk.	A	109
Arcite	Eng.	M	119
Armida	Ital.	F	128
Arusyak	Arm.	F	134
Aryaman	Hin.	M	134
Ashera	Sem.	F	138
Astarte (Ashtart, Ashtoreth)	Phoen.	F	144
Astrild	Norse	M	145
Athtar	Arab.	M	151
Belili	Sum.	F	197
Benten	Jap.	F	203
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Biducht	Pers.	F	210
Blodeuwedd	Bryth.	F	226
Brangwaine	Bryth.	F	243
Branwen	Welsh	F	243
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Brynwyn (Dwynwen)	Christ.	F	243
Cathena	Mojave	F	298
Celimene	Fr.	F	302
Chloe	Gk.	F	328
Cinteotl	Mex.	F	341
Cupid	Rom.	M	397
Delia	Euro. Lit.	F	427
Derceto	Philistine	F	433
Dione	Gk.	F	446
Dzydzilelya	Slav.	F	481
Eros	Gk.	M	522
Erycina	Ital.	F	523
Eshmun-Astarte	Phoen.	A	525
Freo	Bryth.	F	609
Freya	Norse	F	610
Gan Ceanach	Cel.	M	625
Hermaphrodite	Gk.	A	761
Himeros	Gk.	M	771
Horsel	Germ.	F	791
Hymen	Gk.	M	811
Iccha-Sakti	Hin.	F	817

	Culture	Sex	Page
Idalia	Gk.	F	818
Inada-hime	Jap.	F	827
Inari-M'yojim	Jap.	F/A	827
Ixquina	Mex.	F	852
Kama	Bud.	M	905
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Kurukulla	Tib.	F	953
Lakshmi	Hin.	F	965
Libitina	Rom.	F	991
Lilinau	N.A.I.	F	994
Lochinvar	Scot.	M	1007
Lofn	Norse	F	1008
Metra	Pers.	F	1096
Mowis	N.A.I.	M	1132
Musubi	Jap.	M	1140
Oengus	Cel.	M	1198
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Olwen	Bryth.	F	1206
Ono-no-yorikaze	Jap.	M	1210
Peitho	Gk.	F	1249
Perdix	Gk.	A	1254
Phra Naret	Siam.	F	1267
Pierrette (Columbine)	Fr.	F	1270
Polydamna	Gk.	F	+
Pothos	Gk.	M	1289
Pradyumna	Hin.	M	1290
Rati	Hin.	F	1342
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Saint Valentine	Christ.	M	1383
Sakti	Bud., Hin.	F	1389
Sarasvati	Hin.	F	1400
Shulamite	Hebr.	F	1444
Sjofn	Norse	F	1463
Solomon	Hebr.	M	1472
Tashmetu	Baby., Sum.	F	1537
Tilottama	Hin.	F	1574
Tlacolteotl	Mex.	F	1581
Tlalli-iyollo	Mex.	F	1581
Turan	Ital.	F	1608
Urania	Gk.	F	1627
Uzza	Arab.	F	1633
Var	Norse	F	1638
Venere	Christ.	F	1383
Venus	Rom.	F	1644
Venus, Bearded	Rom.	A	1645
Vorys-mort (Dyadya)	Fin-Ug.	M	1658

	Culture	Sex	Page
Xochipilli-Cinteotl	Mex.	M	1696
Yachihoko	Jap.	M	1204

LOVE LUST (ALSO SEE LOVE, LOVERS)

Abtagigi	Sum.	F	20
Acrasia	Eng.	F	27
Aglaope	Gk.	F	1458
Aglaopheme	Gk.	F	1458
Ahalya	Hin.	F	52
Aholah & Aholibah	Hebr.	F-F	53
Alcina	Ital.	F	64
Allat	Sem.	F	69
Amnon	Hebr.	M	87
Amoret	Eng.	F	87
Amyas	Eng.	M	89
Antinous	Gk.	M	103
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Aphrodite, Bearded	Gk.	A	109
Argante	Bryth.	F	121
Armida	Ital.	F	128
Aryuputra	Hin.	M	134
Aspasia	Gk.	F	141
Astarte (Ashtart, Ashtoreth)	Phoen.	F	144
Azazel	Hebr., Mos.	M	165
Azhi-Dahaka	Pers.	M	165
Azi	Pers.	M	165
Belphegor	Med.	M	200
Beltis	Baby.	F	201
Busirane	Eng.	M	262
Butes	Gk.	M	262
Calypso	Gk.	F	279
Camille	Fr.	F	281
Campaspe	Gk.	F	282
Carmen	Fr.	F	291
Centaur	Christ.	M	303
Chie	Chibcha	F	322
Circe	Gk.	F	341
Ciuateteo	Mex.	F	346
Cleopatra	Eng.	F	347
Creusa	Gk.	F	381
Cyprian	Gk.	M, F	403
Dinah	Hebr.	F	445
Don Juan	Span.	M	462
Dorulas	Gk.	M	465
Dusio	Med.	M	477

	Culture	Sex	Page
Elle-folk	Norse	M	505
Fand	Cel.	F	548
Fata Alcina	Ital.	F	550
Fata Morgana	Ital.	F	550
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Ganis	Lapp	F	627
Garman	Cel.	M	631
Genji	Jap.	M	645
Goewin	Bryth.	F	669
Gomer	Hebr.	F	675
Guinevere	Bryth.	F	696
Havfrue	Dan.	F	732
Helen	Gk.	F	745
Himeros	Gk.	F	771
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Ishtar	Assyr., Baby.	F	844
Itzcuinan	Mex.	F	850
Jahi	Zoro.	F	861
Jezebel	Hebr.	F	879
Kama	Hin.	M	905
Kilili	Assyr., Baby.	F	927
Kundry	Germ.	F	952
Kunigunde	Germ.	F	952
Labe	Arab.	F	957
Lais	Gk.	F	964
Lamia	Gk., Lib.	F	967
Lempo	Fin.	M	982
Leucosia	Gk.	F	987
Ligea	Gk.	F	992
Lilith	Hebr.	F	994
Lilithu	Sum.	F	995
Lilu	Baby.	M	995
Lindabrides	Span.	F	997
Lorelei	Germ.	F	1013
Lothario	Eng.	M	1014
Lovelace	Eng.	M	1018
Magdalene	Christ.	F	1037
Malecasta	Eng.	F	1050
Maleger	Eng.	M	1050
Mara	Hin.	M	1063
Merlin	Bryth.	M	1092
Mermaid	Euro.	F	1093
Mesca	Cel.	F	1094
Messalina	Rom.	F	1095
Mordred	Bryth.	M	1122
Naamah	Caba.	F	1145

	Culture	Sex	Page
Naga	Hin.	F	1147
Nimue	Bryth.	F	1170
Pairika	Zoro.	F	1226
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Pandemos	Gk.	F	108
Paphian	Gk.	F	+
Paphnutius	Fr.	M	1236
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Parthenope	Gk.	F	1240
Pasiphae	Gk.	F	1241
Phaedra	Gk.	F	1260
Phaedria	Eng.	F	1260
Philander	Ital.	M	1262
Phryne	Gk.	F	1267
Pisinoe	Gk.	F	1458
Queen of Sheba	Hebr.	F	1311
Rahab	Hebr.	F	1318
Rakshasa	Hin.	M	1320
Rakshasis	Hin.	F	1320
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Rhodopis	Gk.	F	1337
Rusalka	Rus.	F	1355
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Sharis	Urartian	F	1431
Shechem	Hebr.	M	445
Siren	Gk.	F	1458
Skogsfru	Scan.	F	1465
Suadela	Rom.	F	1502
Succuba	Med. Lit.	F	1503
Sukkamielli	Fin.	F	1505
Suksendal	Fin-Ug.	A	1505
Tachi	Chin.	F	1523
Tachi	Tembu (Afr.)	M	1523
Tamamo-no-maye	Jap.	F	1529
Tara Bai	Hin.	F	1534
Tarquinius Sextus	Rom.	M	1536
Tereus	Gk.	M	1546
Thais	Fr., Gk.	F	1551
Thelxiepia	Gk.	F	1458
Thyamis	Eng.	F	1403
Tlazolteotl	Mex.	F	1582
Ukhat	Baby.	F	1621
Urganda	Carol.	F	1628
Vasa	Fin-Ug.	F	1640
Vatak	Zoro.	F	1641

Love Lust (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Venus	Rom.	F	1644
Venus, Bearded	Rom.	A	1645
Vila	Serbo-Croa.	F	1650
Vodni-Panny	Slav.	F	1657
Warren, Mrs.	Eng.	F	+
Weisse Frauen	Norse	F	1672
Xochiquetzal	Mex.	F	1696
Yama-uba	Jap.	F	1700
Yara	Brazil	F	1701
Yatai	Ind-Chin.	F	1702
Yatawm	Ind-Chin.	M	1702
Yuki-onne	Jap.	M	1712

LOVERS (ALSO SEE LOVE, LOVE LUST)

Abelard & Heloise	Fr.	M-F	14
Abradatus & Panthea	Gk/Pers.	M-F	+
Acis & Galatea	Gk.	M-F	26
Acontinus & Cydippe	Gk.	M-F	26
Aeneas & Dido	Rom.	M-F	40
Aida & Radames	Fr.	F-M	54
Aideen & Oscar	Cel.	F-M	55
Alcestis & Admetus	Gk.	F-M	63
Alexis & Corydon	Rom.	M-M	67
Anaxarete & Iphis	Gk.	F-M	92
Anat-Bethel	Hebr.	M-F	110
Apollo & Cyparissus	Gk.	M-M	110
Apollo & Cyrene	Gk.	M-F	92
Ariadne & Theseus	Gk.	F-M	123
Arjuna & Draupadi	Hin.	M-F	470
Aucassin & Nicolette	Med.	M-F	155
Baile & Ailinn	Cel.	M-F	173
Bride & Bridegroom	Hebr.	F-M	248
Cauline & Christabelle	Eng.	M-F	300
Ch'ien Niu & Chih Nu	Chin.	M-F	322
Cinderella & Prince	Folk.	F-M	339
Cindrillot & Princess	Folk.	M-F	340
Circe & Odysseus (Ulysseus)	Gk. (Rom.)	F-M	341
Cliach & Conchenn	Cel.	M-F	348
Coronis & Ischys	Gk.	M-F	374
Crimthann & Nar	Cel.	M-F	382
Cupid & Psyche	Rom.	M-F	397
Darby & Joan	Eng.	M-F	415
Demophoon & Phyllis	Gk.	M-F	432
Diana & Endymion	Rom.	F-M	441
Diarmaid & Grainne	Cel.	M-F	442
Dornroschen & Rapunze	Germ.	F-M	465

	Culture	Sex	Page
Eos & Tithonous	Gk.	F-M	514
Eros & Psyche	Gk.	M-F	522
Eshmun & Astarte	Phoen.	M-F	525
Fer Fedail & Tuag	Cel.	A-F	561
Fraoch & Findabair	Cel.	M-F	607
Frithiof & Ingelborg	Norse	M-F	612
Fukuro & Usudori	Jap.	M-F	616
Glaucus & Scylla	Gk.	M-F	662
Gunlad & Odin	Norse	F-M	698
Haemon & Antigone	Gk.	M-F	707
Hagbart & Signe	Ice.	M-F	708
Halcyone & Ceyx	Gk.	F-M	711
Harlequin & Columbine	Folk.	M-F	726
Heracles & Hylas	Gk.	A-A	752
Heracles & Iole	Gk.	M-F	752
Heracles & Omphale	Gk.	M-M	752
Hero & Leander	Gk.	F-M	762
Hippodameia & Pelops	Gk.	F-M	773
Hippomenes & Atalanta	Gk.	M-F	774
Hoder & Nanna	Norse	M-F	778
Hyacinthus & Apollo	Gk.	M-M	809
Hyacinthus & Zephyr	Gk.	M-M	809
Hylas & Dryope	Gk.	M-F	811
Hyuki & Bil	Norse	M-F	814
Iasion & Demeter	Gk.	M-F	816
Ishullanu & Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	M-F	845
Jack & Jill	Eng.	M-F	856
Jacob & Rachel	Hebr.	M-F	858
Junak & Sudolisa	Slav.	M-F	895
Kamalamitra & Wife	Hin.	M-F	906
Kengiu & Ori-hime	Jap.	M-F	916
King Horn & Rymenhild	Eng.	M-F	1355
Kulhwch & Olwen	Bryth.	M-F	950
Lado & Lada	Slav.	M-F	961
Lancelot & Elaine	Bryth.	M-F	969
Lancelot & Guinevere	Bryth.	M-F	969
Laodamia & Protesilaus	Gk.	F-M	972
Launfal & Tryamour	Bryth.	M-F	976
Leilah & Mejnoun	Pers.	F-M	982
Lingam & Yoni	Hin.	M-F	998
Mark & Iseult	Bryth.	M-F	1068
Medea & Jason	Gk.	F-M	1082
Meleager & Atalanta	Gk.	M-F	1085
Melk & Ashtart	Phoen.	M-F	1086
Merlin & Nimue	Bryth.	M-F	1092
Merlin & Vivien	Bryth.	M-F	1092

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mordred & Guinevere	Bryth.	M-F	1122
Nala & Damayanti	Hin.	M-F	1150
Naoise & Deirdre	Cel.	M-F	1154
Narcissus & Echo	Gk.	M-F	1155
Nase & Aze	Jap.	M-F	1156
Oengus & Derbrenn	Cel.	M-F	1198
Oengus & Etain	Cel.	M-F	1198
Ogier & Morgue la Faye	Dan/Bryth.	M-F	1200
Okame & Hyottoko	Jap.	F-M	1203
Ometecutli & Omeciuatl	Mex.	M-F	1208
Ono-no-Yorikaze & Mistress	Jap.	M-F	1210
Onto & Bonto (Staka Pas)	Fin-Ug.	M-F	1210
Orion & Merope	Gk.	M-F	1215
Orpheus & Eurydice	Gk.	M-F	1216
Osiris & Isis	Egy.	M-F	1218
Pandavas & Draupadi	Hin.	M-F	1232
Paolo & Francesca	Ital.	M-F	1235
Pasiphae & The White Bull	Gk.	F-M	1241
Pelops & Hippodameia	Gk.	M-F	1251
Perseus & Andromeda	Gk.	M-F	1257
Philemon & Baucis	Rom.	M-F	1263
Pierrot & Pierrette (Columbine)	Fr.	M-F	1270
Polyphemus & Galatea	Gk.	M-F	1284
Pontus & Melicertes	Gk.	M-M	+
Poseidon & Pelops	Gk.	M-M	1288
Punch & Judy	Folk.	M-F	1301
Punchinello & Judith	Ital.	M-F	1301
Pyramus & Thisbe	Rom.	M-F	1307
Radigund & Sir Artegal	Eng.	A-A	1316
Rama & Sita	Hin.	M-F	1321
Rogero & Bradamant	Ital.	M-F	773
Romeo & Juliet	Eng.	M-F	1346
Saint George & Cleodolinda	Bryth.	M-F	1370
Saint George & Sabra	Bryth.	M-F	1370
Selene & Endymion	Gk.	F-M	1414
Shepherd Boy & Weaver Damsel	Chin.	M-F	1435
Shite & Tsure	Jap.	M-F	1439
Sigismonda & Guiscardo	Eng.	M-F	1449
Solomon (Bridegroom) & Shulamite (Bride)	Hebr.	M-F	1472
Strephon & Chloe	Eng.	M-F	1500
Susanowo & Kushinadahime	Jap.	M-F	1512
Svipdag & Menglod	Norse	M-F	1515
Takasago	Jap.	M-F	1527

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tancred & Erminia	Ital.	M-F	522
Tanhauser & Frau Holde	Germ.	M-F	1532
Tristan & Isolde	Bryth.	M-F	1599
Troilus & Cressida	Eng.	M-F	1600
Tuna & Hina	Poly.	M-F	1607
Valerian & Cecilia	Christ.	M-F	1636
Yab-Yum	Bud.	M-F	1697
Yaksas & Yaksini	Tib.	M-F	1698
Yama & Yami	Hin.	M-F	1699
Yang & Um	Korean	M-F	1700
Yang & Yin	Chin.	M-F	1700
Yudhi shthira & Draupadi	Hin.	M-F	1711
Zairivairi & Odatis	Pers.	M-F	1715
Zeus & Alcmene	Gk.	M-F	1719
Zeus & Antiope	Gk.	M-F	1719
Zeus & Callisto	Gk.	A-F	1719
Zeus & Danae	Gk.	M-F	1719
Zeus & Europa	Gk.	M-F	1719
Zeus & Io	Gk.	M-F	1719
Zeus & Leda	Gk.	M-F	1719
Zeus & Leto	Gk.	M-F	1719
Zeus & Semele	Gk.	M-F	1719

LOYALTY (DEVOTION, FIDELITY, FILIAL PIETY, FRIENDSHIP)

Abderus	Gk.	M	13
Abishai	Hebr.	M	16
Achates	Rom.	M	24
Achilles	Gk.	M/A	25
Achish	Hebr.	M	25
Aeschere	Ang-Sax.	M	41
Ahimelech	Hebr.	M	53
Akawi-ko	Jap.	F	59
Alcestis	Gk.	F	63
Antigone	Gk.	F	103
Antilochus	Gk.	M	103
Aramati	Hin.	F	117
Arria	Rom.	F	129
Aryaman	Hin.	M	134
Aze	Jap.	F	165
Baruch	Hebr.	M	183
Benkei	Jap.	M	202
Biton	Gk.	M	220
Caius	Eng.	M	271
Cleobis	Gk.	M	220
Corin	Eng.	F	546

	Culture	Sex	Page
Cycnus	Gk.	M	401
Damon	Rom.	M	410
Darby	Eng.	M	415
David	Hebr.	M	417
Dorigen	Eng.	F	464
Ector, Sir	Bryth.	M	132
Elijah	Hebr.	M	503
Emer	Cel.	F	508
Euryalus	Rom.	M	532
Evadne	Gk.	F	533
Ferdia	Cel.	M	560
Fides	Rom.	F	565
Florismart	Carol.	M	585
Forty-Seven Ronin	Jap.	M	598
Fugen	Jap.	M	615
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Griselda	Ital.	F	691
Gudrun	Germ.	F	694
Guru Rimpoche	Tib.	M	699
Halcyone	Gk.	F	711
Horatio	Eng.	M	787
Hypermnestra	Gk.	F	812
Joan	Eng.	F	415
Jonathan	Hebr.	M	886
Laodamia	Gk.	F	972
Llewyd	Bryth.	M	1005
Maudgalyayana & Sariputra	Bud.	M-M	1077
Mentor	Gk.	M	+
Morgiana	Arab.	F	1123
Myrmidon	Gk.	M	1142
Nanna	Norse	F	1153
Nisus	Rom.	M	1176
Ol	Bryth.	M	1204
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Patroclus	Gk.	M	1244
Penelope	Gk.	F	1252
Pylades	Gk.	M	1306
Pythias	Rom.	M	1308
Rizpah	Hebr.	F	1342
Ruth	Hebr.	F	1355
Saint Roch & his dog	Christ.	M	1380
Savitri	Hin.	F	1404
Sigyn	Norse	F	1452
Silas	Christ.	M	1452
Sukanya	Hin.	F	1505

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tachibana	Jap.	F	1542
Troilus	Eng.	M	1600
Tzu Sun Niang Niang	Chin.	F	1618
Ucalegon	Gk.	M	1619
Ulfin	Bryth.	M	1621
MADNESS (CRAZINESS, INSANITY)			
Alcmaeon	Gk.	M	65
Amleth	Norse	M	86
Athamas	Gk.	M	149
Cambyes	Pers.	M	280
Corybantes	Phryg.	M	375
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Dund	Sum.	M	476
Frithiof	Norse	M	612
Fudo-myoo	Jap.	M	615
Glam	Norse	M	661
Hamlet	Eng.	M	714
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hrothgar	Ang-Sax.	M	798
Luna	Rom.	F	1025
Maniae	Gk.	F	1058
Tope	Norse	M	1588
MAGIC (BEWITCHMENT, ENCHANTMENT, EXORCISM, SORCERY, WITCHERY, WIZARDRY)			
Aaron	Hebr.	M	10
Akhtya	Zoro.	M	1709
Aladdin	Arab.	M	61
Alberich	Norse	M	62
Alquife	Med.		76
Amairgen	Cel.	M	79
Amarum	Quichas Ind.	M	80
Amine	Arab.	F	86
Apollonious	Gk.	M	111
Aristeas	Gk.	M	125
Atatarho	Onondaga Ind.	M	149
Aza & Azael	Caba.	M-M	164
Aziza	Ewes (Afr.)	M	166
Baba, Ali	Arab.	M	168
Bagattel	Tarot	M	172
Baru	Med.	M	183

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bhavani	Ind-Chin.	F	208
Bi-har	Bud.	M	211
Blanaid	Cel.	F	224
Brizo	Gk.	F	250
Buarainech	Cel.	M	254
Busirane	Eng.	M	262
Calatine	Cel.	M	272
Canidia	Rom.	F	285
Chang Kuo	Chin.	M	311
Chang Tao-ling	Chin.	M	311
Ch'o-je	Tib.	M	328
Chos-skyon	Tib.	M	329
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Ch'u Hsieh Yuan	Chin.	M	335
Circe	Gk.	F	341
Comizahual	Honduras	F	362
Coyote	N.A.I.	M	377
Dakinis	Bud.	F	408
Digini	Nav.	M	445
Dodo	Bush.	F	455
Duergar	Norse	M	475
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Elf	Norse	M	502
Elijah	Hebr.	M	503
Elisha (Eliseus)	Hebr.	M	504
Enmenduranna	Sum.	M	512
En-no-ozuna	Jap.	M	512
Eochaid Ollathair	Cel.	M	513
Erichtho	Rom.	M	519
Falerina	Ital.	F	176
Fata Alcina	Ital.	F	550
Fata Morgana	Med.	F	550
Fatima	Arab.	F	552
Fei-ch'ang-fang	Chin.	M	558
Freya	Norse	F	610
Freydis	Norse	F	611
Fuamnach	Cel.	F	615
Fuda-hegashi	Jap.	M	615
Gallaeus	Holland	M	624
Gaspar	Christ.	M	633
Gorddu	Bryth.	F	678
dGra-lha	Bud.	M	683
Grid	Norse	F	690
Grimhild	Norse	F	691
Groa	Norse	F	692

	Culture	Sex	Page
Guabonito	Taino	F	693
Gwiawn	Bryth.	M	701
Gwrhyr Gwalstawt	Bryth.	M	702
Gwydion	Bryth.	M	702
Gwyn	Bryth.	M	703
Gylfe	Swed.	M	704
Hag	Scot.	F	707
Han Hsiang-tzu	Chin.	M	722
Hanuman	Hin.	M	723
Hardgrep	Norse	F	725
Harlequin	Folk.	M	726
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Heid (Gullveig)	Norse	F	743
Heka	Egy.	M	744
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hildebrand	Germ.	M	770
Hiram	Freemasonry	M	13
Houssain	Arab.	M	797
Huitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	803
Hun-ahpu & Xbalanque	Kiche	M-M	806
Imhotep	Egy.	M	825
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Jambres & Jannes	Egy.	M-M	862
Jochebed	Hebr.	M	883
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Kay, Sir	Bryth.	M	914
Klingsor	Germ.	M	936
Klu-dban	Bud.	M	936
Kurdaitcha	Aus.		952
Kveldrida	Norse	F	954
Labe	Arab.	F	957
Lady of the Lake	Bryth.	F	962
Lamia	Gk/Lib.	F	967
Lha-k'a	Tib.	M	989
Loddfafnir	Norse	M	1007
Lohan	Chin.	M	1009
Louhi	Lapland	F	1016
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Luipa	Bud.	M	1024
Maenawr Penardd	Cel.	M	1037
Magi	Christ.	M	1037
Mahamantranusarini	Bud.	F	1043
Mahamayuri	Bud.	F	1043
Mahapancaraja	Bud.	M	1043
Mahasiddhas	Bud.	M	1044
Mahatma	Bud.	M	1044

	Culture	Sex	Page
Makaravaktra	Bud.	F	1047
Malagigi	Frankish	M	1048
Malambruno	Span.	M	1049
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Manawyddan	Bryth.	M	1056
Manito	Algon.	M, F	1058
Math	Cymric	M	1075
Matrs	Hin.	F	1076
Maugis	Frankish	M	1077
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Maya	Hin.	F	1080
Medea	Gk.	F	1082
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1092
Mongan	Cel.	M	1117
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Myrkrida	Norse	F	1142
Nabu	Baby.	M	1146
Na ch'un	Tib.	M	1146
Naropa	Bud.	M	1156
Nikolai	Rus.	M	1169
Nimue	Eng.	F	1170
No cha	Chin.	M	1178
Nornir	Norse	F	1180
Nostradamus	Fr.	M	1182
Nules Murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1185
Ob	Hebr.	M, F	1191
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Orillo	Ital.	M	1215
Oski	Norse	M	1219
Padmadakini	Bud.	F	1225
Padmasambhava	Tib.	M	1225
Pa-hsien	Chin.	M, F	1226
Pairika	Zoro.	F	1226
Pancamaharaja	Tib.	M	1231
Pan-t'o-ka	Chin.	M	1235
Paracelsus	Eng.	M	1236
Pau-puk-keewis	Am. Lit.	M	1244
Piache	C.A.I.	M	1268
Pied Piper of Hamlin	Germ.	M	1269
Polydamna	Gk.	F	+
Poshaiyanne	Pueblo	M	1288
Prin-las-gyi-rgyla-po	Tib.	M	1294
Prospero	Eng.	M	1296
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Ratnadakini	Bud.	F	1324

	Culture	Sex	Page
Rbhus	Hin.	M	1326
Rksavaktradakini	Bud.	F	1342
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391
Saraha	Bud.	M	1399
Sarvabuddhadakini	Bud.	F	1401
Seidhkoma	Norse	F	1413
Seidhmadhr	Norse	M	1413
Sennin	Jap.	M	1416
Seven Ancient Elders	Baby.	M	1422
Simhavaktra	Bud.	F	1455
Simon Magus	Christ.	M	1455
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Sukya	Honduras	M	1505
Sung-gi-gval-po	Tib.	M	1510
Svengali	Eng.	M	1515
Tahmurath	Pers.	M	1525
Tailopa	Bud.	M	1526
Tcikapis	N.A.I.	M	1540
Tei-ch'ang-fang	Chin.	M	801
Telchines	Cretan	M	1541
Thahog-chos-rgyal-po	Bud.	M	1551
Thaumas	Gk.	M	1552
Thok-chho	Tib.	M	1043
Thomas the Rhymer	Scot.	M	1560
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Titlacauan	Mex.	M	1578
Tlacauepan	Mex.	M	1581
Tsao Shen	Chin.	M	1603
Tsun-gyi-rgyal-po	Tib.	M	1604
Tunnrida	Scan.	M	1608
Tuno	Fin-Ug.	M	1608
Turpin, Archbishop	Carol.	M	1609
Ubyr	Fin-Ug.	M	1619
Unk-ta-he	Dakota	M	1626
Upir	Slav.	M	1627
Ushas	Hin.	F	1631
Utgard-Loki	Norse	M	1632
Vajradakini	Bud.	F	1634
Vajravarahi	Bud.	F	1635
Visvadakini	Bud.	F	1655
Vitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	1656
Vivian (Vivienne)	Bryth.	F	962
Vodu	Daho.	M	1657
Voisin	Fr.	F	1657
Vyaghravaktradakini	Bud.	F	1660
Vyasa	Hin.	M	1660

Magic (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Wainamoinen	Fin.	M	1661
Wanga	E. Afr.	M	1664
Wayland	Ang-Sax.	M	1670
Winti	Du. Guia.	M	1686
Yamato-hime	Jap.	F	1699
Yamato-take	Jap.	M	1699
Yatu	Zoro.	M	1702
Yatudhanas	Hin.	M, F	1320
Yech	N.A.I.	M	1703
Yogi	Hin.	M	1708
Yon-tan-rgyal-po	Tib.	M	1709
Zinsu & Zinsi	Daho.	M-M	1720

MAIMED (DEFORMED, LAME, STERILE, ALSO SEE MUTILATED)

Balor	Cel.	M	176
Brons	Christ.	M	251
Chaus	Bryth.	M	316
Fisher King	Bryth.	M	575
Hadui	Iroq.	M	707
Hephaestus	Gk.	M	751
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858
Li T'ieh-kuai	Chin.	M	1002
March	Bryth.	M	1064
Maty-tapire	Hin.	M	1077
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Nuada	Cel.	M	1184
Occasion	Eng.	F	1193
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Pellenore	Bryth.	M	1251
Polyphemus	Bryth.	M	1284
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Rangi	Poly.	M	1322
Roi-mehaigne (Roi Pescheur)	Bryth.	M	1345
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Savitri	Hin.	M	1404
Sharvan	Cel.	M	1431
Talus	Gk.	M	1529
Thersites	Gk.	M	1554
Thor	Norse	M	1561
Troll	Germ.	M	1600
Tsui Goab	Hotten.	M	1604
Twanjiraka	Aus.	M	1611

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
Vulcan	Rom.	M	1659
Wayland	Ango-Sax.	M	1670

MALE PRINCIPLE (ALSO SEE PHALLUS)

Adhyatman	Hin.	M	32
Adon	Phoen.	M	33
Adonai	Hebr.	M	33
Adoni	Sem.	M	34
Aesar	Cel.	M	41
Ama-no-minaka-nushi	Jap.	M	80
Anshar	Baby.	M	101
Anu	Sum.	M	104
Apsu	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	115
Areskoui	Iroq.	M	121
Ashim-Bethel	Hebr.	A	139
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Atahocan	Algon.	M	147
Aten	Egy.	M	149
Atlas	Gk.	M	152
Aum	Bud., Hin.	M	157
Awonawilona	Zuni	M	162
Baal	Sem.	M	167
Bel Enlil	Baby.	M	197
Belus	Baby.	M	201
Brahm	Hin.	M	240
Brahma	Hin.	M	240
Bure	Norse	M	261
Chemosh	Sem.	M	317
Chinnigchinich	Calif.	M	326
Corus	Gk.	M	374a
Coxcox	Mex.	M	377
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Daramulum	Aus.	M	414
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Ea-pe	Burm.	M	484
El	Sem.	M	497
Elohim	Hebr.	M	506
Esar	Mos.	M	524
Fugpamolak Manobo	Philip	M	529
Fro (Friuja)	Norse	M	613
Gitche	Algon.	M	660
Hadad	Sem.	M	705

	Culture	Sex	Page
Hehu	Egy.	M	742
Her-shef	Egy.	M	763
Hiranyagarbha	Hin.	M	774
Holy Ghost (Holy Spirit)	Christ.	M	782
Iacchus	Gk.	M	815
Icona	Mex.	M	818
Izanagi	Jap.	M	853
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Kekui	Egy.	M	916
Kerh	Egy.	M	918
Khem	Occult	M	923
Khen-pa	Tib.	M	923
Khnemu	Egy.	M	924
Lingam	Hin.	M	998
Mahapurusa	Bud., Hin.	M	1044
Maku	Poly.	M	1048
Mentu	Egy.	M	1090
Mercury	Theosophy	M	1091
Min	Egy.	M	1106
Moloch	Carth.	M	1115
Nenaboj	Wetucks Ind.	M	1162
Njambi (Nzambi)	Congo	A	1188
Nu	Egy.	A	1184
Ometecutli	Mex.	M	1208
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Pappas	Sem.	M	1236
Phallus	Gk.	M	1261
Picumnus	Rom.	M	1269
Pierrot	Fr.	M	1270
Pilumnus	Rom.	M	1273
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Prajapati	Hin.	M/A	1290
Priapus	Gk.	M	1292
Pripegala	Slav.	M	1294
Protogonos	Gk.	A	1297
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Ptah-Sokar-Osiris	Egy.	M	1471
Purusa	Hin.	A	1305
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Senx	Bella Coola	M	1416
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Sutekh	Syrian	M	1513
Tahsang Kahsi (Yatawm)	Ind-Chin.	M	1702
Takamimusubi	Jap.	M	1527

	Culture	Sex	Page
Telamon	Gk.	M	1541
Telpochtli	Mex.	M	1542
Teshup	Hittite	M	1547
Tung Wang Kung	Chin.	M	1607
Tzinteotl	Mex.	A	1618
Umashi-ashi-kabi-hiko-ji	Jap.	M	1622
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Vatea	Herv. Is.	M	1641
Veralden-Olmai	Lapp	M	1645
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Viraj	Hin.	A	1652
Vishnu	Hin.	A	1654
Xochipilli-Cinteotl	Mex.	M	1693
Yang	Chin.	M	1700
Yo	Jap.	M	1708
MARKSMAN (ARCHER)			
Adam Bell	Eng.	M	30
Arjuna	Hin.	M	126
Clym of the Clough	Eng.	M	351
Egil	Norse	M	493
Freishutz	Germ.	M	609
Isandros	Gk.	M	842
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Pandarus	Gk.	M	1232
Philoctetes	Gk.	M	1263
Robin Hood (Dikon-Bend-the-Bow, Locksley, the Archer)	Eng.	M	1343
Sudhanvan	Hin.	M	1503
Teucer	Gk.	M	1549
Ullerus	Norse	M	1622
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
William of Cloudeslee	Eng.	M	1680
William Tell	Swiss	M	1680
MARRIAGE			
Cecrops	Gk.	M	301
Cinxia (Unxia)	Rom.	F	896
Domiduca	Rom.	F	896
Frey	Norse	M	609
Fricka	Germ.	F	611
Frigg	Norse	F	612
Fu Hsi	Chin.	M	615
Gamelia	Gk.	F	752
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Gekka-o	Jap.	M	638

Marriage (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Hera Teleia	Gk.	F	752
Hermaphroditus	Gk.	A	761
Hulda	Germ.	F	803
Hymen	Gk.	M	811
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Jugalis (Huga)	Rom.	F	896
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Lofn	Scan.	F	1008
Matrona	Rom.	F	896
Nu	Chin.	F	1184
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Pronuba	Rom.	F	896
Sancus	Ital.	M	1395
Semnae	Gk.	F	1416
Shekinah	Caba.	F	1432
Sif	Norse	F	1448
Takasago	Jap.	M-F	1527
Teleia	Gk.	F	752
Ts'i-ku-niang	Chin.	F	1603
Vjofr	Norse	F	1656
Zugia	Gk.	F	752

MARSHES (SEE MOISTURE)

MASTER OF DEITY OR HERO (TASKMASTER)			
Admetus	Gk.	M	33
Bauge	Norse	M	187
Bres	Cel.	M	246
Culann	Cel.	M	396
Eochaid Airem	Cel.	M	513
Eurystheus	Gk.	M	533
Frode	Dan.	M	613
Hiko-Hohodemi	Jap.	M	769
Hjaalprek	Norse	M	775
Iobates	Gk.	M	836
Laban	Hebr.	M	957
Laomedon	Gk.	M	972
Omphale	Gk.	A	1208
Polydectes	Gk.	M	1283
Potiphar	Hebr., Mos.	M	1289
Yspaddeden Penkawr	Bryth.	M	1711

MEAD (SEE WINE)
MEDICINE (SEE HEALER)

MEDITATION (ALSO SEE WISDOM)	Culture	Sex	Page
Aksobhya	Bud.	M	60
Amitabha (Amitayus)	Bud.	M	86
Amoghasiddhi	Bud.	M	87
Dhyanibuddhas	Bud.	M	440
Gopaka	Bud.	M	677
Kanakabharadvaja	Bud.	M	907
Luipa	Bud.	M	1024
Mahasiddhas	Bud.	M	1044
Melete	Gk.	F	1138
Mila-re-pa	Tib.	M	1102
Pano-ka	Chin.	M	1234
Pan-t'o-ka	Chin.	M	1235
Rachel	Hebr.	F	1316
Ratnasambhava	Bud.	M	1324
Sennin	Jap.	M	1416
Shiwa	Hin.	A	1440
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Tailopa	Bud.	M	1526
Ta Mo (Bodhidharma)	Chin.	M	1530
Tsaphkiel	Caba.	M	1603
Vairocana	Bud.	M	1634
Vajraheruka	Bud.	M	1635
Vajrasattva	Bud.	M	1635

MELANCHOLY (LONGING)			
Euphrosyne	Gk.	F	531
Gnomes	Folk.	M, F	664
Gwevyl	Bryth.	M	701
Himeros	Gk.	M	771
Oizys	Gk.	M	1203
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Pothos	Gk.	M	1289
Sansjoy	Eng.	M	1397
Saul	Hebr.	M	1404

MEMORY			
Ananda	Bud.	M	91
Magliabecchi	Ital.	M	1040
Mimir	Norse	M	1105
Mneme	Gk.	F	1138
Mnemosyne	Gk.	F	1113
Munin	Norse		1137
Tharonhiawakon	Iroq.	M	1541
Yen-lo-Wang	Chin.	M	1705

MENIAL	Culture	Sex	Page
Agelaus	Gk.	M	48
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Aslog	Norse	F	141
Azhi Dahaka	Pers.	F	472
Balungwana	Baronga (Afr.)		177
Bata	Egy.	M	185
Baubo	Gk.	F	187
Bedivere	Bryth.	M	193
Bedreddin Hassan	Arab.	M	193
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Bevis of Hampton	Bryth.	M	207
Blid	Norse	F	225
Bolverkin	Norse	M	234
Brangwaine	Bryth.	F	243
Bushyansta	Pers.	F	472
Byggvir	Norse	M	264
Cadmus	Gk.	M	266
Caryatides	Gk.	F	293
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Cinderella	Folk.	F	339
Cindrillot	Folk.	M	340
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Dagda	Cel.	M	405
Drauga	Pers.	F	472
Druj	Pers.	F	472
Eldir	Norse	M	499
Fimafeng	Norse	M	568
Finn macCoul	Cel.	M	570
Firbolgs	Cel.	M	571
Frid	Norse	F	611
Frithiof	Norse	M	612
Fulla	Norse	F	616
Ganas	Hin.	M	625
Gareth	Bryth.	M	629
Giadruvava	Taino	M	653
Golem	Caba.	M	674
Gudrun	Germ.	F	694
Gwion Bach	Cel.	M	701
Hagar	Hebr.	M	707
Ham	Hebr.	M	713
Harlequin	Folk.	M	726
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Gk.	M	759
Hippodameia	Gk.	F	773
Ho-no-susori	Jap.	M	785
Hunding	Germ.	M	806

	Culture	Sex	Page
Irus	Gk.	M	841
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858
Jason	Gk.	M	866
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
John Thomas	Eng.	M	885
Joseph (Yusof)	Hebr., Mos.	M	888
Krake	Norse	F	944
Kubaiko	Tatar	F	947
Kulhwch	Bryth.	M	950
Launfal, Sir	Bryth.	M	976
Ljod	Norse	F	1004
Lopter	Norse	M	1012
Malchus	Hebr.	M	1049
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Man Friday	Eng.	M	1053
Midir	Cel.	M	1100
Naniwa	Jap.	M, F	1153
Nasu	Pers.	F	472
Nayanezgani	Nav.	M	1159
Nekedzaltara	Tinne Ind.		1161
Nera	Cel.	M	+
Ninkarnunna	Sum.	M	1173
Noogumee	Micmac Ind.	M	1180
Obadiah	Eng.	M	1191
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Palinurus	Rom.	M	1228
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Psyche	Gk.	F	1299
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Roskva	Norse	F	1350
Rumpelstiltskin	Germ.	M	1354
Saint Thomas	Christ.	M	1382
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Sargon	Meso.	M	1400
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Skirnir	Norse	M	1465
Solomon	Hebr.	M	1472
Sosia	Rom.	M	1476
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thobadzistshini	Nav.	M	1560
Thrall	Norse	M	1563

Menial (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Titlacauan	Mex.	M	1578
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
Uncle Tom	Am. Lit.	M	1624
Uphir	Med.	M	1627
Valmiki	Hin.	M	1637
Wang	Chin.	M	1664
Yebegan	Tatar	M	1703
Yskyrdaw & Yseudydd	Bryth.	F-F	1711
Yudhisthira	Hin.	M	1711
MERCY			
Amoghapasa	Bud.	M	87
Aryavalokitesvara	Bud.	M	134
Avalokitesvara	Bud.	M	160
Chesed	Caba.	M	320
Fudo-myoo	Jap.	M	615
Fugen	Jap.	M	615
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Geburah	Caba.	M	637
Gedulah	Caba.	M	637
Heruka	Bud.	M	764
Hideyoshi	Jap.	M	767
Jizo	Jap.	M	881
Karuna	Bud.	M	911
Kasyapa	Bud.	M	912
Kokuzo	Jap.	M	940
Krakucchanda	Bud.	M	945
Kwannon	Jap.	F/A	955
Kwan-yin	Chin.	F/A	955
Manusibuddha	Bud.	M	1062
Marduk	Baby.	M	1065
Nairatma	Bud.	F	1149
Nintoku	Jap.	M	1174
P'u Hsien	Chin.	M	1300
Rajah Vesali	Hin.	M	1320
Sarvanivarana-viskambhin	Bud.	M	1401
Shiphrah & Puah	Hebr.	F-F	1439
Solomon	Hebr.	M	1472
Tashmetu	Baby.	F	1537
Tipherath	Caba.	M	1575
Tlaelquani	Mex.	F	1581
Tutu	Baby.	M	1611
MERRYMAKING (SEE REVELRY)			

MESSENGER	Culture	Sex	Page
Ame-waka-hiko	Jap.	M	85
Angirases	Hin.	M	96
Artorious	Cel.	M	133
Aruru	Sum.	F	133
Ashi	Hin.	F	139
Cherub	Hebr.	M	319
Chiminizagagua	Chib.	M	+
Chokmah	Caba.	M	666
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Chthonius	Gk.	M	334
Elijah	Hebr.	M	503
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Gadjisa	Iroq.	M	621
Gibil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Gijigouai	Algon.	M	656
Gnaa	Norse	F	664
Guatauva	Taino	M	694
Gwrhyr Gwalstawt	Bryth.	M	702
Hayhuaypanti	Inca	M	734
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hermod	Norse	M	763
Huaminca	Inca	M	801
Ili-abrat	Baby.	M	823
Iris	Gk.	F	839
Irus	Gk.	M	841
Isaiah	Hebr.	M	842
Ishum	Sum.	M	845
Israfil	Mos.	M	847
Kami-no-tsukai	Jap.		906
Karshipta	Pers.	M	911
Kengida	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Kingaludda	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Kitsume	Jap.	M	935
Maidere	Tatar	M	1046
Malachi	Hebr.	M	1048
Malak-Bel	Sem.	M	1048
Matarisvan	Hin.	M	1074
Melchizedek	Hebr.	M	1085
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Mrtyu	Hin.	M	1132
Nabu	Baby.	M	1146
Nairyosangha	Pers.	M	1150

Messenger (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Namtaru	Assyr., Baby.	M	1152
Nanaboojoo	Pota.	M	1152
Narasamsa	Hin.	M	1155
Nekedzaltara	Tinne Ind.		1161
Ninsubur	Sum.	M	1173
Noidde	Lapp	M	1179
Nusku	Baby.	M	1187
Pairekse	Ostiak	M	1226
Pap-sukal	Assyr.	M	1236
Papukkal	Sum.	M	1236
Pelethites & Cherethites	Hebr.	M-M	1249
Pravuil	Hebr.	M	1291
Puleh	Rus.	M	1301
Raziel	Caba.	M	1326
Ruadan	Cel.	M	1352
Ryuja (Hakuja)	Jap.	M	1356
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Sandalphon	Caba.	M	1396
Sarama	Hin.	F	1399
Sarudahiko	Jap.	M	1401
Seraph	Christ., Hebr.	M	1417
Shakuru	Pawnee	M	1429
Shiju-gara	Jap.	M	1437
Showa	Tib.	M	1443
Sjofn	Norse	F	1463
Skirnir	Norse	M	1465
Spirit (Holy Ghost)	Christ.	M	1484
Suvinenge	Daho.	M	1513
Sylph	Med.	M, F	1521
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Toyo-tama-hime	Jap.	F	1593
Triton	Gk.	M	1599
Uddagubha	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Vareghna	Pers.	M	1639
Yazata	Zoro.	M	1702
Yebegen	Tatar	M	1703
Zadkiel	Christ., Hebr.	M	1714
Zephon	Eng.	M	1718

MESSIAH (SEE SAVIOR)

MIRACULOUS BIRTH

Ama-no-minaka	Jap.	M	80
Amaterasu	Jap.	F	81
Ame-no-toko-tachi	Jap.	F	83
Ariel	Eng.	M	124

	Culture	Sex	Page
Asclepius	Gk.	M	136
Atargatis	Sem.	F/A	148
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Balarama	Hin.	M	174
Brahma	Hin.	M	240
Buddha	Bud.	M	255
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Daksha	Hin.	M	408
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Dithyrambus	Gk.	M	452
Drona	Hin.	M	471
Dudugera	N. Guin.	M	475
Enceladus	Gk.	M	510
Eve	Hebr.	F	534
Fo-Hi	Chin.	M	589
Fu-Hsi	Chin.	M	615
Gargantua	Fr.	M	630
Gaya Maretan	Pers.	M	636
Gigantes	Gk.	M	655
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Hammurabi	Baby.	M	716
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hiawatha	N.A.I.	M	767
Hine-ahu-one	Poly.	F	772
Huang Ti	Chin.	M	801
Huitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	803
Ikuguhi	Jap.	F	822
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Izanagi	Jap.	M	853
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Jarasandha	Hin.	M	865
Jurupari	Braz.	M	898
Kaitabha	Hin.	M	902
Kamu-Mimusubi	Jap.	F	907
Kao Hsin	Chin.	M	908
Karttikeya	Hin.	M	911
Klieng	Borneo	M	936
Kvaser	Norse	M	954
Lakshmi	Hin.	F	965
Lumimu-ut	Indo.	F	1024
Macbeth	Eng.	M	1032
Macduff	Eng.	M	1033
Mahavira	Jainism	M	1045
Manjusri	Bud.	M	1059

	Culture	Sex	Page
Manu	Hin.	M	1061
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065
Ma-riko-riko	N. Zeal.	F	1067
Marnas	Gk.	M	1720
Mary	Christ.	F	1072
Mashoyi	Pers.	F	1072
Mashya	Pers.	M	1072
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Mimir	Norse	M	1105
Monotaro	Jap.	M	1118
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Padmasambhava	Tib.	M	1225
Palici	Ital.	M	1228
Pandavas	Hin.	M	1232
P'an Ku	Chin.	M/A	1233
Papa	Poly.	F	1235
Pelasgus	Gk.	M	1249
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Poshaiyanne	Pueblo	M	1288
Prthu	Hin.	M	1298
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Purusa	Hin.	A	1305
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Rhoetus	Gk.	M	1337
Rigi	Micro.	M	1339
Sargon I	Meso.	M	1400
Setanta	Cel.	M	1421
Shen Nung	Chin.	M	1434
Shina-tsu-hiko	Jap.	M	1438
Shingrawa	Burm.	M	1438
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Shun	Chin.	M	1444
Sita	Hin.	F	1460
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Svabhava	Hin.	M	1514
Svayambhu	Bud., Hin.	M	1515
Taaroa	Poly.	M	1522
Taka-mimusubi	Jap.	M	1527
Taliesin	Bryth.	M	1528
T'ang	Chin.	M	1531
Tefenet	Egy.	F	1541
Tilottama	Hin.	F	1574
Tiri	Brazil	M	1576
Tsuki-yomi	Jap.	M	1604

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tsunuguhi	Jap.	M	1604
Tuan mac Cairill	Cel.	M	1605
Tyurunmuzykay	Tatar	M	1618
Umashi-ashi-kabi	Jap.	M	1622
Ushas	Hin.	F	1631
Volsung	Norse	M	1658
Wyungare	Aus.	M	1694
Yang	Chin.	M	1700
Yao	Chin.	M	1701
Yin	Chin	F	1707
Yu	Chin.	M	1711
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

MIRTH (SEE HAPPINESS, REVELRY)

MISCHIEVOUSNESS (INSOLENCE, MALICIOUSNESS, GOSSIP)

Arlecchino	Ital.	M	726
Ate	Gk.	F	149
Berlic	Norse		204
Blue Jay	Chinook	M	+
Bricriu	Cel.	M	248
Chelone	Gk.	F	317
Colhuatzincatl	Mex.	M	356
Conan Maol	Cel.	M	364
Coyote	N.A.I.	M	377
Curupira	Brazil.	M	399
Deil	Scot.	M	426
Divje Devojke	Slav.	F	454
Divji Moz	Slav.	M	454
Dulachan	Cel.	M	475
Dusio	Med.	M	477
Elf	Norse	M, F	502
Eris	Gk.	F	521
Eros	Gk.	M	522
Evnissyen	Bryth.	M	536
Faunus	Rom.	M	552
Friar Rush (Bruder Rausch)	Germ.	M	611
Galatea	Gk.	F	623
Hallgerda	Ice.	F	712
Harlequin	Folk.	M	726
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hob	Eng.	M	776
Hobbididance	Eng.	M	777
Hobgoblin	Eng.	M	778
Huard	Brittany	M	801

Mischievousness (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Imp	Folk.	M, F	826
Italapas	Calif. Ind.	M	+
Jizo	Jap.	M	881
Kaches	Arm.	M, F	900
Kay, Sir	Bryth.	M	914
Kelpi	Scot.	M	916
Kitsume	Jap.		935
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Lyeshy	Slav.	M	1028
Momus	Gk.	M	1116
Moquequeloa	Mex.	M	1122
Muntso-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1137
Olofat	Carol. Is.	M	1206
Ossa	Gk.	F	1219
Pantagruel	Fr.	M	1234
Pau-puk-keewis	Am. Lit.	M	1244
Pooka	Cel.	M	1286
Puck	Eng.	M	1300
Punch	Eng.	M	1301
Punchinello	Ital.	M	1301
Pwcca	Welsh	M	1300
Robin Goodfellow	Eng.	M	1343
Rush (Bruder Rausch)	Germ.	M	1355
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Scapino (Scapin)	Ital. (Fr.)	M	1405
Seirim	Hebr.	M	1413
Sprite	Eng.	M, F	1485
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Svartalfar	Norse	M	1514
Tachi	Tembu (Afr.)	M	1523
Tengu	Jap.	M	1545
Thjasse	Norse	M	1560
Troll	Germ.	M, F	1600
Uldda	Scan.	M	1621

MIST (SEE MOISTURE)

MODESTY (PRUDENCE)			
Aidos	Gk.	F	+
Graces	Gk.	F	681
Gualdrada	Ital.	F	693
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204

MOISTURE (c=cloud, d=dew, m=mist, mar=marshes, r=rain, rb-rainbow, s=sap)

	Culture	Sex	Page
Abakan-khan (r)	Sib.	M	11
Achachila (r)	Bol.	M	24
Adad (r)	Sem.	M	28
Aebh (m)	Cel.	F	37
Aed (r)	Cel.	M	37
Agraulos (d)	Gk.	F	51
Aiauh (m)	Mex.	F	54
Aido Hwedo (rb)	Daho.	M	55
Akbal (r)	Mex.	M	59
Alviss (d)	Norse	M	78
Angeburga (m)	Norse	M	95
Aokeu & Ake (r)	Poly.	M-M	106
Apo (r)	Pers.	M	109
Arbuda (r)	Hin.	M	118
At'amjonks (rb)	Fin-Ug.	M	148
Athena (d)	Gk.	F	150
Atoakwatje (r)	Aus.	M	153
Baal-Lebanon (r)	Sem.	M	167
Bacab (r)	Sem.	M	170
Baiyuhibi (r)	Indo.	M	173
Bajanai (r)	Yakut	M	173
Bel Enlil (m)	Baby.	M	197
Borghild (m)	Norse	F	237
Breit-hut (c)	Norse	M	246
Centaur (c)	Gk.	M	303
Chaacs (r)	Mex.	M	307
Chandra (d)	Hin.	M	310
Chasca (d)	Inca	F	316
Conn (d)	Cel.	M	367
Cuchaviva (rb)	Bogata	F	393
Cueravaperi (r)	Mex.	F	396
Cuichi Supai (rb)	Ecuador		396
Dasagvas (r)	Hin.	M	416
Dionysus (s)	Gk.	M	447
Doda (r)	Slav.	F	455
Eos (d)	Gk.	F	514
Eosphorous (d)	Gk.	M	514
Euryclea (m)	Gk.	F	532
Eurydice (m)	Gk.	F	532
Eurynome (d)	Gk.	F	532
Fiachra (m)	Cel.	M	564
Fionnuala (m)	Cel.	F	571
Frey (r)	Norse	M	609
Freya (rb)	Norse	M	610
Gaea (d)	Gk.	F/A	621
Gama-Sennin (m)	Jap.	M	625

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ganaskidi (r)	Nav.		625
Ganesa (r)	Hin.	M	627
Ganymede (d)	Gk.	M	627
Graeae (m)	Gk.	F	681
Gucumatz (r)	Guate.	M	694
Hallinskide (rb)	Norse	M	712
Havfrue (m)	Dan.	F	732
Hehu (r)	Egy.	M	742
Herse (d)	Gk.	F	763
Hnikar (r)	Norse	M	776
Hobal (r)	Arab	M	777
Horae (d)	Gk.	F	786
Hotu-papa (d)	Poly.	F	794
Huecomitl (r)	Mex.	M	802
Huitzilopochtli (r)	Mex.	M	803
Hyndla (d)	Norse	F	812
Idurmer (r)	Sem.	M	821
Indra (r)	Hin.	M	829
Iris (rb)	Gk.	F	839
Isis (d)	Egy.	F	845
Itzamna (d, r)	Mex.	M	850
Ix-chel (rb)	Mex.	F	852
Ix-tub-tun (r)	Mex.	F	853
Jupiter (r)	Rom.	M	896
Kakaitch (r)	Makah Ind.	M	902
Kalseru (r)	Aus.	M	904
Khensu (r)	Egy.	M	923
Khurannojon (r)	Buriat	M	926
Koloowisi (r)	Zuni	M	941
Kukulcan (r)	Mex.	M	950
Kura-okami (r)	Jap.		952
Kwammang-A (rb)	Afr.	M	955
Leza (r)	Bantu	M	989
Limniades (mar)	Gk.	F	994
Lityerses (d)	Gk.	M	1003
Liu Tsung (r)	Chin.	M	1003
Llacheu (d)	Bryth.	M	1004
Louhi (m)	Lapp	F	1016
Lung (r)	Chin.	M	1025
Lung-wang (r)	Chin.	M	1025
Maku (d, m)	N. Zeal	M	1048
Malkosh (r)	Pers.	M	1050
Malqos (r)	Pers.	M	1046
Matlalcueje (r)	Mex.	F	1076
Maya (r)	Mex.	M	1080
Mokkurkalfi (m)	Norse	M	1114

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mordo-khan (r)	Sib.	M	1122
Murtaznu (r)	Baby.	M	1138
Naga (r)	Hin.	M, F	1147
Nanihehecatli (r)	Mex.	M	1153
Navagvas (r)	Hin.	M	1158
Neptune (d, m)	Ital.	M	1163
Nibelungen (m)	Norse	M, F	1167
Nicor (r)	Eng.	M	1168
Niflungs (m)	Norse	M, F	1169
Notus (m)	Gk.	M	1183
Nyakang (r)	Egy.	M	1187
Oceanid (m)	Gk.	F	1193
Ombrios (r)	Gk.	M	1720
Ombrophore (r)	Gk.	M	1207
Oreithyia (d)	Gk.	F	1213
Oshunmare (rb)	Yoruba (Afr.)		1218
Pandrosos (d)	Gk.	F	1233
Pegasus (m)	Gk.		1248
Perkunas (r)	Baltic	M	1256
Philomela (d)	Gk.	F	1263
Phra In (r)	Siam.	M	1266
Pluvius (r)	Rom.	M	897
Procne (d)	Gk.	F	1294
Procris (d)	Gk.	F	1294
Rem (r)	Egy.	M	1332
Ridija (r)	Sem.	M	1338
Rorik (d)	Dan.	M	1347
Ryu-wo (r)	Jap.	M	1356
Sabazius (d, m)	Phryg.	M	1353
Saint Gervais (r)	Fr.	M	1370
Saint Godelieve (r)	Flanders	M	1371
Saint Martin (r)	Scot.	M	1375
Saint Medard (r)	Fr.	M	1377
Saint Swithin (r)	Eng.	M	1382
Sakia (r)	Arab.	M	1389
Salmoneus (r)	Gk.	M	1391
Schilbung (m)	Norse	M	1407
Sebek (r)	Egy.	M	1412
Segesta (d)	Gk.	F	1413
Sgilti Lightfoot (d)	Bryth.	M	1427
Shiwanni (r)	Zuni	M	1440
Signe-Alveig (m)	Norse	F	1451
Sigrun (m)	Norse	F	1451
Sisiutl (r)	Kwakiutl	M	1459
Stutly, Will (d)	Eng.	M	1502
Sun Tear (d)	Cel.	F	564

Moisture (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Surupa (r)	Hin.	F	1511
Susa-no-wo (r)	Jap.	M	1512
Swanhild (d)	Germ.	F	1517
Syavarshan (r)	Pers.	M	1521
Tai Shan (r)	Chin.	F	1526
Taygete (r)	Gk.	F	1539
Tefenet (r)	Egy.	F	1541
Tengu (r)	Jap.	M	1545
Thein (r)	Burm.	M	1553
Thonenli (r)	Nav.	M	1560
Thunderbird (r)	Am. Ind.	M	1568
Ticci (r)	Inca	M	1571
Tiermes (rb)	Lapp	M	1572
Tishtrya (r)	Pers.	M	1577
Tlaloc Tecutli (r)	Mex.	M	1581
Trung Sisters (r)	Ind-Chin.	F	1602
Tumo-pas (r)	Fin-Ug.	M	1607
Ua (r)	Poly.	M	1619
Uddushunamir (r)	Assyr-Baby.	M	1620
Untar (m)	Fin.	F	1626
Uzava Tumaspana (r)	Pers.	M	1633
Vajrapani (r)	Bud.	M	1635
Varuna (r)	Hin.	M	1639
Vasuki (r)	Hin.	M	1641
Vinayaka (r)	Bud.	M	1650
Vishtaspa (r)	Pers.	M	1655
Yaai (m)	Vancouver	M, F	1697
Yobanua-Borna (r)	Taino		1708
Yu Shih (r)	Chin.	M	1713
Zada (r)	Sib.	F	1714

MONSTER SLAYER (SEE FOE OF DEMONS)

MOON

Aa (A, Ai)	Sum.	F	9
Ab	Sem.	M	1428
Agli-bel	Sem.	M	49
Ah (Aah)	Egy.	M	51
Ai	Sum.	F	54
Aine	Cel.	F	56
Aithuia	Gk.	F	57
Aku	Sum.		60
Amarga	Baby.		80
Amm	Sem.	F	86
Anammelech	Hebr.	M	91

	Culture	Sex	Page
Anchimallen	Araucanian	F	93
Anukt	Egy.	F	105
Anumati	Hin.	F	105
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Ariadne	Gk.	F	123
Arianrhod	Cel.	F	123
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Astarte	Phoen.	F	144
Asterodia	Gk.	F	144
Ataentsic (Eagentci)	Huron	F	147
Atargatis	Sem.	F/A	148
Baal	Sem.	M	167
Baal-Peor	Sem.	A	167
Baloo	Aus.	M	176
Bekotshidi	Nav.	M	196
Belili	Sum.	F	197
Belphoebe	Eng.	F	200
Bendis	Gk.	F	201
Bil	Norse	F	211
Blodeuwedd	Bryth.	F	226
Branwen	Bryth.	F	243
Brisaya	Hin.	F	249
Briseis	Gk.	F	249
Britomartis	Gk.	F	250
Brizo	Gk.	F	250
Cain	Christ.	M	269
Candaules	Gk.	F	284
Candra	Hin.	M	285
Cessair	Cel.	F	306
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	F	308
Chandra	Hin.	M	310
Ch'ang-o	Chin.	A	311
Chia	Colombian Ind.	F	321
Cinderella	Folk.	F	339
Circe	Gk.	F	341
Ciuateotl	Mex.	F	346
Coyolxauhqui	Mex.	F	377
Creusa	Gk., Rom.	F	381
Cynthia	Gk.	F	402
Dechtire	Cel.	F	423
Deirdre	Cel.	F	426
Delia	Gk.	F	427
Delilah	Hebr.	F	427
Diana	Rom.	F	441
Diarmaid	Cel.	M	442
Dione	Gk.	F	446

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dubh Lacha	Cel.	F	474
Dzewana	Slav.	F	481
El	Sem.	M	497
Elaine	Bryth.	F	497
Endymion	Gk.	M	511
En-zu	Baby.	M	513
Eriphyle	Hebr.	M	520
Esau	Hebr.	M	524
Etain	Cel.	F	526
Ethne	Cel.	F	528
Europa	Gk.	F	531
Eurynome	Gk.	F	532
Fates (Moirai)	Gk.	F	551
Fatima	Folk.	F	552
Findabair	Cel.	F	568
Fraoch	Cel.	M	607
Garbh Ogh	Cel.	F	628
Gevar	Norse	M	652
Gina	Aus.	M	658
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Hecuba	Gk.	F	741
Heifer of Anu	Assyr.	F	743
Helen	Gk.	F	745
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Hina	Poly.	F	771
Horsel	Germ.	F	791
Hyuki & Bil	Norse	M-F	814
Il	Arab	M	823
Ilmuqah	Pers.	M	824
Ina	Poly.	F	827
Ingcel	Cel.	M	831
Io	Gk.	F	835
Isa	Lapp	F	841
Ishmael	Hebr.	M	843
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Jarasandha	Hin.	M	865
Judas	Christ.	M	892
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Kaguya-hime	Jap.	F	1468
Kahil	Sem.	M	1429
Kalypso	Gk.	F	905
Kaua	Poly.	M	913
Kettu	Baby.	M	920
Ketu	Hin.	M	920

	Culture	Sex	Page
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Klehanoai	Nav.	M	936
Kootamoinen	Fin.	M	942
Kuhu	Hin.	F	949
Kuru	Hin.	M	953
Lady of Shalott	Eng.	F	962
Latona	Rom.	F	975
Lord of Sesennu	Egy.	M	1013
Lucina	Rom.	F	1020
Luna	Rom.	F	1025
Maane	Norse	M	1031
Magar	Sum.	M	1037
Magog	Cel.	F	1041
Mama Quilla	Inca	F	1051
Mani	Norse	M	1058
Manto	Gk.	F	1061
Mashu & Mashtu	Baby.	M-F	1072
Mawa	Daho.	F	1078
Medb	Bryth.	F	1082
Meni	Assyr.	F/A	1089
Merope	Gk.	F	1093
Metra	Pers.	F	1096
Metzli	Mex.	F	1097
Misharu	Phoen.	M	1110
Morgause	Bryth.	F	1123
Morrigu	Cel.	F	1125
Naksatras	Hin.	F	1150
Nana	Sum.	F	1152
Nanna	Norse	F	1153
Nannar	Baby., Sum.	M	1153
Nephthys	Egy.	F	1163
Nimue	Bryth.	F	1170
Ningal	Assyr-Baby.	F	1172
Nini-anteh	Indo.	F	1173
Nipa	Algon.	F	1175
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
O-tsuki-sama	Jap.	M	1220
Pah	Pawnee	F	1226
Pajan Yan	Cambodian	F	1121
Pasiphae	Gk.	F	1241
Phaedra	Gk.	F	1260
Philonome	Gk.	F	1263
Phoebe	Gk.	F	1265
Phosphorus	Gk.	A	1266
Plat-eye	W. Ind.		1279
Potiphar's wife	Hebr., Mos.	F	1289

	Culture	Sex	Page
Rachel	Hebr.	F	1316
Rahkonen	Fin.	M	1318
Raka	Hin.	F	1320
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Rona	Maori	A	1347
Sadb	Cel.	F	1360
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Selene	Gk.	F	1414
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Shahar	Mos.	M	1428
Shakuntala	Hin.	F	1429
Shelartish	Urartian	M	1433
Shitta	Burm.		1439
Shulamite	Hebr.	F	1444
Si	Pre-Inca	M	1445
Sin	Assyr.	M	1456
Sinivali	Hin.	F	1457
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Soma	Hin.	M	1473
Sudabah	Pers.	F	1503
Sydyk	Baby.	M	1521
Tanit	Carth.	F	1532
Tashmetu	Baby., Sum.	F	1537
Taurica	Gk.	F	1538
Techu	Egy.	M	1540
Teczistecatl	Mex.	F	1540
Telephassa	Gk.	F	1542
Termagant	Rom.	F	1546
Teteoinnan	Mex.	F	1548
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Titania	Rom.	F	1577
Tiv	Ital.	M	1581
Toyo-kumo	Jap.	M	1592
Trita Aptya	Hin.	M	1599
Trivia	Gk.	F	1599
Tsuki-yomi	Jap.	M	1604
Tuonetar (Manator)	Fin-Ug.	F	1608
Udo	Sumu Ind.	M	1620
Udsar	Sum.	M	1620
Urania	Gk.	F	108
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Ursula	Norse	F	1630
Wadd	Sem.	M	1661
Warah	Sem.	M	1665
Wu Kang	Chin.	M	1693
Yama	Hin.	M	1699

	Culture	Sex	Page
Yohualticetl	Anahuac	F	1709

MOTHER (FEMALE PRINCIPLE)

Acrea	Gk.	F	27
Aditi	Hin.	F	32
Adrastea	Gk.	F	35
Agave	Gk.	F	46
Agusaya	Baby.	F	51
Aima	Caba.	F	56
Akka	Fin.	F	1621
Albina	Gk.	F	63
Alilat	Arab.	F	68
Allat	Sem.	F	69
Ama	Sum.	F	78
Ame-no-toko-tachi	Jap.	F	83
Ament	Egy.	F	84
Aminah	Mos.	F	+
Ana	Hin.	F	90
Anahit	Arm.	F	90
Anaitis	Sem.	F	90
Anat	Sem.	F	91
Anatha-Baetyle	Arm.	F	92
Angeyja	Norse	F	96
Anna	Chald.	F	99
Anna Perenna	Rom.	F	99
Annit	Chald.	F	+
Anthat	As. Min.	F	102
Anu	Cel.	F	104
Anukt (Anouka)	Egy.	F	105
Apet	Egy.	F	107
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Aranyani	Hin.	F	117
Arianrhod	Cel.	F	123
Armaiti	Hin.	F	127
Arsa	Sem.	F	130
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Aruru	Sum.	F	133
Asaseya	Krachi (Afr.)	F	1693
Ashdar	Abys.	F	138
Ashuritu	Assyr.	F	143
Astarte (Ashtart, Ashtoreth)	Phoen.	F	144
Astronoe	Phoen.	F	145
Ataentsic (Eagentci)	Huron (Seneca)	F	147
Atargatis	Sem.	F/A	148
Ate (Atheh)	As. Min.	F	149
Atet	Egy.	F	149

	Culture	Sex	Page
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Attabeira	Taino	F	154
Audhumla	Norse	F	156
Awitelin Tsita	Zuni	F	162
Ayesha	Mos.	F	164
Baalti (Belti)	Phoen.	F	168
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168
Bat	Egy.	F	185
Bau Gula	Assyr.	F	844
Belili	Assyr-Baby.	F	197
Belit	Assyr-Baby.	F	197
Belit Ilani	Sum.	F	197
Beltis	Baby.	F	201
Berecinthia	Phryg.	F	203
Beruth	Phoen.	F	205
Bestla	Norse	F	206
Binah	Caba.	F	212
Brimo	Mong.	F	249
Britomartis	Gk.	F	250
Buan-Ann	Cel.	F	254
Buddhalocana	Bud.	F	257
Caelestis	Rom.	F	267
Cailleach	Scot.	F	269
Cailleach Mor (Bheur)	Scot.	F	269
Cardea	Rom.	F	290
Cathena	Mojave	F	298
Ceres	Rom.	F	305
Cerridwen	Bryth.	F	305
Chaabu	Sem.	F	307
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	F/A	308
Citlalinicue	Mex.	F	345
Ciuateotl	Mex.	F	346
Cotytto (Kotys)	Gk.	F	376
Cueravaperi	Mex.	F	396
Cybele	Phryg.	F	400
Damkina	Baby.	F	410
Danae	Gk.	F	411
Danu	Cel., Hin.	F	414
Deipara	Christ.	F	426
Demeter	Gk.	F	429
Derceto	Sem.	F	433
Dervonnae	Medit.	F	686
Devi	Hin.	F	435
Dhupa	Bud.	F	439
Diana	Rom.	F	441
Dindymene	Phryg.	F	445

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dione	Gk.	F	446
Dis	Norse	F	451
Don (Donnus)	Bryth.	A	461
Durga	Hin.	F	477
Dyava-matar	Hin.	F	480
Eire	Cel.	F	496
Embla	Norse	F	507
Epet (Tueret, Uret)	Egy.	F	514
Eurynome	Gk.	F	532
Eve (Hava)	Hebr.	F	534
Fauna	Rom.	F	552
Freya	Norse	F	610
Gaea (Titania)	Gk.	F/A	621
Gandha	Bud.	F	626
Gauri	Hin.	F	635
Gita	Bud.	F	660
Guacarapita	Taino	F	693
Guimazoa	Taino	F	696
Gula	Sum.	F	696
Hamsika	Hin.	F	716
Harmonia	Gk.	F	727
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Hehut	Egy.	F	742
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Heru-pa-kaut	Egy.	F	764
Hi-asa	Admiralties	F	766
Hine-ahu-one	Poly.	F	772
Hod	Caba.	F	778
Hsi Wang Mu	Chin.	F	800
Hueytonantzin	Mex.	F	802
Ida	Gk., Hin.	F	818
Iella	Taino	F	821
Ilamatecutli	Mex.	F	823
Ilat	Arab.	F	823
In	Jap.	F	827
Iananna	Sum.	F	827
Innini	Sum.	F	832
Io	Gk.	F	835
Iowahine	Hawa.	F	837
Isa	Lapp	F	841
Ishah	Hebr.	F	843
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Itoki	Nica.	F	849
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Juno	Rom.	F	895

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kadesh (Quedesh)	Sem.	F	901
Kaiwan	Ethiop.	F	902
Kali	Hin.	F	903
Kamu-Mimusubi	Jap.	F	907
Karali	Hin.	F	909
Karpophoros	Gk.	F	911
Kaukabhta	Sem.	F	913
Kekuit	Egy.	F	916
Kerhet	Egy.	F	918
Kerres	Ital.	F	919
Khadijah	Mos.	F	922
Khi-dimmeazaga	Baby.	F	924
Khon-ma	Tib.	F	925
Ki	Sum.	F	926
Kishar	Baby.	F	933
Kokyanwuqti	Pueblo	F	940
Kourtorophos	Gk.	F	944
Kun	Hin.	F	951
Kunti	Hin.	F	952
Kwannon	Jap.	F/A	955
Kwan-yin	Chin.	F/A	955
La'i-la'i	Poly.	F	964
Lakshmi	Hin.	F	965
Lasya	Bud.	F	975
Libya	Gk.	F	991
Ligoapup	Micro.	F	993
Locana	Bud.	F	1006
Lotis	Gk.	F	1014
Lumimu-ut	Indo.	F	1024
Ma	As. Min., Baby., Hin.	F	1030
Maa-emae	Fin.	F	1030
Maat	Egy.	F	1031
Maau	Egy.	F	1031
Machi-pal-lha-mo	Tib.	F	1034
Magna Mater	Phryg.	F	1040
Mah	Sem.	F	1042
Mahadevi	Hin.	F	1042
Maia	Gk.	F	1046
Maid Marian	Bryth.	F/A	1046
Mairae	Medit.	F	686
Maire	Cel.	F	1047
Maiso	Braz.	F	1047
Makh	Assyr-Baby.	F	1048
Mala	Bud.	F	1049
Malkuth	Caba.	F	1050

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mama	Sum.	F	1050
Mama Allpa	Inca	F	1051
Mama Cocha	Inca	F	1051
Mamona	Taino	F	1052
Manat	Sem.	F	1056
Manzan Gormo	Mong.	F	1062
Mari	As. Min., Cretan	F	1066
Ma-riko-riko	Maori	F	1067
Marjatta	Fin.	F	1068
Mary	Christ.	F	1072
Mater Doloroso	Christ.	F	1074
Mater Matuta	Rom.	F	1074
Matres (Matrae)	Rom/Cel.	F	1076
Matrs	Hin.	F	1076
Maya	Bud., Hin.	F	1080
Mayauel	Mex.	F	1080
Meni	Assyr.	F/A	1089
Mersekhnet	Egy.	F	149
Modron	Bryth.	F	1114
Muskrat	Algon.	F	1140
Mut	Egy.	F/A	1140
Muyinewumana	Pueblo	F	1142
Mylitta	Chald.	F	1142
Nana	Sum.	F	1152
Nang-pyek-kha-yeh-khi	Burm.	F	1153
Nari Mariama	Hin.	F	1156
Nashak	Pers.	F	1463
Nazit	Egy.	F	1159
Neheb-kau	Egy.	F	1160
Neith	Egy., Lib.	F	1161
Nina	Baby.	F	1170
Nin Ella	Baby.	F	1172
Ninhursag	Sum.	F	1173
Ninlil	Sum.	F	1173
Ninmah	Baby.	F	1173
Ninsun	Baby.	F	1174
Nintu	Sim.	F	1174
Nin-ur	Baby.	F	1174
Niritu	Phoen.	F	1175
Nowutset	Sia Ind.	F	1183
Nrtya	Bud.	F	1184
Nunusesmea	Sem.	F	1042
Nut	Egy.	F	1187
Nzambi	Congo	A	1188
Omeciuatl	Mex.	F	1207

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ops (Berecinthia)	Ital.	F	1212
Pachamama	Inca	F	1224
Pandara	Bud.	F	1232
Parvati	Hin.	F	1241
Pasiphae	Gk.	F	1241
Prakriti	Hin.	F/A	1291
Proximae	Rom.	F	686
Prthivi	Hin.	F	1297
Puspa	Bud.	F	1305
Quadriviae	Rom.	F	686
Pyrrha	Gk.	F	1307
Rhea	Gk.	F	1335
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Rigantona	Cel.	F	1338
Rusa	Arab.	F	1354
Sa'dan	Arab.	F	1360
Sakti	Bud., Hin.	F	1389
Salmaone	Aegean	F	1391
Sarasvati	Hin.	F	1400
Sarvakamadugha	Hin.	F	1401
Satet	Egy.	F	1402
Sati	Hin.	F	1402
Seimia	Syrian	F	1413
Sekhet	Egy.	F	1414
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Sharis	Urartian	F	1431
Shauska	Hittite	F	1431
Shekinah	Caba.	F	1432
Shen Mu	Chin.	F	1434
Shuki	Hin.	F	1444
Siduri	Baby.	F	1447
Sirtu	Assyr-Baby.	F	1459
Sridevi	Bud.	F	1487
Subhadra	Hin.	F	1503
Surupa	Hin.	F	1511
Tai Yuan	Chin.	F/A	1527
Tamfana	Marsi	F	1530
Tashmetu	Baby., Sum.	F	1537
Ta-urt	Egy.	F	1538
Teleia	Gk.	F	1542
Tellus Mater	Ital.	F	1542
Temazcalteci	Mex.	F	346
Terra Mater	Ital.	F	1547
Teteoinnan	Mex.	F	1548
Tham	Baby.	F	1551
Themis	Gk.	F	1553

	Culture	Sex	Page
Theotokos	Christ.	F	1554
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Tonacacihuatl	Mex.	F	1586
Tonacajohua	Mex.	F	1586
Tonantzin	Mex.	F	1586
Tyche	Gk.	F	1616
Tyro	Gk.	F	1618
Tzinteotl	Mex.	A	1618
Uatlan	Kiche	F	1619
Uazit	Egy.	F	1619
Uni	Ital.	F	1625
Utset	Sia.	F	1632
Vajradhatvisvari	Bud.	F	1635
Vari-ma-te-takere	Herv. Is.	F	1320
Venus	Rom.	F	1644
Viraj	Hin.	A	1652
Virgin Mary	Christ.	F	1653
Vishnu	Hin.	A	1654
Weiwobo	Jap.	F	1672
Xochiquetzal	Mex.	F	1696
Yahsang Kahsi (Yatai)	Ind-Chin.	F	1702
Yami	Hin.	F	1700
Yin	Chin.	F	1707
Y-Mamau	Welsh	F	686
Yoni	Hin.	F	1709
Zarbanit	Baby.	F	1716
Zerpanitum	Baby.	F	1718
Zikum	Accadian	F	1720
Ziva (Zywie)	Slav.	F	1721
Zizi	Norse	F	1721
MOTHER AND DAUGHTER			
Anne & Mary	Christ.	F-F	1362
Ceres & Proserpina	Rom.	F-F	305
Chaabu & Dursa	Aramaic	F-F	307
Demeter & Persephone	Gk.	F-F	429
Derceto & Semiramis	Philis.	F-F	433
Fairy Godmother & Cinderella	Folk.	F-F	545
MOTHER & SON (SEE VIRGIN MOTHER & CHILD)			
MOUNTAIN			
Aido Hwedo	Daho.	M	55
Amurru	Baby.	M	89

	Culture	Sex	Page
Atlas	Gk.	M	152
Banshee	Cel.	F	179
Bean Sidhe	Cel.	F	189
Cybele	Phryg.	F	400
Divje Devojke	Slav.	F	454
Fer Sidhe	Cel.	M	1447
Gahe	Apache		622
Ha-wo-gang-zang	Tib.	M	1129
Himavat	Tib.	M	771
Iztac Ciuatl	Mex.	F	854
Kagutsuchi	Jap.	M	902
Kanchenjuna Brothers	Tib.	M	907
Kubera	Bud., Hin.	M	948
Kul-lha-sha-ri	Tib.	M	1129
Labartu	Assyr.	F	957
Maia	Gk.	F	1046
Mandarangan	Philip.	M	1056
Matlalcueje	Mex.	F	1076
Matrs	Hin.	F	1076
Min	Egy.	M	1106
Nagasena	Bud.	M	1147
Naka-hsi-na	Chin.	M	1150
Nemda Prince	Fin-Ug.	M	1161
Niang Niang	Chin.	F	1167
Ninhursag	Sum.	F	1173
Noijin	Bud.	M	1179
Oh-yama-tsumi	Jap.	M	1202
Oreades	Gk.	F	1213
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Parvati	Hin.	F	1241
Ptah-tanen	Egy.	M	1299
Ragnhild	Norse	F	705
Rana-neidda	Lapp	F	1322
Sengen Sama	Jap.	F	1416
Sennin	Jap.	M	1416
Shan Kuei	Chin.	M	1430
Shuten Doji	Jap.	M	1444
Shvaz	Arm.	M	1445
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Sjen	Slav.	M	1463
Skade	Norse	F/A	1463
Tai Shan	Chin.	F	1526
Tai-yo Ta-ti	Chin.	M	1527
Tengu	Jap.	M	1545
Thang-lha	Tib.	M	1129
Tobosaku	Jap.	M	1583

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tow & Tow-us-tussin	Haida	M-M	1592
Trow	Scot.	M	1600
Tse-ring Chhe-nga	Tib.	F	1603
Twanjiraka	Aus.	M	1611
Valtam	Norse	M	1643
Vegtam	Norse	M	1643
Vulcan	Rom.	M	1659
Wakonyingo	Afr.	M	1662
Yaai	Van. Is.		1697
Yamano-kami	Jap.		1699
Yama-uba	Jap.	F	1700
Yang Ching	Chin.	M	1700
Yar-lha-shang-po	Tib.	M	1129
MUSIC (SONG)			
Aeolus (Eolus)	Gk.	M	40
Amphion	Gk.	M	88
Angus	Cel.	M	97
Aoide	Gk.	F	1138
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Arche	Gk.	F	1138
Arion	Gk.	M	125
Asaph	Hebr.	M	135
Benten	Jap.	F	203
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Bragi	Norse	M	240
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Bromius	Gk.	M	251
Camenae	Rom.	F	281
Canente	Rom.	F	285
Carmenta	Rom.	F	291
Chibiabos	Algon.	M	321
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Ch'ui-niu	Chin.	M	335
Cleta	Gk.	F	348
Cliach	Cel.	M	348
Dactyli	Gk.	M	404
Dagda	Cel.	M	405
David	Hebr.	M	417
Demodocus	Gk.	M	430
Doon Buidhe	Cel.	F	463
Dunga	Sum.	M	482
Egder	Norse	M	491
Elf	Norse	M, F	502
Elle-folk	Norse	M, F	505
Erato	Gk.	F	518

	Culture	Sex	Page
Euterpe	Gk.	F	533
Fjorner	Norse	M	578
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Gunadhya	Hin.	M	698
Gweir	Bryth.	M	701
Han Hsiang-tzu	Chin.	M	722
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hyuki & Bil	Norse	M, F	814
Israfil	Mos.	M	847
Iuturna	Ital.	F	850
Jubal	Hebr.	M	891
Kalivinka	Jap.	M	904
Khuri Edzhin	Mong.	M	926
King Goldemar	Germ.	M	929
Kinnaras	Hin.	M	932
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Lamech	Hebr.	M	967
Lan Ts'ai-ho	Chin.	M/A	971
Ludki (Krasnoludi)	Serb.	M, F	1021
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Macuilxochitl	Mex.	M	1035
Marsyas	Gk.	M	1070
Melete	Gk.	F	1138
Melpomene	Gk.	M	1087
Memnon	Gk.	M	1088
Miach	Cel.	M	1097
Minerva	Rom.	F	1106
Mo-li Hai	Chin.	M	1115
Musagetes	Gk.	M	1138
Muses	Gk.	F	1138
Nakk	Fin.	M	1150
Nix	Teut.	M	1176
Nixe	Teut.	F	1176
Nomios	Gk.	M	111
Nymph	Gk.	F	1188
Oengus	Cel.	M	1198
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Palaemon	Rom.	M	1227
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Parthenope	Gk.	F	1240
Payatamu	Zuni	M	1245
Phemios	Gk.	M	1262
Philammon	Gk.	M	1262
Pied Piper of Hamelin	Germ.	M	1269
Pierides	Gk.	F	1269
Polyhymnia	Gk.	F	1284

	Culture	Sex	Page
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1339
Sarasvati	Bud.	F	1400
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Silenii	Gk.	M	1453
Siren	Gk.	F	1458
Sivirri	Aus.	M	1461
Stromkarl	Norw.	M	1501
Suttung	Norse	M	1513
Syrinx	Gk.	F	1522
Tara Bai	Hin.	F	1534
Teirtu	Welsh	M	1541
Tennin	Jap.	F	1545
Terpsichore	Gk.	F	1547
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thamyris	Gk.	M	1551
Thelxinoe	Gk.	F	1138
Thriae	Gk.	F	1566
Tristan	Bryth.	M	1599
Troubador	Fr.	M	1600
Urien	Bryth.	M	1629
Veele	Serb.	F	1643
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Vodni-panny	Slav.	F	1657
Volker	Norse	M	1657
Volva	Norse	F	1658
Wainamoinen	Fin.	M	1661

MUTILATED (CRUCIFIED, DISMEMBERED, EMASCULATED. ALSO SEE DYING GOD, MAIMED)

Abednego	Hebr.	M	14
Abel	Hebr., Mos.	M	14
Absalom	Hebr.	M	19
Actaeon	Gk.	M	28
Adonis	Gk.	M	34
Amfortas	Germ.	M	85
Amilias	Norse	M	86
Andrew	Christ.	M	93
Apis	Egy.	M	109
Apsu	Baby.	M	115
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Bata	Egy.	M	185
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Bres	Cel.	M	246
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Combalus	Sem.	M	361

	Culture	Sex	Page
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Doljang	Hin.	F	458
Endymion	Gk.	M	511
Eopuco	Mex.	M	53
Eshmun	Phoen.	M	525
Frey	Norse	M	609
Gawain	Bryth.	M	635
Gaya Marten	Pers.	M	636
Hagan	Norse	M	707
Heracles of Oeta	Gk.	M	755
Hylas	Gk.	M	811
Hypsistos	Gk.	M	813
Hyuki & Bil	Norse	M-F	814
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
Job	Hebr., Mos.	M	882
Kagutsuchi	Jap.	M	902
Lemmini-kainen	Fin.	M	982
Lil	Sum.	M	994
Linus	Gk.	M	998
Marsyas	Gk.	M	1070
Matthias	Christ.	M	1076
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Mondamin	Chip.	M	1116
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Narcissus	Gk.	M	1158
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Peleus	Gk.	M	1250
Pelias	Gk.	M	1250
Pentheus	Gk.	M	1253
Philoctetes	Gk.	M	1263
Prajapati (Prakriti)	Hin.	M	1290
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Rangi	Poly.	M	1322
Rath	Cel.	M	1324
Rimmon	Baby.	M	1339
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Saint Francis	Christ.	M	1369
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Set	Egy.	M	1420

	Culture	Sex	Page
Shwe Pyin Nyi-Naung	Ind-Chin.	M	1445
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Yggr	Norse	M	1706

MUTILATOR OF KIN (SEE CHILD DEVOURER, CHILD IMMOLATOR, SLAYER OF FOREBEAR, SLAYER OF LOVER OR MATE)

NAKEDNESS

Baubo	Gk.	M	187
Digambara	Hin.	F	444
Glashan	Scot.		661
Godiva	Folk.	F	668

NIGHT (SEE DARKNESS)
NIGHTMARES (SEE SLEEP)

NOBILITY (CHIVALRY)

Bhadra	Bud.	M	207
Ch'i-lin	Chin.	A	325
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Isengrin	Med.	M	842
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Ripheus	Rom.	M	1340
Saladin	Syrian	M	1390
Satyrane	Eng.	M	1403
Sofronia	Ital.	M	1471

NOMAD (SEE WANDERER)
NURSE (SEE FOSTER PARENT)
NYMPH (SEE SPIRIT)

OBSCENITY (DEBAUCHERY, ORGIES)

Agave	Gk.	F	46
Ame-no-uzume	Jap.	F	83
Artemis of Ephesus	Gk.	F	131
Bacchantes	Gk.	F	170
Bacchus	Gk., Rom.	M	170
Corybantes	Phryg.	M	375
Cotytto	Gk.	F	376
Cybele (Dindymene)	Phryg.	F	400
Diana of Ephesus	Rom.	F	442
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Lamia	Gk., Lib.	F	967

Obscenity (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Ma	As. Min., Baby.	F	1030
Maenad	Gk.	F	1036
Medicine Man	N.A.I.	M	1083
Nane	Arm.	F	1153
Rebecca	Hebr.	F	1326
Salome	Christ.	F	1391
Sena	Hin.	F	1416
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Succoth-Benoth	Baby.	F	1503
Thagya Min	Ind-Chin.	M	1550
Thyiad	Gk.	F	1569
Xochiquetzal	Mex.	F	1696
Zagreus	Cretan	M	1715

OGRE (SEE DEMON)
ORACLE (SEE DIVINATION)

ORDER (ADJUSTMENT OF UNIVERSE, HARMONY)

Ashem Vahishtem	Zoro.	M	+
Concordia	Rom.	F	365
Crios	Gk.	M	382
Dagda	Cel.	M	405
Demeter	Gk.	F	429
Ennugi	Baby.	M	512
Eros	Gk.	M	522
Eunomia	Gk.	F	530
Harmonia	Gk.	F	727
Ho-ho	Chin.	M	779
Homonoia	Gk.	F	784
Horae	Gk.	F	787
Jokwa	Jap.	F	885
Maat	Egy.	F	1031
Nrtya	Bud.	F	1184
Nu Kua	Chin.	F/A	1185
Ori-hime	Jap.	F	1215
Orlog	Norse	M	+
Penelope	Gk.	F	1252
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Rita	Hin.	M	1341
Soga Brothers	Jap.	M	1471
Sphinx	Egy., Gk.	F	1482
Theia	Gk.	F	1553
Thor	Norse	M	1561
T'ien-ming	Chin.	M	1571

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tutu	Baby.	M	1611
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Yang	Chin.	M	1700

ORGIES (SEE OBSCENITY)

OTHERWORLD VISITOR (RESURRECTION, TWICE BORN. ALSO SEE DYING GOD)

Abednego (Azariah)	Hebr.	M	14
Adonis	Gk.	M	34
Aeneas	Rom.	M	40
Af-ra	Egy.	M	43
Alcestis	Gk.	F	63
Amaethon	Bryth.	M	78
Amaterasu	Jap.	F	81
Ame-waka-hiko	Jap.	M	85
Angakok	Eskimo	M	95
Ara	Arm.	M	116
Arta Viraf	Zoro.	M	130
Artegal, Sir	Bryth.	A	130
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Asclepius	Gk.	M	136
Astolpho	Carol.	M	144
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Ayar Cachi	Inca	M	163
Balder	Norse	M	174
Bata	Egy.	M	185
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Belphegor	Assyr.	M	200
Bennu	Arab.	M	202
Beowulf	Ang-Sax.	M	203
Bolverkin	Norse	M	234
Bran	Welsh	M	241
Brandan	Christ.	M	1365
Buto	Jap.	M	263
Childe Roland	Scot.	M	324
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Christmas Fool	Christ.	M	332
Cian	Cel.	M	338
Combalus	Syrian	M	361
Conan Maol	Cel.	M	364
Connla	Cel.	M	367
Cormac mac Art	Cel.	M	371
Crimthann Nia Nair	Cel.	M	382

	Culture	Sex	Page
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Daedalus	Gk.	M	404
Daire mac Fiachna	Cel.	M	407
Danae	Gk.	F	411
Daniel	Hebr.	M	413
Dietrich Von Bern	Norse	M	444
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Dumuzi	Sum.	M	476
Dusura	Sem.	M	477
Elidurus	Bryth.	M	503
Elisha (Eliseus)	Hebr.	M	504
Eniautes Daimon	Gk.	M	+
Fiachna	Cel.	M	564
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
Firbolgs	Cel.	M	571
Frey	Norse	M	609
Freya	Norse	F	610
Frode	Dan.	M	613
Gangraad	Norse	M	627
Gawain	Bryth.	M	635
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Golishan	Christ.	M	674
Goreu	Bryth.	M	678
Greit	Bryth.	M	689
Gucumatz	Guate.	M	694
Gudrun	Germ.	F	694
Guinevere	Bryth.	F	696
Gweir	Bryth.	M	701
Gwion Bach	Cel.	M	701
Gwydion	Bryth.	M	702
Hanuman	Hin.	M	723
Harpocrates	Gk.	M	728
Havgan	Bryth.	M	732
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Heitsi-eibib	Hotten.	M	744
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hermod	Norse	M	762
Hiawatha	N.A.I.	M	767
Hiko-hohodemi	Jap.	M	769
Hippolytus	Gk.	M	773
Hoder	Norse	M	778
Horus	Egy.	M	792
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Izanagi	Jap.	M	853

	Culture	Sex	Page
Jason	Gk.	M	866
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
Jonah	Hebr.	M	886
Joseph (Yusuf)	Hebr., Mos.	M	888
Joseph of Arimathea	Christ.	M	889
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Julbock (Yule Buck)	Scan.	M	894
Kayak	Eskimo	M	1256
Khepera	Egy.	M	924
Kiaklo	Zuni	M	926
Kore	Gk.	F	942
Kubaiko	Tatar	F	947
Kulhwch	Welsh	M	950
Kumush	Modoc Ind.	M	951
Kunhild	Germ.	F	952
Kura	Mangaia	F	952
Kurma	Hin.	M	952
Lancelot	Bryth.	M	969
Lanval	Bryth.	M	972
Lazarus	Christ.	M	978
Little Red Riding Hood	Folk.	F	1003
Lizard	Bush.	M	1004
Llew Llaw	Bryth.	M	1005
Loegaire	Cel.	M	1008
Lo-hu-lo	Chin.	M	1010
Loki	Norse	A	1010
Mabon	Welsh	M	1031
Maelduin	Gaelic	M	1036
Marduk	Assy-Baby.	M	1065
Mataora	Poly.	M	1074
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1092
Meshach	Hebr.	M	1094
Miled	Cel.	M	1102
Mishael	Hebr.	M	1110
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Monotaro	Jap.	M	1118
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Mu-Monto	Buriat	M	1136
Nala	Hin.	M	1150
Nemda Prince	Fin-Ug.	M	1161
Noidde	Lapp	M	1179
Nyctimus	Gk.	M	1187
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Oengus	Cel.	M	1198
Ogier	Dan.	M	1200

	Culture	Sex	Page
Oisin	Cel.	M	1202
Ometochtli	Mex.	M	1208
Onatah	Iroq.	F	1209
Orestes	Gk.	M	1214
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Owain	Bryth.	M	1221
Pa-hsien	Chin.	M, F	1226
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Pergrubrius	Baltic	M	1255
Perkunas	Baltic	M	1256
Persephone	Gk.	F	1257
Phineus	Gk.	M	1264
Pied Piper of Hamelin	Germ.	M	1269
Pradyumna	Hin.	M	1290
Proserpina	Rom.	F	1296
Protesilaus	Gk.	M	1297
Psyche	Gk.	F	1299
Pwyll	Bryth.	M	1306
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Rama	Hin.	M	1321
Rata	Maori	M	1323
Rhampsinitus	Gk.	M	1335
Rishyacringa	Hin.	M	1341
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Saint Brandan	Christ.	M	1365
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Semele	Gk.	F	1415
Shadrach	Hebr.	M	1428
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigmund	Norse	M	1449
Sita	Hin.	F	1460
Sophia	Gnostic	F	1475
Stutly, Will	Eng.	M	1502
Svipdag	Norse	M	1515
Tajima-mori	Jap.	M	1527
Taliesin	Bryth.	M	1528
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Tane	Poly.	M	1531
Tannhauser	Germ.	M	1532
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554

	Culture	Sex	Page
Thor	Norse	A	1561
Thorkill	Dan.	M	1561
Thyone	Gk.	F	1569
Troll	Norse	M	1600
Tsui Goab	Hotten.	M	1604
Urashima Taro	Jap.	M	1628
Vainamoinen	Fin.	M	1634
Vipascit	Hin.	M	1651
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Virbius	Rom.	M	1652
Votan	Mex.	M	1658
Wainamoinen	Fin.	M	1661
Xbalanque	Kiche	M	1695
Xochipilli-Cinteotl	Mex.	M	1696
Xolotl	Mex.	M	1697
Yamato-take	Jap.	M	1699
Yudhisthira	Hin.	M	1711
Zagreus	Gk.	M	1715
Zatik	Arm.	M	1716
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

OUTLAW

Achan	Hebr.	M	24
Adam Bell	Eng.	M	30
Agamedes	Gk.	M	44
Aitherne	Cel.	M	57
Alberich	Norse	M	62
Amaethon	Bryth.	M	78
Apaches	Fr.	M, F	1114
Apaharavarman	Hin.	M	106
Arimaspians	Gk.	M	124
Armstrong, Johnnie	Scot.	M	128
Autolycus	Gk.	M	159
Azucena	Ital.	M	166
Barabras	Christ.	M	180
Berchta	Christ.	F	203
Bill Sikes	Eng.	M	211
Cacus	Rom.	M	265
Cain	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	269
Cercopes	Gk.	M	304
Claude Duval	Eng.	M	346
Clym of the Clough	Eng.	M	351
Continh	Anamese	F	368
Cutpurse, Moll	Eng.	F	400
Cyclops	Gk.	M	400

	Culture	Sex	Page
Cyllenius	Gk.	M	401
Diavolo (Fra Diavolo)	Ital.	M	443
Dick Turpin	Eng.	M	443
Dismas	Christ.	M	451
Don Cesar De Bazan	Fr.	M	461
Dumachus	Christ.	M	451
Dysnomie	Gk.	F	481
Fomor	Cel.	M	590
Forty Thieves	Arab.	M	598
Gestas (Gesmas)	Christ.	M	647
Ghino di Tacco	Ital.	M	652
Gilderoy	Scot.	M	656
Haiduk	Slav.	M	708
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Jack Sheppard	Eng.	M	857
Jephthah	Hebr.	M	872
Jeremy Diddler	Eng.	M	873
Jesse James	Am. Folk.	M	876
Jonathan Wild	Eng.	M	886
Kaches	Arm.	M, F	900
Kallan	Hin.	M	904
Katipunero	Philip.	M	913
Kinmont, Willie	Scot.	M	932
Kirkrapine	Eng.	M	933
Klepht	Gk.	M	936
Laverna	Rom.	F	977
Lazarillo de Tormes	Span.	M	+
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Long John Silver	Eng.	M	1012
Macheath, Capt.	Eng.	M	1034
Mahu	Scot.	M	1046
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Mohocks	Eng.	M	1114
Molly	Eng.	F	1115
Nana Sahib	Hin.	M	+
Nanga	Poly.	M	1153
Nevison	Eng.	M	1166
Nibelungen	Norse	M	1167
Panis	Hin.	M	1233
Para	Fin-Ug.	M	1236
Peachum	Eng.	M	1246
Periphetes	Gk.	M	1256
Phansigar (Thug)	Hin.	M	1567
Poshaiyanne	Pueblo	M	1288
Punk	Esthonian	M	1305
Raffles	Eng.	M	1317

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ragnar Lodbrog	Norse	M	1317
Rephaim	Hebr.	M	1332
Rhampsinitus' Robbers	Gk.	M	1335
Riihitonttu	Fin-Ug.	M	1339
Robert Macaire	Fr.	M	1342
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Robin of Bagshot	Eng.	M	1343
Rob Roy	Scot.	M	1343
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Sansloy	Eng.	M	1397
Scapin	Fr.	M	1405
Sciron	Gk.	M	1407
Scythian (Arimaspi)	Gk.	M, F	1410
Set	Egy.	M	1420
Sextus	Rom.	M	1427
Shifty Lad	Scot.	M	1436
Sigi	Norse	M	1449
Sikes, Bill	Eng.	M	1452
Smiera-Gatto	Lapp		1468
Suti	Baby.	M	1513
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thrym	Norse	M	1567
Titans	Gk.	M, F	1577
Titus	Christ.	M	1580
Troll	Germ.	M	1600
Trophonius	Gk.	M	1600
Tung Fang So	Chin.	M	1607
Turpin, Dick	Eng.	M	1609
Twitcher, Jemmy	Eng.	M	1615
Vahagn	Arm.	M	1634
Vanni Fucci	Ital.	M	1638
Varangian	Norse	M	1639
Vautrin (Jacques Collin)	Fr.	M	1642
Viking	Norse	M, F	1650
William of Cloudeslee	Eng.	M	1680
Yehl	Alaskan	M	1703
Zu	Baby., Sum.	M	1734

PAIN (ANGUISH)

Angerona	Ital.	F	96
Angra Mainyu	Zoro.	M	97

PALADIN (SEE HERO)
PATHFINDER (SEE DEATH)

PEACE	Culture	Sex	Page
Balder	Norse	M	174
Concordia	Rom.	F	365
Eir	Norse	F	496
Eirene (Irene)	Gk.	F	496
Frey	Norse	M	609
Frode	Dan.	M	613
Geide	Cel.	M	638
Harmonia	Gk.	F	727
Hesychia	Gk.	F	+
Hiawatha	N.A.I.	M	767
Homonoia	Gk.	F	784
Hu	Bryth.	M	800
Janus	Rom.	M	864
Makaravaktra	Bud.	F	1047
Nerthus	Dan.	F	1165
Nissyen	Bryth.	M	1176
Nrtya	Bud.	F	1184
Pax	Rom.	F	1245
Phra In	Siam.	M	1266
Puspa	Bud.	F	1305
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Shou Hsing	Chin.	M	1442
Ur-Nammu	Sum.	M	1630
Usnisavijaya	Bud.	F	1631
Vidar	Norse	M	1649

PESTILENCE (SEE DISEASE)

PHALLUS (PHALLIC WORSHIP. ALSO SEE MALE PRINCIPLE)			
Chong-wang	Chin.	M	329
Frey	Norse	M	609
Iacchus	Gk.	M	815
Mul-lil	Accadian	M	1135
Nazi	Sum.	M	1159
Phallus	Gk.	M	1261
Yarilo	Rus.	M	1701

PILGRIM (SEE QUESTER, TRAVELER, WANDERER)
PITY (SEE ABSTRACTIONS)
PLANETS (SEE ASTRAL)
PLANT (SEE TREE)
PLEASURE (SEE HAPPINESS)

POETRY	Culture	Sex	Page
Aoide	Gk.	F	1138
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Arche	Gk.	F	1138
Arion	Gk.	M	125
Aristeas	Gk.	M	125
Blihos-Bliheris	Bryth.	M	225
Bragi	Norse	M	240
Bran	Cel.	M	241
Bridget	Christ.	F	249
Brigit	Cel.	F	249
Calliope	Gk.	F	278
Camenae	Rom.	F	281
Caoilte mac Ronan	Cel.	M	287
Ch'u Yuan	Chin.	M	337
Clio	Gk.	F	348
Corpre	Cel.	M	374
Daphnis	Gk.	M	414
David	Hebr.	M	417
Demodocus	Gk.	M	430
Erato	Gk.	F	518
Euterpe	Gk.	F	533
Faunus	Rom.	M	552
Fjalar	Norse	M	578
Fjorner	Norse	M	578
Galar	Norse	M	623
Gunadhya	Hin.	M	698
Gunlad	Norse	F	698
Homer	Gk.	M	783
Kvaser	Norse	M	954
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Melpomene	Gk.	F	1087
Minerva	Rom.	F	1106
Mneme	Gk.	F	1138
Musagetes	Gk.	M	1138
Muses	Gk.	F	1138
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Odrerer	Norse		1196
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Ogyrvran	Bryth.	M	1201
Oilioil	Cel.	M	1202
Oisin	Cel.	M	1202
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Pierides	Gk.	F	1269
Polyhymnia	Gk.	F	1284
Raminagrobis	Fr.	M	1321
Saint Bridget	Christ.	F	1366

Poetry (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Sarasvati	Bud.	F	1400
Taliesin	Welsh	M	1528
Thalia	Gk.	F	1551
Thomas the Rhymer	Scot.	M	1560
Troubador	Fr.	M	1600
Tyrtaeus	Gk.	M	1618
Urania	Gk.	F	1627
Urien	Bryth.	M	1629
Valmiki	Hin.	M	1637
Van-xuong	Ind-Chin.	M	1638
POVERTY			
Bimbogami	Jap.	M	211
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Ciuateotl	Mex.	F	346
Gautama	Bud.	M	255
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
Job	Hebr., Mos.	M	882
Nintoku	Jap.	M	1174
Sakyamuni	Bud.	M	1390
PRESUMPTION (SEE INTEMPERANCE)			
PRIDE			
Arachne	Gk.	F	116
Kandarpa	Hin.	M	905
Lucifer	Christ.	M	1020
Lucifera	Eng.	F	1020
Marsyas	Gk.	M	1070
Naonghaithya	Zoro.	M	1154
Niobe	Gk.	F	1174
Ono-no-komachi	Jap.	F	1210
Rehoboam	Hebr.	M	1331
Satan	Christ., Hebr.	M	1402
Shedad	Mos.	M	1432
Solomon	Hebr.	M	1472
Tarquinius	Rom.	M	1536
Tengu	Jap.	M	1545
Thersites	Gk.	M	1554
Thraso	Rom.	M	1563
Uzzah	Hebr.	M	1633
Zeresh	Hebr/Pers.	F	1718
PRIMORDIAL			
Adibuddha	Bud.	M	32

	Culture	Sex	Page
Aether	Rom.	F	42
Amanominaka	Jap.	M	80
Amenotoko	Jap.	F	83
Anshar	Baby.	M	101
Ao-marama	Poly.		106
Ao-tu-roa	Poly.		106
Apsu	Baby.	M	115
Atanua	So. Is.	F	148
Atea	So. Is.	M	149
Atman	Hin.	M	152
Awonawilona	Zuni	M	162
Brhaspati	Hin.	M	247
Bunjel	Aus.		261
Chaos	Baby., Gk.	M/A	312
Chinun Way Shen	Burm.	M	899
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Dies	Rom.	M	444
Dyaus & Prithivi	Hin.	M-F	479
Echo	Poly.		489
Emen	Egy.	M	915
Haumai-Tikitiki	Maori	M	732
Hemset	Egy.	F	750
Her-shef	Egy.	M	763
Hiranya-garbha	Hin.	M	774
Hometeuli	Mex.	M	784
Hu	Bryth.	M	800
Huehueteotl	Mex.	M	802
Huitznahua	Mex.	M	803
IAO	Gnostic	M	815
Ikuguhi	Jap.	F	822
In	Jap.	F	827
Io	Mex., N. Zeal.		835
Ishi	Phoen.		843
Izanagi & Izanami	Jap.	M-F	853
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Ka	Burmese	M	899
Kadru	Hin.	A	901
Kamu-mimusubi	Jap.	F	907
Keh	Egy.	M	915
Kek & Keket	Egy.	M-F	915
Kekui & Kekuit	Egy.	M-F	916
Kerh & Kerhet	Egy.	M-F	918
Khepera	Egy.	M	924
Kishar	Baby.	F	933
Kore-te-rawea	Poly.	A	942
Kore-te-tamaua	Poly.	A	942

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kore-te-whiwhia	Poly.	A	942
Kuni-toko-tachi	Jap.	M	952
Ku Shen	Chin.		953
Lachmu & Lachamu	Baby.	M-F	961
Lukelang	Caro. Is.	M	1027
Mahat	Hin.		1044
Mahora-nui-a-tea	Poly.	F	1045
Maku	Poly.	M	1048
Mashya & Mashoyi	Pers.	M-F	1072
Monad	Chin.	M-F	1116
Mutuhei	So. Is.	M	1531
Nanai	Baby.	F	1152
Narayana	Hin.	M	1155
Nau	Egy.	M	1157
Nu	Egy.	A	1184
Oceanus	Gk.	M	1193
Ogdoad	Egy.	M, F	1200
Oho-to-no-ji & Oho-to-no-be	Jap.	M-F	1202
Omo-daru & Aya-kashiko-ne	Jap.	M-F	1208
Omorka	Baby.	F	1208
Ono	So. Is.	M	1210
Ophion & Eurynome	Gk.	M-F	1212
Ormuzd	Zoro.	M	1216
Pa-hra	Egy.	M	1226
Papa	Poly.	F	1235
Phanes	Gk.	M	1261
Po	Poly.	F	1281
Po-begat-te-ao	Poly.		106
Pourushaspa	Pers.	M	1290
Prajapati (Prakriti)	Hin.	A	1290
Protogonos	Gk.	A	1297
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Purusa	Hin.	A	1305
Qeb (Seb)	Egy.	M	1309
Rail	Pelew Is.	M	1319
Rigi	Micro.	M	1339
Samantabdahra	Bud.	M	1393
Sesa	Hin.	M	1420
Shuhiji	Jap.	F	1444
Siyakmak & Nashak	Pers.	M-F	1463
Sophia	Gnostic	F	1475
Svabhava	Hin.	M	1514
Svayambhu	Bud., Hin.	M	1515
Taaroa	Poly.	M	1522
T'ai I Ching	Chin.	M	1525
Tai-kih	Chin.	A	1525

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tai Yuan	Chin.	F/A	1527
Taka-mimusubi	Jap.	M	1527
Tanaoa	So. Is.	M	1531
Tane	Poly.	M	1531
Tangaroa	Poly.	M	1531
Tauthe & Apason	Baby.	M-F	1539
Te-ao	Poly.	M	1540
Te-kore	N. Zeal.	A	1541
Th	Phoen.		1550
Thrita Athwya	Pers.	M	1566
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Tiki	Maori	M	1573
Tiki-ahua	Marq.	M	1573
Tonacatecutli	Mex.	M	1586
Tsunu-guhi	Jap.	M	1604
Tuisco	Germ.	M	1606
Tu Metua	Herv. Is.		1607
Tzinteotl	Mex.	A	1618
Uhiji	Jap.	M	1620
Umashi-ashi-kabi-ji	Jap.	M	1622
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Ur-kuh	Pers.		1629
Vajradhara	Tib.	M	1634
Vari-mate-takere	Herv. Is.	F	1320
Vasuki	Hin.	M	1641
Vatea	Herv. Is.	M	1641
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Viraj	Hin.	A	1652
Vishnu-Narayana	Hin.	A	1655
Vivanghvant	Pers.	M	1656
Vivasvant	Hin.	M	1656
Whai-tua	N. Zeal.		1674
Woge	Yurok Ind.	M, F	1688
Wohpekumen	Yurok Ind.	M	1688
Wu-chi	Chin.	A	1693
Yama	Hin.	M	1699
Yami	Hin.	F	1700
Yang	Chin.	M	1700
Yatai	Ind-Chin.	F	1702
Yatawn	Ind-Chin.	M	1702
Yin	Chin.	F	1707
Ymir	Norse	M	1708
Yoni-Lingam	Hin.	F-M	1709

PROGENITOR (ALSO SEE CULTURE HERO)	Culture	Sex	Page
Ad	Mos.	M	28
Adam	Hebr., Mos.	M	29
Adam Kadmon	Caba.	M	30
Adapa	Baby.	M	30
Aeneas	Rom.	M	40
Aeolus	Gk.	M	40
Ag-mena	Egy.	M	49
Airya (Iraj)	Pers.	M	57
Aksak	Chaco	M	60
Alalkomeneus	Gk.	M	61
Alban	Bryth.	M	62
Alulim (Aloros)	Sum.	M	77
Ama	Sum.	F	78
Amaterasu	Jap.	F	81
Ame-waka-hiko	Jap.	M	85
Amma	Norse	F	86
Ammon	Hebr.	M	86
Anak	Hebr.	M	91
Anshar	Baby.	M	101
Apason & Tauthe	Baby.	M-F	107
Apo	Pers.	M	109
Apocatequil	Inca	M	109
Ar-soghotch	Yakut	M	130
Ashiwi	Zuni	M, F	139
Askr	Norse	M	141
Aslog	Norse	F	141
Assher	Hebr.	M	740
Ataentsic (Eagentci)	Huron	F	147
Atarhasis	Baby.	M	148
Atraioman	Carib. Ind.	M	153
Atse Hastin & Atse Estsan	Nav.	M-F	153
Benjamin	Hebr.	M	202
Bergelmir	Norse	M	204
Bhrigu	Hin.	M	209
Bile	Cel.	M	211
Boaz	Hebr.	M	232
Bor	Norse	M	236
Bregon	Cel.	M	246
Cadmus	Gk.	M	266
Cairima	Cel.	M	271
Cecrops	Gk.	M	301
Chanun & Woi-shun	Chin.	M-F	312
Chavah	Hebr.	F	317
Cipactonal & Oxomuco	Mex.	M-F	341
Closed Man	Pawnee	M	349

	Culture	Sex	Page
Comizahual	Honduras	F	362
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Dan	Hebr.	M	410
Dazbog	Rus.	M	420
Debabou & De-ai	Gil. Is.	M-F	422
Deucalion	Gk.	M	434
Dorus	Gk.	M	465
Edda	Norse	F	490
Edji	Altaic	F	491
Edom	Hebr.	M	491
Eleusis	Gk.	M	502
Embla	Norse	F	507
Epaphus	Gk.	M	514
Ephraim	Hebr.	M	515
Erlik	Tatar	M	521
E-U	Burm.	F	529
Eve	Hebr.	F	534
Fenius Farsa	Cel.	M	560
Foam Woman	Haida Ind.	F	589
Fravak & Fravakain	Pers.	M-F	608
Gad	Hebr.	M	620
Garamas	Garamantes	M	628
Gaya Maretan	Pers.	M	636
Gayomart	Pers.	M	636
Goidel	Cel.	M	670
Guamansuri	Inca	M	693
Gurikhoisib	Hotten.	A	699
Hagar	Hebr.	F	707
Ham	Hebr.	M	713
Haoshyangha & Guzhak	Pers.	M-F	723
Harmonia	Gk.	F	727
Heber	Hebr.	M	739
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Hellen	Gk.	M	749
Hian	Kei Is.	M	766
Hi-asa	Admir. Is.	F	766
Hina	Marq.	F	771
Huan Ching	Chin.	M	801
Hu Gadarn	Welsh	M	802
Hurakan	Kiche	M	808
Iapetus	Gk.	M	816
Ila	Hin.	F	823
Inapertwa	Aus.		827
Ingun	Norse	M/A	831
Ion	Gk.	M	837
Iowahine	Hawa.	F	837

	Culture	Sex	Page
Israel	Hebr.	M	847
Ith	Cel.	M	848
Iztac Mixcoatl	Mex.	M	854
Japheth	Hebr.	M	865
Jarl	Norse	M	865
Jesse	Hebr.	M	876
Jimmu Tennu	Jap.	M	880
Judah	Hebr.	M	892
Kaboi	Bol., Braz.	M	900
Kalinago	Carib Ind.	M	904
Karwar	Papuan	M	911
Kasyapa	Hin.	M	912
Kedar	Hebr.	M	915
Kezer-tshingis	Tatar	M	921
King Dushyanta	Hin.	M	208
Kintu	Uganda	M	932
Kisani	Nav.	M	933
Kishar	Baby.	F	933
Kybai-khotun	Yakut	F	956
La'i-La'i	Poly.	F	964
Lan-yein & A-mong	Burm.	M-F	972
Latinus	Rom.	M	975
Lelex	Gk.	M	982
Lesbos	Gk.	M	985
Levi	Hebr.	M	988
Leza	Bantu	M	989
Lif	Norse	F	992
Lifthrasir	Norse	M	992
Ligoapup	Micro.	F	993
Lingam & Yoni	Hin.	M-F	998
Louquo	Carib Ind.	M	1016
Magog	Cel.	F	1041
Maiso	Braz.	F	1047
Mama Ogllo	Inca	F	1051
Manasseh	Hebr.	M	1055
Manco Capac	Inca	M	1056
Mannus	Norse	M	1060
Manu	Hin.	M	1061
Manuai	Admir. Is.	M	1062
Ma-riko-riko	N. Zeal.	F	1067
Mashya & Mashoyi	Pers.	M-F	1072
Menaka	Hin.	M	1088
Michabo (Messon)	Algon.	M	1098
Midian	Hebr.	M	1100
Miled	Cel.	M	1102
Minyas	Gk.	M	1107

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mioya-no-kami	Jap.	M	1108
Mitsotsozini	Pokomo	M	1113
Mizraim	Hebr.	M	1113
Mogthraser	Norse	M	1114
Morna (Goll mac Morna)	Cel.	M	1124
Nambi	Uganda	F	1151
Nane Chaha	Choctaw		1153
Naphtali	Hebr.	M	1154
Ndengei	Fiji	M	1159
Nemed	Cel.	M	1162
Ninigi	Jap.	M	1173
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Noj	Asian	M	1179
Nowutset	Sia Ind.	F	1183
Nu Kua	Chin.	F/A	1185
Nyakang	Egy.	M	1187
Oho-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1621
Oilioil	Cel.	M	1202
Okikurumi (Ainu-rak-kur)	Ainu	M	1203
Oxomuco	Mex.	F	1223
Pairekse	Ostiak	M	1226
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Parpara	Kei Is.	M	1239
Partholan	Cel.	M	1240
Pelasgus	Gk.	M	1249
Phoroneus	Gk.	M	1266
Phut	Hebr.	M	1267
Picus	Rom.	M	1269
Piguero	Inca	M	109
Pitri	Hin.	M	1276
Pitripati	Hin.	M	1276
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Pwan-choo	Chin.	M	1306
Pyrrha	Gk.	F	1307
Quoots-hooi	Chinook	F	1314
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Rahab	Hebr.	F	1318
Rangi & Papa	Poly.	M-F	1322
Remus	Rom.	M	1332
Reuben	Hebr.	M	1334
Ribimbi	Transvaal	M	1337
Rod & Rozanice	Rus.	M-F	1344
Rongo	Mangaian	M	1347
Sakuntala	Hin.	F	1389
Scota (Beara)	Scot.	F	1408
Seming	Norse	M	1415

Progenitor (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Seth	Hebr.	M	1421
Shippawn Ayawng	Burm.		1439
Simeon	Hebr.	M	1454
Singalang Burong	Borneo	M	1457
Steingud	Norse	F	1493
Sugar Cane	Mel.		1504
Tages	Ital.	M	1524
Tagtug (Tibir)	Sum.	M	1524
Tahsek-khi & Yahsek-khi	Ind-Chin.	M-F	1525
Tamoi (Tamusi)	Tupi-Guar.	M	1531
Tata	Sib.	M	1537
Tazh & Tazhak	Pers.	M-F	1539
Teharonhiawagon	Iroq.	M	1541
Thanai	Burm.	M	1551
Tii	Marq.	M	1573
Tiki-ahua	Hawa.	M	1573
Tiki-kapakapa	N. Zeal.	F	1573
Toltec	Mex.	M	1585
Torongoi	Altaic	M	1589
Tura	Pers.	M	1608
Ujikami	Jap.	M	1621
Unkulunkulu	Zulu	M	1626
Utset	Sia Ind.	F	1632
Vere	Pokomo (Afr.)	M	1646
Wiyot (Luiseno)	Calif. Ind.	M	1688
Wohpekumen	Yurok	M	1688
Xmukane	Mex.	F	1696
Yama & Yami	Hin.	M-F	1699
Yima & Yimeh	Pers.	M-F	1707
Yo & In	Jap.	M-F	1708

PROPHECY (SEE DIVINATION)
PROSPERITY (SEE WEALTH)
PROTECTIVE ANCESTOR (SEE SPIRIT)

PROTECTOR (CITY DEFENDER, SPEAKING HEAD. ALSO SEE SLEEPER)			
Adam	Hebr., Mos.	M	29
Alad	Baby.	M	60
Allat	Sem.	F	69
Anat	Sem.	F	91
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Atargatis	Sem.	F/A	148
Bach-ma	Ind-Chin.	M	171
Barbarossa	Germ.	M	180

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Cao-bien	Ind-Chin.	M	287
Charlemagne	Frankish	M	314
Conaire	Cel.	M	363
Eurystheus	Gk.	M	533
James the Great	Christ.	M	862
John the Baptist	Christ.	M	1372
Keresaspa	Pers.	M	918
Kirttimukha	Hin.	M	933
Lha-mo-kar-po	Tib.	F	989
Ma-vien (Bach-ma)	Chin.	M	1078
Memnon	Gk.	M	1088
Mimir	Norse	M	1105
Nana	Sum.	F	1152
Ops	Ital.	F	1212
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Roderick	Span.	M	1344
Saint James the Great	Christ.	M	1372
Saint Januarius	Christ.	M	1373
Sebastian	Portu.	M	1381
Sol Invictus	Rom.	M	1471
Sualtam	Cel.	M	1503
Tyche	Gk.	F	1616
Urdawl Ben	Welsh	M	1628

QUESTER (ALSO SEE TRAVELER, WANDERER)			
Argonauts	Gk.	M	121
Asclepius	Gk.	M	136
Balthazar	Christ.	M	1364
Castor & Pollux	Gk.	M-M	295
Cepheus	Gk.	M	304
Ceres	Rom.	F	305
Cessair	Cel.	F	306
Chung-li-ch'uan	Chin.	M	336
Cilix	Gk.	M	339
Damayanti	Hin.	F	409
Demeter	Gk.	F	429
Euphemus	Gk.	M	531
Evelake	Christ.	M	534
Finntain	Cel.	M	570
Fortunio	Folk.	F	596
Fraoch	Cel.	M	607
Freydis	Norse	F	611
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Gareth	Bryth.	M	629

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gargantua	Fr.	M	630
Gaspar	Christ.	M	1370
Gawain	Bryth.	M	635
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Hanno & Himilco	Carth.	M-M	722
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Idas	Gk.	M	818
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Izanagi	Jap.	M	853
Jason	Gk.	M	866
Lancelot	Bryth.	M	969
Launfal	Bryth.	M	976
Lynceus	Gk.	M	1028
Maelduin	Gaelic	M	1036
Mataora	Poly.	M	1074
Melchior	Christ.	M	1085
Meleager	Gk.	M	1085
Mopsus	Gk.	M	1122
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Mytyl	Belg.	F	1144
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Oileus	Gk.	M	1202
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Percival	Bryth.	M	1254
Peredur	Bryth.	M	1254
Perithous	Gk.	M	1256
Philoctetes	Gk.	M	1263
Pirithous	Gk.	M	1275
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1284
Psyche	Gk.	F	1299
Pururavas	Hin.	M	1304
Qat	Mel.	M	1309
Quixote, Don.	Span.	M	462
Rata	Maori	M	1323
Rogero	Ital.	M	773
Saint Brandan	Christ.	M	1365
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Skirnir	Norse	M	1465
Succoth-Benoth	Baby.	F	1503
Tannhauser	Germ.	M	1532
Telamon	Gk.	M	1541
Telemachus	Gk.	M	1542
Telephassa	Gk.	F	1542
Teucer	Gk.	M	1549
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554

	Culture	Sex	Page
Three Magi	Christ.	M	1565
Tyltyl	Belg.	M	1617
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
Vikings	Norse	M, F	1650
Wainamoinen	Fin.	M	1661

RAGE (SEE WRATH)
RAIN (SEE MOISTURE)

RASHNESS

Icarus	Gk.	M	817
Patroclus	Gk.	M	1244
Phaethon	Gk.	M	1260
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391

RAYS

Absyrtus	Gk.	M	20
Accolon	Bryth.	M	23
Achates	Rom.	M	24
Angantyr	Norse	M	95
Ashi	Hin.	F	139
Balaha	Bud.	M	174
Blodughofi	Norse	M	226
Chaus	Bryth.	M	316
Chrysaor	Gk.	M	334
Excalibur	Bryth.		536
Failinis	Cel.		544
Feinn	Cel.	M	558
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Gareth	Bryth.	M	629
Gijigouai	Algon.	M	656
Gisl	Ice.	M	660
Goibniu	Cel.	M	670
Guatauva	Taino	M	694
Gullfaxi	Norse	M	697
Gullinbursti	Norse	M	697
Gungnir	Norse		698
Gwadyn Odyeith	Bryth.	M	700
Hayhuaypanti	Inca		734
Hringhorn	Norse		798
Hrunting	Ang-Sax.		799
Huaminca	Inca	M	801
Joyeuse	Med. Lit.		891
Karshipta	Pers.	M	911
Kerkios	Gk.	M	918
Laegaire	Cel.	M	963

Rays (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Lamfada	Cel.	M	967
Lampetus	Gk.	M	969
Lemminikainen	Fin.	M	982
Loegaire	Cel.	M	1008
Luchta	Cel.	M	1020
Maasewe & Uyuuyewe	Sia Ind.	M-M	1031
Menglod	Norse	F	1089
Myrmidon	Gk.	M	1142
Neamhuain Clan	Cel.	M	1159
Nusku	Baby.	M	1187
Papachtic	Mex.	M	1235
Patroclus	Gk.	M	1244
Phaethon	Gk.	M	1260
Phol (Pol)	Norse	M	1266
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Scarlet, Will	Eng.	M	1406
Sinfjotle	Norse	M	1457
Skirnir	Norse	M	1465
Stutly, Will	Eng.	M	1502
Sudhanvan	Hin.	M	1503
Surtr	Norse	M	1511
Surya	Hin.	M	1511
Telephassa	Gk.	F	1542
Telephus	Gk.	M	1542
Teucer	Gk.	M	1549
Tiphys	Gk.	M	1575
Toltec	Mex.	M	1585
Tyr	Teut.	M	1617
Urvakshaya	Pers.	M	1630
Vareghna	Pers.	M	1639
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Vijaya Sakti	Bud.	F	1649
Vispala	Hin.	M	1655
Ychdryt Varyvdraws	Bryth.	M	1702

REJECTED (SEE RENOUNCED BY PARENT)

RENOUNCED BY PARENT (DESPISED, REJECTED, ALSO SEE ABANDONED CHILD)

Atalanta	Gk.	F	148
Danae	Gk.	F	411
David	Hebr.	M	417
Grettir	Ice.	M	690
Hippolytus	Gk.	M	773
Shakuntala	Hin.	F	1429
Tenedos	Gk.	M	1264
Tenes	Gk.	M	1545

	Culture	Sex	Page
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

RESURRECTION (SEE OTHERWORLD VISITOR)

REVELRY (BUFFOONERY, COMIC, FROLICSOMENESS, JESTING, MERRYMAKING, RIBALDRY, RIDICULE)

Addephagia	Rom.	F	31
Aglaia	Gk.	F	48
Ame-no-uzume (Otafuku)	Jap.	F	83
Bacchant	Gk., Rom.	M	170
Bacchante (Bacchae)	Gk., Rom.	F	170
Balmarcodes	Phoen.	M	176
Baubo	Gk.	M/F	187
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Cercopes	Gk.	M	304
Comus	Rom.	M	363
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Dactyli	Gk.	M	404
Droll	Norse	M	471
Eulenspiegel, Tyll	Germ.	M	529
Evan	Gk.	M	533
Friar John	Fr.	M	611
Friar Tuck	Bryth.	M	611
Iambe	Gk.	F	815
Ixcuina	Mex.	F	852
Javerzaharses	Arm.	F	867
Jonathan Ploughboy	Am. Drama	M	886
Kay, Sir	Bryth.	M	914
King of Saturnalia	Rom.	M	930
Lord of Misrule	Eng.	M	1013
Lothario	Eng.	M	1014
Lot Sap Sago	Am. Drama	M	1014
Lovelace	Eng.	M	1018
Momus	Gk.	M	1116
Moquequeloa	Mex.	M	1122
Mullin	Med. Lit.	M	432
Napaeae	Gk.	F	1154
Nataraja	Hin.	M	1461
Otafuku	Jap.	F	1219
Pantagruel	Fr.	M	1234
Panurge	Fr.	M	1235
Phuphlans	Ital.	M	1267
Pierrot	Fr.	M	1270
Polichinelle	Fr.	M	1283

Revelry (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Puck	Eng.	M	1300
Punch & Judy	Eng. Drama	M-F	1301
Punchinello & Judith	Ital.	M-F	1301
Pusong	Philip.	M	1305
Pwcca	Welsh	M	1300
Raven	Pac. Coast	M	1325
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Scapin	Fr.	M	1405
Scapino	Ital.	M	1405
Shojo	Jap.	M	1441
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Silvanus	Rom.	M	1453
Siris	Baby.	A	1459
Solomon Gundy	Am. Drama	M	1473
Solomon Swap	Am. Drama	M	1473
Solon Shingle	Am. Drama	M	1473
Strenia	Rom.	F	1500
Sylvanus	Rom.	M	1521
Tannhauser	Germ.	M	1532
Thalia	Gk.	F	1551
Tuck, Friar	Bryth.	M	1606
Vice	Eng.	M	1648
Xolotl	Mex.	M	1697
Zany	Eng.	M	1716

RIBALDRY (SEE REVELRY)

RIDDLE SOLVER			
Abdemon	Hebr.	M	13
Aoshnara	Pers.	M	106
Gunasarman	Hin.	M	698
Joseph (Yusuf)	Hebr., Mos.	M	888
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Rumpelstiltskin Princess	Germ.	F	1354
Vararuchi	Hin.	M	1639
Yoishta	Pers.	M	1709

RIDICULE (SEE REVELRY)
RISHIS (SEE SPIRIT)
RIVER (SEE WATER)
ROBBER (SEE OUTLAW)

RUINS			
Hambarus	Pers.		714
Ovda	Fin-Ug.	M, F	1221

SACRIFICE	Culture	Sex	Page
Agni	Hin.	M	49
Armaiti	Zoro.	F	+
Asura	Hin.	M	146
Athwya	Pers.	M	151
Celeus	Gk.	M	302
Charops	Gk.	M	315
Crom Cruaich	Cel.	M	383
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Curtis, Marcus	Rom.	M	399
Daemons	Gk.	M	405
Deva	Bali	M	435
Golden Calf.	Hebr.		672
Hadding	Norse	M	705
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Hestia	Gk.	F	765
Ila	Hin.	F	823
Itztli	Mex.	M	850
Maimaktes	Gk.	M	1047
Manu	Hin.	M	1061
Maruts	Gk.	M	1071
Meilichios	Gk.	M	1084
Narasamsa	Hin.	M	1155
Nezaualpilli	Mex.	M	1167
Noidde	Lapp	M	1179
Panemerios	Gk.	M	1233
Pourushaspa	Pers.	M	1290
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Siward	Norse	M	1461
Suvinenge	Daho.	M	1513
Svaru	Hin.	M	1514
Tezcatlipoca (Monenequi)	Mex.	M	1549
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Tlamatzincatl	Mex.	M	1582
Torem	Sib.	M	1589
Vanaspati	Hin.	M	1638
Vivanghvant	Pers.	M	1656
Vivasvant	Hin.	M	1656
Xolotl	Mex.	M	1697
Zaru	Egyp.	M	1716
Ziusudra	Sum.	M	1721

SACRIFICE VICTIM (SURROGATE. ALSO SEE CHILD IMMOLATED, DYING GOD, SCAPE-GOAT)			
Anobret	Phoen.	M	100
Arcas	Gk.	M	118

Sacrifice Victim (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Demophoon	Gk.	M	432
Gwern	Cel.	M	701
Icarus	Gk.	M	817
Idomeneus's son	Gk.	M	820
Iphigenia	Gk.	F	838
Isaac	Hebr.	M	841
Jephthah's daughter	Hebr.	F	872
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Phaethon	Gk.	M	1260
Polyxena	Gk.	F	+
Procris	Gk.	F	1294
Prometheus	Gk.	M	1295
Tachibana	Jap.	F	1524
Yusoofee	Pers.	M	13

SAGE (SEE DIVINATION)
SAINT (SEE SPIRIT)

SAVIOR

Amida	Jap.	M	85
Amin (Mohammed)	Mos.	M	114
Aryajangulitara	Bud.	F	134
Aryavalokitesvara	Bud.	M	134
Astvat-ereta	Zoro.	M	145
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Avalokitesvara	Bud.	M	160
Berejya	Pers.	M	204
Bhrkuti	Bud.	F	209
Bodhisattva	Bud.	M	233
Bosatsu	Jap.	M	237
Buddha	Bud.	M	255
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Dag	Hebr.	M	405
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Ekajata	Bud.	F	496
Emmanuel	Christ., Hebr.	M	509
Enki	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	511
Epeios	Gk.	M	514
Faruq (Mohammed)	Mos.	M	1114
Fool	World Wide	M	591
Gesu	Christ.	M	651
Gluskap	Algon.	M	664
Good Scarabaeus	Christ.	M	675
Good Shepherd	Christ.	M	675

	Culture	Sex	Page
Haakon	Norse	M	705
IHS (IHSOOS, Jesus)	Christ.	M	822
Imam Mahdi	Mos.	M	825
Inri (Jesus)	Christ.	M	833
Jehovahtzidkenu	Christ.	M	871
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
Kalki (Vishnu)	Hin.	M	904
Kanakamuni	Bud.	M	907
Kasyapa	Bud.	M	912
Khidv	Mos.	M	924
Krakucchanda	Bud.	M	945
K'ue Yu-chen T'ien-tsun	Chin.	M	949
Kurukulla	Bud.	F	953
Mahavira	Jain.	M	1045
Mahdi	Mos.	M	1045
Maidere	Tatar	M	1046
Maitreya	Bud.	M	1047
Manusibuddha	Bud.	M	1062
Melchizedek	Hebr.	M	1085
Metatron	Caba.	M	1096
Mi-li (Agita)	Chin.	M	1102
Miroku	Jap.	M	1109
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Mohammed	Mos.	M	1114
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Naaseni	Gnostic	M	1145
Ne-kilst-luss	Haida	M	1161
O-Binzuru	Jap.	M	1192
Padmapani	Bud.	M	1225
Piers Plowman	Eng.	M	1270
Prince of Light	Christ.	M	1293
Prince of Peace	Christ.	M	1293
P'usa	Chin.	M	1305
Ratnapani	Bud.	M	1324
Sakyamuni	Bud.	M	1390
Sampsa	Fin-Ug.	M	1394
Sandalphon	Caba.	M	1396
Saoshyant	Zoro.	M	1398
Seth	Hebr.	M	1421
Shepherd	Hebr.	M	1434
Siddhartha	Bud.	M	1447
Sitatapatra	Bud.	F	1460
Sitatara	Bud.	F	1460
Sommonacodum	Siam.	M	1474
Syamatara	Bud.	F	1521
Tara (sGrolmas)	Bud.	F	1534

Savior (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Tarani	Hin.	M	1534
Ukhshyatereta (Hushetar)	Zoro.	M	1398
Ukhshyatnemah (Hushetar-mah)	Zoro.	M	1398
Veltro	Ital.	M	1644
Vishnu	Hin.	M	1654
Visvamitra	Hin.	M	1655
Weng-cheng	Chin.	F	1673
Yeshua (Yhs)	Christ.	M	877
Zaphnathpaaneah	Hebr.	M	1716
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

SCAPEGOAT

Azazal	Hebr.		165
Zany	Eng.	M	1716

SCORNED BY PARENT (SEE RENOUNCED BY PARENT)

SCRIBE (SEE WISDOM)

SEA (SEE WATER)

SEASON (a=autumn, c=seasonal changes, ny=new year, sp=spring, su=summer, w=winter)

Actaeon (su)	Gk.	M	28
Adapa (sp)	Baby.	M	30
Adonis (sp)	Gk.	M	34
Aestas (su)	Med. Art	M	+
Agnar (su)	Norse	M	49
Aki-yama (a)	Jap.	M	60
Allen-A-Dale (sp)	Bryth.	M	69
Alv (w)	Norse	M	77
Amanoro (sp)	Arm.	F	80
Angeburga (su)	Norse	F	95
Angerona (w)	Ital.	F	96
Angra Mainyu (w)	Zoro.	M	97
Angus (sp)	Cel.	M	97
Anna Perenna (sp)	Rom.	F	99
Atli (a)	Norse	M	152
Attis (sp)	Phryg.	M	154
Autumnus (a)	Med. Art	M	+
Auxo (su)	Gk.	F	786
Baba, Ali (sp)	Arab.	M	168
Balder (su)	Norse	M	174
Barbmoakka (sp)	Lapp	F	181
Belleros (w)	Gk.	M	199
Berchta (w)	Norse	F	203

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bhadra (sp)	Hin.	F	207
Bjorn (w)	Norse	M	220
Bjorno-Hoder (w)	Norse	M	221
Black Tortoise (w)	Chin.		223
Blodeuwedd (sp)	Bryth.	F	226
Bous (sp)	Ang-Sax.	M	238
Brynhild (sp)	Norse	F	253
Buinne (w)	Cel.	M	258
Caer (c)	Cel.	M	267
Ch'i lin (a)	Chin		325
Ch'ing Lung (sp)	Chin		601
Chu Ch'ieh (su)	Chin.		335
Cichol (w)	Cel.	M	338
Conn (su)	Cel.	M	367
Cora (sp)	Gk.	F	370
Cordelia (sp)	Eng.	F	371
Creudylad (sp)	Bryth.	F	381
Dagda (all)	Cel.	M	405
Dice (su)	Gk.	F	443
Draupadi (sp)	Hin.	F	470
Dursa (sp)	Aramaic	F	307
Dylan (su)	Bryth.	M	480
Eirene (a,w)	Gk.	F	786
Eostra (Ostara) (sp)	Ang-Sax.	F	514
Epona (sp)	Cel., Rom.	F	517
Etain (su)	Cel.	F	526
Eteocles (w)	Gk.	M	527
Etzel (w)	Norse	M	528
Eunomia (sp)	Gk.	F	530
Eunomos (sp)	Gk.	M	530
Fafnir (w)	Norse	M	544
Fergus mac Roy (w)	Cel.	M	561
Flora (sp)	Rom.	F	584
Fomor (w)	Cel.	M	590
Friuch (all)	Cel.	M	613
Galahad (Gwalchaved) (su)	Bryth.	M	622
Gawain (Gwalchmei) (sp)	Bryth.	M	635
Geirrod (su)	Norse	M	638
Gilvaethwy (all)	Bryth.	M	657
Gohone (w)	Iroq.		670
Goreu (sp)	Bryth.	M	678
Graces (sp)	Gk.	F	681
Green Knight (w)	Bryth.	M	689
Grismadevi (su)	Bud.	F	691
Guinevere (sp)	Bryth.	F	696
Gullveig (w)	Norse	F	697

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gwyn (w)	Bryth.	M	703
Gwyrthur (su)	Bryth.	M	703
Hagan (w)	Norse	M	707
Hama (w)	Ang-Sax.	M	714
Hamlet (sp)	Eng.	M	714
Haru-yama (sp)	Jap.	M	729
Havgan (su)	Bryth.	M	732
Haya-akihiko & Haya-Akitsu (a)	Jap.	M-F	734
Hebe (sp)	Gk.	F	739
Heimdal (su)	Norse	M	743
Hemantadevi (w)	Bud.	F	749
Hiemas (w)	Med. Art	M	+
Hoder (w)	Norse	M	778
Hogne (w)	Norse	M	779
Holler (w)	Germ.	M	781
Horae (all)	Gk.	F	786
Horus (sp)	Egy.	M	792
Hreidmar (sp)	Norse	M	797
Huitzilopochtli (su)	Mex.	M	803
Hymir (w)	Norse	M	811
Hyrokkin (w)	Norse	F	813
Idun (su)	Norse	F	820
Igerna (sp)	Bryth.	F	821
Ildico (sp)	Norse	F	823
Izushiotome (su)	Jap.	F	854
Jonakr (w)	Norse	M	886
Jormunrek (w)	Norse	M	887
Kagutsuchi (su)	Jap.	M	902
Karpo (a)	Gk.	F	911
Kauravas (w)	Hin.	M	913
Khensu (sp)	Egy.	M	923
Kore (sp)	Gk.	F	942
Kostey (w)	Slav.	M	944
Kuei Shen (w)	Chin.		949
Kukulcan (sp)	Mex.	M	950
Kulhwch (sp)	Welsh	M	950
Lado & Lada (sp)	Slav.	M-F	961
Laius (w)	Gk.	M	964
Laodamas (w)	Gk.	M	972
Lilinau (su)	N.A.I.	F	994
Linus (sp)	Gk.	M	998
Loddis-edne	Lapp	F	181
Louhi (w)	Lapp	F	1016
Marduk (sp)	Baby.	M	1065
Marpessa (sp)	Gk.	F	1068
Mars (sp)	Ital.	M	1069

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mata (w)	Cel.	M	1074
May Queen (sp)	Folk.	F	1080
Minotaur (w)	Gk.	M	1107
Miqtu (su)	Baby.	M	1108
Miranda (sp)	Eng.	F	1109
Misharu (a)	Phoen.	M	1110
Morana (w)	Slav.	F	1122
Mordred (w)	Bryth.	M	1122
Nadushu-Namir (sp)	Baby.	M	1147
Narokhachoma (all)	Bud.	F	1156
Nemean Lion (w)	Gk.		1162
Nerio (sp)	Rom.	F	1164
Niobe (w)	Gk.	F	1174
Nipinoukhe (su)	Algon.	M	1175
Nithhoggr (w)	Scan.	M	1176
Njord (su)	Norse	M	1176
Notus (a, w)	Gk.	M	1183
Nynnyaw & Peibaw (w)	Cel.	M-M	1188
Oengus (sp)	Cel.	M	1198
Oho-usu (sp)	Jap.	M	1202
Olwen (sp)	Bryth.	F	1206
Ortlieb (sp)	Germ.	M	1217
Ottar (w)	Norse	M	1220
Pai Hu (a)	Chin.	M	1226
Paluc Cat (w)	Bryth.	F	1230
Parsifal (sp)	Germ.	M	1239
Pau-puk-keewis (w)	N.A.I.	M	1244
Paynal (w)	Mex.	M	1245
Peboan (w)	N.A.I.	M	+
Perdix (sp)	Gk.	A	1254
Pergrubrius (sp)	Baltic	M	1255
Persephone (sp, su)	Gk.	F	1257
Philomela (sp)	Gk.	F	1263
Phra In (su)	Siam.	M	1266
Phyllis (sp)	Gk.	F	1267
Pipounoukhe (w)	Algon.	M	1275
Poeas (w)	Gk.	M	1281
Polydorus (w)	Gk.	M	1284
Polynices (sp)	Gk.	M	1284
Pomona (a)	Rom.	M	1285
Procne (sp)	Gk.	F	1294
Proserpina (sp, su)	Rom.	F	1296
Prthu (sp)	Hin.	M	1298
Pythias (sp)	Rom.	M	111
Randver (sp)	Norse	M	1322
Rapunze (sp)	Germ.	M	465

	Culture	Sex	Page
Rbhus (c)	Hin.		1326
Resheph (su)	Phoen.	M	1333
Rhiannon (all)	Bryth.	F	1336
Rind (w)	Norse	F	1339
Rtus (all)	Hin.		1352
Ryence (w)	Bryth.	M	1355
Saho-yama-hime (sp)	Jap.	F	1361
Samhanach (w)	Scot.	M	1393
Saraddevi (a)	Bud.	F	1399
Sati (sp)	Hin.	F	1402
Scyld (sp)	Ang-Sax.	M	1409
Sekhet (su)	Egy.	F	1414
Sharvan (w)	Cel.	M	1431
Siggeir (w)	Norse	M	1449
Sigi (w)	Norse	M	1449
Sita (sp)	Hin.	F	1460
Skate (sp)	Ice.	M	1464
Sokar (w)	Egy.	M	1471
Spenjaghrya (w)	Pers.	M	1481
Steingud (sp)	Norse	F	1493
Sthenelus (w)	Gk.	M	1494
Strenia (ny)	Rom.	F	1500
Stutly, Will (sp)	Eng.	M	1502
Sudolisa (su)	Slav.	F	895
Svanhit (su)	Norse	F	1514
Svasud (su)	Norse	M	1514
Swanhild (sp)	Germ.	F	1517
Tammuz (sp)	Baby.	M	1530
Tatsuta-hime (a)	Jap.	F	1538
Tawiscara (w)	Huron	M	1539
Telemachus (sp)	Gk.	M	1542
Thallo (sp)	Gk.	F	1551
Thebe (sp)	Gk.	F	1552
Thora (sp)	Gk.	F	1561
Thrym (w)	Norse	M	1567
Tiphys (sp)	Gk.	M	1575
Tityus (w)	Gk.	M	1580
Tobias (sp)	Hebr.	M	1582
Tung Fang So (sp)	Chin.	M	1607
Ullerus (w)	Norse	M	1622
Umma (su)	Baby.		1623
Unicorn (a)	Chin.		1625
Ura (su)	Sum.	M	1627
Urvasi (sp)	Hin.	F	1630
Utathys (sp)	Hin.	M	1632
Vali (sp, su)	Norse	M	1636

	Culture	Sex	Page
Vasantadevi (sp)	Bud.	F	1640
Venus (sp)	Ital.	F	1644
Ver (sp)	Med. Art	M	1645
Vesna (sp)	Slav.	F	1647
Vodyanik (sp)	Rus.	M	1657
Wakyet-wa (sp)	Burm.	M	1662
Wuldor (w)	Ang-Sax.	M	1693
Ya-o-gah (w)	Seneca	M	1701
Yarilo (sp)	Rus.	M	1701
Yoskeha (s)	Iroq.	M	1710
Yspaddeden Penkawr (w)	Bryth.	M	1711
Zmei Goruinich (w)	Slav.	M	1722
SECRECY (ALSO SEE SILENCE)			
Aides	Gk.	M	55
Guhya-pati	Bud.	M	695
Sang-dui	Bud.	M	1396
SEER (SEE DIVINATION)			
SELF ADORATION (ALSO SEE VANITY)			
Aniruddha	Hin.	M	98
Hallgerda	Ice.	F	712
Narcissus	Gk.	M	1155
SENSE DEITIES			
Kika-saru (deafness)	Jap.		1118
Maa (sight)	Egy.		1030
Sau (taste)	Egy.		1403
Silence	Gnostic Aeon		1452
Sozem (hearing)	Egy.	M	1479
Stentor (voice)	Egy.	M	1493
Sung-gi-gval-po (speech)	Tib.	M	1510
Tara (all)	Bud.	F	1534
T'ien-lung (deafness)	Chin.	M	1673
Ti-ya (mute)	Chin.	M	1673
Zacharias (mute)	Hebr.	M	1714
SHAMELESSNESS (SEE INTEMPERANCE)			
SHAPE CHANGER			
Achelous	Gk.	M	24
Amergin	Cel.	M	84
Arawn	Bryth.	M	117
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Atabyrius	Gk.	M	147

	Culture	Sex	Page
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Chu-ch'a-pan-t'o-ka	Chin.	M	335
Chunuhluk	Eskimo	M	336
Cian	Cel.	M	338
Daphne	Gk.	F	414
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Empusa	Gk.	M	510
Eriphos	Gk.	M	520
Estsanatlehi	Nav.	F	526
Etain	Cel.	F	526
Friuch	Cel.	M	613
Gilvaethwy	Bryth.	M	657
Gluskap	Algon.	M	664
Gwion Bach	Cel.	M	701
Gwrhyr Gwalstawt	Bryth.	M	702
Gyges	Gk.	M	703
Hlakanyana	Zulu	M	775
Hlebard	Norse	M	776
Hugi	Norse	M	803
Idun	Norse	F	820
Inktonmi	Siouan	M	832
Io	Gk.	F	835
Ira-waru	Poly.	M	838
Klieng	Borneo	M	936
Korrigans	Breton	M, F	943
Llew Llaw	Bryth.	M	1005
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010
Lotis	Gk.	F	1014
Loup-garou	Fr.	M	1016
Lucian	Rom.	M	1020
Lung	Chin.	M	1025
Lyeshy	Slav.	M	1028
Mahr	Germ.	M, F	1046
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M/A	1065
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Math	Cymric	M	1075
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Menw	Bryth.	M	1090
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1092
Metra	Gk.	F	1096
Minerva	Rom.	F	1106
Mongan	Cel.	M	1117
Morrigu	Cel.	F	1125
Nemesis	Gk.	F	1162
Nimrod	Baby.	M	1170

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nules-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1185
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Ophiogenes	Gk.	M, F	1211
Padmasambhava	Tib.	M	1225
Pa-hsien	Chin.	M, F	1226
Pairekse	Ostiak	M	1226
Pan-t'o-ka	Chin.	M	1235
Pariacaca	Inca	M	1237
Pau-puk-keewis	N.A.I.	M	1244
Periclymenus	Gk.	M	1255
Picus	Rom.	M	1269
Polyidus	Gk.	M	1284
Pooka	Cel.	M	1286
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Prajapati (Prakriti)	Hin.	A	1290
Proteus	Gk.	M	1297
Pryderi (Gwri)	Bryth.	M	1298
Pwyll	Bryth.	M	1306
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Raven	Pac. Coast Ind.	M	1325
Rucht	Cel.	M	1353
Sadb	Cel.	M	1360
Serosevsky	Rus.	M	1418
Tamamo-no-maye	Jap.	F	1529
Tchue	Bush.	M	1540
Thetis	Gk.	F	1555
Thjasse	Norse	M	1560
Ti-tsang	Chin.	M	1580
Troll	Norse	M	1600
Tuan mac Cairill	Cel.	M	1605
Uazit	Egy.	F	1619
Utgard-Loki	Norse	M	1632
Uther Pendragon	Bryth.	M	1632
Vidyadhara	Hin.	F	1649
Vikramaditya	Hin.	M	1650
Virava (Tava-ajik)	Fin-Ug.	A	1652
Vishnu	Hin.	M	1654
Vjedogonja	Slav.	M	1656
Vodyanik	Rus.	M	1657
Xelas	Puget Sound	M	1695
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

SHEPHERD (SEE ANIMAL KEEPER)

SILENCE (ALSO SEE SECRECY)

Harpichruti	Egy.	M	728

Silence (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Harpocrates	Gk.	M	728
Iwa-saru	Jap.	M	118
Ku Shen	Chin.		953
Muta	Rom.	F	1140
Mutuhei	So. Is.	M	1141
Silence	Gnostic Aeon		1452
Sphinx	Egy., Gk.	F	1482
Vidar	Norse	M	1649

SIN (SEE EVIL)

SKY

Abdevenham	Med. Lit.	M	13
Aditi	Hin.	F	32
Aero	Gk.	F	41
Aesir	Norse	M, F	42
Ajy-tangara	Yakut	M	58
Akhtar	Zoro.	M	59
Aksobhya	Bud.	M	60
Aktaios	Gk.	M	60
Altjirra	Aus.	M	77
Ama-no-ma-hitotsu	Jap.	M	80
Amitayus	Bud.	M	86
Amma-ana-ki	Baby.	M	86
Amoghasiddhi	Bud.	M	87
An	Sum.	M	89
Ana	Baby.	M	90
Anshar	Baby.	M	101
Anu	Baby.	M	104
Apoyan Tachu	Zuni	M	112
Argus Panoptes	Gk.	M	122
Arik Anpin	Caba.	M	124
Asa	Norse	M, F	134
Assarac	Assyr.	M	143
Astraeus	Gk.	M	145
Asynjur	Norse	F	147
Asz	Slav.	M	147
Ataentsic (Eagentci)	Huron	F	147
Athtar	Assyr.	F	151
Atnatu	Aus.	M	152
Auchthon	Phoen.	M	156
Avalokitesvara	Bud.	M	160
Awonawilona	Zuni	M/A	162
Baal	Sem.	M	167
Baal-shamin	Arm.	M	168
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bag-Mashtu	Pers.	M	172
Bagos Papaios	Phryg.	M	172
Baiame	Aus.	M	173
Bai-ulgon	Tatar	M	173
Baneb-ded	Egy.	M	178
Batara Guru	Sumatra	M	186
Belus	Baby.	M	201
Bragi	Norse	M	240
Brigit	Cel.	F	249
Buga	Sib.	M	258
Bumba	Bushongo	M	260
Burnunta-sa	Baby.	M	262
Cakravartin	Bud.	M	272
Chak-dor-don-pa	Bud.	M	308
Chareya	Calif. Ind.	M	313
Chemin	Carib	M	317
Cipactonal	Mex.	M	341
Citallicue	Mex.	M	344
Coel	Cel.	M	355
Coelus	Rom.	M	355
Conchobar mac Nessa	Cel.	M	364
Crom Cruaich	Cel.	M	383
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Cumhal	Cel.	M	396
Daikoku	Jap.	M	406
Damkina	Baby.	F	410
Deva	Bali	M	435
Dhyanibuddhas	Bud.	M	440
Dione	Gk.	F	446
Dios	Gk.	M	449
Diwata Magbabaya	Philip.	M	454
Don (Donnus)	Bryth.	F/A	461
Dyaus	Hin.	M	479
Dzajaga	Mong.	M	481
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
El	Sem.	M	497
El of Gebal	Sem.	M	497
Elioun (Hypsestus)	Phoen.	M	504
Emrys	Bryth.	M	510
Ennugi	Baby.	M	512
Epigeus	Phoen.	M	515
Esege-malan-tengeri	Mong.	M	524
Eusoph	Chald.	M	533
Fjorner	Norse	M	578
Frey	Norse	M	609

	Culture	Sex	Page
Freya	Norse	F	610
Frigg	Norse	F	612
Gandarewa	Pers.	M	625
Grimnir	Norse	M	691
Guamaonocon (Iocauma)	Taino	M	693
Gudatrigakwitl	Wishosk Ind.	M	694
Gulu	Uganda	M	697
Ha-nui-o-rangi	Poly.	M	722
Har	Norse	M	724
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Hormusda	Mong.	M	787
Huang T'ien Shang Ti	Chin.	M	801
Hurakan	C.A.I.	M	808
Ilmarinen	Fin-Ug.	M	824
Indra	Hindu	M	829
Inktonmi	Siouan	M	832
Inmar	Fin-Ug.	M	832
Innini	Sum.	F	832
Iocauna	Taino	M	836
Itzamna	Mex.	M	850
Jade Emperor (Pearly Emperor)	Chin.	M	860
Jajutsi	Mong.	M	861
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jumala	Fin.	M	895
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Kaba	Fin-Ug.	M	900
Kaira-khan	Tatar	M	902
Kapipikauila	Poly.	M	913
Karnu	Assyr.	M	911
Khaldi	Urartian	M	922
Khen-pa	Tib.	M	923
Kildisin	Fin-Ug.	M	927
Knaninja	Aus.	M	936
Kokuzo	Jap.	M	940
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Kudai	Sib.	M	948
Kukumatz	Yuman	M	950
Kuni-toko-tachi	Jap.	M	952
Kutku	Sib.	M	954
Kysan-tengere	Sib.	M	956
Lao Tze	Chin.	M	973
Leza	Bantu	M	989
Li	Chin.	M	989

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ling Pao	Chin.	M	998
Lludd (Nudd)	Bryth.	M	1005
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Lumawig	Philip.	M	1024
Madumba	Calif. Ind.	M	1036
Mahasthamaprata	Bud.	M	1044
Mahora	N. Zeal.	F	1045
Mamaki	Bud.	F	1051
Math	Cymric	M	1075
Mathonwy	Cymric	M	1076
Mergen Tengere	Altaic	M	1092
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1092
Mitothin	Norse	M	1112
Muali	Mashonaland	M	1133
Mula Dyadi	Philip.	M	1135
Nala	Hin.	M	1150
Narokhachoma	Bud.	F	1156
Neago	Seneca	F	1159
Nepelle	Aus.	M	1163
Nisroch	Assyr.	M	1176
Nona	Poly.	F	1539
Num	Samoyed	M	1185
Numi-torem	Fin-Ug.	M	1185
Nut	Egy.	F	1187
Nwyvre	Bryth.	M	1187
Nyankopong	Ashantis	M	1187
Nzambi	Congo	M	1188
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Okikurumi	Ainu	M	1203
Olelbis	Wintun	M	1205
Ometecutli	Mex.	M	1208
Panoptes	Gk.	M	1234
Pantecatle	Mex.	M	1234
Panthaka	Bud.	M	1234
Pan-t'o-ka	Chin.	M	1235
Parpara	Kei Is.	M	1239
Penardun	Bryth.	M	1251
Perkunas	Baltic	M	1256
Peter	Christ.	M	1259
Ptah-Seker	Egy.	M	1300
Qabauil	Kiche	M	1308
Rafnagud	Norse	M	1317
Rai-tubu	Poly.	M	1319
Rangi	Poly.	M	1322
Ratnasambhava	Bud.	M	1324
Resheph	Phoen.	M	1333

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ribimbi	Trans.	M	925
Ryo-to-bin	Jap.	M	1356
Sadakari	Bud.	M	1360
Sangke	Fin-Ug.	M	1396
Satet	Egy.	F	1402
Shamshiel	Caba.	M	1430
Shang-ti	Chin.	M	1430
Shekinah	Caba.	F	1432
Shen Pao	Chin.	M	1434
Shesemtet	Egy.	F	1435
Shingrawa	Burm.	M	1438
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Sige	Baby.	F	1449
Sik Sawp	Burm.	F	1452
Sinlap	Burm.	M	1457
Sokar-Ptah	Egy.	M	1471
Suddhodana	Bud.	M	1503
Sume	Braz.	M	1506
Suratan-tura	Chuvash	M	1511
Sutekh	Syrian	M	1513
Svantovit	Slav.	M	1514
Taka-mimu-subi	Jap.	M	1527
Tangaroa	Poly.	M	1531
Teleia	Gk.	F	1542
Tengri	Sib.	M	1545
Thagya Min	Ind-Chin.	M	1550
Tharonhiawakon	Iroq.	M	1552
Thonga Tilo	Afr.	M	1560
T'ien (Ten)	Chin. (Jap)	A	1571
T'ien Kuan	Chin.	M	1571
T'ien Lung	Chin.	M	1673
T'ien Ming	Chin.	M	1571
T'ien Pao	Chin.	M	1572
Tilo	Baronga (Afr.)	M	1573
Tina	Ital.	M	1575
Tirawa	Pawnee	M	1576
Tirthakaras	Jain	M	1577
Tishtrya	Pers.	M	1577
Tiw	Ang-Sax.	M	1617
Tlaik	Comox Ind.	M	1581
Tochipa	N.A.I.	M	950
Tokay	Inca	M	1584
Tororut	Suk (Afr.)	M	1589
Triglav	Slav.	M	1597
Tsun-gyi-rgyal-po	Tib.	M	1604
Tuirbe Tragmar	Cel.	M	1606

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tuisco	Germ.	M	1606
Tungk-pok	Ostiak	M	1607
Tushup	Hittite	M	1610
Tyr	Teutonic	M	1617
Uggerus	Norse	M	1620
Ulgen	Tatar	M	1622
Ullerus (Holler)	Norse (Germ.)	M	1622
Urania	Gk.	F	1627
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Uther Pendragon	Bryth.	M	1632
Vairocana	Bud.	M	1634
Vajrapani	Bud.	M	1635
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Vasudeva	Hin.	M	1641
Vatea	Hervey Is.	M	1641
Veralden-Olmai	Lapp	M	1645
Vidar	Norse	M	1649
Waiiri	Aus.	M	1661
Wang	Chin.	M	1664
Wolaro	Aus.	M	1688
Wulbari	Krachi	M	1693
Wuldor	Ang-Sax.	M	1693
Yaw	Hebr.	M	1702
Yazata	Zoro.	M	1702
Yelafaz	Micro.	M	1703
Yesza	Slav.	M	1705
Yryn-ajy-tojon	Sib.	M	1710
Yuttoere	Carrier Ind.	M	1713
Zajan	Buriat	M	1715
Zan	Cretan	M	1716
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Zimbabwe	Mashonaland	M	1720
Ziu (Tiu)	Germ.	M	1721

SLAIN, DETHRONED OR MUTILATED BY KIN

Acrisius	Gk.	M	27
Adrammelech	Hebr.	M	35
Aegisthus	Gk.	M	39
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Atreus	Gk.	M	153
Balor	Cel.	M	176
Brangemore	Bryth.	F	243
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Dagda	Cel.	M	405

Slain, Dethroned, etc. (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Frode	Dan.	M	613
Halfdan	Norse	M	712
Hueytonantzin	Mex.	F	802
Kamsa	Hin.	M	907
Laius	Gk.	M	964
Nisus	Gk.	M	1176
Pelias	Gk.	M	1250
Phocus	Gk.	M	1541
Polydectes	Gk.	M	1283
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391
Saul	Hebr.	M	1404
Seuechorus	Sum.	M	656
Sichaeus	Rom.	M	1446
Sigbrygg	Norse	M	1451
Sigi	Norse	M	1449
Sychaeus	Rom.	M	1521
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Urukagina	Sum.	M	1630
Yspaddeden Penkawr	Bryth.	M	1711

SLAIN BY MATE OR LOVER (ALSO SEE BETRAYED)

Adonis	Gk.	M	34
Agamemnon	Gk.	M	44
Ascalaphus	Gk.	M	135
Curoi mac Daire	Cel.	M	398
Desdemona	Eng.	F	433
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Iasion	Gk.	M	816
Mariamne	Christ.	F	763
Melissa	Gk.	F	1086
Octavia	Rom.	F	1194
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Phyllis	Gk.	F	432
Procris	Gk.	F	1294
Stellio	Rom.	M	1493
Swanhild	Norse	F	1517
Tammuz	Assyr-Baby.	M	1530
Uriens	Bryth.	M	1123

SLAYER, DETHRONER, OR MUTILATOR OF KIN

Aegisthus	Gk.	M	39
Alcmaeon	Gk.	M	65
Althemenes	Gk.	M	77

	Culture	Sex	Page
Brute	Bryth.	M	253
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Cyrus	Pers.	M	403
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Espinogres	Bryth.	M	525
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Halfdan	Norse	M	712
Ixion	Gk.	M	852
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Kulhwch	Bryth.	M	950
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Lugaid	Cel.	M	1023
Medea	Gk.	F	1082
Meleager	Gk.	M	1085
Melusina	Fr.	F	1087
Minerva	Ital.	F	1106
Neleus	Gk.	M	1161
Oeidpus	Gk.	M	1198
Oengus	Cel.	M	1198
Orestes	Gk.	M	1214
Pelias	Gk.	M	1250
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Pradyumna	Hin.	M	1290
Pygmalion	Gk.	M	1306
Romulus & Remus	Rom.	M-M	1346
Saint Julian	Christ.	M	1373
Siggeir	Norse	M	1449
Telegonus	Gk.	M	1541
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thyestes	Gk.	M	1569
Titans	Gk.	M, F	1577
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

SLAYER OF LOVER OR MATE

Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Blathnat	Cel.	F	225
Cephalus	Gk.	M	303
Ceres	Rom.	F	305
Clytemnestra	Gk.	F	351
Deianeira	Gk.	F	425
Demeter	Gk.	F	429
Demophoon	Gk.	M	432

Slayer of Lover or Mate (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Herod	Christ.	M	763
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Jormunrek	Norse	M	887
Kyohime	Jap.	F	956
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Nero	Rom.	M	1194
Othello	Eng.	M	1220
Periander	Gk.	M	1086
SLEEP (DREAMS, NIGHTMARES)			
Bushyasta	Zoro.	M	262
Damu	Baby.	M	410
Ephialtes	Gk.	M	515
Evaki	Braz.	F	533
Faunus	Rom.	M	552
Fjalar	Norse	M	578
Gallu	Sum.	M	624
Hepiales	Gk.	M	752
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hine-maki-moe	Poly.	F	772
Hugon	Fr.	M	803
Hypnus	Gk.	M	813
Icelos	Gk.	M	817
Korka-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	942
Kostey	Slav.	M	944
Krisky	Rus.	F	946
Lilith	Hebr.	F	994
Lilithu	Sum.	F	995
Lilu	Baby.	M	995
Mab	Eng.	F	1031
Mahr	Germ.	M, F	1046
Mara	Scan.	F	1063
Mora (Kikimora)	Slav.	F	1122
Morpheus	Gk.	M	1125
Naamah	Caba.	F	1145
Nipa	Algon.	F	1175
Nocnitz	Rus.	F	1179
Oneiros	Gk.	M	1209
Phantasos	Gk.	M	1261
Phemios	Gk.	M	1262
Phobetor	Gk.	M	1265
Proserpina	Rom.	F	1296
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Sandman	Germ.	M	1395
Sin	Assyr.	M	1456
Somnus	Rom.	M	1474

	Culture	Sex	Page
Succuba	Med.	F	1503
Suksendal	Fin-Ug.	A	1505
Tentetemic	Mex.	M	1546
Tharonhiaouagon	Iroq.	M	1541
Tiur	Arm.	M	1581
Uni	Fin.	M	1625
Unk-ta-he	Dakota	M	1626
Untamo	Fin.	M	1626
Yris	Carib	M	1710
Yu Huang	Chin.	M	1712
SLEEPER (ALSO SEE PROTECTOR)			
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Boabdil	Moorish	M	1467
Bran	Cel.	M	1467
Brian Boroihme	Cel.	M	1467
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Cairbe	Cel.	M	270
Charlemagne	Frankish	M	1467
Dobocz	Slav.	M	929
Dornroschen	Germ.	F	465
Earl Gerald	Irish	M	929
Endymion	Gk.	M	1467
Epimenides	Gk.	M	1467
Feng-kan	Chin.	M	601
Finn mac Coul (Fionn)	Cel.	M	929
Frederick of Barbarossa	Germ.	M	1467
Han Shan	Chin.	M	601
Harold	Eng.	M	1467
Helge of Sogn	Norse	M	1467
Heracles of Oeta	Gk.	M	755
Keresaspa	Pers.	M	918
Kuan-ti	Chin.	M	947
Mahdi	Mos.	M	1467
Ma-vien	Ind-Chin.	M	1078
Meher	Arm.	M	929
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1467
Mucukunda	Hin.	M	929
Nemda Prince	Fin-Ug.	M	1161
Nera	Cel.	M	+
Ogier	Dan.	M	1467
Oisin	Cel.	M	1202
Olaf Tryggvesson	Norw.	M	929
Peter Klaus	Germ.	M	1467
Rip Van Winkle	Am. Lit.	M	1467
Robert Bruce	Scot.	M	929

Sleeper (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Roderick	Span.	M	1467
Sebastian	Portu.	M	1467
Seven Champions	Christ.	M	1467
Seven Manes of Leinster	Irish	M	1467
Seven Rishis	Hin.	M	1425
Seven Youths of Ephesus	Christ.	M	1467
Shih-te	Chin.	M	601
Sleeping Beauty	Folk.	F	1467
Sualtam	Cel.	M	1503
Tannhauser	Germ.	M	1467
Tharonhiaouagon	Iroq.	M	1541
Thomas of Ercildoune	Scot.	M	1467
Ts'ai Lwan (Wen Siao)	Chin.	M	601
Uasar	Egy.	M	1619
Urashima Taro	Jap.	M	1628
Vodyanik	Rus.	M	1657
Wenzel (Wenceslaus)	Bohemian	M	929
William Tell	Swiss	M	1467

SLEET (SEE FROST)
SMITH (SEE ARTISAN)
SNOW (SEE FROST)
SOLAR (SEE SUN)
SONG (SEE MUSIC)
SOOTHSAYER (SEE DIVINATION)
SORCERY (SEE MAGIC)

SOUND (ALSO SEE MUSIC)

Akasa	Hin.		59
Cleta	Gk.	F	348
Echo	Gk.	F	489
Feith Fiada (Faet Fiada, Manannan)	Cel.		544
Ganis	Lapp	F	627
Geide	Cel.	M	638
Keidomos	Gk.	M	915
Klu-dban	Tib.	M	936
Ko-dama	Jap.	M	939
Ono	So. Is.	M	1210
Ra	Teut.	M	1314
Sozem	Egy.	M	1479
Stentor	Gk.	M	1493
Sung-gi-gval-po	Tib.	M	1510
Svaha (Agnayi)	Hin.	F	1514
Thunderbird	Am. Ind.	M	1568
Tithonus	Gk.	M	1578

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tu-mute-anaoa	Herv. Is.		1607
Vagtanus	Rom.	M	1633

SPEAKING HEAD (SEE PROTECTOR, SLEEPER)
SPECTRAL FIEND (SEE DEMON)
SPINNER (SEE WEAVER)

SPIRIT (AEON, ANGEL, ARHAT, ELF, FAIRY, GNOME, GRACE, IZED, JINNEE, KOBOLD, LOHAN, MAGI, NYMPH, PROTECTIVE ANCESTOR, RISHIS, SAINT, SOUL)

Abans	Pers.		12
Abdiel	Eng.	M	13
Abheda	Bud.	M	15
Abosom	Afr.		17
Adrastea	Gk.	F	35
Advocate, The	Christ.	M	36
Aegle	Gk.	F	39
Aeon	Gnostic		41
Aes Sidhe	Cel.	M, F	42
Aganippe	Gk.	F	45
Agape	Eng.	F	45
Aglaia	Gk.	F	48
Agraulid	Gk.	F	51
Ahnfrau	Norse	F	53
Aine	Cel.	F	56
Ajita	Bud.	M	58
Akalo	Solom. Is.	M, F	999
Akasagarbha	Bud.	M	59
Alfar	Norse	M, F	67
Al Ussa	Arab.	F	77
Alvor	Norse	M, F	78
Amagat	Yakut	M	78
Amesha Spentas	Zoro.	M	84
Andrew	Christ.	M	1362
Angaja	Bud.	M	95
Angel	Hebr-Christ.	M-F	95
Angida	Chin.	M	96
Anna	Christ.	F	1362
Anunaki	Baby.	M, F	105
Apsaras	Bud.	F	115
Aralim	Cab.	F	1705
Archangel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	119

	Culture	Sex	Page
Argante	Bryth.	F	121
Arhat	Bud.	M	123
Ariel	Cabal.	M	124
Arlez	Arm.		127
Artemidos	Christ.	F	1363
Asha	Zoro.	M	138
A-shih	Chin.	M	139
Asia	Mos.	F	140
Asura	Pers.	M	146
Asvaghosa	Bud.	M	146
Atisa	Bud.	M	151
Atlantides	Gk.	F	152
Atua-noto-whare	Poly.	M	155
Aura	Gk.	F	158
Auxo	Gk.	F	160
Avo	Norse	M	162
Ayllu	Inca	M	164
Azariel	Hebr.	M	165
Azrael	Mos.	M	166
Bakula	Bud.	M	174
Balthazar	Christ.	M	1364
Banshee (Banschi)	Christ.	M	179
Barachiel	Christ.	M	1364
Bartholomew	Christ.	M	183
Beansidhe	Cel.	F	189
Befana	Ital.	F	195
Bendegeit Vran	Christ.	M	201
Beni-Elohim	Caba.	M	1705
Bertha	Norse	F	205
Berylune	Belg.	F	205
Bhadra	Bud.	M	207
Brownie	Norse	M	252
Burkhans	Buriat	M	261
Bwbachod	Scot.	M, F	263
Caemhoc	Christ.	M	1366
Calliope	Gk.	F	278
Callirhoe	Gk.	F	278
Camenae	Rom.	F	281
Cauld-lad	Scot.	M	300
Chamuel	Hebr.	M	310
Chen Jen	Chin.	M	1564
Chenresi	Tib.	M	318
Cherub	Hebr-Christ.	M	319
Chieh-po-ka	Chin.	M	322
Chnuphis	Gnostic	M	328
Chu-ch'a-pan-t'o-ka	Chin.	M	335

	Culture	Sex	Page
Chur	Pers.	M	336
Cleta	Gk.	F	348
Clio	Gk.	F	348
Cluracan	Cel.	M	351
Coblynau	Bryth.	M	352
Corrigan	Breton	F	374a
Dasse	Bush.	F	416
Dedek	Slav.	M	424
Deduska Domovoy	Rus.	M	424
Delling	Norse	M	427
Devatas	Hin.	F	435
Dharmakaya	Bud.	M	438
Dharmaraja	Bud.	M	438
Dharmatrala	Bud.	M	438
Dii Manes	Rom.	M, F	445
Djadek	Slav.	M	454
Dokkalfar	Norse	M	458
Domovik (Iskrychi, Susetka, Tsmok)	Rus.	M	461
Dopkalfar	Norse	M	464
Dzhe Manito	Chip.	M	481
Dziady (Zadusnica)	Rus.	M, F	481
Elf	Scan.	M, F	502
Elijah	Hebr.	M	503
El Koudr	Mos.	M	505
Elle Folk	Norse	M, F	505
Ellyllon	Eng.		506
Erathaoth	Gnostic	M	1423
Esclairmond	Fr.	F	807
Fairy	Cel.	M, F	545
Fa-na-p'o-ssu (Vanavasa)	Chin.	M	548
Fantine	Swiss	M, F	548
Fashena-futo	Chin.	M	549
Fata	Ital.	F	550
Fay	Eng.	M, F	553
Feroher	Pers.		562
Finnbeara	Cel.	M	570
Finvarra	Cel.	M	571
Fravashi	Pers.	M	608
Gabriel	Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Galatea	Gk.	F	623
Gan Ceanach	Cel.	M	625
Gaspar	Christ.	M	1370
Genius	Rom.	M	645
Gian Ben Gian	Arab.	M	653
Gitche-Manito	Algon.	M, F	1058

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gnome	Med.	M	664
Gob	Med.	M	664
Goldemar	Germ.	M	672
Gopaka	Bud.	M	677
Gwragedd Annwn	Bryth.	F	702
Gyalin	Tib.	M	703
Haniel	Hebr.	M	722
Hashmalin	Caba.	M	1705
Haurvatat	Zoro.	M	732
Hayyoth Ha Kadosh	Caba.	M	1705
Hegemone	Gk.	F	742
Heinzelmannchen	Germ.		744
Hellekin	Fr.	M	749
Herfjotur	Norse	F	759
Hesperides	Gk.	F	765
Hill Folk	Irish	M, F	771
Hitogaki	Jap.		775
Hodeken	Germ.	M	778
Holdiken	Germ.	M	781
Holy Ghost	Christ.	M	782
Houri	Mos.	M	795
Hsien	Chin.	M	799
Hulderfolk	Norse	M, F	803
Huon, Sir	Bryth.	M	807
Huyen-thien	Ind-Chin.	M	1167
Hva-sang	Bud.	M	809
Hyades	Gk.	F	809
Idisi	Norse	M	819
Igigi	Baby.	M, F	821
Ili-abrat	Baby.	M	823
Immovable	Gnostic Aeon		826
Inua	Eskimo		834
Iodhi	Slav.		836
Israfil	Mos.	M	847
Ithuriel	Eng.	M	849
Izeds	Zoro.	M	854
James the Great	Christ.	M	1372
James the Less	Christ.	M	1372
Javerzaharses	Arm.	F	867
Jinn & Jinniyeh	Mos.	M-F	880
Jiva	Hin.	M	880
Joachim	Christ.	M	881
John the Baptist	Christ.	M	1372
John the Divine	Christ.	M	1373
Jophiel	Hebr.	M	887
Joseph, the Carpenter	Christ.	M	1373

	Culture	Sex	Page
Judas (Jude)	Christ.	M	892
Judas Iscariot	Christ.	M	892
Judy	Gk.	F	893
Kaches	Arm.	M, F	900
Kachinas	Zuni	M	900
Kadosh	Hebr.	M, F	901
Ka-li-ha	Chin.	M	904
Kalika	Bud.	M	904
Kaluk	Burm.	M	905
Kanakabharadvaja	Bud.	M	907
Kanakavatsa	Bud.	M	907
Kande Yake	Cey.	M	907
Kanokafatso	Chin.	M	908
Katcinas	Pueblo	M	912
Kewpie	Folk.	M	920
Khshathra Vairya	Zoro.	M	925
Kimpurushas	Hin.	M	928
King Goldemar (Vollmar)	Germ.	M	929
Kinnaras	Hin.	M	932
Klaboterman	Germ.	M	935
Knaninja	Aus.		936
Kobold	Germ.	M	939
Korka-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	942
Korrigans	Breton	F	943
Korybantes	Phryg.	M	943
Kra (Kla)	Gold Coast		944
Krsnik	Slav.	M	947
Kubera	Hin.	M	948
Kudai	Sib.	M	948
Labismina	Folk.	F	957
Laica	Inca		964
Lares	Rom.	M, F	974
Lase	Tib.		974
Leprechaun	Cel.	M	985
Limniades	Gk.	F	997
Limoniades	Gk.	F	997
Li'oa	Solom. Is.	M	999
Lohan	Chin.	M	1009
Lo-hu-lo	Chin.	M	1010
Lud	Fin-Ug.	M	1021
Luke	Christ.	M	1374
Mab	Eng.	F	1031
MacMoineanta	Cel.	M	1034
Madali Wi-hsa-Kyung	Burm.	M	1035
Maenad	Gk.	F	1036
Mahagiri	Ind-Chin.	M	1042
Maia	Gk.	F	1046

	Culture	Sex	Page
Man	Gnostic Aeon	M	1052
Manah	Arab.	F	1054
Manes	Rom.	M, F	1058
Manitogitche	Algon.	M, F	1058
Marabout	Mos.	M	1063
Mark	Christ.	M	1375
Mar-pa	Tib.	M	1068
Mary	Mos.	F	1375
Matthew	Christ.	M	1377
Matthias	Christ.	M	1377
Ma Vien (Bach-ma)	Chin.	M	1078
Maziqim	Hebr.	M, F	1081
Medb	Bryth.	F	1082
Melachim	Caba.	M	1705
Melchior	Christ.	M	1377
Melchizedek	Hebr.	M	1085
Melpomene	Gk.	F	1087
Melusina	Fr.	F	1087
Menaka	Hin.	M	1088
Mercouris	Christ.	M	1377
Metatron	Caba.	M	1096
Michael	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	1377
Mila-re-pa	Tib.	M	1102
Mind	Gnostic Aeon	M	1106
Mintha	Gk.	F	1107
Mmoatia	Gold Goast	M, F	1113
Mondoro	Mashonaland	M	1116
Monker	Moslem	M	1117
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Mother	Gnostic Aeon	F	1128
Munkar & Nakir	Mos.	M-M	1137
Murgi	Baltic	M, F	1137
Muses	Gk.	F	1138
Nagarjuna	Bud.	M	1147
Nagasena	Bud.	M	1147
Naiades	Gk.	F	1148
Nain Rouge	Norman	M	1149
Naka-hsi-na	Chin.	M	1150
Nakir	Mos.	M	1150
Nan-t'i-mitolo-ch'ing-yu	Chin.	M	1154
Napaeae	Gk.	F	1154
Narucnici	Bulg.	F	1156
Nasatya & Dasra	Hin.	M	1156
Nat	Burm.	M, F	1157
Nathaniel	Christ.	M	183

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nguyen-hu'u-do	Ind-Chin.	M	1167
Nguyen-quan	Ind-Chin.	M	1167
Nicholas	Christ.	M	1378
Nintoku	Jap.	M	1174
Nissa	Gk.	F	1176
Nucleolus	Mystic	M	1184
Number Nip	Eng.	M	1352
Numina	Rom.	M, F	1185
Nymph	Gk.	F	1188
Nysa Nymph	Gk.	F	1188
Ob	Hebr.	M, F	1191
Oberon	Eng., Fr.	M	1192
O-Binzuru	Jap.	M	1192
Ochall Ochne	Cel.	M	1193
Oenone	Gk.	F	1199
Ogdoad	Gnostic Aeon	M, F	1200
Oho-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1621
Oki (Kiousa)	Huron	M, F	1203
Oneis	Gk.	F	1209
Ongon (Kurmes, Tyus)	Buriat	M	1209
Only Begotten	Gnostic Aeon	M	1210
Onoel	Gnostic	M	1423
Ophanim	Hebr.	M	1211
Orenda	Iroq.	M, F	1214
Orisnici (Uresici)	Bulg.	F	1156
Ort	Fin-Ug.	M, F	1217
Ovakuru	Ashanti		1221
Pacarina	Inca		1224
Padmasambhava	Tib.	M	1225
Pa-hsien	Chin.	M, F	1226
Pan Chhen Rinpo Chhe	Tib.	M	1231
Pano-ka (Nakula)	Chin.	M	1234
Panthaka	Bud.	M	1234
Pan-t'o-ka	Chin.	M	1235
Patrick	Christ.	M	1378
Patshak	Ostiak	M, F	1244
Paul	Christ.	M	1379
Peitho	Gk.	F	1249
Penates	Rom.	M, F	1251
Peri	Pers.	M, F	1255
Peter	Christ.	M	1379
Phaenna	Gk.	F	1260
Philip	Christ.	M	1380
Pierides	Gk.	F	1269
Pigwiggen	Eng.	M	1271
Pi Kan	Chin.	M	1271

	Culture	Sex	Page
Pindolabharadvaja	Bud.	M	1273
Pinto-lo-po-lo-t'o-she	Chin.	M	1274
Pitri	Hin.	M	1276
Pixy	Eng.	M, F	1277
Pneuma	Christ.	M	1280
Pokunt	Soshonean	M	1282
Profundity	Gnostic Aeon	M	1295
P'u Hsien	Chin.	M	1300
Pukwudjies	N.A.I.	M, F	1300
Rafusen	Jap.	F	1317
Rahula	Bud.	M	1318
Raphael	Hebr.	M	1323
Rasiel	Hebr.	M	1323
Rhodope	Gk.	F	1337
Ridija	Sem.	M	1338
Robin Goodfellow	Eng.	M	1343
Rsabha	Jain	M	1352
Rubezahl	Germ.	M	1352
Sa-bdag	Tib.		1357
Sadhyas	Hin.	M, F	1360
Sagaris	Gk.	F	1360
Santaraksita	Bud.	M	1398
Santiago	Span.	M	1398
Satta-kuro-dzusagai-ai	Yakut	M	1402
Saul of Tarsus	Christ.	M	1404
Self-born	Gnostic Aeon	M	1414
Sennin	Jap.	M, F	1416
Seraph	Hebr-Christ.	M	1417
Sheng Jen	Chin.		1434
Shih Kan Tang	Chin.	M	1437
Shin	Jap.		1437
Shin Ne Mi	Ind-Chin.	F	1438
Shu Yu	Chin.	M	1445
Shwe Myethna	Ind-Chin.	F	1445
Shwe Na Be	Ind-Chin.	F	1445
Sidh (Shee)	Cel.	M, F	1447
Silas	Christ.	M	1452
Silence	Gnostic Aeon		1452
Simeon	Christ.	M	1381
Simon Zelotes	Christ.	M	1381
Si Wang Mu	Christ.	F	1461
Skritek	Slav.	M	1465
Spenta Armaiti	Zoro.	M	1481
Sprite	Folk.	M, F	545
Sraoscha	Zoro.	M	1487
Sthavira	Bud.	M	1494

	Culture	Sex	Page
Subhinda	Chin.	M	1503
Sulton	Fin-Ug.	M	1505
Suriel	Gnostic	M	1511
Tan-mo-lo-po-t'o	Chin.	M	1532
Taran	Gaelic	M, F	1534
Tautabaoth	Gnostic	M	1539
Temperance	Gnostic Aeon		1543
Tennin	Jap.	F	1545
Thagyas	Ind-Chin.		1551
Thelxinoe	Gk.	F	1138
Thierry	Eng.	M	700
Thomas	Christ.	M	1382
T'ien Tsu	Chin.	M	1572
Tirthakaras	Jain	M	1577
Titania	Rom.	F	1577
Tobosaku	Jap.	M	1583
Tornak	Eskimoan	M	1589
Tran-vu	Ind-Chin.	M	1167
Truth	Gnostic Aeon		1602
Tryanon	Bryth.	F	1602
Tsadkiel	Caba.	M	1602
Ts'ao Kuo-chiu	Chin.	M	1603
Tsaphkiel	Caba.	M	1603
Tsong-kha-pa	Tib.	M	1604
Tulugal	Aus.	M	1607
Tylwyth Teg	Welsh	M, F	1617
Udelinicy	Bulg.	F	1156
Ujikami	Jap.	M	1621
Unfading	Gnostic Aeon		1625
Unity	Gnostic Aeon		1626
Upadhyaya	Bud.	M	1626
Upali	Bud.	M	1626
Urganda	Carol.	F	1628
Uriel	Caba.	M	1383
Uzziel	Caba.	M	1633
Vajraputra	Bud.	M	1635
Vakula	Bud.	M	1635
Vanasa	Bud.	M	1638
Varjohaltia	Fin-Ug.	M	1639
Vidyadhara	Hin.	F	1649
Vila	Serbo-Croa.	F	1650
Vinmara	Mel.	F	1651
Wakan	Siouan		1662
Weisse Frauen	Norse	F	1672
Weiwobo	Jap.	F	1672
Wisdom	Gnostic Aeon		1686

Spirit (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Xin	Chin.	M	+
Yaka	Cey.	M	1698
Yaksas & Yaksini	Tib.	M-F	1698
Yazata	Zoro.	M	1702
Yeibichai	Nav.	M	1703
Yin-chieh-t'o	Chin.	M	1708
Y-Mamau	Welsh	F	686
Zadkiel	Hebr.	M	1384
Zduh	Slav.	M, F	1717
Zemi	Carib		1717
Zephon	Eng.	M	1718
Zi	Sum.	M, F	1720
Zophiel	Eng.	M	1734

SPY

Agrivain	Bryth.	M	51
Al Jassasa	Mos.		69
Caleb	Hebr.	M	276
Citragupta	Hin.	M	345
Diomedes	Gk.	M	446
Dolon	Gk.	M	459
Igal	Hebr.	M	821
Ingcel	Cel.	M	831
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Pairekse	Ostiak	M	1226
Ruadan	Cel.	M	1352
Sukophantai	Gk.	M, F	1505
Walsingham	Eng.	M	1664
Zophiel	Eng.	M	1734

STAR DEITY (SEE ASTRAL)
STERILE (SEE MAIMED)

STORM

Adad	Sem.	M	28
Aegeon	Gk.	M	38
Ahl At-tral	Mos.		53
Aloidae	Gk.	M	71
Ame-no-uzume	Jap.	F	83
Amlode	Norse	M	86
Antiphates	Gk.	M	104
Apa-hau	Poly.		107
Apep	Egy.	M	107
Ara-tiatia	Poly.		117
Ares	Gk.	M	120

	Culture	Sex	Page
Atlacamani	Mex.	F	152
Auuenau	Aus.	M	160
Avagddu	Cel.	M	160
Azhi Dahaka	Pers.	M	165
Baba Yaga	Rus.	F	168
Bacchantes (Bacchae)	Gk., Rom.	F	170
Badb	Cel.	F	171
Baduhenna	Norse	F	172
Bana	Hin.	M	178
Bechard	Oc.	M	192
Bel Enlil	Baby.	M	197
Beli	Norse	M	197
Berserker	Norse	M	204
Brave-Swift-Impetuous-Male	Jap.	M	244
Briareus (Aegeon)	Gk.	M	247
Bricriu	Cel.	M	248
Buto	Jap.	M	263
Cailleach Mor (Bheur)	Scot.	F	269
Caliban	Eng.	M	277
Camaxtli	Mex.	M	279
Chokanipok	Algon.	M	328
Ciris	Gk.	F	344
Coatrischic	Taino	M	352
Corus	Rom.	M	374a
Corvus	Gk.	F	374a
Cottus	Gk.	M	375
Cuchi	Aus.	M	393
Curoi mac Daire	Cel.	M	398
Cyclops	Gk.	M	400
Cyhiraeth	Bryth.	F	401
Dadu	Baby.	M	404
Dhuni	Hin.	M	439
Dino	Gk.	F	446
Divje Devojke	Slav.	F	454
Divji Moz	Slav.	M	454
Dornolla	Cel.	F	464
Dsovean	Arm.	M	474
Dsovinar	Arm.	F	474
Dub	Cel.	F	474
Ecke	Norse	M	490
Egder	Norse	M	491
Egil	Norse	M	493
Emathion	Gk.	M	507
Empusa	Gk.	M	510
Enceladus	Gk.	M	510
Enlil	Baby.	M	512

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ephialtes	Gk.	M	515
Euryale	Gk.	F	532
Faknik	Papuan		546
Fomor	Cel.	M	590
Fornjot	Fin.	M	595
Furies	Gk.	F	617
Gabriel	Christ.	M	1680
Gallu	Sum.	M	624
Gargantua	Cel.	M	630
Gava-Griva	Hin.	M	635
Gere	Norse		647
Gri-bdog (Di-do)	Tib.	M	690
Gulban	Cel.		697
Gullveig	Norse	F	697
Gurgiunt Brabtruc	Bryth.	M	699
Gustr	Norse	M	699
Gymir	Norse	M	704
Hag	Scot.	F	707
Harald	Norse	M	725
Hecatoncheires	Gk.	M	741
Herfather (Herla, Hertyr)	Scan.	M	1196
Herne	Eng.	M	1680
Hitaspa	Pers.	M	918
Hraesvelg	Norse	M	797
Humbaba	Baby.	M	804
Hunding	Germ.	M	806
Hurakan	C.A.I.	M	808
Hyrokkin	Norse	F	813
Idiptu	Baby.	M	819
Imgig	Sum.	M	825
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Jormungandr	Norse	M	887
Kaput (Pehin)	Pers.	M	909
Kare	Norse	M	910
Kaua	Poly.	M	913
Kayak	Eskimoan	M	1256
Kayurankuba	Zulu		915
Keu Woo	Chin.		920
Koyorowen (Yaho)	Aus.	M	944
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Kui	N. Zeal.	F	949
Kynedyr Wyllt	Bryth.	M	956
Lady of T'ai Shan	Chin.	F	962
Laestrygones	Gk.	M	963
Lamus	Gk.	M	969
Loki	Norse	M/A	1010

	Culture	Sex	Page
Maboya	Carib.	M	1031
Macha	Cel.	F	1033
Maenad	Gk.	F	1036
Maga-tsumi	Jap.	M	1037
Maimaktes	Gk.	M	1047
Makutu	N. Zeal.	M	1048
Manticore	Gk.	M	1060
Mars	Rom.	M	1069
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Meg (Long Meg, Mons Meg)	Eng.	F	1084
Mo-li Hung	Chin.	M	601
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Morrigu	Cel.	F	1125
Morvran	Bryth.	M	1126
Mul-lil	Accadian	M	1135
Nemon	Gaelic	F	1162
No Cha	Chin.	M	1178
Oh-maga-tsumi	Jap.	M	1201
Otus	Gk.	M	1221
Periphetes	Gk.	M	1256
Podarge	Gk.	F	1281
Polybotes	Gk.	M	1283
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1284
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Prsni	Hin.	F	1297
Ramman	Baby.	M	1322
Ran	Norse	F	1322
Rimmon	Baby.	M	1339
Rodasi	Hin.	F	1071
Rudra	Hin.	M	1353
Rudrami	Hin.	F	1353
Ryu-wo	Jap.	M	1356
Saint Hubert	Christ.	M	1680
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391
Samael	Hebr.	M	1393
Set	Egy.	M	1420
Shala	Canaanite	F	1429
Shara	Arm.	M	1431
Shargaz	Sum.	M	1431
Shedim	Chald.	M	1432
Shikome	Jap.	F	1437
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Shuqamuna	Baby.	M	1444
Shura	Jap.	M	1444
Shurale	Tatar	M	1444
Si	Pre-Inca	M	1445

Storm (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Sinis	Gk.	M	1457
Sneneik	W.U.S. Ind.	F	1470
Sojo-bo	Jap.	M	1471
Solymoi	Gk.	M	1473
Spityura	Pers.	M	1484
Srvara	Pers.	M	1488
Sthenelus	Gk.	M	1494
Stymphalides	Gk.		1502
Sume	Braz.	M	1506
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Tanngnjost & Tanngrisnir	Norse	M-M	1532
Tapio (Vir-ava)	Fin.	A	1534
Tengu	Jap.	M	1545
Thalassa	Gk.	F	1551
Thrud	Norse	M	1567
Tirid	Baby.		1576
Tlacauepan	Mex.	M	1581
Trita Aptya	Hin.	M	1599
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Tzitzimime	Mex.	F	1618
Umiarissat Women	Eskimoan	F	1623
Umi Bozo	Jap.	M	1623
Umkovu	Afr.	M, F	1623
Umu-dapruti	Baby.		1623
Vasolt	Norse	M	1641
Vetala	Hin.	F	1648
Vikhor	Slav.	M	1649
Virabhadra	Hin.	M	1652
Vozdushnuie	Slav.	M	910
Wallace	Scot.	M	1663
Whaitari	Maori	F	1674
Wudes Heer (Wade, Wode)	Norse	M	1693
Yamutbal	Sum.		1700
Zainigav	Arab.	M	1715
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Ziu (Tiu)	Germ.	M	1721
Zu	Baby., Sum.	M	1734

STREAM (SEE WATER)

STRENGTH (POWER)

Achilles	Gk.	M/A	25
Ajax the Great	Gk.	M	58
Ajax the Lesser	Gk.	M	58
Alce	Gk.	M	63
Alcides	Gk.	M	64

	Culture	Sex	Page
Antaeus	Gk.	M	101
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Arsaphes	Gk.	M	130
Asfandujar	Zoro.	M	137
Baidrama	Taino	M	173
Belus	Gk.	M	201
Beowulf	Ang-Sax.	M	203
Bia	Gk.	M	209
Canil	Mex.	M	853
Cratos	Gk.	M	378
Cyclopes	Gk.	M	400
Cymochles	Eng.	M	402
Dwendi	Philip.	M	479
Dynamis	Gnostic.	M	480
Dyne	Rom.	F	481
Fenian	Cel.	M	559
Gahonga	Iroq.	M	622
Gallaeus	Dutch	M	624
Ganga	Hin.	F	627
Geburah	Caba.	M	637
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Goll mac Morna (Aodh)	Cel.	M	674
Grettir	Ice.	M	374a
Hadding	Norse	M	705
Harpocrates	Gk.	M	728
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Idas	Gk.	M	818
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Ischys	Gk.	M	136
Issachar	Hebr.	M	848
Kaua	Poly.	M	913
Kwasind	N.A.I.	M	955
Laodamas	Gk.	M	972
Levarcham	Cel.	F	988
Llew Llaw Gyffes	Cel.	M	1005
Long Meg (Mongs Meg)	Bryth.	F	1012
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Magni	Norse	M	1040
Mahaitiac	Hidatsa	M	1043
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065
Masauwu	Hopi	M	1072
Meg (Long Meg, Mons Meg)	Bryth.	F	1084
Michabo	Algon.	M	1098
Nudimmud	Baby.	M	1184
O-binzuru	Jap.	M	1192

Strength (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Owasse	Men.	M	1221
Palesmurt	Fin-Ug.	M	1228
Pallas	Gk.	M	1228
Pantagruel	Fr.	M	1234
Paul Bunyan	Folk.	M	1244
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Pollente	Eng.	M	1283
Roma	Rom.	F	1346
Rustam	Pers.	M	1355
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Sanda	Hittite	M	1395
Seraph	Hebr.-Christ.	M	1417
Shakuru	Pawnee	M	1429
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Siegmund	Germ.	M	1448
Sigmund	Norse	M	1449
Sphinx	Egy., Gk.	F	1482
Stheno	Gk.	F	1494
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Tarzan	Am. Lit.	M	1536
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thrudugr	Norse	M	1561
Titans	Gk.	M, F	1577
Togakushi	Jap.	M	1584
Tsakaka-Itiac	Hidatsa	M	1602
Vareghna	Pers.	M	1639
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Vyasa	Hin.	M	1660
Zal	Pers.	M	1715
Zethus	Gk.	M	1718
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Zmay	Serb.	M	1722

STRIFE (CONTENTION, DISCORD, DISORDER)

Amphilogeai	Gk.	F	88
Andret	Med. Lit.	M	93
Anrta	Hin.	M	101
Astaroth	Caba.	M	139
Bildad	Hebr.	M	211
Cudoemus	Gk.	M	396
Dasim	Mos.	M	416
Discordia	Rom.	F	450
Dysnomie	Gk.	F	481
Eris	Gk.	F	521
Eros	Gk.	M	522

	Culture	Sex	Page
Eurytion	Gk.	M	533
Evnissyen	Bryth.	M	536
Friuch	Cel.	M	613
Gamchicoth (Gog-sheklah)	Caba.	M	625
Harlequin	Folk.	M	723
Ioce	Gk.		836
Iris	Gk.	F	839
Jahi	Zoro.	F	861
Manmatha	Hin.	M	905
Neikea	Gk.	F	1161
Numitor & Amulius	Rom.	M-M	1185
Picrochole	Fr.	M	1268
Rahu & Ketu	Hin.	M	1318
Raka	Herv. Is.		1320
Ratatosk	Norse	M	1324
Robigus (Averuncus)	Rom.	M	1343
Ruaumoko	Poly.	M	1352
Rucht	Cel.	M	1353
Saltu	Baby.	F	1392
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Togarini	Caba.	M	1584
Vari-mate-takere	Herv. Is.	F	1320
Yaotlnecoc	Mex.	M	1701

STRONG DRINKS (SEE WINE)
STUPIDITY (SEE IGNORANCE)

SUN (SOLAR)

Aaron	Hebr.	M	10
Aarvak	Norse		10
Ababinili	Chick.	M	11
Abaeus	Gk.	M	11
Abednego	Hebr.	M	14
Abraham	Hebr., Mos.	M	17
Absalom	Hebr.	M	19
Achilles	Gk.	M/A	25
Adam-Bell	Eng.	M	30
Adapa	Baby.	M	30
Adekagagwaa	Iroq.	M	31
Adi-daivata	Hin.	M	32
Aditya	Hin.	M	33
Adityabandhu	Bud.	M	33
Adon	Phoen.	M	33
Adonai	Hebr.	M	33
Adrammelech	Sem.	M	35
Aeneas	Rom.	M	40

	Culture	Sex	Page
Aepytus	Gk.	M	41
Af-ra	Egy.	M	43
Agag	Hebr.	M	44
Agamemnon	Gk.	M	44
Agni	Hin.	M	49
Agohya	Hin.	M	50
Aharyu	Hin.	M	52
Alcmaeon	Gk.	M	65
Alsvid	Norse		11
Amarud	Baby.	M	80
Amaruduk	Baby.	M	80
Amaterasu	Jap.	F	81
Ambres	Cel.	M	82
Amen (Amen-Ra)	Egy.	M	83
Amitabha	Bud.	M	86
Amleth	Norse	M	86
Ammon	Egy.	M	86
Anhoret	Egy.	M	87
Ansa	Hin.	M	101
Apis	Egy.	M	109
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Ara	Arm.	M	116
Ariel	Eng.	M	124
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Artinis	Urartians	M	133
Arusha	Hin.	M	134
Aryaman	Hin.	M	134
Asari	Baby.	M	135
Asclepius	Gk.	M	136
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Atabyrius	Hebr.	M	147
Aten	Egy.	M	149
Athamas	Gk.	M	149
Aton	Mex.	M	153
Atreus	Gk.	M	153
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Atum	Egy.	M	155
Aum	Hin.	M	157
Avo	Norse	M	162
Azariah	Hebr.	M	164
Baal	Sem.	M	167
Baal-Peor	Sem.	A	167
Baal-Tamar	Phoen.	M	168
Baba, Ali	Arab.	M	168
Babbar	Sum.	M	169
Bacchus	Gk.	M	170

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bacis	Egy.	M	171
Balder	Norse	M	174
Balin	Bryth.	M	176
Bata	Egy.	M	185
Belenus	Bryth.	M	197
Beli	Bryth.	M	197
Bellerophon	Gk.	M	199
Bennu	Baby.	M	202
Beowulf	Ang-Sax.	M	203
Bevis of Hampton	Bryth.	M	207
Bhaga	Hin.	M	207
Bheki	Hin.	M	208
Bissat	Tatar	M	220
Bjelbog	Slav.	M	220
Bors (Emrys, Myrddin)	Bryth.	M	237
Brahm	Hin.	M	240
Bres	Cel.	M	246
Buddha	Bud.	M	255
Cadmus	Gk.	M	266
Canute	Norse	M	287
Capac	Inca	M	288
Catha	Ital.	M	298
Caut & Cautopat	Pers.	M-M	300
Cephalus	Gk.	M	303
Chalchiutlicue (Altcanals)	Mex.	F/A	308
Chandragupta	Hin.	M	310
Chemosh	Sem.	M	317
Cheop	Egy.	M	318
Chors	Slav.	M	329
Christ	Christ.	M	330
Chrysaor	Gk.	M	334
Cian	Cel.	M	338
Cinderella	Folk.	F	339
Cindrillot	Folk.	M	340
Clym of the Clough	Eng.	M	351
Conall Cernach	Cel.	M	363
Conlaoch	Cel.	M	367
Corineus	Cel.	M	371
Cretan Bull	Gk.	M	381
Cu	Cel.	M	392
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Curoi mac Daire	Cel.	M	398
Cymbeline	Cel.	M	402
Dadhikra	Hin.	M	404
Daedalus	Gk.	M	404
Dagda	Cel.	M	405

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dainichinyorai	Jap.	A	407
Daksha	Hin.	M	408
Dan	Assyr.	M	410
David	Hebr.	M	417
Dazbog	Rus.	M	420
Deimne	Cel.	M	570
Demophoon	Gk.	M	432
Dianus	Rom.	M	442
Dietrich von Bern	Norse	M	444
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447
Dioscuri	Gk.	M-M	449
Dudugera	N. Guin.	M	475
Dusura	Sem.	M	477
Dyumani	Hin.		481
Ef	Egy.	M	491
Egli-yahu (Yaw)	Samaria	M	1702
El	Sem.	M	497
Eleleus	Gk.	M	500
El-Gebal	Sem.	M	497
El Hidr	Arab.	M	503
Elijah	Hebr.	M	503
Elisha (Eliseus)	Hebr.	M	504
Elissa	Arab., Rom.	F	504
Endymion	Gk.	M	511
Enoch	Hebr.	M	512
Epunamun	Argen., Chil. Ind.	M	517
Eravan	Siam.	M	518
Eri	Arm.	M	519
Eros	Gk.	M	522
Eshmun	Phoen.	M	525
Esus	Cel.	M	526
Euphemus	Gk.	M	531
Fer Fedail	Cel.	M/A	561
Fiachadh	Cel.	M	564
Fiachna	Cel.	M	564
Fingal	Cel.	M	568
Finn	Norse	M	570
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
Fo (Foh, Fuhi)	Chin.	M	589
Frey	Norse	M	609
Frithiof	Norse	M	612
Fuchi	Jap.	F	615
Fum	Chin.		617
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Gareth	Bryth.	M	629

	Culture	Sex	Page
Gawain	Bryth.	M	635
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Gish Bar	Baby.	M	660
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Golden Egg	World Wide		672
Golden Fleece	Gk.		673
Grettir	Ice.	M	374a
Guy of Warwick	Bryth.	M	700
Gwawl	Bryth.	M	700
Gwion Bach	Cel.	M	701
Gwydion	Bryth.	M	702
Gwyrthur	Bryth.	M	703
Hahgweldiyu	Iroq.	M	708
Haosravah	Pers.	M	723
Hari	Hin.	M	726
Harmachis	Egy.	M	727
Harpichruti	Egy.	M	728
Harpocrates	Gk.	M	728
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Hecatos	Gk.	M	741
Helios	Gk.	M	747
Heol	Cel.	M	751
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hesus	Cel.	M	765
Hippolytus	Gk.	M	773
Hippomenes	Gk.	M	774
Hor-akhi	Egy.	M	787
Horus	Egy.	M	792
Horvendil	Dan.	M	793
Ho-Wo	Jap.		797
Hu	Bryth., Egy.	M	800
Hu Gadarn	Welsh	M	800
Huitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	803
Humber	Germ.	M	805
Hvar	Zoro.	M	809
Hyperion	Gk.	M	812
Hypsistos	Gk.	M	813
Ichabod	Hebr.	M	817
Ilat	Arab.	F	823
Immanuence	Bryth.	M	826
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Ini-init	Philip.	M	831
Intu	Inca	M	834
Ioskeha	Huron	M	837
Ipalnemohuani	Mex.	M	+

	Culture	Sex	Page
Iruwa	Afr.	M	841
Isaac	Hebr.	M	841
Isandros	Gk.	M	842
Itylus	Gk.	M	849
Itys	Gk.	M	850
Itzamna	Mex.	M	850
Ixion	Gk.	M	852
Izdubar	Chald.	M	854
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858
Jan	Burm.		863
Janus	Ital.	M	864
Jason	Gk.	M	866
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jephthah	Hebr.	M	872
Jesus	Christ.	M	877
Joseph (Yusuf)	Hebr., Mos.	M	888
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Junak	Slav.	M	895
Kalyb	Christ.	M	905
Kamalamitra	Hin.	M	906
Kane	Poly.	M	908
Ka-nub	Egy.	M	908
Kao Hsin	Chin.	M	908
Karna	Hin.	M	910
Karnu	Assyr.	M	911
Karoon	Mos.	M	911
Katcinas	Pueblo	M	912
Keneu	Iroq.		916
Keresaspa	Pers.	M	918
Kettu	Baby.	M	920
Khambaba	Pers.	M	922
Khepera	Egy.	M	924
Khidr	Arab.	M	924
King Bruin	Bryth.	M	929
King Lud	Bryth.	M	929
Kinich-ahau	Mex.	M	932
Kintaro	Jap.	M	932
Kitshi Manitou	Chip.	M	935
Korah	Hebr.	M	942
Kowwituma	Zuni	M	944
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Kuhlwch	Welsh	M	950
Kumush	Modoc	M	951
Kwasind	N.A.I.	M	955
Lado & Lada	Slav.	M-F	961
Laertes	Gk.	M	963

	Culture	Sex	Page
Lancelot	Bryth.	M	969
Leander	Gk.	M	979
Lisa	Daho.	M	1001
Llew Llaw Gyffes	Welsh	M	1005
Llwch Llawwynnawc	Welsh	M	1006
Lohengrin	Germ.	M	1009
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Lugus	Gaelic	M	1024
Mabon	Welsh	M	1031
Maelduin	Gaelic	M	1036
Maha-ben-ach	Sem.	M	1042
Malak-Bel	Sem.	M	1048
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Maponos	Gaulish	M	1063
Marathon Bull	Gk.	M	1064
Mardoll	Norse	F	1065
Marduk (Merodach)	Baby.	M	1065
Marttanda	Hin.	M	1071
Matholwych	Welsh	M	1076
Meleager	Gk.	M	1085
Melicertes	Gk.	M	1086
Melkarth	Phoen.	M	1086
Menes	Egy.	M	1089
Mentu	Egy.	M	1090
Meriadek	Breton	M	1092
Michabo	Algon.	M	1098
Michael	Christ.	M	1099
Mikura-tana-no-kami	Jap.	F	1102
Milanion	Rom.	M	1102
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Misharu	Phoen.	M	1110
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Mitra	Baby., Hin.	M	1112
Mnevis	Egy.	M	1113
Molc	Cel.	M	1115
Moloch	Sem.	M	1115
Mongan	Cel.	M	1117
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Mumba'an	Indo.	M	1136
Nabu	Baby.	M	1146
Nala	Hin.	M	1150
Naoise	Cel.	M	1154
Nayanezgani	Nav.	M	1159
Nefer-tem	Egy.	M	1160
Nephthys	Egy.	F	1163
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ninazu	Sum.	M	1170
Ningirsu (En-mersi)	Sum.	M	1172
Ninib	Assyr-Baby.	M	1173
Nin-shach	Baby.	M	1173
Ninurta (Sakut)	Sum.	M	1174
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Noman (Outis)	Gk.	M	1179
Nonuragmi	Mex.	M	1179
Nornagest	Norse	M	1180
Nusku	Baby.	M	1187
Nyambe	Cong.	A	1188
Od	Norse	M	1194
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Oedipus	Gk.	M	1198
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Oisin	Cel.	M	1202
Okikurumi	Ainu	M	1203
Old Sol	Folk.	M	1205
Om	Hin.	M	1207
Onouris	Egy.	M	97
Orestes	Gk.	M	1214
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Orlando	Ital.	M	1215
Ormuzd	Pers.	M	1216
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Ortlieb	Germ.	M	1217
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Oxylus	Gk.	M	1223
Paeivae	Fin.	M	1225
Papachtic	Mex.	M	1235
Parashurama	Hin.	M	1655
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Parsifal	Germ.	M	1239
Paynal	Mex.	M	1245
Pay Zume	Para.	M	1245
Pegasus	Gk.		1248
Peleus	Gk.	M	1250
Perdix (Kalos, Talus)	Gk.	M/A	1254
Peredur	Bryth.	M	1254
Periclymenus	Gk.	M	1255
Perkunas	Baltic	M	1256
Perses	Gk.	M	1257
Perseus	Gk.	M	1257
Phaethon	Gk.	M	1260
Philoctetes	Gk.	M	1263
Phoebus	Gk.	M	1265

	Culture	Sex	Page
Phoenix	Arab.		1265
Phol (Pol)	Norse	M	1266
Phra Narai	Siam.	M	1267
Piltzintecutlitonatiuh	Mex.	M	1273
Pirhua & Manca	Inca	M-M	1275
Poludnica	Rus.	F	1283
Polymetis	Gk.	M	1284
Prince Charming	Folk.	M	1293
Prince Slugobyl	Slav.	M	1042
Pryderi	Bryth.	M	1298
Pururavas	Hin.	M	1304
Pusan	Hin.	M	1305
Pyramus	Rom.	M	1307
Qat	Mel.	M	1309
Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M	1312
Ra (Rhe)	Egy.	M	1314
Ragnar Lodbrog	Norse	M	1317
Rakib El	Sem.	M	1320
Rama	Hin.	M	1321
Randver	Norse	M	1322
Rata	Maori	M	1323
Rerir	Norse	M	1333
Resheph	Phoen.	M	1333
Ribhus	Hin.	M	1337
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Roc (Rekh)	Arab.		1343
Roderick	Span.	M	1344
Roland (Orlando)	Carol.	M	1345
Romulus	Rom.	M	1346
Rustam (Frangrasyan)	Pers.	M	1355
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Sakuru	Pawnee	M	1389
Salma	Sem.	M	1391
Samas (Utuki)	Baby.	M	1393
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Sandaliarius	Rom.	M	1392
Sandde-bryd-angel	Bryth.	M	1396
Sargon I	Meso.	M	1400
Savitri	Hin.	M	1404
Scyld	Ang-Sax.	M	1409
Sebek-tum-ra	Egy.	M	1412
Sed	Sem.	M	1412
Senx	Bella Coola	M	1416
Setanta	Cel.	M	1421
Shahan	Sum.	M	1435
Snakuru	Pawnee	M	1429

	Culture	Sex	Page
Shalman	Sem.	M	1429
Shamash	Assyr-Baby.	M	1429
Shamshu	Arab.	F	1430
Short Shanks	Scot.	M	1442
Shri (Anushayini)	Hin.	F	1443
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Siegmund	Germ.	M	1448
Sigmund	Norse	M	1449
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Sisyphus	Gk.	M	1459
Siyavahsh	Pers.	M	1463
Skate	Ice.	M	1464
Smintheus	Gk.	M	1468
Sobk	Egy.	M	1470
Sokar	Egy.	M	1471
Sol	Ital., Bryth.	M	1471
Sol (Sunna)	Norse	F	1471
Solomon	Hebr., Mos.	M	1472
Stigande	Ang-Sax.	M	1494
Stone Giant	Yaghan Ind.	M	1496
Sua	Bogata Ind.	M	232
Suhrab	Pers.	M	1504
Sume	Braz.	M	1506
Sunna	Norse	F	1510
Surya	Hin.	M	1511
Surya-bai	Hin.	F	1512
Susravas	Hin.	M	1513
Sutekh	Syrian	M	1513
Svar	Hin.	M	1514
Svipdag	Norse	M	1515
Sydyk	Baby.	M	1521
Tahmurath	Pers.	M	1525
Taliesin	Cymric	M	1528
Talus	Gk.	M	1529
Tama-nuit-ite-ra	N. Zeal.	M	1529
Tammuz	Baby.	M	1530
Ta Mo (Bodhidharma)	Chin.	M	1530
Tamoi	Tupi-Guar.	M	1531
Tannhauser	Germ.	M	1532
Tantalus	Gk.	M	1533
Tarani	Hin.	M	1534
Tarksya	Hin.		1535
Telegonus	Gk.	M	1541
Tem	Egy.	M	1542
Tenes (Tenedos)	Gk.	M	1545
Tensho	Jap.	F	1545

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tereus	Gk.	M	1546
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thalaba	Oriental	M	1551
Thersander	Gk.	M	1554
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thobadzistshini	Nav.	M	1159
Thorkill	Dan.	M	1561
Thraetaona	Pers.	M	1563
Thum (Tmu)	Egy.	M	1568
Tigranes	Arm.	M	1573
Titan	Gk.	M	1577
Tlaloc Tecutli	Mex.	M	1581
Tobit	Hebr.	M	1583
Tonatiuh	Mex.	M	1586
Topiltcin	Mex.	M	1588
Tortor	Gk.	M	1590
Tristan	Bryth.	M	1599
Tshohanoi	Nav.	M	1603
Tung Chun	Chin.	M	1607
Tyurunmuzykay	Tatar	M	1618
Ubastet	Egy.	F	1619
Uhubaput	Sumu Ind.	M	1621
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
Umunla & Umunesiga	Sum.	M-M	1623
Unas	Egy.	M	1623
Unbu	Egy.	M	1623
Unelanuhi	Cherokee	F	1624
Unnefer	Egy.	M	1625
Uriel	Christ.	M	1383
Utnapishtim	Baby.	M	1632
Utu	Sum.	A	1632
Vahagn	Arm.	M	1634
Vali	Norse	M	1636
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Vindlir	Norse	M	744
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Virbius	Rom.	M	1652
Vishnu	Hin.	M	1654
Vistauru	Pers.	M	1655
Visvakarman	Hin.	M	1655
Vivasvant	Hin.	M	1656
Volsung	Norse	M	1658
Votan	Mex.	M	1658
Wabasso	Pota.	M	1660
Wabun	Algon.	M	1660
Wainamoinen	Fin.	M	1661

Sun (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
William Tell	Swiss	M	1681
Xipe Totec	Mex.	M	1696
Yama	Hin.	M	1699
Yamato-take (Wo-uso)	Jap.	M	1699
Yao	Chin.	M	1701
Yaw	Hebr.	M	1702
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Yimantuwingyai	Calif. Ind.	M	1707
Yo	Daho.		1708
Yoishta	Pers.	M	1709
Yorimitsu	Jap.	M	1709
Yoskeha	Iroq.	M	1710
Yu	Chin.	M	1711
Yudhisthira	Hin.	M	1711
Zairivairi	Pers.	M	1715
Zal	Pers.	M	1715
Zaleukos	Locrian	M	1715
Zamama	Baby.	M	1715
Zas	Chin.	M	1716
Zechariah	Hebr.	M	1717
Zimbabwe	Mashonaland	M	1720
Ziusudra (Xisuthros)	Sum.	M	1721
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

SUPREME (ALSO SEE CREATOR, MALE PRINCIPLE)

Ab	Hebr.	M	11
Aba	Choctaw	M	11
Ababinili	Chick.	M	11
Abba	Caba.	M	12
Abraxas	Gnostic	M	18
Absolute, The	Christ.	M	19
Adad	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	28
Addu	Arm.	M	31
Adhyatman	Hin.	M	32
Adibuddha	Bud.	M	32
Adi-daivata	Hin.	M	32
Adon	Phoen.	M	33
Adonai	Hebr.	M	33
Adoni	Sem.	M	34
Adrammelech & Anammelech	Sem.	M-M	35
Aesar	Cel.	M	41
Ahi (Ahu)	Sem.	M	52
Ahsonnutli	Nav.	A	54
Ahura Mazda	Zoro.	M	54

	Culture	Sex	Page
Aiapaec	Inca	M	54
Ain Soph	Caba.	M	56
Ajy-tangara	Yakut	M	58
Ala	Mos.	M	60
Alfadir	Norse	M	67
Alif	Arab.	M	68
Alilah	Arab.	M	68
Alkuntam	Bella Coola	M	69
Allah	Mos.	M	69
All-Father	World-wide	M	69
Ama-no-minaka-nushi	Jap.	M	80
Amarud	Baby.	M	80
Amaruduk	Baby.	M	80
Amaterasu	Jap.	F	81
Amen (Amen-Ra)	Egy.	M	83
Amida	Jap.	M	85
Amitabha	Bud.	M	86
Amitayus	Bud.	M	86
Amma-ana-ki	Baby.	M	86
Ammon	Egy.	M	86
Ancient of Days	Gnostic	M	93
Androgyne	Tarot	A	94
Anshar	Baby.	M	101
Antipater	Gnostic	M	104
Anu	Sum.	M	104
Apsu	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	115
Aramazd	Arm.	M	117
Areop-enap	Nauru Is.	M	120
Areskoui	Iroq.	M	121
Ar-tojon	Yakut	M	133
Ashima	Hamath	M	139
Ashim-Bethel	Hebr.	A	139
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Atahocan	Algon.	M	147
Atala	Borneo	M	147
Aten	Egy.	M	149
Athi	Ind-Chin.	M	151
Atman	Hin.	M	152
Attabeiro	Taino	F	154
Au-aa	Sem.	M	155
Aum	Bud., Hin.	M	157
Author	Gnostic	M	159
Awonawilona	Zuni	M/A	162
Baal	Sem.	M	167
Baalberith	Sem.	M	167

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bag-mashtu	Pers.	M	172
Baiame	Aus.	M	173
Be'al	Bryth.	M	188
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Bel Enlil	Baby.	M	197
Bel-Marduk	Baby.	M	200
Belus	Baby.	M	201
Bhagavan	Hin.	M	208
Binah	Caba.	F	212
Bir	Assyr.	M	212
Bongabong	Indo.	M	235
Brahm	Hin.	M	240
Brahma	Hin.	M	240
Buddha	Bud.	M	255
Bure	Norse	M	261
Carios	Gk.	M	1300
Chemosh	Sem.	M	317
Chesed	Caba.	M	320
Chimizigagua	Chib.	M	325
Chinnigchinich	Calif. Ind.	M	326
Chnoumis	Egy.	M	328
Chokmah	Caba.	M	328
Chuku	Ibo (Afr.)	M	336
Coelus	Rom.	M	355
Confucius	Chin.	M	366
Countenance, The	Gnostic	M	667
Coxcox	Mex.	M	377
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Daath	Caba.	M	404
Dadu	Baby.	M	404
Danu	Cel.	F	104
Daramulum	Aus.	M	414
Deus (Devus)	Gk., Rom.	M	434
Dharmakara	Bud.	M	438
Dipamkara	Bud.	M	449
Diwata Magbabaya	Philip.	M	454
Don	Bryth.	F/A	461
Dyaus (Dyu)	Hin.	M	479
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	481
Ea-pe	Ind-Chin.	M	481
Eheieh (Ehyeh)	Caba.	M	494
Ei	Hebr.	M	494
El	Sem.	M	497
El Chai	Caba.	M	498
Elioun	Phoen.	M	504

	Culture	Sex	Page
Elohim (Eloah)	Hebr.	M	506
El Shaddai	Caba.	M	506
Enki	Assyr.	M	511
Enlil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Esar	Mos.	M	524
Eternal, The	Gnostic	M	527
Eugpamolak Manobo	Philip.	M	529
Father	Gnostic	M	551
Fatherly	Gnostic	M	551
Fo (Foh)	Chin.	M	589
Foo	Jap.	M	590
Fro (Friuja)	Norse	M	613
Gadiri	Mos.	M	621
Gaea (Ga)	Gk.	F	621
Galligantua	Folk.	M	624
Gautama Siddartha	Bud.	M	255
Geburah (Pachad)	Caba.	M	637
Gedulah	Caba.	M	637
Gitche	Algon.	M	660
Gluskap	Algon.	M	664
God	Hebr-Christ.	M	666
Great Spirit	N.A.I.	M	687
Guamaonocon (Iocauna)	Taino	M	693
Hadad	Sem.	M	705
Hatuibwari	Mel.	M	732
Her-shef	Egy.	M	763
Hod	Caba.	F	778
Huaca	Inca	M	801
Huang T'ien Shang Ti	Chin.	M	801
Huhi	Egy.	M	803
Hypsistos	Gk.	M	813
Iao (Iaw, Jao)	Caba.	M	815
Icona	Mex.	M	818
Ihoh (Ihvh)	Caba.	M	822
Ilex	Bryth.	M	823
Illa Ticci	Inca	M	824
Ilmarinen	Fin-Ug.	M	824
Ilu	Assyr.	M	825
Imana	Warundi	M	825
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Infinite One	Gnostic	M	831
Invisible, The	Gnostic	M	835
I-O	Gnostic	M	835
Io (Ihoh)	Universal	M	836
Iocauna	Taino	M	836
Ioskeha	Huron	M	837

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ipalnemohuani	Mex.	M	+
Irmin	Germ.	M	839
Isvara	Hin.	M, F	848
Izanagi & Izanami	Jap.	M-F	853
Jah (Au, Ya, Ya'u)	Hebr.	M	861
Jahveh	Hebr.	A	861
Janus	Ital.	M	864
Jaoth	Baby.	M	865
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jehovah Elohim	Caba.	M	870
Jessis	Slav.	M	876
Jina	Bud.	M	880
Jove	Rom.	M	891
Juggernaut	Hin.	M	894
Jumala	Fin.	M	895
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Ka	Hin.	M	899
Kala	Hin.	M	903
Kala-siva	Hin.	M	903
Kami	Jap.	M	906
Kane	Poly.	M	908
Karu	Gk.	M	1309
Kether	Caba.	A	919
Khaira Khan	Tatar	M	922
Khaldi	Urartian	M	922
Khoda	Pers.	M	925
Kiara	Wankonde	M	926
King of Kings	Christ.	M	930
Kitshi Manitou	Chip.	M	935
Kneph	Egy.	M	937
Koloowisi (Palulukon)	Zuni	M	941
Ku	Hawa.	M	947
Laki Oi	Borneo	M	965
Lao Tze (Shen Pao)	Chin.	M	973
Li	Chin.	M	989
Lord of Israel	Caba.	M	667
Lukelang	Caro. Is.	M	1024
Lumawig	Philip.	M	1024
Macroprosopus	Caba.	M	1034
Mahadeva	Hin.	M	1042
Mahadevi	Hin.	F	1042
Maho-peneta	Iroq.	M	1045
Malkuth	Caba.	F	1050
Manama	Philip.	M	1054
Manitou	Algon.	M	1058
Marduk (Merodach)	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mauli	Mashonaland	M	1078
Mawa-Lisa	Daho.	A	1078
Mawr Pen Aethir	Welsh	M	1079
Mazda	Pers.	M	1081
Mbamba	Wankonde	M	1081
Meriadek	Breton	M	1092
Messou	Pota.	M	1095
Mexitli	Mex.	M	1097
Michabo (Messon)	Algon.	M	1098
Microprosopus	Caba.	M	1099
Milcom	Sem.	M	1102
Min	Egy.	M	1106
Missibizi	Algon.	M	1111
Moloch	Ammonite	M	1115
Monan	Braz.	M	1116
Monenequi	Mex.	M	1116
Moyocoyatzin	Mex.	M	1132
Mulungu	Zulu	M	1135
Mushtari	Pers.	M	1139
Nadimmud	Baby.	M	1146
Nannar	Baby.	A	1153
Narayana	Hin.	M	1155
Nareau	Gil. Is.	M	1156
Nenaboj	Wetucks Ind.	M	1162
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Nesaru	Caddoan Ind.	M	1165
Netzach	Caba.	M	1166
Ngai	Masai (Afr.)	M	1167
Niezguinek	Slav.	M	1168
Nimrod (Kozi)	Baby.	M	1592
Ning Sang	Burm.	M	1173
Nphan Wa	Burm.	M	1184
Nuada	Cel.	M	1184
Nudimmud (Ninigkug)	Baby.	M	1184
Nyankopong (Nyame)	Ashanti (Afr.)	M	1187
Nzambi (Zambi)	Congo	M	1188
Oannes	Baby., Chald., Phoen.	M	1190
Obassi	Ekoi, Ibibio	M	1191
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Om (Aum)	Hin.	M	1207
Omit'o-Fo	Chin.	M	1208
Ophion & Eurynome	Gk.	M	1211
Ormuzd	Zoro.	M	1216
Ormzdakan	Arm.	M	1480
Oshala	Yoruba	M	1218

	Culture	Sex	Page
Othinus	Dan.	M	1220
Pachacamac	Inca	M	1224
Pachad	Caba.	M	1224
Padmaheruka	Bud.	M	1225
Pallantios	Gk.	M	1228
P'an Ku	Chin.	M/A	1233
Papaeus	Rom.	M	1235
Pappas	Sem.	M	1236
Perkunas	Baltic	M/A	1256
Perun	Slav.	M	1258
Phanes	Gk.	M	1261
Pillan	Chil.	M	1271
Pita	Brahman	M	1276
Porenutius	Slav.	M	1514
Ptah-Sokar-Osiris	Egy.	M	1471
Pundjel	Aus.	M	1301
Purushottama	Hin.	M	1305
Qamate	Afr.	M	1309
Qeb (Seb)	Egy.	M	1309
Q're	Hebr.	M	1309
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Radgost	Dan.	M	1316
Radigast	Slav.	M	1316
Ribimbi	Transvaal	M	1337
Sabaoth	Hebr.	M	1356
Sadai	Caba.	M	667
Sakyamuni	Bud.	M	1390
San Ch'ing	Chin.	M	1395
Saturn	Rom.	M	1403
Settin-ki-jash	Haida Ind.	M	1421
Shaddai	Hebr.	M	667
Shamash & Sin	Assyr.	M-M	1429
Shang-ti	Chin.	M	1430
Shen Pao	Chin.	M	1434
Shepherd (Good Shepherd)	Christ.	M	1434
Shepherd of Israel	Hebr.	M	1435
Shin	Chin., Jap.	M	1437
Si	Pre-Inca	M	1445
Sibu	Antilles	M	1445
Simurgh	Pers.	M	1456
Siyakmak	Pers.	M	1463
Solomon	Hebr.	M	1472
Sor	Hebr.	M	1476
Spaul	Cowich.	M	1480
Succothbenoth	Baby.	F	1503
Sussistinnako	Sia Ind.	M	1513

	Culture	Sex	Page
Sutekh	Syrian	M	1513
Svabhava	Hin.	M	1514
Svafnir	Norse	M	1514
Svarog	Slav.	M	1514
Svayambhu	Bud., Hin.	M	1515
Sydyk	Phoen.	M	1521
Symbetylos	Hebr.	A	139
Taaroa	Poly.	M	1522
Tai-kih	Chin.	A	1525
Tane	Poly.	M	1531
Tangaroa	Poly.	M	1531
Tarku (Teshup)	Hittite	M	1535
Taronhiawagon	Onondaga Ind.	M	1535
Tartak	Avite		1536
Tat	Theosophy		1537
Tengri	Sib.	M	1545
Teotl	Mex.	M	1546
Teshup	Hittite	M	1547
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Tezpi	Mex.	M	377
Th	Phoen.	M	1550
Thaah	Mayan	M	1550
Thagya Min	Ind-Chin.	M	1550
Thau	Cel.	M	1552
Theos	Gk.	M	1554
Thonga Tilo	Afr.	M	1560
Thor	Norse	M	1561
Thride (Odin)	Norse	M	1566
Tiamat	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	F	1570
T'ien (Ten)	Chin. (Jap)	A	1571
T'ien Pao	Chin.	M	1572
Tii	Marq.	M	1573
Tiki	Maori	M	1573
Tina	Ital.	M	1575
Tipherath	Caba.	M	1575
Tirawa	Pawnee	M	1576
Tiu	Teut.	M	1617
Tiw	Ang-Sax.	M	1617
Tixe	Zulu	M	1581
Tloque Nahuaque	Mex.	M	1582
Tonacatecutli	Mex.	M	1586
Tornarsuk	Eskimo	M	1589
Tororut	Suk (Afr.)	M	1589
Tshan-pa	Tibet.	M	1603
Tupan	Braz.	M	1608

Supreme (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Tyr	Norse	M	1617
Uggerus	Norse	M	1620
Uhubaput	Sumu Ind.	M	1621
Ukko	Fin.	M	1621
Uranus	Gk.	M	1627
Urge	Gnostic	M	1629
Vajradhara	Tib.	M	1634
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Vasu	Hin.	M	1641
Vatea	Herv. Is.	M	1641
Ve	Norse	M	1643
Veralden-Olmai	Lapp	M	1648
Visvakarman	Hin.	M	1655
Vodu	Daho.	M	1657
Wabun	Algon.	M	1660
Wak	Galla (Afr.)	M	1662
Walleyneup	Aus.	M	1663
Wisakketjak	Micmac	M	1686
Wohpekumen	Yurok	M	1688
Wotan	Germ.	M	1692
Xax-coc-ahmut	Mex.	M	853
Yah (Yahweh)	Caba.	M	1698
Yesod	Caba.	M	1705
Yu Huang	Chin.	M	1712
Yuttoere	Carrier Ind.	M	1713
Zabaoth	Gnostic	M	1714
Zakar	Assyr.	M	1715
Zan	Cretan	M	1716
Zanahary	Madagascan	M	1716
Zapala	Inca	M	1652
Zarathustra	Zoro.	M	1734
Zebaot	Caba.	M	1425
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719
Ziu (Tiu)	Germ.	M	1721
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734
Ztak	Hittite	M	1734

SURROGATE (SEE SACRIFICE VICTIM)

SWIFTNESS (FLEETNESS)			
Ajax the Lesser	Gk.	M	58
Anakes	Gk.	M	90
Asahel	Hebr.	M	134
Asvins	Hin.	M	146
Atalanta	Gk.	F	148
Bayard	Med. Lit.	M	187

	Culture	Sex	Page
Bedivere	Bryth.	M	193
Byat Ta	Ind-Chin.	M	264
Camilla	Rom.	F	281
Caoilte mac Ronan	Cel.	M	287
Centaur	Gk.	M	303
Cherub	Hebr.	M	319
Con	Inca	M	363
Dornolla	Cel.	F	464
Dorulas	Gk.	M	465
Enbarr	Cel.		510
Garide	Mong.		630
Garuda	Hin.		633
Hippomenes	Gk.	M	774
Hoener	Norse	M	779
Ho Hsien-Ku	Chin.	F	780
Hugi	Norse	M	803
Kasenko	Jap.	F	911
Levarcham	Cel.	F	988
Medyr	Bryth.	M	1084
Milanion	Rom.	M	1102
Morgan Le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Paynal	Mex.	M	1245
Pelops	Gk.	M	1251
Podarge	Gk.	F	1281
Priam (Podarces)	Gk.	M	1292
Rhiannon	Bryth.	F	1336
Seraph	Hebr-Christ.	M	1417
Thjalfi	Norse	M	1560
Vareghna	Pers.	M	1639
Vayu	Hin.	M	1642
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Yskyrdaw & Yseudydd	Bryth.		1711

SWINEHERD (SEE ANIMAL KEEPER)
SYLVAN DEITY (SEE WOODLAND)
TASK FULFILLER (SEE MENIAL)
TASKMASTER (SEE MASTER OF DEITY)
TEACHER (SEE TUTOR)

TEMPTED			
Adam	Hebr.	M	29
Ananda	Hin.	M	1063
Anthony the Great	Christ.	M	1363
Buddha	Bud.	M	255
Eve	Hebr.	F	534
Keresaspa	Pers.	M	918

Tempted (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Lu Tung-pin	Chin.	M	1026
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Thorkill	Dan.	M	1561
Vathek	Mos.	A	1642
Yappan	Mex.	M	1701
Yati	Hin.	M	1702
Zagreus	Cretan	M	1715

TEMPTER

Eblis	Mos.	M	489
Eve	Hebr.	F	534
Hidimva	Hin.	M	1511
Kama	Bud., Hin.	M	905
Khnathaiti	Pers.	F	918
Mara	Bud.	M	1063
Mrtyu	Hin.	M	1132
Namuci	Bud.	M	1152
Satan	Hebr.	M	1402
Sedit	Wintun	M	1413
Surpanakha	Hin.	F	1511
Tilottama	Hin.	F	1574
Titans	Cretan	M, F	1715
Tlazolteotl	Mex.	F	1701

THREEFOLD DEITY (SEE THREE STEPS, TRIAD)

THREE STEPS (THREE MANIFESTATIONS)

Agni	Hin.	M	49
Apollo	Gk.	M	1566
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Cernunnos	Cel.	M	305
Criophorus	Gk.	M	382
Diana	Rom.	F	441
Gucumatz	Guate.	M	694
Gylfe (Gangleri)	Norse	M	704
Hari	Hin.	M	726
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Hometeuli	Mex.	M	784
Horus	Egy.	M	1598
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Janardana	Hin.	M	863
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Odin	Norse	M	1195

	Culture	Sex	Page
Praxidice	Gk.	F	1291
Tane	Poly	M	1531
Termagant	Rom.	M	1546
Triglav	Slav.	M	1597
Trikaya	Bud.	M	1597
Trivia	Rom.	F	1599
Vamana	Hin.	M	1637
Vishnu	Hin.	M	1654
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

THUNDER

Acaryavajrapani	Bud.	M	22
Adad (Hadad)	Sem.	M	28
Addu	Sem.	M	31
Agbe	Daho.	M	46
Ai	Fin-Ug.	M	54
Akethor	Norse	M	59
Altjirra	Aus.	M	77
Animiki	Ojibway Ind.	M	98
Apocatequil	Inca	M	109
Asan-sagan-tengeri	Mong.	M	135
Asgaya Gigagaei	Cherokee	A	137
At'am	Fin-Ug.	M	148
Baal-Lebanon	Sem.	M	167
Balshameme	Sem.	M	177
Bromius	Gk.	M	251
Bronte	Gk.	M	251
Camaxtli	Mex.	M	279
Chaac	Mex.	M	307
Cuchi	Aus.	M	393
Dadu	Baby.	M	404
Daramulum	Aus.	M	414
Daronwy	Cel.	M	416
Diomedes	Gk.	M	446
Donar	Norse	M	461
Dyaus	Hin.	M	479
Ehlaumel	Calif. Ind.	M	494
Fjorgyn	Norse	M	578
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Gromovit	Slav.	M	692
Gucumatz	Guate.	M	694
Hahness	Chinook	M	708
Haokah	Sioux Ind.	M	723
Hevajra	Bud.	M	766
Hino	Iroq.	M	772

	Culture	Sex	Page
Hisa Females	Jap.	F	775
Hloride	Norse	M	776
Hono-ika-zuchi	Jap.	M	785
Hora-galles	Fin-Ug.	M	787
Hun-pic-tek	Mex.	M	807
Hurakan	C.A.I.	M	808
Idurmer	Sem.	M	821
Iliya Gromovik	Christ.	M	692
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Jove	Rom.	M	891
Jupiter Tonans	Rom.	M	897
Kakaitch	Makah	M	902
Kaminarisan	Jap.	M	906
Karei	Malay.	M	910
Kei-kung	Chin.	M	915
Kemosh	Sem.	M	916
Keraunos	Gk.	M	917
Kineun	Men.	M	928
Kohin	Aus.	M	940
Lei Kung	Chin.	M	981
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065
Matarisvan	Hin.	M	1074
Michabo	Algon.	M	1098
Mjollnir (Miollnir)	Norse	M	1108
Mo-li Hung	Chin.	M	601
Mororoma	Bol.	M	1125
Mulungu	Afr.	M	1135
Murtaznu	Baby.	M	1138
Nari	Jap.	A	1156
Num	Samoyed	M	1185
Odin	Norse	M	1195
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Oku-thor	Norse	M	1204
P'an Ku	Chin.	M	1233
Paravataksha	Hin.	M	1237
Perkunas	Baltic	M	1256
Perun	Slav.	M	1258
Piker	Esthonian	M	1271
Pillan	Chil.	M	1271
Pitkomoinen	Fin.	M	1276
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Purgine	Altaic	M	1303
Radigast	Slav.	M	1316
Raijin	Jap.	M	1318
Ramasoon	Siamese	M	1321

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ramman (Rimman)	Baby.	M	1322
Resheph	Phoen.	M	1333
Sandan	As. Min.	M	1396
Saxnot	Ang-Sax.	M	1404
Shango	Yoruban	M	1430
Sivirri	Aus.	M	1461
So	Daho.	M	1695
Sogbo	Daho.	M	1471
Sphinx	Gk.	F	1482
Sucellos	Cel.	M	1503
Summanus	Ital.	M	1506
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Sutekh	Syrian	M	1513
Tabuerik	Micro.	M	1523
Take-mi-kazuchi	Jap.	M	1527
Tannus	Gaulish	M	1532
Taranis	Gaulish	F	1534
Tarku	Hittite	M	1535
Tengu	Jap.	M	1545
Teshup (Teshub)	Hittite	M	1547
Thein	Burm.	M	1553
Theispas	Arm.	M	1553
Theodoric	Germ.	M	1553
T'hlu-kluts	Makah	M	903
Thor (Thunor)	Norse	M	1561
Thrym	Norse	M	1567
Thunderbird	Am. Ind.	M	1568
Tiermes	Lapp	M	1572
Tina	Ital.	M	1575
Tora-galles	Fin.	M	1588
Tumo-pas	Fin-Ug.	M	1607
Tupan	Braz.	M	1608
Tu-tutsh	Nootkan Ind.	M	1611
Twanjiraka	Aus.	M	1611
Tyndareus	Gk.	M	1617
Typanom	Siam.	M	1617
Ukko	Fin.	M	1621
Ulu-tojon (Syga)	Yakut	M	1622
Vac	Hin.	F	1633
Vajradhara	Tib.	M	1634
Vajrapani	Bud.	M	1635
Xevioso	Daho.	M	1695
Yaw	Hebr.	M	1702
Yesza	Slav.	M	1705
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

TIME (FINITE)	Culture	Sex	Page
Cronus	Gk.	M	384
Elli	Norse	F	505
Eresichthon	Gk.	M	518
Ewigzeitgeist	Germ.		536
Father Time	Folk.	M	551
Hemera	Gk.	F	750
Horae	Gk.	F	787
Kairos	Gk.	M	+
Kala	Hin.	M	903
Kalachakra	Bud.	M	903
Kala-Siva	Hin.	M	903
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
Kriya Sakti	Hin.	F	947
Lha-mo-kar-po	Tib.	F	989
Luna	Rom.	F	1025
Mani	Norse	M	1471
Ra	Sem.	M	1314
Saeter	Norse	M	1360
Saturn	Rom.	M	1403
Sol	Norse	F	1471
Tai-sui	Chin.	M	1526
Thoth	Egy.	M	1562
Uac-Metunahau	Mex.	M	853
Zarvan	Zoro.	M	1716

TRADE (SEE CRAFT)

TRAITOR (TREASON, ALSO SEE DECEIT)			
Abiathar	Hebr.	M	15
Abiram	Hebr.	M	16
Achtiophel	Hebr.	M	26
Adonijah	Hebr.	M	34
Ahimelech	Hebr.	M	53
Ahithophel	Hebr.	M	53
Dathan	Hebr.	M	417
Ephialtes	Gk.	M	515
Ganelon	Carol.	M	627
Korah	Hebr.	M	942
Mata Hari	Fr.	F	1074
Mordred	Bryth.	M	1122
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Pekah	Hebr.	M	1249
Pul	Assyr.	M	1300
Quisling	Norw.	M	1314
Ugolino, Count	Ital.	M	1620

TRANSFORMER (SEE SHAPE CHANGER)	Culture	Sex	Page

TRANSITORINESS (SEE EPHEMERAL)

TRAVELER (NAVIGATION, SEAFARER, PILGRIM. ALSO SEE QUESTER, WANDERER)			
Abeona	Rom.	F	15
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Bernard of Menthon	Christ.	M	1365
Dosojin	Jap.	M	465
Ekchuah	Mex.	M	497
Hsing Shen	Chin.	M	800
Huard	Breton	M	801
Jizo	Jap.	M	881
Kompira	Jap.	M	941
Koshin	Jap.	M	943
Kshiti Garbha	Hin.	M	947
Lares Permarini	Rom.	M	974
Latawiec	Pol.	A	975
Lityerses	Gk.	M	1003
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Myojo-tenshi	Jap.	M	1142
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
Pleiades	Gk.	F	1279
Pooka	Cel.	M	1286
Ptah	Egy.	M	1299
Pusan	Hin.	M	1305
Raphael	Hebr.	M	1323
Sae-no-kami	Jap.	M	1360
Saint Julian	Christ.	M	1373
Saint Nicholas	Christ.	M	1378
Succoth-Benoth	Baby.	F	1503
Surali	Fin-Ug.	M	1511
Tacatecutli	Mex.	M	1523
Usnisavijaya	Bud.	F	1631
Yacatecutli	Mex.	M	1697
Yech	Am. Ind.	M	1703

TREACHERY (SEE DECEIT, TRAITOR)
TREASON (SEE TRAITOR)
TREASURE (SEE WEALTH)

TREE (PLANT)			
Adonis	Gk.	M	34
Artemis	Gk.	F	131
Astarte	Phoen.	F	144

	Culture	Sex	Page
Attis	Phryg.	M	154
Baal Tamar	Phoen.	M	168
Balder	Norse	M	174
Bata	Egy.	M	185
Belili	Sum.	F	197
Caryotis	Gk.	F	131
Chikisanti	Jap.	F	323
Cyparissus	Gk.	M	402
Daphne	Gk.	F	414
Dascylus	Gk.	M	416
Devatas	Hin.	F	435
Dryad (Hamadryad)	Gk.	F	473
Eurydice	Gk.	F	532
Gwern	Cel.	M	701
Gwydion	Bryth.	M	702
Hamadryad	Gk.	F	714
Heliades	Gk.	F	747
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Herne	Eng.	M	762
Hesus	Cel.	M	765
Hu	Bryth.	M	800
Hu Gadarn	Welsh	M	800
Janicot	Basque	M	863
John the Baptist	Christ.	M	1372
Kono-hana-sakuya-hine	Jap.	F	941
Kukunochi	Jap.	A	950
Laufey (Nal)	Norse	F	976
Lotis	Gk.	F	1014
Lycaon	Gk.	M	1027
Mayauel	Mex.	F	1080
Meliades	Gk.	F	1086
Meliae	Gk.	F	1086
Mintha	Gk.	F	1107
Myrrha	Gk.	F	1142
Nal	Norse	F	1150
Nari	Jap.	A	1156
Nase & Aze	Jap.	M-F	1156
Nidaba	Sum.	F	1168
Nut	Egy.	F	1187
Odendonnia	Iroq.	M	1541
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Patollus	Prussian	M	1243
Perkunas	Prussian	M	1256
Perun	Slav.	M	1258
Philyra	Gk.	F	1264
Phyllis	Gk.	F	1267

	Culture	Sex	Page
Pitys	Gk.	F	1276
Pomona	Rom.	F	1285
Potrympus	Baltic	M	1289
Smilax	Gk.	F	1468
Sykites	Gk.	M	1521
Syrinx	Gk.	F	1522
Tata	Sib.	M	1537
Thor	Norse	M	1561
Tomte	Swed.	M	1586
Tu	Poly.	M	1604
Tumo-pas	Fin-Ug.	M	1607
Yaksa	Hin.	M	1698
Yoskeha	Iroq.	M	1710
Zacharias	Mos.	M	1714
TRESPASSER			
Actaeon	Gk.	M	28
Endymion	Gk.	M	511
Hylas	Gk.	M	811
Narcissus	Gk.	M	1155
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Pentheus	Gk.	M	1253
Tiresias	Gk.	M	1576
TRIAD (THREEFOLD DEITY)			
Aeacus-Minos-Rhadamanthus	Gk.	M-M-M	1107
Aegle-Lampetia-Phaethusa	Gk.	F-F-F	747
Aello-Celaeno-Ocypeta	Gk.	F-F-F	728
Aglaia-Euphrosyne-Thalia	Gk.	F-F-F	681
Aglaia-Pasithea-Peitho	Gk.	F-F-F	681
Aglaope-Pisinoe-Thelxiepia	Gk.	F-F-F	1458
Agni-Indra-Soma	Hin.	M-M-M	1598
Agni-Indra-Surya	Hin.	M-M-M	1598
Agni-Indra-Yama	Hin.	M-M-M	1598
Agni-Surya-Vayu	Hin.	M-M-M	1598
Agni-Trita-Surya	Hin.	M-M-M	49
Agraulid	Gk.	F-F-F	51
Agraulos-Herse-Pandrosos	Gk.	F-F-F	51
Ah Kiuic-Chaac-Hobnil	Mex.	M-M-M	1598
Airya-Cairima-Tura	Pers.	M-M-M	57
Alecto-Megaera-Tisiphone	Gk.	F-F-F	520
Algia-Euphrosyne-Thalia	Gk.	F-F-F	314
Al Lat-Al Uzzah-Manah	Arab.	M-F-F	1597
Amano Mahitotsu-Taka Mimusubi-Kamu Mimusubi	Jap.	M-M-F	1598

	Culture	Sex	Page
Amano Minaka Nushi-Taka Mimusubi-Kamu Mimusubi	Jap.	M-M-F	1598
Amaterasu-Susanowo-Tsukiyoni	Jap.	F-M-M	1598
Amen-Mut-Khonsu	Egy.	M-F-M	1598
Amita-Fugen-Monju	Jap.	M-M-M	1598
Amita-Kwannon-Seishi	Jap.	M-F-M	1598
Anu-Assher-Ea	Sum.	M-M-M	1598
Anu-Bel-Ea	Sum.	M-M-M	1598
Anu-Enlil-Ea (Enki)	Sum.	M-M-M	104
Aoide-Melete-Mneme	Gk.	F-F-F	1138
Apsu-Tiamat-Mummu	Sum.	M-F-M	1598
Aramazd-Anahit-Vahagn	Arm.	M-F-M	1597
Arthur-Guinevere-Gawain	Bryth.	M-F-M	132
Arthur-Guinevere-Lancelot	Bryth.	M-F-M	132
Arthur-Guinevere-Modred	Bryth.	M-F-M	132
Astvatereta-Ukhshyat ereta-Ukhshyat nemah	Zoro.	M-M-M	1398
Athtar-Shamshu-Shahar	Arab.	M-F-M	151
Atropos-Clotho-Lachesis	Gk.	F-F-F	153
AUM	Hin.	M-F-A	1598
Auxo-Carpo-Thallo	Gk.	F-F-F	786
Avalokitesvara-Manjusri-Vajradhara	Bud.	M-M-M	1059
Baal-Astarte-Eshmun	Phoen.	M-F-M	525
Badb-Ana-Macha	Cel.	F-F-F	171
Balthazar-Gaspar-Melchior	Christ.	M-M-M	1564
Banba-Eriu-Fotla	Cel.	F-F-F	178
Brahma-Vishnu-Rudra	Hin.	M-M-M	1598
Brahma-Vishnu-Siva	Hin.	M-M-M	1598
Bres-Lother-Nar	Cel.	M-M-M	349
Brian-Iuchar-Iuchurba	Cel.	M-M-M	247
Buddha-Confucius-LaoTze	Chin.	M-M-M	1565
Buddha-Dharma-Sangha	Bud.	M-M-M	1598
Buddha-Padmapani-Mahasthama prata	Bud.	M-M-M	1598
Bure-Bor-Bor's Son	Norse	M-M-M	1598
Cabiri	Gk.	M-M-M	265
Cerunnos	Cel.	M-M-M	305
Charites	Gk.	F-F-F	314
Cian-Cethe-Cu	Cel.	M-M-M	338
Clotho-Lachesis-Atropos	Gk.	F-F-F	349
Clothru-Medb-Ethne	Cel.	F-F-F	349
Deverra-Intercidona-Pilumnus	Rom.	F-F-M	+
Diana-Lucina-Hecate	Rom.	M-M-M	442
Dice-Eirene-Eunomia	Gk.	F-F-F	786

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dino-Enyo-Pephredo	Gk.	F-F-F	681
Dipamkara-Sakyamuni-Maitreya	Bud.	M-M-M	1598
Ea-Damkina-Marduk	Baby.	M-F-M	1598
Ea-Marduk-Nabu	Baby.	M-M-M	1598
Eber-Eremon-Amergin	Cel.	M-M-M	488
Erinys	Gk.	F-F-F	520
Eumenides	Gk.	F-F-F	529
Fates (Moirai)	Gk.	F-F-F	551
Father-Son-Holy Ghost	Christ.	M-M-M	1598
Father-Son-Virgin	Christ.	M-M-F	551
Fer Fedail-Tuag-Manannon	Cel.	M-F-M	1605
Frey-Odin-Thor	Norse	M-M-M	609
Fu-Lu-Shou	Chin.	M-M-M	1565
Furies	Gk., Rom.	F-F-F	617
God-His Word-Wisdom	Hebr.		1598
Gorgons	Gk.	F-F-F	678
Graces	Gk.	F-F-F	681
Graeae (Phorcides)	Gk.	F-F-F	681
Gratiae	Rom.	F-F-F	681
Greit-Arthur-Mabon	Bryth.	M-M-M	1565
Greit-Ludd-Mabon	Bryth.	M-M-M	689
Gwalchmei-Llacheu-Riwallaun	Bryth.	M-M-M	700
Gweir-Llyr-Mabon	Bryth.	M-M-M	1565
Ham-Japheth-Shem	Hebr.	M-M-M	713
Har-Jafnar-Thridi	Norse	M-M-M	1598
Harpies	Gk.	F-F-F	728
Hecate in triple form	Gk.	F	740
Heliades	Gk.	F-F-F	747
Hesperides	Gk.	F-F-F	765
Holy Family	Christ.	M-F-M	782
Hometeuli	Mex.	M-M-M	784
Horae	Gk.	F-F-F	786
Horus-Ra-Atum	Egy.	M-M-M	1598
Horus-Shu-Set	Egy.	M-M-M	1598
I-He-Wei	Chin.	M-M-M	822
Janardana	Hindu	M	863
Joseph-Mary-Jesus	Christ.	M-F-M	782
Jupiter-Juno-Minerva	Rom.	M-F-F	1598
Jupiter-Mars-Minerva	Rom.	M-M-F	1598
Jupiter-Pluto-Neptune	Rom.	M-M-M	1598
Ka-Khu-Khat	Egy.		903
Kether-Chokmah-Binah	Caba.	M-M-F	1598
Khaldi-Theispas-Artinis	Urartian	M-M-F	1598
Khaybet-Ba-Sahu	Egy.		923
Khnemu-Anqet (Anukt)-Satet	Egy.	M-F-F	924

	Culture	Sex	Page
Koshin	Jap		1598
Ku-Lono-Tane	Poly.	M-M-M	947
Leucosia-Ligea-Parthenope	Gk.	F-F-F	1458
MacCecht-MacCool-MacGreine	Cel.	M-M-M	1033
Magi	Christ.	M-M-M	1565
Manannan-Tuag-Fer Fedail	Cel.	M-F-M	1605
Mark-Iseult-Tristan	Bryth.	M-F-M	842
Maui-Hina-Tuna	Poly.	M-F-M	1607
Medusa-Euryale-Stheno	Gk.	F-F-F	678
Mentu-Ra-Atum	Egy.	M-M-M	1598
Metis-Eros-Erikapaios	Orphic	F-M-A	1598
Mitra-Varuna-Indra	Hin.	M-M-M	1639
Moses-Aaron-Miriam	Hebr.	M-M-F	1598
Muses	Gk.	F-F-F	1138
Nakazutsuno-Sokozutsuno-Uwazutsuno	Jap.	M-M-M	1506
Noah's Three Sons	Hebr.	M-M-M	1598
Nornir	Norse	F-F-F	1180
Odin-Frey-Thor	Norse	M-M-M	1598
Odin-Hoener-Loki	Norse	M-M-M	1598
Odin-Ve-Vili	Norse	M-M-M	1598
Ormuzd-Ahriman-Mithra	Zoro.	M-M-M	1598
Ormuzd-Anahita-Mithra	Zoro.	M-F-M	1598
Osiris-Isis-Horus	Egy.	M-F-M	1598
Osiris-Isis-Set	Egy.	M-F-M	1218
Osiris-Kneph-Ptah	Egy.	M-M-M	1598
Osiris-Neith-Horus	Egy.	M-F-M	1161
Parcae	Rom.	F-F-F	1237
Patollus-Perkunas-Potrympus	Baltic	M-M-M	1598
Praxidikae	Gk.	F-F-F	1291
Ptah-Hapi-Virgin Cow	Egy.	M-M-F	1299
Ptah-Osiris-Sokar	Egy.	M-M-M	1471
Ptah-Sekhet-Nefertem (Imhotep)	Egy.	M-F-M	1414
Ptah-Sokar-Asar (Osiris)	Egy.	M-M-M	1219
Ra-Horus-Tum	Egy.	M-M-M	1564
Ra-Khepera-Tum	Egy.	M-M-M	924
Ra-Mentu-Atum	Egy.	M-M-M	1314
Ra-Mentu-Sokar	Egy.	M-M-M	1314
San Ch'ing	Chin.	M-M-M	1395
San Kuan	Chin.	M-M-M	1397
Sansfoy-Sansjoy-Sansloy	Eng.	M-M-M	1397
San Sheng	Chin.	M-M-M	1564
Saoshyant	Zoro.	M-M-M	1398
Semnae	Gk.	F-F-F	1416
Shamash-Adad-Ishtar	Aramaean	M-M-F	1598

	Culture	Sex	Page
Shamash-Ishtar-Sin	Assyr., Baby.	M-F-M	1456
Sheng-Chen Jen-Hsien Jen	Chin.		1564
Sin-Shamas-Ramman	Baby.	M-M-M	1598
Sirens	Gk.	F-F-F	1458
Spirit-Breath-Water	Caba.		1598
Sumiyoshi	Jap.	M-M-M	1566
Tao Chun-Yu Huang-Lao Tze	Chin.	M-M-M	973
Tezcatlipoca-Huitzilopochtli-Quetzalcoatl	Mex.	M-M-M	1549
Thriae	Gk.	F-F-F	1566
T'ien kuan-Ti kuan-Shui kuan	Chin.	M-M-M	1397
T'ien Pao-Ling Pao-Shen Pao	Chin.	M-M-M	1598
T'ien Pao-Tao Chun-Lao Tzu	Chin.	M-M-M	1395
T'ien-Yang-Yin	Chin.	M-M-F	1598
Tinia-Uni-Menfra	Ital.	M-M-F	1598
Triglav	Slav.	M	1597
Triple Goddess	World wide	F	1598
Triple Horus	Egy.	M	1598
Tristan-Iseult-Iseult	Bryth.	M-F-F	1599
Tristan-Iseult-Mark	Bryth.	M-F-M	1599
Trivia	Gk.	F	1599
Tryambaka	Hin.	M	49
Tum-Shu-Tefenet	Egy.	M-M-F	1598
Urth-Verdani-Skuld	Norse	F-F-F	1180
Wodan (Wuotan)-Donar-Ziu	Germ.	M-M-M	461
Yahwe-El Shaddai-Elohim	Caba.	M-M-M	1598
Yu Huang-Ling Ping Pao-Shen Pao	Chin.	M-M-M	1395
Yu Huang-Tao Chun-Lao Tzu	Chin.	M-M-M	1598
Zeus-Hera-Athena	Gk.	M-F-F	1598
Zeus-Poseidon-Aides (Hades)	Gk.	M-M-M	1598
Zeus-Poseidon-Hephaestus	Gk.	M-M-M	1598
Zoroaster in triple form	Zoro.	M	1734

TRICKSTER (ALSO SEE CUNNING)

Amaethon	Bryth.	M	78
Cin-An-Ev	Ute Ind.	M	339
Coyote	N.A.I.	M	377
Estas	Athap.	M	525
Gluskap	Algon.	M	664
Guagugiana (Vagoniona)	Taino	M	693
Gwydion	Bryth.	M	702
Hlakanyana	Zulu	M	775
Inktonmi	Siouan	M	832
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858

Trickster (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
K'mukamtch	Klamath	M	936
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Maui	Poly.	M	1077
Ne-kilst-luss	Haida Ind.	M	1161
Nenaboj	Wetucko Ind.	M	1162
Nihancan	N.A.I.	M	1169
Noman (Outis)	Gk.	M	1179
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Patelin	Fr.	M	1243
Paul Bunyan	Am. Folk.	M	1244
Raven	Pac. Coast	M	1325
Reynard	Med. Lit.	M	1334
Saci	Braz.	M	1358
Sitconski	Assiniboin	M	1460
Sunawavi	Ute Ind.	M	1509
Taliesin	Bryth.	M	1528
Tawiscara	Huron	M	1539
Ti Malice	Haitian	M	1574
Unktomi	Siouan	M	1626
Vamana	Hin.	M	1637
Wisakketjak	Micmac	M	1686
Yehl	Alaskan	M	1703
Yimantuwingyai	Calif. Ind.	M	1707
Yo	Daho.		1708

TRINITY (SEE TRIAD)
TRUTH (SEE VIRTUE)

TUTOR (ALSO SEE COUNSELOR)			
Agathadaemon	Gk.	M	46
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Chu I	Chin.	M	335
Con-ticci Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Eurytus	Gk.	M	533
Italapas	Chinook	M	+

TWILIGHT (SEE GLOAMING)
TWINS (SEE CORRELATIVES)

UGLINESS			
Ame-no-uzume	Jap.	F	83
Avagddu	Cel.	M	160
Befana	Ital.	F	195
Berchta	Christ.	F	203

	Culture	Sex	Page
Caliban	Eng.	M	277
Deino	Gk.	F	446
Dornolla	Cel.	F	464
Enyo	Gk.	F	513
Euryale	Gk.	F	532
Fudo	Jap.	M •	615
Gorgon	Gk.	F	678
Gorgopa	Gk.	F	679
Graeae	Gk.	F	681
Hag	Scot.	F	707
Harpies	Gk., Rom.	F	728
Heike-gani	Jap.	M	743
Hephaestus	Gk.	M	751
Hisa Females	Jap.	F	775
Hudibras	Eng.	M	802
Iha-naga-hime	Jap.	F	822
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Lei-kung	Chin.	M	981
Lilith	Hebr.	F	994
Medusa	Gk.	F	1084
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Morvran	Bryth.	M	1126
Muckle-mouth Meg	Eng.	F	1133
Munkar & Nakir	Mos.	M-M	1137
Okame & Hyottoko	Jap.	F-M	1203
Oni	Jap.	M	1209
Pephredo	Gk.	F	1254
Phaon	Gk.	M	1261
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1284
Praxidikae	Gk.	F	1291
Priapus	Gk.	M	1292
Punch & Judy	Folk.	M-F	1301
Punchinello	Ital.	M	1301
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Saalah	Arab.	M	1356
Shikome	Jap.	F	1437
Shinje-chho-gyal	Tib.	M	1438
Tamamo-no-maye	Jap.	F	1529
Tisiphone	Gk.	F	1577
Tshindi	Nav.	M	1603
Tuwapontumsi	Pueblo	F	1611
Tzitzimime	Mex.	F	1618
Urgan	Folk.	M	1628
Yomo-tsu-shiko-me	Jap.	F	1709

UNDERWORLD (ENCHANTED REALM. ALSO SEE DEATH)	Culture	Sex	Page
Aeacus	Gk.	M	37
Ah Puch	Mex.	M	53
Aides	Gk.	M	55
Aker	Egy.	M	59
Alberich	Norse	M	62
Alcinous	Gk.	M	64
Allatu	Baby.	F	69
Amen-Ra	Egy.	M	83
Ammit	Egy.	F	86
Andvari	Norse	M	95
Anubis	Egy.	M	105
Arawn	Bryth.	M	117
Asar-Hapi	Egy.	M	135
Ascalaphus	Gk.	M	135
Ashura	Jap.	M	140
Asmegir	Norse	M, F	141
Avallon	Bryth.	M	160
Bali	Hin.	M	175
Balor	Cel.	M	176
Belili	Sum.	F	197
Belit-Sheri	Assyr.	F	198
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Bile	Cel.	M	211
Bodb	Cel.	M	233
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Brandegore	Bryth.	M	243
Brave-swift-impetuous-male	Jap.	M	244
Brennius	Bryth.	M	246
Buto	Jap.	M	263
Carvara	Hin.	M	293
Cerberus	Gk.	M	304
Cernobog	Slav.	M	305
Cernunnos	Cel.	M	305
Chakdor	Tib.	M	308
Charon	Gk.	M	315
Ch'in-kuang	Chin.	M	326
Chipiapoos	Pota.	M	326
Chuan-lun Wang	Chin.	M	335
Ch'u-Chiang	Chin.	M	335
Circe	Gk.	F	341
Consus	Ital.	M	368
Cora	Gk.	F	370
Creudylad	Bryth.	F	381
Cupay	Inca	M	397
Despoina	Gk.	F	434

	Culture	Sex	Page
Dis	Cel.	M	450
Dis Pater	Rom.	M	451
Dumah	Caba.	M	476
Dwendi	Philip.	M	479
Elbegast	Norse	M	+
Emma	Jap.	M	509
Enlil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Enmeshara	Sum.	M	512
Eo-Anu	Cel.	F	513
Eopuco	Mex.	M	53
Erebus	Gk.	M	518
Ereshkigal	Baby.	F	518
Erlik	Tatar	M	521
Erlik-khan	Mong.	M	521
Eubouteous	Rom.	M	529
Fand	Cel.	F	548
Fenius Farsa	Cel.	M	560
Fjolsvid	Norse	M	578
Funafeng	Norse	M	617
Furies	Gk.	F	617
Gaiar	Cel.	M	622
Garm	Norse		631
Geirrod	Norse	M	638
Gigim	Sum.	M	655
Gilgamesh	Sum.	M	656
Gorddu	Bryth.	F	678
Gorgon	Gk.	F	678
Govannon	Bryth.	M	680
Govetter	Norw.	M	680
Grim & Hilde	Germ.	M-F	691
Gucumatz	Guate.	M	694
Gufittar	Lapp	M	695
Gullveig	Norse	F	697
Gunlad	Norse	F	698
Gwyddneu Garanhir	Bryth.	M	702
Gwyn	Bryth.	M	703
Hades	Gk.	M	706
Hahgwehdaetgah	Seneca	M	708
Hecate	Gk.	F	740
Hecatoncheires	Gk.	M	741
Hel	Norse	F	745
Hine-I-Tau-Ira (Hine-Nui)	Poly.	F	772
Hisa Females	Jap.	F	775
Horus	Egy.	M	792
Husbishag	Assyr-Baby.	F	808
Irkalla	Assyr-Baby.	M/F	839

	Culture	Sex	Page
Izanami	Jap.	F	853
Jogaoh	Iroq.	M, F	884
Kachinas	Zuni	M	900
Kara-khan	Mong.	M	909
Karei	Malay.	M	910
Kavi Usan	Pers.	M	914
Ker	Gk.	F	917
Khnemu	Egy.	M	924
Kisani	Nav.	M	933
Kudai-bakshy	Yakut	M	948
Kukuri-hime	Jap.	M	950
Lady Ming	Chin.	F	962
Lady of the Lake	Bryth.	F	962
Laurin	Germ.	M	977
Libitina	Rom.	F	991
Loki	Norse	M	1010
Lord of Fire	Christ.	M	1013
Losy	Mong.	M	1013
Maahiset	Fin-Ug.		1030
Mafuike	Poly.	F	1037
Mahakala	Hin.	M	1043
Mahuika	Poly.	F	1046
Malcandros	Sem.	M	1049
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Manawyddan	Bryth.	M	1056
Mania	Ital.	F	1058
Mantus	Ital.	M	1061
March	Bryth.	M	1064
Math	Cymric	M	1075
Meilichios	Gk.	M	1084
Meliagraunce	Bryth.	M	1086
Melkarth	Phoen.	M	1086
Melwas	Bryth.	M	1087
Meng-po Niang-Niang	Chin.	F	1089
Midir	Cel.	M	1100
Milu	Hawa.	M	1105
Mimi	Germ.	M	1105
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Miru	Hawa.	M	1110
Moqwaio	Men.	M	1122
Morc	Cel.	M	1122
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Mors	Rom.	M	1125
Mundilfore	Norse	M	1136
Muta	Rom.	F	1140
Muy'ingwa	Hopi	M	1142

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Nerrivik	Eskimo	F	1164
Nibelung	Norse	M	1167
Niddhogge	Norse	M	1168
Nimue	Bryth.	F	1170
Ninazu	Sum.	M/F	1170
Ningishzida	Sum.	M	1172
Ninsubur	Sum.	M	1173
Nithhoggr	Scand.	M	1176
Nornir	Norse	F	1180
Nyja	Slav.	M	1188
Nyx (Nox)	Gk.	F	1188
Ocnus	Gk.	M	1193
Ogyrvran	Bryth.	M	1201
Ohodowas	Iroq.	M, F	1202
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Orcus	Rom.	M	1213
Orgagna	Ital.	M	176
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Owasse	Men.	M	1221
Paravataksha	Hin.	M	1237
Patollus	Baltic	M	1243
Pautiwa	Zuni	M	1244
Pellean	Bryth.	M	1250
Pellenore	Bryth.	M	1251
Pelles	Bryth.	M	1251
Pen Annwfn	Welsh	M	1251
Persephone	Gk.	F	1257
Phorcys	Gk.	M	1266
Piltzintecutli-Tonatiuh	Mex.	M	1273
Pluto	Rom.	M	1280
Plutus	Gk.	M	1280
Pohjan-akka	Fin.	M	1281
Polevik	Rus.	M	1283
Polydectes	Gk.	M	1283
Polydegmon	Gk.	M	1284
Polyidus	Gk.	M	1284
Porphyrion	Gk.	M	1287
Proserpina	Rom.	F	1296
Prospero	Eng.	M	1296
Pryderi (Gwri)	Bryth.	M	1298
Pylaochos	Gk.	M	1306
Pylartes	Gk.	M	1306
Rhadamanthus	Gk.	M	1335
Rutu	Lapp	M	1355
Sabitu	Baby.	F	1357

	Culture	Sex	Page
Satan	Hebr-Christ.	M	1402
Sbires	Mos.	M	1404
Schilbung	Norse	M	1407
Sedna	Eskimo	F	1413
Sedu	Baby.	M	1413
Semnae	Gk.	F	1416
Serapis	Egy.	M	1418
Shiwanni	Zuni	M	1440
Shiwanokia	Zuni	F	1440
Sichaeus	Rom.	M	1446
Skrymir	Norse	M	1465
Sokar	Egy.	M	1471
Spantaramet	Arm.	F	1479
Styx	Gk.	F	1502
Succellos	Cel.	M	1503
Sung-ti	Chin.	M	1510
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Sychaeus	Rom.	M	1521
Tai-yo Ta-ti	Chin.	M	1527
Tecolotl	Mex.	M	1540
Tegid Voel	Bryth.	M	1541
Tellus Mater	Ital.	F	1542
Te-Reinga	Poly.	M	1333
Thagya Min	Ind-Chin.	M	1550
Thjalfi	Norse	M	1560
Thoas	Gk.	M	1560
Thor	Egy.	M	1561
Tieholtsodi	Nav.	M	1571
Timi	Hebr.	M, F	1574
Titans	Gk.	M, F	1577
Ti-tsang	Chin.	M	1580
Triglav	Slav.	M	1597
Ts'in-kuan-wang	Chin.	M	1603
Tuchulcha	Ital.	M	1606
Tuila	Sib.	M	1606
Tumudurere	Poly.	M	775
Tuoni	Fin-Ug.	M	1608
Turehu	Poly.	M, F	1608
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Uetonga	Poly.	M	1620
Ugarthilocus	Dan.	M	1620
Uhepono	Zuni	M	1620
Uldda	Scan.	M	1621
Unkulunkulu	Zulu	M	1626
Utgard-Loki	Norse	M	1632

	Culture	Sex	Page
Utnapishtim	Baby.	M	1632
Vaivasvata	Hin.	M	1634
Val-father	Norse	M	1636
Vediovis	Ital.	M	1643
Vibhandaka	Hin.	M	1648
Vivian	Bryth.	F	1656
Vodyanik	Rus.	M	1657
Vukub-cakix	Kiche	M	1659
Vulcan	Rom.	M	1659
Whiro	Poly.	M	1676
Wu Kuan	Chin.	M	1693
Xibalba	Kiche	M	1696
Yabme-akka	Lapp	F	1697
Yama	Hin.	M	1699
Yen-lo-Wang	Chin.	M	1705
Yomo-tsu-kami	Jap.	M	1709
Yomo-tsu-shiko-me	Jap.	F	1709
Yum Cimil	Mex.	M	1713
Yu Ti	Chin.	M	1713

UNIVERSAL RUIN (CATACLYSM, CONFLAGRATION, DELUGE)

Abaia	Mel.	M	11
Anamaqkiu	Men.	M	91
Aokeu & Ake	Poly.	M-M	106
Arikute & Ariconte	Braz.	M-M	124
Atra-Chasis	Baby.	M	153
Baiame	Aus.	M	173
Baneb-ded	Egy.	M	178
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Bugan	Philip.	F	258
Buzur-Kurgala	Baby.	M	263
Cessair	Cel.	F	429
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	F	308
Cipactonal & Xumio	Mex.	M-F	784
Coxcox	Mex.	M	377
Deucalion & Pyrrha	Gk.	M-F	429
Enlil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Finntain	Cel.	M	570
Hathor (Sekhet)	Egy.	F	429
Huan Ching	Chin.	M	801
Ila	Hin.	F	823
Irra	Assyr-Baby.	M	841
Jaik-khan	Sib.	M	861
Jehovah	Hebr.	M	870
Kezer-tshingis	Tatar	M	921

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kitimil & Magigi	Pelew Is.	M-F	935
Lifthrasir & Lif	Norse	M-F	992
Magni	Norse	M	1040
Mah Abad	Pers.	M	1042
Mahrkusha	Pers.	M	429
Manu	Hin.	M	429
Matsya	Hin.	M	1076
Messou	Pota.	M	1095
Modi	Norse	M	1114
Monan	Braz.	M	1116
Nama	Tatar	M	1622
Nata & Nena	Mex.	M-F	1157
Nephthys	Egy.	F	1163
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Noj	Asian	M	1179
Nu Kua	Chin.	M/A	1185
Og	Hebr.	M	1200
Ogygus	Gk.	M	1201
Onan	Caba.	M	1208
Pairekse	Ostiak	M	1226
Pir-na-pishtim	Baby.	M	1275
Pyrrha	Eng.	F	1307
Ra	Egy.	M	429
Ruahaku	So. Is.	M	429
Schal-jime	Tatar	M	1407
Shamash	Assyr-Baby.	M	1429
Simurgh	Pers.	M	1456
Sisythus	Gk.	M	1460
Tangaroa	Poly.	M	1531
Tawhaki	Chath. Is.	M	1539
Tishtrya	Pers.	M	1577
Ulgen	Tatar	M	1622
Ursanapi	Baby.	M	1630
Utnapishtim	Baby.	M	1632
Varaha	Hin.	M	1638
Vidar	Norse	M	1649
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Vishnu	Hin.	M	429
Whaitari	Maori	F	1674
Wigan	Philip.	M	1679
Xelhua	Mex.	M	1695
Xisuthrus	Gk/Baby.	M	1696
Yao	Chin.	M	1701
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Yu	Chin.	M	1711

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ziusudra	Sum.	M	1721

UNUSUAL BIRTH (SEE MIRACULOUS BIRTH)

VALOR (ALSO SEE HERO)

Abednego	Hebr.	M	14
Achilles	Gk.	M	25
Ajax the Great	Gk.	M	58
Ajax the Lesser	Gk.	M	58
Antigone	Gk.	F	103
Arjuna	Hin.	M	126
Baal Shamin	Arm.	M	168
Caradawc	Bryth.	M	289
Castor & Pollux	Gk.	M	295
Cloelia	Rom.	F	349
Conan Maol	Cel.	M	364
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Daniel	Hebr.	M	413
Deiphobus	Gk.	M	426
Diomedes	Gk.	M	446
Dioscuri	Gk.	M	449
Don Quixote	Span.	M	462
Einheri	Norse	M	496
Esther	Hebr.	F	526
Euphorbus	Gk.	M	+
Fortitudo	Rom.	F	+
Goll mac Morna (Aodh)	Cel.	M	674
Hector	Gk.	M	741
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Her Shef	Egy.	M	763
Horatius Cocles	Rom.	M	787
Jephthah	Hebr.	M	872
Jeremiah	Hebr.	M	873
Joab	Hebr.	M	881
Joan of Arc	Fr.	F	881
Jonathan	Hebr.	M	886
Judas Maccabees	Hebr.	M	893
Kastor & Polydeukes	Gk.	M	912
Lancelot	Bryth.	M	969
Laodamia	Gk.	F	972
Lavaine	Bryth.	M	977
Lord Uye-Minu	Jap.	M	1013
Meshach	Hebr.	M	1094
Modi	Norse	M	1114

Valor (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
O-Binzuru	Jap.	M	1192
Penthesilea	Gk.	F	1253
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Priamond	Eng.	M	1292
Pyrrhus	Gk.	M	1307
Rhoetus	Gk.	M	1337
Rig	Norse	M	1338
Rinaldo	Ital.	M	1339
Rizpah	Hebr.	F	1342
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Sarpedon	Gk.	M	1401
Shadrach	Hebr.	M	1428
Shih Kan Tang	Chin.	M	1437
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigmund	Norse	M	1449
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Tancred	Ital.	M	1531
Tyr	Teutonic	M	1617
Uriah	Hebr.	M	1629
Xelhua	Mex.	M	1695
Yamato-take	Jap.	M	1699
Yoshitsune	Jap.	M	1710
Zmay	Serb.	M	1722
Zuzim	Hebr.	M	1735

VANITY (ALSO SEE SELF-ADORATION)

Arachne	Gk.	F	116
Icarus	Gk.	M	817
Kay	Bryth.	M	914
Marsyas	Gk.	M	1070
Narcissus	Gk.	M	1155
Phaethon	Gk.	M	1260
Pierides	Gk.	F	1269
Salmoneus	Gk.	M	1391
Salome	Christ.	F	1391
Thamyris	Gk.	M	1551
Thraso	Rom.	M	1563

VENGEANCE

Alecto	Gk.	F	66
Ara	Gk.	F	116
Ate	Gk.	F	149
Dag	Norse	M	405
Dice	Gk.	F	443
Dirae	Rom.	F	+

	Culture	Sex	Page
Electra	Gk.	F	499
Erinyes	Gk.	F	520
Eumenides	Gk.	F	529
Forty-seven Ronin	Jap.	M	598
Fuda-Hegashi	Jap.	M	615
Furies	Gk.	F	617
Guendoloena	Bryth.	F	695
Guinevere	Bryth.	F	696
Hamlet	Eng.	M	714
Harpies	Gk., Rom.	F	728
Hera	Gk.	F	752
Kamaima	Carib.		905
Lugal-zaggisi	Sum.	M	1023
Megaera	Gk.	F	1084
Nemesis	Gk.	F	1162
Orestes	Gk.	M	1214
Phaon	Eng.	M	1261
Poinae	Gk.	F	1281
Praxidice	Gk.	F	1291
Rerir	Norse	M	1333
Romulus & Remus	Rom.	M	1346
Salome	Christ.	F	1391
Samurai	Jap.	M	1394
Tisiphone	Gk.	F	1577
Vali	Norse	M	1636
Vidar	Norse	M	1649
Yega	Athap.		1703
Yoshitsune	Jap.	M	1710
Zeresh	Pers.	F	1718

VICE (SEE EVIL)
VICTORY (SEE WAR)
VIOLENCE (SEE STRIFE, VENGEANCE)
VIRGINITY (SEE CHASTITY)

VIRGIN MOTHER & CHILD (ALSO SEE MOTHER & DAUGHTER)

Aminah & Mohammed	Mos.	F-M	+
Aphrodite & Adonis	Gk.	F-M	108
Aruru & Enlil	Sum.	F-M	133
Astarte & Adonis	Phoen.	F-M	144
Atargatis & Athar	Sem.	F-M	148
Ate & Athar	Sem.	F-M	150
Athena & Erichthonius	Gk.	F-M	519
Brimo & Brimos	Mong.	F-M	249
Cailleach & Son	Scot.	F-M	269

	Culture	Sex	Page
Chalchiutlicue & Son	Mex.	F-M	308
Chimalman & Citlallatonac (Quetzalcoatl)	Mex.	F-M	325
Coatlicue & Huitzilopochtli	Mex.	F-M	352
Cybele & Attis	Phryg.	F-M	400
Daeira & Eleusis	Gk.	F-M	404
Danae & Perseus	Gk.	F-M	411
Dechtire & Cuchulainn	Cel.	F-M	423
Demeter & Dionysus	Gk.	F-M	429
Devaki & Krishna	Hin.	F-M	435
Dughdhova & Zoroaster	Zoro.	F-M	1734
Eirene & Plutus	Gk.	F-M	1280
Eos & Memnon	Gk.	F-M	1088
Hera & Heracles	Gk.	F-M	752
Hsiu-chi & Yu	Chin.	F-M	1711
Ilmatar & Vainamoinen	Fin.	F-M	824
Innini & Dumuzi	Sum.	F-M	832
Ishtar & Tammuz	Assyr-Baby.	F-M	844
Isis & Horus	Egy.	F-M	845
Juno & Hercules	Rom.	F-M	896
Maha & Son	Sem.	F-M	1042
Maia & Hermes	Gk.	F-M	1046
Mama & Marduk	Baby.	F-M	1051
Mama & Shulpae	Baby.	F-M	1051
Marjatta & Son	Fin.	F-M	1068
Mary & Jesus	Christ.	F-M	1375
Maya & Sakyamuni	Bud.	F-M	1080
Ninlil & Son	Sum.	F-M	1173
Ninsikilla & Nesu	Sem.	F-M	1042
Nintu & Tagtug	Sum.	F-M	1174
Perdix & Talus	Gk.	F-M	1254
Rhea & Marnas	Gk.	F-M	1720
Rhea & Zeus	Gk.	F-M	1719
Rhea Silvia & the twins Romulus & Remus	Rom.	F-M	1335
Rhiannon & Pryderi	Bryth.	F-M	1336
Semele & Dionysus	Gk.	F-M	1415
Sengen Sama & Hoderi	Jap.	F-M	1416
Sif & Ullerus	Norse	F-M	1448
T'ai Yuan & T'ien Pao	Chin.	F-M	1527
Tyche & Plutus	Gk.	F-M	1280
Uatlan & Xbalanque	Kiche	F-M	1619
Vari-ma-te-takere & Raka	Herv. Is.	F-M	1320
Vari-ma-te-takere & Timirau	Herv. Is.	F-M	1574
Venus & Cupid	Rom.	F-M	1644

VIRTUE (BENEVOLENCE, CANDOR, INTEGRITY, TRUTH. ALSO SEE MERCY)	Culture	Sex	Page
Abednego	Hebr.	M	14
Aeon	Gnostic	M, F	41
Areta	Gk.	F	121
Arjuna	Hin.	M	126
Arta Viraf	Zoro.	M	130
Asa	Hebr.	M	134
Ashem Vahishtem	Pers.	M	+
Bol Bendo	Eng.	M	234
Cambuscan	Eng.	M	280
Canace	Eng.	F	283
Ch'i-lin	Chin.	A	325
Confucius	Chin.	M	366
Cordelia	Eng.	F	371
Daniel	Hebr.	M	413
Dikaiosyne	Gk.	F	+
Durga	Hin.	F	477
Ebisu	Jap.	M	489
Elijah	Hebr.	M	503
Fudo	Jap.	M	615
Gabriel	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	M	619
Galahad	Bryth.	M	622
Guyon, Sir	Eng.	M	700
Haurvatat	Pers.	M	732
Job	Hebr.	M	882
Jupiter Fidius	Rom.	M	896
Khadijah	Mos.	F	922
Khshathra Vairya	Zoro.	M	925
Khvarenanh	Pers.		926
Konkara	Jap.	M	941
Kwannon	Jap.	F/A	955
Kwan-yin	Chin.	F/A	955
Lady Poverty	Christ.	F	963
Lucretia	Rom.	F	1021
Lung-ta	Bud.		1025
Mahapratisara	Bud.	F	1044
Mahasahasrapramardani	Bud.	F	1044
Meshach	Hebr.	M	1094
Mishael	Hebr.	M	1110
Misharu	Phoen.	M	1110
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Mucalinda	Bud.	M	1133
Muc-thaiuy	Ind-Chin.	M	1133
Mukasa	Uganda	M	1135

Virtue (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Myojo-tenshi	Jap.	M	1142
Nanna	Norse	F	1153
Nobunaga	Jap.	M	1178
Om	Occult		1207
Paramita	Bud.		1237
Pindola (Pinto-lo-po-t'o-she)	Chin.	M	1274
Shadrach	Hebr.	M	1428
Shen Shu	Chin.	M	1434
Shih Kan Tang	Chin.	M	1437
Shun	Chin.	M	1444
Shu Yu	Chin.	M	1445
Siddhi	Hin.	M	1447
Sin	Assyr.	M	1456
Snorta	Norse	F	1470
Solomon	Hebr., Mos.	M	1472
Ssu Ming	Chin.	M	1488
Susanna	Hebr.	F	1512
Tenes	Gk.	M	1545
Trung Sisters	Ind-Chin.	F	1602
Tryamour, Sir	Eng.	M	1602
Tuatha de Danann	Cel.	M-F	1605
Tybert	Med. Lit.	M	1616
Tzu Sun Niang Niang	Chin.	F	1618
Una	Eng.	F	1623
Usnisavijaya	Bud.	F	1631
Vashti	Pers.	F	1641
Vishnu	Hin.	M	1654
Vistauru	Pers.	M	1655
Vohu Manah	Zoro.	M	1657
Yamato-take	Jap.	M	1699
Yao	Chin.	M	1701
Yazata	Zoro.	M	1702
Yima	Pers.	M	1707
Yudhishthira	Hin.	M	1711
Yu Huang	Chin.	M	1712
Yu Lei	Chin.	M	1713
Yu Lu	Chin.	M	1713
Zebedee	Christ.	M	1717
Zoroaster	Zoro.	M	1734

VOLCANO (SEE FIRE)

VULNERABLE (FATAL SPOT OR WEAKNESS)			
Abel	Hebr., Mos.	M	14
Achilles	Gk.	M	25

	Culture	Sex	Page
Agag	Hebr.	M	44
Balder	Norse	M	174
Beowulf	Ang-Sax.	M	203
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Crimthann Nia Nair	Cel.	M	382
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Cycnus	Gk.	M	401
Dagda	Cel.	M	405
Diarmaid	Cel.	M	442
Harpocrates	Gk.	M	728
Havgan	Bryth.	M	732
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Ixion	Gk.	M	852
Koshchei	Slav.	M	943
Krishna	Hin.	M	945
Kwasind	N.A.I.	M	955
Llew Llaw Gyffes	Cymric	M	1005
Math	Cymric	M	1075
Mopsus	Gk.	M	1122
Nisus	Gk.	M	1176
Orion	Gk.	M	1215
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Ragnar Lodbrog	Norse	M	1317
Ravana	Hin.	M	1324
Rustam	Pers.	M	1355
Samson	Hebr.	M	1394
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sif	Norse	F	1448
Sigmund	Norse	M	1449
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Stone Giant	Yaghan Ind.	M	1496
Sunda & Upasunda	Hin.	M-M	1509
Tahmurath	Pers.	M	1525
Talus	Gk.	M	1529
Tiamat	Baby.	F	1570
Wantley Dragon	Eng.	M	469

WANDERER (ADVENTURER, NOMAD. ALSO SEE QUESTER, TRAVELER)			
Abraham	Hebr.	M	17
Acastus	Gk.	M	22
Admetus	Gk.	M	33
Aeneas	Rom.	M	40
Ahasuerus	Med. Lit.	M	52

	Culture	Sex	Page
Amphiaraus	Gk.	M	87
Ancaeus	Gk.	M	92
Argonauts	Gk.	M	121
Aristeas	Gk.	M	125
Asfandujar	Zoro.	M	137
Butes	Gk.	M	262
Cartaphilus	Med. Lit.	M	293
Cuchulainn	Cel.	M	393
Daedalus	Gk.	M	404
Dietrich Von Bern	Norse	M	444
Eber's Sons	Hebr.	M	489
Elcmar	Cel.	M	498
Elpenor	Gk.	M	506
Fiachra	Cel.	M	564
Fionnuala	Cel.	F	571
Flying Dutchman	Folk.	M	589
Frithiof	Norse	M	612
Grimnir	Norse	M	691
Gulliver	Eng.	M	1013
Hyperion	Gk.	M	812
Io	Gk.	F	835
Isaac	Hebr.	M	841
Isaac Laquedem (Lakedion)	Fr.	M	1664
Ishmael	Hebr.	M	843
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Israel	Hebr.	M	847
Jabal	Hebr.	M	855
Jacob	Hebr.	M	858
Jason	Gk.	M	866
John Buttadaeus	Germ.	M	1664
Kedar	Hebr.	M	915
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
King Horn	Eng., Fr.	M	929
Klaboterman	Baltic	M	935
Lemminikainen	Fin.	M	982
Leto	Gk.	F	986
Lot	Hebr.	M	1014
Lynceus	Gk.	M	1028
Madoc	Welsh	M	1036
Magi	Christ.	M	1037
Mandarava	Bud.	F	1056
Manto	Gk.	F	1061
Mioya-no-kami	Jap.	M	1108
Muso-byoye	Jap.	M	1140
Nagaitcho (Kyoi)	Calif. Ind.	M	1147
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196

	Culture	Sex	Page
Oku-thor	Norse	M	1204
Padmasambhava	Bud.	M	1056
Pairekse	Ostiak	M	1226
Paris	Gk.	M	1238
Peter Rugg	Am. Folk.	M	1259
Polymetis	Gk.	M	1284
Puck	Eng.	M	1300
Puleh	Rus.	M	1301
Pwcca	Welsh	M	1300
Pyrocles & Musidorus	Eng.	M-M	1307
Ra	Egy.	M	1314
Ragnar Lodbrog	Norse	M	1317
Rata	Maori	M	1323
Rati	Norse	M	1324
Reidartyr	Norse	M	1561
Rigir	Norse	M	1338
Saint Brandan	Christ.	M	1365
Saint Nicholas	Christ.	M	1378
Salathiel ben Sadi	Med. Lit.	M	1390
Savitri	Hin.	M	1404
Scyld	Ang-Sax.	M	1409
Scythians	Gk.	M, F	1410
Serosevsky	Rus.	M	1418
Shri	Hin.	F	1443
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Sindbad	Arab.	M	1456
Stigande	Ang-Sax.	M	1494
Talus	Gk.	M	1529
Tannhauser	Germ.	M	1532
Taran	Gaelic	M, F	1534
Tshohanoai	Nav.	M	1603
Tuck, Friar	Bryth.	M	1606
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
Valdi Kjola	Norse	M	1561
Viracocha	Inca.	M	1652
Vishnu	Hin.	M	1654
Votan	Mex.	M	1658
Warah	Sem.	M	1665
Waso-Byoye	Jap.	M	1666
Wati Kutjara (Men Iguana)	Aus.	M	1669
Wegtam	Norse	M	1672

WAR (ALSO SEE WARRIOR)

Adad	Sem.	M	28
Alecto	Gk.	F	66

	Culture	Sex	Page
Alilat	Arab.	F	68
Allat	Sem.	F	69
Amen	Egy.	M	83
Ana	Cel.	F	90
Anahit	Pers.	F	90
Anaitis	Sem.	F	90
Anat	Sem.	F	91
Anat-Bethel	Hebr.	A	92
Anthat	As. Min.	F	102
Anunit	Baby.	F	105
Areia	Gk.	F	108
Ares	Gk.	M	120
Astarte	Phoen.	F	144
Atotarho	Iroq.	M	153
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168
Badb	Cel.	F	171
Baduhenna	Norse	F	172
Bast	Egy.	F	185
Begtse	Bud.	A	196
Bel Enlil	Baby.	M	197
Bellona	Rom.	F	200
Bes	Egy.	M	205
Bishamon	Jap.	M	220
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Brun	Norse	M	253
Brynhild (Brunhilda)	Norse	F	253
Camaxtli	Mex.	M	279
Cam Srin	Tib.	M	282
Camulus (Cumhal, Coel)	Cel.	M	282
Cerfius Martius	Ital.	M	1610
Chanchu	Yura.	M	310
Cocidius	Bryth.	M	353
Coel	Cel.	M	355
Couatlicue	Mex.	F	376
Cymbeline	Cel.	M	402
Daibosatsu	Jap.	M	406
Dee	Cel.	F	424
Dino	Gk.	F	446
Dornolla	Cel.	F	464
Elen Lwyddawg	Bryth.	F	501
Elohim Tzabaoth	Caba.	M	506
Emrys	Bryth.	M	510
Enlil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Enyo	Gk.	F	513
Epunamun	Argen., Chil.	M	517
Er	Bav., Sax.	M	517

	Culture	Sex	Page
Esus	Cel.	M	526
Fea	Cel.	F	553
Fe'e	Poly.	M	558
Gerovit	Prussian	M	647
Guan Di	Chin.	M	693
Gwyn	Bryth.	M	703
Hachiman	Jap.	M	705
Hanhau	Yucatec	M	722
Hathor	Egy.	F	730
Hermod	Norse	M	762
Huitzilopochtli	Mex.	M	803
Inanna	Sum.	F	827
Irmin	Sax.	M	839
Irra (Ira)	Assyr-Baby.	M	841
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Janus	Ital.	M	864
Jehovah Tzabaoth	Caba.	M	871
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Jupiter	Rom.	M	896
Karttikeya	Hin.	M	911
Keidomos	Gk.	M	915
Ker	Gk.	F	917
Kowwituma	Zuni	M	944
Kuang-ch'eng Tzu	Chin.	M	947
Kuan-ti	Chin.	M	947
Kui	N. Zeal.	F	949
Kumara	Hin.	M	951
Kysan-tengere	Sib.	M	956
Lua	Ital.	F	1019
Lyada	Slav.	M	1027
Macha	Cel.	F	1033
Machai	Gk.	F	1034
Magna Mater	Phryg.	F	1040
Mahakala	Hin.	M	1043
Mara	Bud.	M	1063
Marishiten	Jap.	M	1067
Mars	Rom.	M	1069
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Masauwu	Hopi	M	1072
Mentu	Egy.	M	1090
Merlin (Ambrosius)	Bryth.	M	1092
Minerva	Rom.	F	1106
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	F	1123
Morrigu	Cel.	F	1125
Nag-pa	Tib.	M	1148
Naith	Cel.	M	1150

	Culture	Sex	Page
Nane	Arm.	F	1153
Neith	Egy., Lib.	F	1161
Nemain	Cel.	F	1161
Nemetona	Bryth.	F	1162
Nemon	Gaelic	F	1162
Nergal	Assyr-Baby.	M	1164
Net	Cel.	M	1165
Nike	Gk.	F	1169
Ningirsu	Sum.	M	1172
Ninib	Assyr-Baby.	M	1173
Nin-shach	Baby.	M	1173
Ninurta (Zamama)	Sum.	M	1174
Nodons	Bryth.	M	1179
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Ojin	Jap.	M	1203
Ondoutaete	Huron	M	1209
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Panquetzalitztli	Mex.	F	1234
Phra In	Siam.	M	1266
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Quirinus	Ital.	M	1314
Rimmon	Baby.	M	1339
Sakra	Hin.	M	1414
Saltu	Baby.	F	1392
Sekhet	Egy.	F	1414
Sek-ya	Ind-Chin.	M	1414
Shalman	Assyr.	M	1429
Shuqamuna	Baby.	M	1444
Skanda	Hin.	M	1464
Sun Hou-tzu	Chin.	M	1510
Sutekh	Syrian	M	1513
Svantovit	Slav.	M	1514
Tarku (Teshup)	Hittite	M	1535
Tethra	Cel.	M	1548
Teutates	Rom/Gaelic	M	1549
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thraetaona (Faridun)	Pers.	M	1563
Thunderbird	Am. Ind.	M	1568
Tiu	Ang-Sax.	M	1617
Turris	Fin.	M	1609
Tursa	Ital.	F	1610
Tyr	Teutonic	M	1617
Valetudo	Ital.	F	1636
Vanainti (Uparatat)	Pers.	F	1638
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646

	Culture	Sex	Page
Victoria	Rom.	F	1648
Watsusi	Zuni	M	1669
Yahata	Jap.	M	1698
Yaotlnecoc	Mex.	M	1701
Yaw	Hebr.	M	1702
Zamama	Baby.	M	1715
Ziu (Tiu)	Germ.	M	1721

WARRIOR (CONQUEROR. ALSO SEE HERO, WAR)

Acestes	Gk.	M	24
Achilles	Gk.	M/A	25
Adrastus	Gk.	M	35
Agamemnon	Gk.	M	44
Agenor	Gk.	M	48
Ajax	Gk.	M	58
Alcmaeon	Gk.	M	65
Alexander	Gk.	M	66
Amazon	Gk.	F	81
Ambree, Mary	Eng.	F	82
Amorites	Hebr.	M	87
Amphiaraus	Gk.	M	87
Amphilochus	Gk.	M	88
Amphitryon	Gk.	M	88
Anhoret	Egy.	M	97
Aoife	Cel.	F	106
Arcturus	Fin-Ug.	M	119
Armenak	Arm.	M	128
Artegal, Sir	Eng.	M/A	1316
Artemisia	Gk.	F	132
Arthur	Bryth.	M	132
Asshur	Assyr.	M	143
Ata	Jap.	F	147
Atatarho	Onondaga	M	148
Athena	Gk.	A	150
Attila (Atli)	Norse	M	154
Baldwin	Carol.	M	175
Bel	Baby.	M	196
Bersrker	Norse	M	204
Black Tortoise	Chin.	M	223
Bodb	Cel.	M	232
Bracan	Cel.	M	239
Brandel, Sir	Bryth.	M	243
Bricriu	Cel.	M	248
Brynhild	Norse	F	253
Cairbe	Cel.	M	270

	Culture	Sex	Page
Camilla	Rom.	F	281
Cao-bien	Ind-Chin.	M	287
Caoilte mac Ronan	Cel.	M	287
Capaneus	Gk.	M	288
Castor & Pollux	Gk.	M-M	295
Charlemagne	Carol.	M	314
Ch'in Shu-Pao	Chin.	M	326
Chung-li-Ch'uan	Chin.	M	336
Chu Ping Ch'en	Chin.	M	1424
Cid	Span.	M	338
Conall Cernach	Cel.	M	363
Cycnus	Gk.	M	401
Cyrus	Pers.	M	403
David	Hebr.	M	417
Dhu'l Karnein	Mos.	M	439
Dietrich Von Bern	Norse	M	444
Diomedes	Gk.	M	446
Dioscuri	Gk.	M-M	449
Domnal	Cel.	M	464
Drona	Hin.	M	471
Einheri	Norse	M	496
Eirik	Norse	M	496
Epigoni	Gk.	M	515
Erminia	Ital.	F	522
Etzel	Germ.	M	134
Fenian	Cel.	M	559
Fiachadh	Cel.	M	564
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
Firbolgs	Cel.	M	571
Folkvitr	Norse	F	1637
Fomor	Cel.	M	590
Forty-Seven Ronin	Jap.	M	598
Futsu-nushi	Jap.	M	618
Geraint	Bryth.	M	646
Goll mac Morna (Aodh)	Cel.	M	674
Gorgon	Gk.	F	678
Gradivus	Rom.	M	681
dGra-lha	Tib.	M	683
Guendoloena	Bryth.	F	695
Hagan	Norse	M	707
Harald	Dan.	M	725
Harpe	Gk.	F	728
Ha-wo-gang-zang	Tib.	M	1129
Hector	Gk.	M	749
Heike-gani	Jap.	M	743
Heimdal	Norse	M	743

	Culture	Sex	Page
Helge	Norse	M	746
Helm Gunnar	Norse	M	749
Hengest	Norse	M	750
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Herfather	Norse	M	759
Hideyoshi	Jap.	M	767
Hildebrand	Germ.	M	770
Hippolyta	Gk.	F	773
Hippomedon	Gk.	M	774
Hjalmmeyjar	Norse	F	1637
Hoder	Norse	M	778
Horatius Cocles	Rom.	M	787
Horvendil	Dan.	M	793
Hunding	Germ.	M	806
Hypsipyle	Gk.	F	813
Hysminai	Gk.	F	814
Ialmenus	Gk.	M	815
Idisi	Norse	F	819
Idomeneus	Gk.	M	820
Igal	Hebr.	M	821
Indra	Hin.	M	829
Iskander Beg	Hin.	M	846
Jehu	Hebr.	M	871
Jenghis Khan (Temudjin)	Mong.	M	872
Jephthah	Hebr.	M	872
Jeroboam	Hebr.	M	874
Jimmu Tennu	Jap.	M	880
Jina	Jain.	M	880
Jingu	Jap.	F	880
Joab	Hebr.	M	881
Joan of Ark (Maid of Orleans)	Fr.	F	881
Joshua	Hebr.	M	889
Kato-saemon	Jap.	M	913
Kiyomori	Jap.	M	935
Klepht	Gk.	M	936
Klieng	Borneo	M	936
Krsanu	Hin.	M	947
Kul-lha-sha-ri	Tib.	M	1129
Kuo Shang	Chin.	M	952
Kuo Tzu-I	Chin.	M	952
Kwaijitsu	Jap.	M	954
Ling Pao	Chin.	M	998
Lludd	Bryth.	M	1005
Llwch Llaw-wynnawc	Welsh	M	1006
Lokapalas	Bud., Hin.	M	1010

	Culture	Sex	Page
Lug	Cel.	M	1022
Lugaid	Cel.	M	1023
Lugaid Red Stripes	Cel.	M	1023
Lyfir	Norse	M	1028
Maasewe & Uyuuyewe	Sia Ind.	M-M	1031
Maccabees	Hebr.	M	1032
Mac Lugach	Cel.	M	1034
Maid of Saragossa	Span.	F	1046
Manabhozho	Algon.	M	1054
Mandarangan	Philip.	M	1056
Marko Kraljevic	Serb.	M	1068
Ma-vien	Chin.	M	1078
Memnon	Gk.	M	1088
Menelaus	Gk.	M	1089
Men Shen	Chin.	M	1090
Miled	Cel.	M	1102
Minos	Gk.	M	1107
Mithra	Pers.	M	1112
Mo-li Ch'ing	Chin.	M	1115
Molpadia	Gk.	F	+
Mopsus	Gk.	M	1122
Morrigu	Cel.	F	1125
Moses	Hebr.	M	1126
Myrmidon	Gk.	M	1142
Naaman	Hebr.	M	1145
Nebuchadnezzar	Baby.	M	1159
Nemda Prince	Fin-Ug.	M	1161
Neoptolemus	Gk.	M	1163
Nestor	Gk.	M	1165
Netzach	Caba.	M	1166
Nicophoros	Gk.	M	1720
Nuada	Cel.	M	1184
Octriallach	Cel.	M	1194
Odysseus	Gk.	M	1196
Ogma	Cel.	M	1200
Oileus	Gk.	M	1202
Oliver	Carol.	M	1206
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Oskmeyjur	Norse	F	1637
Oxylus	Gk.	M	1223
Palamedes	Gk.	M	1227
Pandarus	Gk.	M	1232
Parthenopaeus	Gk.	M	1240
Partholan	Cel.	M	1240
Patroclus	Gk.	M	1244
Pekah	Hebr.	M	1249

Penthesilea	Gk.	F	1253
Philoctetes	Gk.	M	1263
Podalirius	Gk.	M	1281
Polydorus	Gk.	M	1284
Polynices	Gk.	M	1284
Pookonghoya & Balongahoya	Hopi.	M	1286
Prince Wijaya	Aryan	M	1455
Pryderi (Gwri)	Bryth.	M	1298
Pyrrhus	Gk.	M	1307
Radigund	Eng.	F/A	1316
Rerir	Norse	M	1333
Resheph	Phoen.	M	1333
Rinaldo	Ital.	M	1339
Roland	Carol.	M	1345
Rugievit (Rinvit)	Slav.	M	1514
Saint George	Christ.	M	1370
Saladin	Syrian	M	1390
Salii	Rom.	M	1390
Samurai	Jap.	M	1394
Sargon I	Meso.	M	1400
Sargon II	Assyr.	M	1400
Sarpedon	Gk.	M	1401
Sarvitr	Norse	F	1637
Saul	Hebr.	M	1404
Scathach	Cel.	F	1406
Sebastian	Portu.	M	1412
Semiramis	Assyr.	F	1415
Sesostris	Egy.	M	1420
Shura	Jap.	M	1444
Siegfried	Germ.	M	1448
Sigrdrifa	Norse	F	1451
Sigtyr	Norse	M	1451
Sigurd	Norse	M	1451
Sinon	Gk.	M	1457
Sisera	Hebr.	M	1459
Sitamahakala	Bud.	M	1460
Sitatara	Bud.	F	1460
Song-tsen Gam Po	Tib.	M	1475
Sreng	Cel.	M	1487
Sridevi	Bud.	F	1487
Starkath (Hross-hars-grani)	Norse	M	1492
Stentor	Gk.	M	1493
Sthenelus	Gk.	M	1494
Sugriva	Hin.	M	1504
Svava	Norse	F	1515
Syamatara	Bud.	F	1521
Take-mi-kazuchi	Jap.	M	1527

	Culture	Sex	Page
Taliesin	Bryth.	M	1528
Tancred	Ital.	M	1531
Tawara Toda	Jap.	M	1539
Telephus	Gk.	M	1542
Thang-lha	Tib.	M	1129
Thein	Burm.	M	1553
Theodoric	Germ.	M	1553
Thersander	Gk.	M	1554
Thersites	Gk.	M	1554
Theseus	Gk.	M	1554
Thraetaona	Pers.	M	1563
Thraso	Rom.	M	1563
Tibernius	Rom.	M	1570
Tonatiuh	Mex.	M	1586
Troilus	Eng.	M	1600
Tydeus	Gk.	M	1616
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Ullerus	Norse	M	1622
Ulysses	Rom.	M	1622
Uriah	Hebr.	M	1629
Urien	Bryth.	M	1629
Uther Pendragon	Bryth.	M	1632
Valkyrie	Norse	F	1636
Valmeyjar	Norse	F	1637
Vispala	Hin.	M	1655
Volsung	Norse	M	1658
Wabun	Algon.	M	1660
Wei-t'o	Chin.	M	1672
Xerxes	Pers.	M	1695
Yalahau	Mex.	M	1698
Yamato-take	Jap.	M	1699
Yar-lha-shang-po	Tib.	M	1129
Yoshi-iye	Jap.	M	1710
Yu Ch'ih Ching-te	Chin.	M	1711
Zabaoth	Gnostic	M	1714
Zaru	Egy.	M	1716
Zduh	Slav.	M	1717

WATER (FOUNTAIN, LAKE, RIVER, SEA, STREAM, WELL. DEITY OF SAILORS & SEA TRAVELERS. ALSO FISH DEITY, WATER-BORN DEITY)

Achelous	Gk.	M	24
Acis	Gk.	M	26
Acuecueyotl	Mex.	F	28

	Culture	Sex	Page
Adad	Sem.	M	28
Adonis	Sem.	M	34
Aegeon	Gk.	M	38
Aegeus	Gk.	M	38
Aegina	Gk.	F	38
Aegir	Norse	M	38
Aegyptus	Gk.	M	39
Aesopus	Gk.	M	+
Aganippe	Gk.	F	45
Ahi Budhnya	Hin.	M	52
Ahti	Fin.	M	54
Akkruva	Fin-Ug.	F	60
Albion	Gk.	M	63
Alcippe	Gk.	F	64
Alpheus	Gk.	M	76
Alrinach	Eastern	F	76
Altcanals	Mex.	F	77
Amanki	Baby.	M	79
Amathaounta	Gk.	F	81
Amphitrite	Gk.	F	88
Amymone	Gk.	F	89
Anadyomene	Gk.	F	90
Anahit	Pers.	F	90
Andvari	Norse	M	95
Angeyja	Norse	F	96
Annar	Norse	M	100
Anqet	Egy.	F	100
Ao-Jun	Chin.	M	106
Ao-K'in	Chin.	M	106
Ao-Kuang	Chin.	M	106
Ao-Shun	Chin.	M	106
Ap (Apas)	Hin.	M	106
Apam Napat	Hin.	M	107
Apet	Egy.	F	107
Aphaea	Gk.	F	108
Aphrodite	Gk.	F	108
Apoconallotl	Mex.	F	110
Apollo Thyrxis	Gk.	M	111
Apsu	Baby.	M	115
Arethusa	Gk.	F	121
Ariel	Caba.	M	124
Ascalabus	Gk.	M	135
Asia	Gk.	F	140
Astarte	Phoen.	F	144
Aun	Sem.	M	157
Axius	Gk.	M	+

	Culture	Sex	Page
Azariel	Hebr.	M	165
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	F	168
Balder	Norse	M	174
Belili	Sum.	F	197
Belisama	Cel.	F	197
Benten	Jap.	F	203
Black Tortoise	Chin.		223
Blue Dragon	Chin.		468
Boann	Cel.	F	231
Branwen	Bryth.	F	243
Brave-Swift-Impetuous-Male	Jap.	M	244
Bredi	Norse	M	245
Buto	Jap.	M	263
Byblis	Rom.	F	264
Cacce-Olmai	Mong.	M	265
Camenae	Rom.	F	281
Canente	Rom.	F	285
Carmenta	Rom.	F	291
Cay	Mex.	M	283
Cebren	Gk.	M	1199
Cephissus	Gk.	M	304
Ceto	Gk.	F	306
Chalchiutlicue (Altcanals)	Mex.	F/A	308
Charybdis	Gk.	F	316
Chiang Tzu-ya	Chin.	M	321
Ching Chu'an	Chin.	M	577
Chrysor	Phoen.	M	334
Chuan Hou	Chin.	F	335
Clud	Bryth.	F	351
Clymene	Gk.	F	351
Clytie	Gk.	F	351
Crimisus	Gk.	M	24
Cymodoce	Rom.	F	402
Cythera	Gk.	F	403
Daeira	Gk.	F	404
Daitya	Hin.	M	407
Danaides	Gk.	F	411
Danwantaree	Hin.	M	414
Davy Jones	Folk.	M	418
Dee	Cel.	F	424
Delphinus	Gk.	M	111
Devatas	Hin.	F	435
Dione	Gk.	F	446
Dirce	Gk.	F	450
Dobaya	Darian Ind.	F	454
Dolphin	Gk.		459

	Culture	Sex	Page
Domnu	Cel.	F	460
Dopkalfar	Norse	M, F	464
Doris	Gk.	F	464
Draugr	Norse	M	470
Drebkuls	Rus.	M	470
Dryope	Gk.	M	473
Dsovean	Arm.	M	474
Dylan	Bryth.	M	480
Ea	Baby.	M	481
Ea-Oannes	Assyr.	M	484
Ebisu	Jap.	M	498
Egeria	Rom.	F	491
Egia (Angeyja)	Norse	F	96
Egther	Norse	M	493
Eikthyrner	Norse	M	496
Eire	Cel.	F	496
Eistla	Norse	F	496
Elatha	Cel.	M	498
Engur	Baby.	M	511
Enipeus	Gk.	M	1618
Enki	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	M	511
Eogan	Cel.	M	514
Ephka	Sem.	A	515
Epona	Cel., Rom.	F	517
Erwand	Arm.	M	523
Euryalus	Gk.	M	111
Eurybia	Gk.	F	532
Eyrgjafa	Norse	F	541
Faknik	Papuan		546
Farbauti	Norse	M	548
Fata Morgana	Ital.	F	550
Feng I	Chin.	M	559
Fenja & Menja	Norse	F-F	560
Fimafeng	Cel.	M	568
Flosshilde	Germ.	F	1336
Fomhair	Scot.	M	590
Fomor	Cel.	M	590
Fons (Fontus)	Rom.	M	850
Frey	Norse	M	609
Funadama	Jap.	M	617
Funafeng	Norse	M	617
Funa-yurei	Jap.	M, F	617
Gahonga	Iroq.	M	884
Gaiar	Cel.	M	622
Galatea	Gk.	F	623

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ganga	Hin.	F	627
Gava-Griva	Hin.	M	635
Giaiael	Taino	M	653
Gjalp	Norse	F	660
Glaucus	Gk.	M	662
Greip	Norse	F	689
Grendel	Ang-Sax.	M	689
Guabancex	Taino	F	693
Guabonito	Taino	F	693
Hadding	Norse	M	705
Halirrhothios	Gk.	M	712
Hapi	Egy.	M/A	724
Harahvaiti	Pers.	F	724
Harbard	Norse	M	725
Haurvatat	Zoro.	M	732
Havfrue	Dan.	F	732
Havmand	Dan.	M	732
Haya-akihiko & Haya-akitsu	Jap.	M-F	734
Heimdal	Norse	M	743
Helmund	Afghan.	F	749
Heqes	Egy.	M	752
Hesione	Gk.	F	764
Hesioneus	Gk.	M	765
Hiranyakasipu	Hin.	M	774
Hler	Norse	M	776
Hoener	Norse	M	779
Holde	Germ.	F	780
Ho-no-susori	Jap.	M	785
Ho Po	Chin.	M	786
Hpaung-daw-u	Ind-Chin.	M	794
Hrimgerd	Norse	F	798
Hsiang Chun	Chin.	M	799
Hsi Hai	Chin.	M	799
Hu	Egy.	M	800
Hydria	Gk.	F	810
Hymir	Norse	M	811
Hypermnestra	Gk.	F	812
Ike-no-nushi	Jap.	M	822
Imder	Norse	F	825
Inachus	Gk.	M	827
Ino	Gk.	F	835
Ira-waru	Poly.	M	838
Ishtar	Assyr-Baby.	F	844
Isis	Egy.	F	845
Itsuku-shima	Jap.	M	849
Iuturna (Juturna)	Ital.	F	850

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ivalde	Norse	M	850
Jalyogini	Hin.	M	862
Jarnsaxa	Norse	M	866
Jengk-tongk	Fin-Ug.	M	872
Jogaoh	Iroq.	M, F	884
Jumna	Hin.	F	895
Juturna (Diuturna)	Rom.	F	850
Khidr	Arab.	M	924
Ki-gulla	Baby.	M	927
Klaboterman	Germ.	M	935
Kobo Daishi	Jap.	M	939
Komokoa	Pac. Coast	M	941
Kompira	Jap.	M	941
Koshi	Jap.	M	943
Kul	Fin-Ug.	M	950
Ladon	Gk.	M	962
Lady of the Lake	Eng.	F	962
Laestrygones	Gk.	M	963
Lamus	Gk.	M	969
Ler	Cel.	M	985
Leucippus	Gk.	M/A	987
Leucothea	Gk.	F	988
Limniades	Gk.	F	997
Liwa	C.A.I.		1004
Llyr	Bryth.	M	1006
Lorelei	Germ.	F	1013
Losy	Mong.	M	1013
Luchorpain	Irish	M	1020
Lugal-ida	Sum.	M	1023
Lymphae	Rom.	F	1028
Lynceus	Gk.	M	1028
Mama Cocha	Inca.	F	1051
Manannan	Cel.	M	1054
Manawyddan	Bryth.	M	1056
Mara	Hebr.	F	1063
Mardoll	Norse	F	1065
Maritchi	Chin.	F	1067
Mariucella	Folk.	F	1068
Marsyas	Gk.	F	1070
Meht-ueret	Egypt.	F	1084
Melkarth	Phoen.	M	1086
Mem Loimis	Wintun	M	1088
Mermaid	Folk.	F	1093
Merman	Folk.	M	545
Metis	Gk.	F	1096
Midgard Serpent	Norse		1100

	Culture	Sex	Page
Mimir	Norse	M	1105
Mirsi	Baby.	M	1110
Miwi-no-kami	Jap.	M	1113
Morskoi Tzar	Slav.	M	1125
Muit	Egy.	F	1134
Mukasa	Uganda	M	1135
Mysing	Ice.	M	1143
Naiades	Gk.	F	1148
Nain Rouge	Norman	M	1149
Nakazutsuno	Jap.	M	1506
Naki-saha-me-no-kami	Jap.	F	1150
Naqbu	Baby.	M	1155
Nasnas	Arab.	M	1156
Nauplius	Gk.	M	1158
Navky	Slav.	M, F	1158
Nechtan	Cel.	M	1160
Neptune	Cel.	M	1163
Nereids	Gk.	F	1164
Nereus	Gk.	M	1164
Nerrivik	Eskimo	F	1164
Nhangs	Arm.	F	1167
Niamh	Cel.	F	1167
Nickard (Hnikar)	Germ.	M	776
Nicor	Eng.	M	776
Nikolai	Rus.	M	1169
Nikur (Hnikar)	Scan.	M	1169
Nilus	Gk/Egy.	M	1170
Nina	Baby.	F	1170
Nin-Bubu	Sum.	M	1170
Nindubarra	Sum.	M	1171
Nin Ella	Baby.	F	1172
Ningyo	Jap.	F	1173
Nin-ki (Damkina)	Baby.	F	1173
Nira	Baby.	M	1175
Niskai	Medit.	F	686
Nix	Teut.	M	1176
Nixe	Teut.	F	1176
Njord	Norse	M/A	1176
Nu	Egy.	M	1184
Numina	Rom.	M	1185
Oannes	Baby., Chald., Phoen.	M	1190
Obi	Sib.		1192
Oceanides	Gk.	F	1193
Oceanus	Gk.	M	1193
Odakon	Philis.	M	1194

	Culture	Sex	Page
Odrus	Cel.	M	1196
Oegir	Norse	M	1198
Oiagros	Gk.	M	1202
Onchestus	Gk.	M	1209
Orc	Ital.	M	1213
Oshun	Yorubas	F	1218
Osiris	Egy.	M	1218
Oto-hime	Jap.	F	1220
Ottar	Norse	M	1220
Pa'ewa	Solom. Is.	M	999
Palaemon (Melicertes)	Gk.	M	1227
Paravataksha	Hin.	M	1237
Pele Kolese	Fin-Ug.		1249
Peneus	Gk.	M	1252
Perse	Gk.	F	1257
Phaon	Gk.	M	1261
Philyra	Gk.	F	1264
Phorcys	Gk.	M	1266
Pierides	Gk.	F	1269
Pirene	Gk.	F	+
Pluto	Gk.	F	1280
Pontia	Gk.	F	108
Pontus	Gk.	M	1286
Portunus	Rom.	M	1287
Poseidon	Gk.	M	1288
Postverta	Rom.	F	1288
Potameides	Gk.	F	1289
Potrympus	Baltic	M	1289
Prospero	Eng.	M	1296
Proteus	Gk.	M	1297
Psamathe	Gk.	F	1299
Pylaochos	Gk.	M	1306
Rahab	Hebr.	F	1318
Rajah Kidar (Bir Badr)	Hin.	M	1320
Ran	Norse	F	1322
Ravgga (Meriraukka)	Fin-Ug.	M	1325
Rgvedic	Hin.	M	1335
Rhine Daughters	Germ.	F	1336
Ruahaku	So. Is.	M	1352
Rusalka	Rus.	F	1355
Ryu-wo	Jap.	M	1356
Sa-bdag	Tib.		1357
Sabitu	Baby.	F	1357
Sabrina	Eng.	F	1357
Sagara	Hin.	M	1360
Saiva-neida	Lapp	F	1355

	Culture	Sex	Page
Salamannu	Assyr.	M	1390
Salmacis	As. Min.	F	1391
Same-bito	Jap.	M	1393
Sarasvant	Hin.	M	1400
Sarasvati	Hin.	F	1400
Satet	Egy.	F	1402
Scamander	Gk.	M	1405
Scotia	Cyprian	F	1408
Scylla	Gk.	F	1409
Sedna	Eskimo	F	1413
Seewiesken	Germ.	F	1413
Segesta	Gk.	F	1413
Selinus	Gk.	M	1415
Seoritsu-hime	Jap.	F	1417
Shabriri	Hebr.	M	1428
Shar Apsi	Baby.	M	1431
Shony	Hebrides	M	1442
Shui Shen (Shui Kuan)	Chin.	M	1444
Shulamite	Hebr.	F	1444
Sidon	Phoen.	M	1447
Silanus	Rom.	M	1452
Silenii	Gk.	M	1453
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Sinann	Cel.	F	1456
Sirens	Gk.	F	1458
Sisiutl	Kwakiutl	M	1459
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Sjen	Slav.	M	1463
Sjora	Swed.	F	1463
Skade	Norse	F/A	1463
Slagfin	Norse	M	1466
Sokozutsuno	Jap.	M	1506
Spercheus	Gk.	M	1481
Stella Maris	Christ.	F	1493
Stromkarl	Norw.	M	1501
Styx	Gk.	F	1502
Suijin-sama	Jap.	M	1504
Suitengu	Jap.	M	1504
Suku-na-biko	Jap.	M	1505
Sul	Bryth.	F	1505
Sumiyoshi Brothers	Jap.	M	1506
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Suvarnamacha	Siam.	F	1513
Tangaroa	Poly.	M	1513
Taria-nui	Poly.	M	1535
Tegid Voel	Bryth.	M	1541

	Culture	Sex	Page
Tengys	Sib.	M	1545
Tethra	Cel.	M	1548
Tethys	Gk.	F	1548
Teucer	Gk.	M	1549
Thalassa	Gk.	F	1551
Tham	Baby.	F	1551
Thaumas	Gk.	M	1552
Thetis	Gk.	F	1555
Thobadzistshini	Nav.	M	1159
Thonis (Osiris)	Egy.	M	1218
Thorstein	Ice.	M	1562
Thyrxis (Apollo)	Gk.	M	111
Tibernius	Rom.	M	1570
Tieholtsodi	Nav.	M	1571
T'ien Hou	Chin.	F	1571
Timirau	Herv. Is.	M	1574
Tomomori	Jap.	M	1586
Toyo-tama-hime	Jap.	F	1593
Trita Aptya	Hin.	M	1599
Triton	Gk.	M	1599
Trow	Scot.	M	1600
Tung Hai	Chin.	M	1607
Tzequiles	Mex.	A	1618
Ukupanio	Hawa.	M	1621
Ulfrun	Norse	F	1621
Umiarissat Women	Eskimo	F	1623
Umi Bozu	Jap.	M	1623
Undine	Med.	F	1624
Unk-ta-he	Dakota	M	1626
Usumgal	Sum.	M	1631
Uwazutsuno	Jap.	M	1506
Vaksoza	Fin-Ug.	M	1638
Vana-Mothers	Norse	F	1638
Vanir	Norse	M, F	1638
Varuna	Hin.	M	1639
Vasa	Fin-Ug.	F	1640
Vasillissa	Slav.	F	1641
Ve	Norse	M	1643
Vederaj	Fin-Ug.	M	1643
Vena	Hin.	M	1644
Venus	Rom.	F	1644
Vetehinen	Rus.		1648
Vivian (Vivienne)	Bryth.	F	1656
Vodni-panny	Slav.	F	1657
Vodyanik	Rus.	M	1657
Vourukasha	Pers.	M	1659

Water (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Vu-murt	Fin-Ug.	A	1660
Vut-oza	Fin-Ug.	M	1660
Wata-tsu-mi	Jap.	M	1666
Watsusi	Zuni	M	1669
Wellamo	Fin.	F	1673
Wellgunde	Germ.	F	1336
Wels	Baltic	M	1673
Woglinde	Germ.	F	1336
Wudes Heer (Wade)	Norse	M	1693
Xixiquipilihui	Mex.	F	1696
Ya-daganu	Sem.	M	1697
Yalahau	Mex.	M	1698
Yemanja	Yoruban	F	1705
Yen Kung	Chin.	M	1705
Yolkai Estsan	Nav.	F	1709
Yu Po	Chin.	M	1713
Zaden	Iberian	M	1714
Zebedee	Christ.	M	1717

WATER BORN (SEE WATER)

WEALTH (GAIN, PROSPERITY, TREASURE. ALSO SEE WEALTH DISTRIBUTOR)

Ah-kiuic	Mex.	M	53
Aides	Gk.	M	55
Alberich	Norse	M	62
Andvari	Norse	M	95
Arawn	Bryth.	M	117
Bajanai	Yakut	M	173
Balthazar	Christ.	M	177
Bishamon	Jap.	M	220
Camacho	Span.	M	279
Carabas, Marquis De	Fr.	M	289
Chu Ts'ang Shen	Chin.	M	1424
Cluracan (Cluricaune)	Cel.	M	351
Coblymau	Bryth.	M	352
Consus	Ital.	M	368
Convector	Rom.	M	369
Daikoku	Jap.	M	406
Da-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Dazbog	Sib.	M	420
Dis	Cel.	M	450
Dis Pater	Rom.	M	451
Dives	Christ.	M	452
Diwrnach	Cel.	M	454
El Dorado	Folk.	M	499

	Culture	Sex	Page
Erichthonius	Gk.	M	519
Flosshilda	Germ.	F	585
Fortunatus	Med. Lit.	M	596
Frey	Norse	M	609
Frode	Norse	M	613
Fuku	Jap.	M	616
Fukusuke	Jap.	M	616
Funadama	Jap.	M	617
Fu Shen	Chin.	M	618
Fu-shou-lu	Chin.	M	618
Gad	Hebr.	M	620
Geirrod	Norse	M	638
Giukings	Norse	M, F	660
Gnome	Med. Lit.	M, F	664
dGra-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Hades	Gk.	M	706
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hesperides	Gk.	F	765
Hyrieus	Gk.	M	813
Jack the Giant Killer	Folk.	M	857
Jambhala	Bud.	M	862
Joseph of Arimathea	Christ.	M	889
Juno	Rom.	F	895
Karoon	Mos.	M	911
Kotan-Shorai	Jap.	M	944
Kubera	Bud., Hin.	M	948
Kuo-tzu-I	Chin.	M	952
Kurukulla	Tib.	F	953
Kwan-yin	Chin.	F/A	955
Lakshmi	Hin.	F	965
Laurin	Germ.	M	977
Leprechaun	Irish	M	985
Liu-hai	Chin.	M	1003
Mahakala	Hin.	M	1043
Ma-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Mammon	Syrian	M	1051
Mandrabul	Rom.	M	1057
Manyu	Hin.	M	1062
Math	Cymric	M	1075
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Midas	Gk.	M	1099
Midir	Cel.	M	1100
Minyas	Gk.	M	1107
Muyinewumana	Pueblo	F	1142
Naga	Hin.	M, F	1147
Nibelung	Norse	M	1167

Wealth (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Njord	Norse	M	1176
Nor-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Nules-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1185
O-kuni-nushi	Jap.	M	1204
Pho-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Plouton (Pylartes)	Gk.	M	1306
Pluto	Rom.	M	1280
Plutus	Gk.	M	1280
Poshaiyanne	Pueblo	M	1288
Potrympus	Baltic	M	1289
Pryderi	Bryth.	M	1298
Queen of Sheba	Hebr.	F	1311
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Raphael	Hebr.	M	1323
Regin	Norse	M	1330
Rhampsinitus	Gk.	M	1335
Ro-ku	Jap.	M	1345
Salus	Rom.	F	1392
Schilbung	Norse	M	1407
Shang-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Sichaeus	Rom.	M	1446
Sif	Norse	F	1448
Sindbad	Arab.	M	1456
Sitamahakala	Bud.	M	1460
Solomon	Hebr.	M	1472
Sri	Hin.	F	1487
T'ang	Chin.	M	1531
Tawara Toda	Jap.	M	1539
Tishtrya	Pers.	M/A	1577
Troll	Norse	M	1600
Ts'ai Shen Yeh	Chin.	M	1602
Turcaret	Fr.	M	1608
Tvastr	Hin.	M	1611
Upadhyaya	Bud.	M	1626
Yama	Hin.	M	1699
Yul-lha	Tib.	M	1571
Zacchaeus	Christ.	M	1714

WEALTH DISTRIBUTOR (ALSO SEE GIFT BEARER)

Apaharavarman	Hin.	M	106
Clym of the Clough	Eng.	M	351
Number Nip	Eng.	M	1352
Robin Hood	Eng.	M	1343
Rob Roy	Scot.	M	1343
Rubezahl	Germ.	M	1352

	Culture	Sex	Page
Saint Anne	Christ.	F	1362
Santa Claus (Saint Nicholas)	Christ.	M	1397
Silik-mulu-khi	Assyr., Sum.	M	1453
Sitconski	Assiniboin	M	1460
Ts'ao Kuochiu	Chin.	M	1603

WEAVER (SPINNER)

Arachne	Gk.	F	116
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Aurora	Rom.	F	158
Chih Nu	Chin.	F	323
Emer	Cel.	F	508
Frigg	Norse	F	612
Heracles	Gk.	M/A	753
Hercules	Rom.	M/A	759
Mama Ogllo	Inca	F	1051
Neith	Lib-Egy.	F	1161
Norn	Norse	F	1180
Ocnus	Gk.	M	1193
Omphale	Gk.	F/A	1208
Ori-hime	Jap.	F	1215
Pandora	Gk.	F	1232
Penelope	Gk.	F	1252
Philomela	Gk.	F	1263
Procne	Gk.	F	1294
Sandalphon	Caba.	M	1396
Skuld	Norse	F	1465
Tahmurath	Pers.	M	1525
Tatsuta-hime	Jap.	F	1538
Urd	Norse	F	1628
Uttukku	Sum.	M/F	1632
Verdandi	Norse	F	1645
Wyrd	Ang-Sax.	F	1694
Xochiquetzal	Mex.	F	1696

WELL (SEE WATER)
WICKEDNESS (SEE EVIL)

WIND (BREEZE)

Adad	Sem.	M	28
Aeife	Cel.	F	39
Aello	Gk.	F	40
Aeolus (Eolus)	Gk.	M	40
Afer	Rom.	M	43
Aferventus	Ital.	M	43
Africus	Rom.	M	44

	Culture	Sex	Page
Agoneus	Gk.	M	50
Alan	Philip.		61
Allen-a-Dale	Bryth.	M	69
Aloidae	Gk.	M	71
Amphion	Gk.	M	88
Anemoi	Gk.		514
Angerboda	Norse	F	96
Anila	Hin.	M	1641
Anu	Cel.	F	104
Aquila	Rom.	M	116
Ara-tiatia	Poly.		117
Ares	Gk.	M	120
Argestes	Gk.	M	1683
Arion	Gk.	M	125
Auna	Eskimo		601
Aura (Aurae)	Gk.	F	158
Aurboda	Norse	F	158
Auster	Rom.	M	159
Autolycus	Gk.	M	159
Ayar Aucca	Inca	M	164
Ayar Cachi	Inca	M	163
Ayar Manco	Inca	M	164
Ayar Uchu	Inca	M	164
Baba, Cassim	Arab.	M	168
Bacabab	Mex.	M	170
Bailos & Xanthos	Gk.	M	173
Bajanai	Yakut	M	173
Baneb-ded	Egy.	M	178
Banshee	Cel.	F	179
Bedivere	Bryth.	M	193
Benkei	Jap.	M	202
Bhima	Hin.	M	209
Black Annis of Leicester	Eng.	F	222
Blue Hag	Eng.	F	222
Boreadae	Gk.	M	236
Boreas	Gk.	M	236
Bozaloshtsh	Slav.	F	239
Brian	Cel.	M	247
Byat Ta & Byat Twe	Ind-Chin.	M-M	1445
Byrr	Norse	M	264
Cairbe	Cel.	M	270
Calais	Gk.	M	272
Caoilte mac Ronan	Cel.	M	287
Caurus (Corus)	Rom.	M	374a
Ce Acatl	Mex.	M	301
Cliach	Cel.	M	348

	Culture	Sex	Page
Con	Inca	M	363
Conan Maol	Cel.	M	364
Curetes	Gk.	M	398
Çwn Annwn	Bryth.	M	400
Cyhiraeth	Bryth.	F	401
Dactyli	Gk.	M	404
Dagda	Cel.	M	405
Dajoji	Iroq.	M	408
Dalhan	Arab.	M	409
Dulachan	Cel.	M	475
Dund (Dhundh)	Hin.	M	476
Duneyrr	Norse		476
Durathror	Norse		477
Dvalin	Norse		478
Eabani (Enkidu)	Sum.	M	482
Egder	Norse	M	491
El of Gebal	Sem.	M	497
Enlil	Baby., Sum.	M	512
Ephialtes	Gk.	M	515
Esaugeteh Emissee	Creek Ind.	M	524
Eurus	Gk., Rom.	M	532
Evnissyen	Bryth.	M	536
Ezekiel	Hebr.	M	541
Farbauti	Norse	M	548
Favonius	Rom.	M	553
Feng	Norse	M	559
Feng Po	Chin.	M	559
Feng Po-po	Chin.	F	559
Fergus	Cel.	M	561
Fuamnach	Cel.	F	615
Fujin	Jap.	M	616
Furies	Gk.	F	617
Gabriel's Ratches (Hounds)	Bryth.		620
Gahe	Apache	M	622
Gandharva	Hin.	M	626
Gandreid Spirits	Norse	M, F	626
Ga-oh	Seneca	M	628
Gardrofa	Norse	F	629
Garide	Mong.		630
Garuda	Hin.	M	633
Gayatri	Hin.		636
Gentle Annie	Scot.	F	645
Gnaa	Norse	F	664
Guabancex	Taino	F	693
Gucumatz	Guate	M	694
Gunadhya	Hin.	M	698

	Culture	Sex	Page
Guru Kam Balu	Tib.	M	699
Gweir	Bryth.	M	701
Gwrhyr Gwalstawt	Bryth.	M	702
Hackelberend	Norse	M	705
Harpies	Gk.	F	728
Heimer	Norse	M	744
Henk-niseau	Egy.	M	1683
Heracles	Gk.	M	752
Hercules	Rom.	M	759
Hermes	Gk.	M	760
Hermod	Norse	M	762
Herne	Eng.	M	762
Her-shef	Egy.	M	763
Hofvarpner	Norse		779
Ho Hsien-ku	Chin.	F	780
Holde	Germ.	F	780
Holy Ghost (Holy Spirit)	Christ.	M	782
Hoturu	Pawnee	M	794
Hraesvelg	Norse	M	797
Hulderfolk	Norse	M, F	804
Hurakan	C.A.I.	M	808
Hutchaiui	Egy.	M	1683
Ilmarinen	Fin-Ug.	M	824
Ishkur	Sum.	M	843
Ishum	Sum.	M	845
Itzamna	Mex.	M	850
Iuchar	Cel.	M	850
Iucharba	Cel.	M	850
Ixcuin	Mex.	M	852
John Nailor (Little John)	Eng.	M	885
Jubal	Hebr.	M	891
Judy	Gk.	F	893
Jupiter	Rom.	M	893
Kaare	Norse	M	900
Kabibonokka	Algon.	M	900
Kabun	Algon.	M	900
Kaches	Arm.	M, F	900
Kahit	Wintun	M	902
Kalachakra	Bud.	M	903
Kalais	Gk.	M	903
Kara	Norse	F	909
Kaua	Poly.	M	913
Kauna	Eskimo		601
Kezer-tshingis	Tatar	M	921
Khensu	Egy.	M	923
King Goldemar (Vollmar)	Germ.	M	929

	Culture	Sex	Page
Kingu	Baby.	M	932
Kinnaras	Hin.	M	932
Kneph	Egy.	M	937
Korrigans	Breton	M, F	943
Kynedyr Wyllt	Bryth.	M	956
La'a-maomao	Poly.	M	957
Lady of T'ai-shan	Chin.	F	962
Laelaps	Gk.		963
Langsuyar	Malay.	F	971
Lesiy	Rus.	M	986
Liban	Cel.	F	990
Lilith	Hebr.	F	994
Lilithu	Sum.	F	995
Lilu	Baby.	M	995
Linus	Gk.	M	998
Little Red Riding Hood	Folk.	F	1003
Liu Tsung	Chin.	M	1003
Ljod	Norse	F	1004
Louhi	Lapp	F	1016
Magni	Norse	M	1040
Mala Lith	Cel.	F	1049
Marduk	Assyr-Baby.	M	1065
Marsyas	Phryg.	M	1070
Maruts	Hin.	M	1071
Matarisvan	Hin.	M	1074
Mauthe	Irish		1078
Medyr	Bryth.	M	1084
Meluzina	Bohemian	F	1087
Menw	Bryth.	M	1090
Mer (Bir)	Sum.	M	1091
Mercury	Rom.	M	1091
Mets-haldijas	Esthonian	M	1097
Metsmees	Esthonian	M	1097
Meulen	Araucanian	M	1097
Michabo (Messon)	Algon.	M	1098
Modi	Norse	M	1114
Mo-li ch'ing	Chin.	M	1115
Morgan le Fay	Bryth.	M	1123
Mudjekeewis	N.A.I.	M	1133
Nanihehecatli	Mex.	M	1153
Neago	Seneca	F	1159
Niltshi	Nav.	M	1170
Njord	Norse	M	1176
Notus	Gk.	M	1183
Nules-murt	Fin-Ug.	M	1185
Obyda (Ar-sori)	Chuvash	F	1192

	Culture	Sex	Page
Ocypete	Gk.	F	1194
Odin	Norse	M	1195
Odrerer	Norse		1196
Oengus	Cel.	M	1198
Ol	Bryth.	M	1204
Orpheus	Gk.	M	1216
Otus	Gk.	M	1221
Ovda	Fin-Ug.	M, F	1221
Oyan-do-me	Seneca	M	1223
Pachacamac	Inca	M	1224
Pacolet	Fr.	M	1224
Palesmurt	Fin-Ug.	M	1228
Pan	Gk.	M	1230
P'an Ku	Chin.	M	1233
Pauna	Eskimo		601
Pau-puk-keewis	N.A.I.	M	1244
Payatamu	Zuni	M	1245
Pazuzu	Sum.	M	1245
Phemios	Gk.	M	1262
Philammon	Gk.	M	1262
Philomela	Gk.	F	1263
Phylla & Harpinna	Gk.	F-F	1267
Pied Piper	Germ.	M	1269
Pinto-lo-po-lo-t'o-she (Pindola)	Chin.	M	1274
Polyphemus	Gk.	M	1284
Procne	Gk.	F	1294
Proteus	Gk.	M	1297
Ptah-tanen	Egy.	M	1299
Qehui	Egy.	M	1683
Rakshasa	Hin.	M, F	1320
Ramman	Baby.	M	1322
Ribhus	Hin.	M	1337
Rimmon	Baby.	M	1339
Riwallaun	Bryth.	M	1342
Roskva	Norse	F	1350
Ruadan	Cel.	M	1352
Sanjaya	Hin.	M	1397
Saramaya	Hin.	M	1399
Sauna	Eskimo	M	601
Scarlet, Will	Eng.	M	1406
Sciron	Gk.	M	1407
Seachran	Cel.	M	570
Semnae	Gk.	F	1416
Set	Egy.	M	1420
Shawano	Algon.	M	1431

	Culture	Sex	Page
Shehbui	Egy.	M	1683
Shina-tsu-hiko	Jap.	M	1438
Shinta-to-be	Jap.	F	1438
Shu	Egy.	M	1443
Shutu	Baby.	F	1445
Sigrun	Norse	F	1451
Sillam	Eskimo	M	1453
Sleipner	Norse		1467
Soat-saki	Blackfeet Ind.	F	1470
Susa-no-wo	Jap.	M	1512
Suttung	Norse	M	1513
Svadilfari	Norse	M	1514
Svutaf	Ital.	M	1515
Tai Shan	Chin.	F	1526
Tajikarao (Futodam)	Jap	M	1527
Tapio (Vir-ava)	Fin.	A	1534
Tatsuta-hime	Jap.	F	1538
Tawhaki	Chath. Is.	M	1539
Tawhiri-ma-tea	Poly.	M	1539
Teirtu	Welsh	M	1541
Te-po-whawha	N. Zeal.		1541
Tezcatlipoca	Mex.	M	1549
Thamyris	Gk.	M	1551
Thersites	Gk.	M	1554
Thjasse	Norse	M	1560
Tom the Piper	Eng.	M	1585
Too-lux	Chinook Ind.	M	1587
Tritopatores	Gk.	M	1599
Tritos	Gk.	M	1720
Trophonius	Gk.	M	1600
Tsonoqoa	N.A.I.	F	1604
Tuck, Friar	Bryth.	M	1606
Tuiren	Cel.	F	1606
Turms	Ital.	M	1609
Typhoeus	Gk.	M	1617
Typhon	Gk.	M	1617
Uccaihsravas	Hin.		1620
Ukhat	Baby.	F	1621
Ulfin	Bryth.	M	1621
Umkovu	Afr.	M, F	1623
Valkyrie	Norse	F	1636
Vata	Pers.	M	1641
Vayu (Pavana)	Hin.	M	1642
Vayuarvat	Hin.	M	1642
Verethraghna	Pers.	M	1646
Vikhor	Slav.	M	1649

Wind (cont.)	Culture	Sex	Page
Vindsval	Norse	M	1650
Viracocha	Inca	M	1652
Virava	Fin-Ug.	A	1652
Voli	Norse	M	798
Volker	Norse	M	1657
Voltumna	Ital.	M	1658
Vorys-mort (Dyadya)	Fin-Ug.	M	1658
Vozdushnuie	Slav.	M	910
Wabun	Algon.	M	1660
White Tiger	Chin.		1572
Windigo	Algon.	M	1683
Winti	Dutch Guiana	M	1686
Wudes Heer	Norse	M	1693
Xanthus & Balius	Gk.		1695
Yahuallieheccatl	Mex.	M	1698
Yansan	Yoruban		1701
Ya-o-gah	Seneca	M	1701
Yen Kung	Chin.	M	1705
Yo	Daho		1708
Yoalliehecatl	Mex.	M	1708
Yskyrdaw & Yseudydd	Bryth.		1711
Zacharias	Hebr.	M	1714
Zada	Sib.	F	1714
Zephyrus	Gk.	M	1718
Zerbino	Ital.	M	1718
Zetes	Gk.	M	272
Zethus	Gk.	M	1718
Zeus	Gk.	M	1719

WINE (ALE, DRUNKENNESS, MEAD, STRONG DRINKS)			
Acan	Mex.	M	21
Ancaeus	Gk.	M	92
Azag-bau	Sum.	M	164
Bacabab	Mex.	M	170
Bacchus	Gk., Rom.	M	170
Balarama	Hin.	M	174
Braciaca	Cel.	F	240
Braites	Gk.	M	241
Brimer	Norse	M	249
Bromius	Gk.	M	251
Cluracan	Cel.	M	351
Colhuatzincatl	Mex.	M	356
Comus	Rom.	M	363
Deucalion	Gk.	M	434
Dionysus	Gk.	M	447

	Culture	Sex	Page
Euphyus (Dionysus)	Gk.	M	+
Gambrinus	Folk.	M	625
Goibniu	Cel.	M	670
Hayk	Arm.	M	734
Heneb	Egy.	M	750
Hyas	Phryg.	M	810
Iacchus	Gk.	M	815
Icarius	Gk.	M	817
John Barleycorn	Folk.	M	884
Kezer-tshingis	Tatar	M	921
Liber	Rom.	M	990
Lyaeus	Gk.	M	+
Madana	Hin.	M	905
Min Kyawzwa	Ind-Chin.	M	1106
Ninkasi	Sum.	F/A	1173
Noah	Hebr.	M	1177
Oeneus	Gk.	M	1198
Oenomaus	Gk.	M	1199
Oenone	Gk.	F	1199
Ometochtli	Mex.	M	1208
Ormzdakan	Arm.	M	1217
Pantagruel	Fr.	M	1234
Patecatl	Mex.	M	1243
Phuphlans	Ital.	M	1267
Priapus	Gk.	M	1292
Psilas	Gk.	M	1299
Raijin	Jap.	M	1318
Rush (Bruder Rausch)	Germ.	M	1355
Sabazius	Phryg.	M	1356
Sakadonomaki (Saki)	Jap.	M	1389
Satyr	Gk.	M	1403
Shojo	Jap.	M	1441
Shuten Doji	Jap.	M	1444
Siduri	Baby.	F	1447
Silenii	Gk.	M	1453
Silenus	Gk.	M	1453
Siva	Hin.	M	1461
Spantaramet	Pers.	M	1479
Tenemet	Egy.	F	1544
Texcatzoncatl	Mex.	M	1550
Totochtin	C.A.I.	M	1591
Toyouga	Jap.	M	1389
Tvastr	Hin.	M	1611
Venus	Ital.	F	1644

WISDOM (CONTEMPLATION, EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE, LITERATURE, MEDITATION, SCIENCE)	Culture	Sex	Page
Academus	Gk.	M	21
Achamoth	Gnostic	M	24
Adam	Hebr.	M	29
Adibuddha	Bud.	M	32
Agathadaemon	Gk.	M	46
Alaghom Naom	Mex.	F	61
Amen-Khnum	Egy.	M	83
Amitabha (Amitayus)	Bud.	M	86
Amphiarus	Gk.	M	87
Anakes	Gk.	M	90
Antenor	Gk.	M	102
Antero Wipunen	Fin-Ug.	M	102
Aoshnara	Pers.	M	106
Apollo	Gk.	M	110
Aramazd	Arm.	M	117
Arpacanamanjusri	Bud.	M	129
Aryavalokitesvara	Bud.	M	134
Ashi	Hin.	F	139
Asvid	Norse	M	146
Athena	Gk.	F	150
Avalokitesvara	Bud.	M	160
Balder	Norse	M	174
Balthazar	Christ.	M	1364
Beatrice	Ital.	F	191
Binah	Caba.	F	212
Bodhisattva	Bud.	M	233
Bodn & Son	Norse		233
Brahma	Hin.	M	240
Bran	Bryth.	M	241
Brigit	Cel.	F	249
Buddha	Bud.	M	255
Centaur	Gk.	M	303
Cherub	Hebr.	M	319
Ch'i-lin	Chin.	A	325
Chiron	Gk.	M	327
Chokmah	Caba.	M	1417
Chu I	Chin.	M	335
Clio	Gk.	F	348
Confucius	Chin.	M	366
Consus	Ital.	M	368
Cormac mac Art	Cel.	M	371
Daath	Caba.	M	404
Dagda	Cel.	M	405

	Culture	Sex	Page
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Emer	Cel.	F	508
Esther	Hebr.	F	526
Finn mac Coul	Cel.	M	570
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PART B

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Gabriel's Hounds	Eng.	620
Gallu (bull)	Sum.	624
Ganaskidi (sheep)	Nav.	625
Ganesa (elephant)	Hin.	627
Gardrofa (mare)	Norse	629
Garm (dog)	Norse	631
Gelert (dog)	Eng.	638
Gere (wolf)	Norse	647
Geush Urvan (ox)	Pers.	652
Giolla Deacair (horse)	Cel.	659
Gisl (horse)	Ice.	660
Glaistig (goat)	Manx	661
Gluskap (rabbit)	Algon.	664
Golden Calf	Hebr.	672
Golden Fleece (sheep)	Gk.	673

	Culture	Page
Goldfax (horse)	Norse	673
Grane (horse)	Norse	683
Great Turtle	N.A.I.	1610
Grey of Macha (horse)	Cel.	690
Griffin	World Wide	690
Gringalet (steed)	Bryth.	636
Gudanna (bull)	Assyr-Baby.	694
Gulban (boar)	Cel.	697
Gullfaxi (steed)	Norse	697
Gullinbursti (boar)	Norse	697
Gulltop (steed)	Norse	697
Hadhayosh (ox)	Pers.	707
Haltia (cat or dog)	Fin-Ug.	713
Hanuman (monkey)	Hin.	723
Harits (steeds)	Hin.	726
Hati (wolf)	Norse	731
Hecuba (dog)	Gk.	741
Heidrun (goat)	Norse	743
Heifer of Anu	Assyr.	743
Hekt (frog)	Egy.	745
Helge (wolf)	Norse	746
Hildisivini (boar)	Norse	770
Himinbrjoter (ox)	Norse	771
Hippa (horse)	Gk.	772
Hippalcmos (horse)	Gk.	334
Hippogriff (winged horse)	Ital.	773
Hofvarpner (horse)	Norse	779
Houyhnhnms (horses)	Eng.	797
Hrim Faxi (steed)	Norse	798
Hrodvitnir (wolf)	Norse	798
Hsiang (elephant)	Chin.	1424
Iguana (lizard)	C.A.I.	821
Ija-kyl	Yakut	822
Iku (Capella the goat)	Assyr-Baby.	1066
Ilamatecutli (toad)	Mex.	823
Imgig (winged lion)	Sum.	825
Incitatus (steed)	Rom.	+
Inoshishi (boar)	Jap.	833
Io (heifer)	Gk.	835
Ira-waru (dog)	Poly.	838
Isengrin (wolf)	Med. Lit.	842
Ishullanu (hog)	Assyr-Baby.	845
Italapas (coyote)	Chinook	+
Itzpapalotl (deer)	Mex.	850
Iwazaru (monkey)	Jap.	943
Jumart (mare, bull)	Fr.	895

	Culture	Page
Kalki (horse)	Hin.	904
Kamadhena (cow)	Hin.	905
Kanook (wolf)	Alaskan	908
Kanthaka (horse)	Bud.	908
Ka-nub (bull)	Egy.	908
Kaput (wolf)	Pers.	909
Karashishi (lions)	Jap.	910
Kaswa, Al (camel)	Mos.	912
Kasyapa (tortoise)	Hin.	912
Katmir (dog)	Mos.	913
Keingala (horse)	Ice.	+
Kelpi (horse)	Scot.	916
Kere (unicorn)	Tib.	917
Kesava (boar)	Hin.	919
Kikaraqu (monkey)	Jap.	943
Kilin (unicorn)	Chin.	928
Kilkenny (cats)	Irish	928
Kitsume (cat or ox)	Jap.	935
Koshin (monkey)	Jap.	943
Kudu (totem)	Bantu	948
Kuei Lung (beast)	Chin.	949
Kuei Shen (tortoise)	Chin.	949
Kurma (torotise)	Hin.	942
Kuyuta (bull)	Mos.	954
Kuzu-no-ha (fox)	Jap.	954
Ladon (dog)	Gk.	962
Laelaps (dog)	Gk.	963
Lamastu (cow)	Sum.	966
Lampetus (horse)	Gk.	969
Liat Maca (horse)	Cel.	990
Lin (unicorn)	Chin.	997
Loup-garou (wolf)	Fr.	1016
Lu (unicorn)	Chin.	1268
Lucian (ass)	Rom.	1020
Lung-ta (horse)	Bud.	1025
Lycaon (wolf)	Gk.	1027
Ma (horse)	Chin.	1424
Maau (cat)	Egy.	1031
Maera (dog)	Gk.	1037
Magus (horse)	Slav.	1042
Mahavira (lion)	Jain.	1045
Maira (god)	Gk.	1047
Majok (ox)	Dinkas	1047
Makara (lion)	Bud.	1047
Malsum (wolf)	Algon.	1050
Manabhozho (hare)	Algon.	1054

	Culture	Page
Manalan-rakki (hound)	Fin-Ug.	1054
Mandishire (turtle)	Sib.	1057
Marathon Bull	Gk.	1064
Marengo (horse)	Fr.	+
Marocco (horse)	Eng.	1068
Masan (bear)	Hin.	1072
Mauthe (dog)	Cel.	1078
Melanippe (mare)	Gk.	1085
Menes (bull)	Egy.	1089
Menik (horse)	Pers.	790
Mentu (bull)	Egy.	1090
Mikazaru (monkey)	Jap.	943
Minotaur (bull)	Gk.	1107
Mishe-mokwa (bear)	N.A.I.	+
Mitsumine (dog)	Jap.	1113
Mizaru (monkey)	Jap.	943
Mnevis (bull)	Egy.	1113
Mondoro (lion)	Mashonaland	1116
Moqwaio (wolf)	Men.	1122
Mulla (mule)	Gaulish	1135
Muskrat	Algon.	1140
Nala (monkey)	Hin.	1150
Nandi (bull)	Hin.	1153
Nannar (bull)	Baby.	1153
Narasimha (lion)	Hin.	1155
Neago (fawn)	Seneca	1159
Nemean Lion	Gk.	1162
Nephesh (beast)	Cabala	1163
Nergal (lion)	Assyr-Baby.	1164
Nibhaz (dog)	Sem.	1167
Nicippe (mare)	Gk.	334
Ningirsu (goat or lion)	Sum.	1172
Ninsun (cow)	Baby.	1174
Nobel (lion)	Med. Lit.	1178
Nut (cow)	Egy.	1187
Nynnyaw & Peibaw (oxen)	Cel.	1188
Obeah (beast)	W. Afr.	1191
Ocean (heifer)	Cel.	406
Old Dog Tray	Ballads	1204
Orthos (hound)	Gk.	1217
Osiris (bull)	Egy.	1218
Otava & Otso (bears)	Fin.	1220
Ottar (otter)	Norse	1220
Owasse (bear)	Men.	1221
Pai Hu (tiger)	Chin.	1226
Paluc Cat	Bryth.	1230

	Culture	Page
Pandareos (dog)	Gk.	1232
Parjanya (cow or bull)	Hin.	1238
Pegasus (horse)	Gk.	1248
Pehin (wolf)	Pers.	909
Phaethon (horse)	Gk.	1260
Phobos (steed)	Gk.	1265
Phol (horse)	Norse	1266
Phylla & Harpinna (steeds)	Gk.	1267
Piao (unicorn)	Chin.	1268
Plat-eye (dog)	W. Indies	1279
Poh (unicorn)	Chin.	1268
Pooka (ass, horse, mule)	Cel.	1268
Porcus Troit (boar)	Bryth.	1616
Port-hozjin (dog)	Lapp, Rus.	1287
Prthivi (cow)	Hin.	1297
Ptah-Seker (bull)	Egy.	1300
Ra (bull)	Egy.	1314
Rab (dog)	Eng.	1315
Rabicano (horse)	Carol.	790
Rakhsh (steed)	Pers.	1355
Raminagrobis (cat)	Fr.	1321
Ratatosk (rabbit)	Norse	1324
Ridija (calf)	Sem.	1338
Roan Berbary (horse)	Eng.	+
Rohina (steeds)	Hin.	1345
Rosinante (horse)	Span.	1350
Rusksh (horse)	Pers.	1355
Sabala (dog)	Hin.	1699
Sadb (fawn)	Cel.	1360
Saehrimner (boar)	Norse	1360
Salamander (lizard)	Arab., Christ.	1390
Saleh's camel	Mos.	280
Sanjna (mare)	Hin.	1397
Sarama (dog)	Hin.	1399
Saranyu (mare)	Hin.	1400
Sarsaok (ox)	Pers.	1401
Sceolan (dog)	Cel.	1406
Sedit (coyote)	N.A.I.	1413
Sedu (goat)	Baby.	1413
Seian Horse	Rom.	1413
Seirim (goat)	Hebr.	1413
Senik (horse)	Pers.	790
Serou (unicorn)	Tib.	917
Set (boar)	Egy.	1420
Shedim (ox)	Chald.	1432
Shishchikul (beast)	Van. Is.	1439

	Culture	Page
Showa (deer)	Tib.	1443
Sin (bull)	Assyr.	1456
Sin You (unicorn)	Jap.	1457
Sirius (dog)	Astronomy	1459
Skin Foxi (steed)	Norse	1465
Sleipner (horse)	Norse	1467
Slidrugtanni (boar)	Norse	1467
Smintheus (mouse)	Gk.	1468
Snark (snake and shark)	Eng.	1469
Splendid Mane (horse)	Cel.	1484
Ssu (dog)	Korean	1488
Sueje (reindeer)	Lapp	1504
Sugriva (monkey)	Hin.	1504
Sun Hou-tzu (monkey)	Chin.	1510
Surya (bull)	Hin.	1511
Svadilfari (stallion)	Norse	1514
Syama (dog)	Hin.	1699
Tamamo-no-maye (fox)	Jap.	1529
Tanngnjost & Tanngrisnir (goats)	Norse	1532
Tarksya (horse)	Hin.	1534
Ta-urt (hippopotamus)	Egy.	1538
Techu (ibis)	Egy.	1540
Tefenet (cat)	Egy.	1541
Tethra's cattle	Cel.	1548
Thoth (Esden) (baboon)	Egy.	1562
Tishtrya (bull or horse)	Pers.	1577
Tlatecutli (toad)	Mex.	1582
Totochtin (rabbit)	C.A.I.	1591
Tragelphus (goat-stag)	Gk.	1593
Tsopo (unicorn)	Tib.	917
Tuiren (dog)	Cel.	1606
Twrch Trwyth (boar)	Bryth.	1616
Tybert (cat)	Med. Lit.	1616
Ubastet (cat)	Egy.	1619
Uccaihsravas (horse)	Hin.	1620
Ugallu (lion)	Sum.	1620
Uridimmu (lion)	Baby.	1629
Ur-kuh (cow)	Pers.	1629
Ur-mer (bull)	Egy.	1629
Vali (wolf)	Norse	1636
Varaha (boar)	Hin.	1638
Vayu (antelope)	Hin.	1642
Vayuarvat (horse)	Hin.	1642
Vegliantino (horse)	Carol.	+
Veltro (greyhound)	Ital.	1644

Animal (cont.)	Culture	Page
Wabanang (rabbit)	Men.	1660
Wabasso (hare)	Pota.	1660
White Surrey	Eng.	+
White Tiger	Chin.	1572
Wonder Horse	Slav.	791
Xanthus (steed)	Gk.	1281
Xochipilli-Cinteotl (jaguar)	Mex.	1696
Yale	Med. Lit.	1699
Yamutbal (ram)	Sum.	1700
Ya-o-gah (bear)	Seneca	1701
Yatai (tadpole)	Ind-Chin.	1702
Yatawn (tadpole)	Ind-Chin.	1702
Yech (cat)	Am. Ind.	1703
Zeus (bull)	Gk.	1719

ARTICLE (CLOTHING, IMPLEMENT, JEWEL, SEAT, UTENSIL, WEAPON. ALSO SEE DEITY THRONE, STONE)

Aaron's rod	Hebr.	10
Adam's jewel	Mos.	30
Aegis (shield)	Gk.	38
Akbal (vase)	Mex.	802
Aladdin's lamp or ring	Arab.	61
Alasnam's mirror	Arab.	61
Amalthea's horn	Gk.	79
Ama-no-hashidate (ladder)	Jap.	79
Amasis' ring	Gk.	80
Amaterasu's necklace	Jap.	81
Ame-no-iha-kura (throne)	Jap.	83
Ame-no-wo-ha-bari (sword)	Jap.	84
Ancile (shield)	Rom.	93
Andvarinaut (ring)	Norse	95
Angervadil (sword)	Norse	96
Ankh (cross)	Egy.	99
Ariadne's thread	Gk.	123
Arondight (sword)	Med. Lit.	128
Ascalon (sword)	Christ.	136
Ashera (pole)	Hebr.	138
Asi (sword)	Hin.	140
Asogwe (rattle)	Afr.	141
Aurea Virga (rod)	Gk.	158
Azoth (sword)	Eng.	1520
Balisarda (sword)	Ital.	176
Balmung (sword)	Norse	176
Blutgang (sword)	Norse	1520
Bodn & Son (cups)	Norse	233

	Culture	Page
Bran's Caldron	Bryth.	241
Branstock (sword)	Norse	1520
Breit-hut (hat)	Norse	246
Brisingamen (necklace)	Norse	250
Caduceus	Gk.	266
Caladbolg (sword)	Cel.	272
Caledvwlch (sword)	Welsh	636
Caliburnus (sword)	Bryth	277
Cambalo's ring	Eng.	280
Cardea's hinges	Rom.	290
Cerridwen's Pot	Bryth.	305
Cestus (girdle)	Gk.	306
Chin Lun (wheel)	Chin.	1424
Chlamys (cloak)	Gk.	327
Chrysaor (sword)	Eng.	334
Cista (basket)	Gk.	344
Clavigo (wooden horse)	Span.	1049
Colada (sword)	Span.	338
Contici (vase)	Inca	368
Cormac's branch	Cel.	371
Cormac's cup	Cel.	372
Cornucopia	Gk., Rom.	373
Corrougue (sword)	Carol.	1520
Courtain (sword)	Carol.	1520
Crux Ansata (key)	Egy.	391
Curtana (sword)	Christ.	399
Dagda's caldron	Cel.	405
Dainslef (sword)	Norse	407
Devadatta (weapon)	Hin.	830
Dharmachakra (wheel)	Hin.	1676
Draupner (ring)	Norse	470
Dromi (chain)	Norse	471
Dunlaing's shirt	Cel.	+
Durandal (sword)	Carol.	477
Eckesax (sword)	Norse	490
Eldhrimnir (caldron)	Norse	499
Eriphyle's jewels & veil	Gk.	520
Ethiopian Table	Gk.	528
Eucharist Chalice	Christ.	529
Excalibur (sword)	Bryth.	537
Fa lun (wheel)	Chin.	1676
Fianchuive's spit	Cel.	369
Floberge (Flamberge) (sword)	Carol.	1520
Fragarach (sword)	Cel.	606
Frode's quern	Norse	613
Fukusuke (doll)	Jap.	616

Article	Culture	Page
Furo (portal)	Jap.	618
Furo-no-yashiro (sword)	Jap.	618
Gae Bolg (spear)	Cel.	621
Gelgja (chain)	Norse	638
Gjallar Horn	Norse	660
Gleipner (chain)	Norse	662
Glorious (sword)	Carol.	1520
Gram (sword)	Norse	683
Greysteel (sword)	Norse	1520
Gridarvold (wand)	Norse	690
Grotte (mill)	Norse	692
Gungnir (spear)	Norse	698
Hauteclaire (sword)	Carol.	1520
Helsko (shoes)	Ice.	749
Hildegrim (helmet)	Germ.	770
Himation (robe)	Gk.	771
Hlidskjalf (throne)	Norse	776
Holy Grail (cup)	Christ.	782
Holy Spectacles	Christ.	783
Horn of Oberon	Med. Lit.	1192
Horn of Roland	Carol.	1345
Horn of St. Hubert	Christ.	1371
Horn of Sir Huon	Fr.	807
Hrotte (sword)	Norse	798
Hrunting (sword)	Ang-Sax.	799
Huecomitl (vase)	Mex.	802
Jacob's ladder	Hebr.	859
Jamshid's goblet	Pers.	863
Jesse's rod	Hebr.	876
Joyeuse (sword)	Carol.	891
Ju'i Chu (pearl)	Chin.	1424
Kagami (Yata-Kagami) (mirror)	Jap.	902
Kalachakra (wheel)	Bud.	903
Kanji (pearl)	Jap.	908
Kantha (gem)	Hin.	908
Kasa-nagi (sword)	Jap.	911
Kaustubha (gem)	Hin.	914
K'i-mu (bag)	Chin.	928
Krees (sword)	Oriental	1520
Kusanagi (sword)	Jap.	953
Kusti (girdle)	Parsee	954
Leding (chain)	Norse	980
Lia Fail (throne stone)	Irish	990
Loegaire's mantle	Cel.	1008
Luck of Edenhall (goblet)	Eng.	1021

Article	Culture	Page
Lug's chain	Cel.	1023
Mahavira (caldron)	Hin.	1045
Mambrino's helmet	Moorish	1051
Mani (jewel)	Hin.	1058
Manji (jewel)	Jap.	1059
Megingjard (belt)	Norse	+
Merveilleuse (sword)	Fr.	1094
Mimung (sword)	Germ.	1520
Miolnir (weapon)	Norse	1108
Miphletzeth (image, altar)	Canaanite	1108
Mirandoisa (sword)	Bryth.	1109
Mistelteinn (sword)	Norse	1111
Morglay (sword)	Welsh	1124
Muso-byoye's kite	Jap.	1140
Naegling (sword)	Ang-Sax.	1147
Naglering (sword)	Germ.	62
Nandaka (sword)	Hin.	1655
Nibelungen ring	Norse	1167
Obol (coin)	Gk.	1192
Odrerer (kettle)	Norse	1196
Oegishialm (helmet)	Norse	1198
Ogyrvran (caldron)	Bryth.	1201
Oiste (cup)	Bryth.	+
Olivant (horn)	Ital.	1345
Omphalos (spinning wheel)	Gk.	1208
Ophanim (wheel)	Caba.	1211
Palladium (image)	Gk.	1228
Pandora's box	Gk.	1233
Pasupata (spear)	Hin.	1461
Patara (wheel)	Hin.	1242
Pelian spear	Gk.	1250
Philippan (sword)	Rom.	1520
Pinaka (trident)	Hin.	1273
Prince Houssain's carpet	Arab.	1038
Pryderi's caldron	Cymric	1298
Quern-biter (sword)	Norse	1520
Rhabdus (wand)	Gk.	1335
Round Table	Bryth.	1351
Saegr (bucket)	Norse	1360
Sanglamore (sword)	Eng.	1520
Sangraal (cup)	Christ.	1396
Sarnga (bow)	Hin.	1655
Sauvagine (sword)	Carol.	1520
Schrit (sword)	German	1520
Seistron (rod)	Egy.	1414
Sharur (sword)	Baby.	1715

	Culture	Page
Shell of Aphrodite	Gk.	108
Shimenawa (rope)	Jap.	1437
Shiri-kune-no-nawa (rope)	Jap.	1439
Simhasana (throne)	Bud.	1455
Simul (pole)	Norse	1455
So-no-hagaham (rope)	Jap.	1475
Svalin (shield)	Norse	1514
Sword of Victory	Norse	1105
Syrinx (pipes)	Gk.	1522
Talar-disir (horn)	Norse	1528
Tan-tad (log)	Breton	1533
Tara stone (throne)	Irish	990
Tarnkappe (cloak)	Norse	1535
Tartak (idol)	Samaria	1536
Tat (pole)	Egy.	1537
Tathlum (weapon)	Cel.	1538
Techu (weighing needle)	Egy.	1540
Teraphim (idols)	Sem.	1546
Thet (girdle)	Egy.	1555
Thoth's sword	Egy.	1562
Thyrsus (wand)	Gk.	1570
Tizona (sword)	Span.	1520
Todtenschuh (shoes)	Norse	1583
Tonalamatl (books)	Mex.	1586
Tranchera (sword)	Ital.	1520
Trojan horse	Gk.	1601
Tympanum (plate)	Phoen.	1617
Tyrfing (sword)	Norse	1618
Undry (caldron)	Cel.	1624
Urd's horn	Norse	1628
Urim & Thummim (gems)	Hebr.	1629
Ushebtiu (mummies)	Egy.	1631
Vaijiayanta (flagstaff)	Hin.	830
Veronica (scarf)	Christ.	1646
Vijaya (spear)	Hin.	1649
Waske (sword)	Med. Lit.	1520
Wayland's geweroc (weapons, etc.)	Ang.-Sax.	1670
Welsung (sword)	Germ.	1520
Wondjina (idol)	Aus.	1690
World Mill	Norse	1692
Xelhua's sword	Mex.	1520
Xoil (idol)	Sib.	1696
Ya'yai (drum)	Sib.	1702
Yerunthully (rope)	Aus.	1705
Yu Men (gate)	Chin.	1713

	Culture	Page
Zauberflote (flute)	Germ.	1716
Zlotababa (idol)	Fin-Ug.	1722
Zuflager (sword)	Mos.	1520

AXIS (SEE PILLARS)

BEVERAGE OR FOOD (b=beverage, f=food, n=narcotic. ALSO SEE PLANT)

Ale (b)	Norse	66
Alzitziutil (f)	Mex.	78
Ambrosia (b, f)	Gk.	82
Amrta (b, f)	Hin.	89
Bragi's apples (f)	Norse	240
Dead Sea apple (f)	Hebr.	421
Golden apple (f)	Gk.	672
Golden egg (f)	World Wide	672
Leifner's Flames (b)	Norse	981
Lyaeus (b)	Gk.	+
Mead (b)	Norse	1081
Nectar (b)	Gk.	1160
Nepenthe (n)	Gk.	+
Peyote (n)	Mex.	1260
Pulque (b)	Mex.	1301
Sudha (f)	Hin.	1503
Svadha (f)	Hin.	1514

BEWITCHED PLACE (SEE SACRED PLACE)

BIRD (FOWL)

Aderyn y Corph	Welsh	32
Aedon	Gk.	37
Aesacus	Gk.	41
Aithuia	Gk.	57
Alallu	Baby.	61
Alcithoe	Gk.	64
Alectryon	Gk.	+
Allala	Baby	69
Angeburga	Norse	95
Annis	Ang-Sax.	100
Any-any-any-ah	Cowich.	105
Ascalaphus	Gk.	135
Asho-zushta	Pers.	139
Astraea	Gk.	145
Athena	Gk.	150

	Culture	Page
Aurboda	Norse	158
Awonawilona	Zuni	162
Ayar Cachi	Inca	163
Ba	Egy.	167
Badb	Cel.	171
Bahram Yasht	Zoro.	173
Bangma (Bangmi)	Hin.	178
Bennu	Arab.	202
Bharundas	Hin.	208
Black Geese	Sib.	676
Blodeuwedd	Bryth.	226
Blue Jay	Chinook	+
Bran	Bryth.	241
Bucu	Sib.	255
Caena-maergha	Pers.	1721
Caer	Cel.	267
Camazotz	Mex.	279
Camrosh	Pers.	282
Cerridwen	Bryth.	305
Chanticleer	Med. Lit.	312
Chataka	Occult	316
Ch'en Chi & Ch'en Lung	Chin.	1090
Cherub	Hebr.	319
Chie	Chibcha	322
Chu Ch'ieh	Chin.	335
Circe	Gk.	341
Ciris	Gk.	344
Ciuateteo	Mex.	346
Comus	Eng.	363
Coronis	Gk.	374
Corvus	Gk.	374a
Cromhineach	Cel.	383
Cuchi	Aus.	393
Dadhikra	Hin.	404
Dechtire	Cel.	423
Derceto	Sem.	433
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Leibethriades	Gk.	981
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Nane-chaha	Choctaw	1153
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Saint Patrick's Purgatory	Christ.	1379
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Canne (f)	Rom.	286
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Einherier (c)	Norse	496
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Godeu (f)	Bryth.	667
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Mag Tured (c, f)	Cel.	1041
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Alfar	Norse	67
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Gob	Med. Lit.	664
Groa	Norse	692
Guillen	Basque	968
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Regin	Norse	1330
Rumpelstiltskin	Germ.	1354
Saci	Braz.	1358
Schilbung	Norse	1407
Sebek (Sukhos)	Egy.	1412
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Sudre	Norse	479
Suku-na-biko	Jap.	1505
Svartalfar	Norse	1514
Tcikapis	Can. Ind.	1540
Tom Thumb	Folk.	1585
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Golab	Caba.	670
Gushasp	Pers.	699
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Vazishta	Pers.	1643
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Vohu Fryana	Pers.	1657
Zinez	Lithu.	1720
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Aegir (m)	Norse	38
Alban (m)	Bryth.	62
Albion (m)	Gk.	63
Alifanfaron (m)	Span.	654
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Angeyja (Egia) (f)	Norse	743
Antaeus (m)	Gk.	654
Antero Wipunen (m)	Fin-Ug.	102
Antiphates (m)	Gk.	104
Apappus (m)	Eng.	107
Argante (f)	Bryth.	121
Ascapart (m)	Bryth.	654
Atla (f)	Norse	743
Atlas (m)	Gk.	152
Baal Shamin (m)	Arm.	168
Balan (m)	Bryth.	654
Balin (m)	Bryth.	174
Bana (m)	Hin.	178
Belleros (m)	Gk.	199
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Bergelmir (m)	Norse	204
Blunderbore (m)	Folk.	654
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Briareus (m)	Gk.	247
Bricriu (m)	Cel.	248
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Cacus (m)	Rom.	654
Caipora (m)	Braz.	270
Ceos (m)	Gk.	303
Chrysaor (m)	Gk.	334
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Cichol the Footless (m)	Cel.	338
Coeus (m)	Gk.	1577
Cormoran (m)	Folk.	654
Cottus (m)	Gk.	375
Crios (m)	Gk.	382
Cronus (m)	Gk.	384
Cuchulainn (m)	Cel.	393
Cumhal (m)	Cel.	396
Curoi mac Daire (m)	Cel.	398
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Enim (m, f)	Hebr.	511
Enkidu (m)	Sum.	512
Ephialtes (m)	Gk.	515
Eurytion (m)	Gk.	533
Evans, William (m)	Eng.	534
Eyrgjafa (f)	Norse	743
Fafnir (m)	Norse	544
Farbauti (m)	Norse	548
Fasolt (m)	Germ.	549
Fenian (m)	Cel.	559
Fenja & Menja (f)	Norse	560
Fenrir (m)	Norse	560
Ferracute (m)	Carol.	654
Ferragus (m)	Port.	654
Fierabras (m)	Carol.	654
Finn mac Coul (m)	Cel.	654
Fjolsvid (m)	Norse	578
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Fomor (m)	Cel.	590
Fornjot (m)	Fin.	595
Frau Frigg (f)	Germ.	608
Gabbara (m)	Fr.	619
Gallingantua (m)	Folk.	654
Ga-oh (m)	Seneca	623
Garbh Ogh (f)	Cel.	628
Gargantua (m)	Fr.	630
Geirrod (m)	Norse	638
Gemmagog (m)	Fr.	644
Gerd (f)	Norse	647
Geryoneo (m)	Eng.	654
Gigantes (m)	Gk.	655
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Gog (m)	Bryth.	669
Goliath (m)	Hebr.	654
Grangousier (m)	Fr.	654
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Grendel (m)	Ang-Sax.	689
Grid (f)	Norse	690
Grim (m)	Bryth.	691
Grim & Hilde (m, f)	Germ.	691
Grumbo (m)	Folk.	693
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Gwrnach (m)	Bryth.	702
Gyges (m)	Gk.	654
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Hardgrep (f)	Norse	725
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Hecatoncheires (m)	Gk.	741
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Hlebard (m)	Norse	776
Hler (m)	Norse	776
Hrim (m)	Norse	798
Hrimgerd (f)	Norse	798
Hrimgrimnir (m)	Norse	798
Hrimnir (m)	Norse	798
Hrimthursar (m)	Norse	798
Hrungnir (m)	Norse	798
Hugi (m)	Norse	803
Hymir (m)	Norse	811
Hyndla (f)	Norse	812
Hyperion (m)	Gk.	812
Hyrokkin (f)	Norse	813
Iapetus (m)	Gk.	816
Idris (m)	Welsh	820
Ind (f)	Norse	743
Iokul (m)	Norse	900
Ishbibenob (m)	Hebr.	843
Ivithjar (f)	Norse	851
Iztac Ciuatl (f)	Mex.	854
Jarnsaxa (f)	Norse	743
Jotun (m)	Norse	890
Jutmundus (m)	Med. Lit.	1345
Kaare (m)	Norse	900
Karei (m)	Malay.	910
Kesil (m)	Sem.	919
Kung Kung (m)	Chin.	1185
Laestrygones (m)	Gk.	963
Laufey (f)	Norse	976
Loge (m)	Fin.	1008
Loki (m)	Norse	1010
Long Meg (f)	Bryth.	1012
Long Tom (m)	Bryth.	1012
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Magog (m)	Bryth.	1041
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Maugis (m)	Fr.	1077
Maul (m)	Eng.	1078
Meg (f)	Eng.	1084
Mimas (m)	Gk.	1105
Mimir (m)	Norse	1105
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Mokkurkalfi (m)	Norse	1114
Moms Meg (f)	Bryth.	1084
Mummu Tiamat (f)	Baby.	1570
Mundilfore (m)	Norse	1136
Naraka (m)	Hin.	1155
Nephilim (m, f)	Hebr.	1163
Nickneven (f)	Scot.	+
Nor (m)	Norse	1180
Norn (f)	Norse	1180
Oceanus (m)	Gk.	1193
Og (m)	Hebr.	1200
Ogre (m)	Euro.	1201
Ogyrvran (m)	Bryth.	1201
Ophion (m)	Gk.	1211
Orgoglio (m)	Eng.	654
Orion (m)	Gk.	1215
Otus (m)	Gk.	1221
Pagan (m)	Christ.	654
Pallas (m)	Gk.	1229
Palleneous (m)	Gk.	1229
P'an Ku (a)	Chin.	1233
Pantagruel (m)	Fr.	1234
Paul Bunyan (m)	Folk.	1244
Peboan (m)	N.A.I.	+
Periphetes (m)	Gk.	1256
Phoebe (f)	Gk.	1265
Polybotes (m)	Gk.	1283
Polyphemus (m)	Gk.	1284
Pope (m)	Christ.	655
Porphyrion (m)	Gk.	1287
Ptah-Tanen (m)	Egy.	1299
Punchkin (m)	Hin.	1301
Punegusse (m)	Sib.	1301
Purusa (a)	Hin.	1305
Pyracmon (m)	Gk.	1307
Quoots-hooi (f)	Chinook	1314
Ran (f)	Norse	1322
Ravana (m)	Hin.	1324

	Culture	Page
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Rephaim (m)	Hebr.	1332
Rhea (f)	Gk.	1577
Rhoetus (m)	Gk.	1337
Rind (f)	Norse	1339
Ritho (m)	Bryth.	1341
Ruadan (m)	Cel.	1352
Saint Christopher (m)	Christ.	654
Samson (m)	Hebr.	1394
Satan (m)	Hebr-Christ.	1402
Searbhan Lochlannach (m)	Cel.	1411
Seven Champions (m)	Christ.	654
Sharvan (m)	Cel.	1431
Shoki-san (m)	Jap.	1441
Shuten Doji	Jap.	1444
Sinis (m)	Gk.	1457
Skrymir (m)	Norse	1465
Skuld (f)	Norse	1465
Slaygood (m)	Christ.	655
Suttung (m)	Norse	1513
Svasud (m)	Norse	1514
Tauni-kapi-kapi (m)	N. Guin.	1538
Tethys (f)	Gk.	1548
Theia (f)	Gk.	1553
Themis (f)	Gk.	1553
Thjalfi (m)	Norse	1560
Thjasse (m)	Norse	1560
Thorir (m)	Ice.	+
Tirthakaras (m)	Jain.	1577
Titans (m, f)	Gk.	1577
Tityus (m)	Gk.	1580
Toltec (m)	Mex.	1585
Torx (m)	Arm.	1590
Tregeagle (m)	Bryth.	1595
Troll (m)	Norse	1600
Typhoeus (m)	Gk.	1617
Typhon (m)	Gk.	1617
Uar-gaeth-sceo-luachair-sceo (m)	Irish	1619
Ugarthilocus (m)	Dan.	1620
Uhepono (m)	Zuni	1620
Ulfrun (f)	Norse	743
Urania (f)	Gk.	1627
Uranus (m)	Gk.	1627
Urd (f)	Norse	1628
Utgard-Loki (m)	Norse	1632

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Vafthrudner (m)	Norse	1633
Vagnhofde (m)	Norse	725
Vasud (m)	Norse	1641
Verdhandi (f)	Norse	1645
Vitholf (m)	Norse	1656
Vukub-cakix (m)	Kiche	1659
Wallace (m)	Scot.	1663
Wudes Heer (Wade) (m)	Norse	1693
Wyrd (f)	Ang-Sax.	1694
Yehwe Zogbanu (m)	Daho.	1703
Ymir (m)	Norse	1708
Yu (m)	Chin.	1711
Zamzummim (m)	Hebr.	1716
Zuzim (m)	Hebr.	1735

GROVE (FOREST, WOOD)

Altis	Gk.	77
Barri	Norse	183
Broceliande	Bryth.	250
Glasir	Norse	661
Hodminer's Forest	Norse	779
Iarnivde (Jarnvid)	Norse	816
Ithavoll	Norse	846
Khandava	Hin.	922
Kusoto	Fin-Ug.	954
Landvide	Norse	971
Lebanon	Baby.	980
Lud	Fin-Ug.	1021
Lumbini	Bud.	1024
Nemi Wood	Rom.	1162
Thrymheim	Norse	1567

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HOLY PLACE (SEE SACRED PLACE)

INSECT

Aksak (bettle)	Chaco	60
Anansi (spider)	Afr.	91
Andalma-muus (mosquitos)	Tatar	93
Arachne (spider)	Gk.	116
Areop-enap (spider)	Nauru Is.	120
Areop-it-eonin (spider)	Nauru Is.	120
Cagn (mantis)	Bush.	269
Girtablili (scorpion)	Baby.	660
Gizo (spider)	Hausa	660
Hold (various)	Germ.	780

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Itoki (scorpion)	Nica.	849
Itzpapalotl (butterfly)	Mex.	850
Kokyanwuqti (spider)	Pueblo	940
Loki (fly)	Norse	1010
Marawa (spider)	Mel.	1064
Musca Borealis (fly)	Gk.	1138
Psyche (butterfly)	Gk.	1299
Quetzalcoatl (butterfly)	Mex.	1312
Rigi (butterfly)	Micro.	1339
Sussistinnako (spider)	Sia Ind.	1513
Tithonus (grasshopper)	Gk.	1578
Tlahuitzin (scorpion)	Mex.	1581
Unktomi (spider)	Siouan	1626
Xochipilli-Cinteotl (butterfly)	Mex.	1696
Xochiquetzal (butterfly)	Mex.	1696
Yaotl (locust)	Mex.	1701
Yappan (scorpion)	Mex.	1701
Yiyi (spider)	Afr.	1708

ISLAND ABODE (SEE UNDER OTHER-WORLD REALMS)
LIGHTNING (SEE FIRE)
METEOR (SEE STONE)

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Acephali	Lib.	23
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Androsphinx	Egy., Gk.	95
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Ashiwi	Zuni	139
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Cacus	Rom.	265
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Chiruwi	Afr.	327
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Chnuphis	Med. Lit.	328
Cockatrice	Med. Lit.	354
Cottus	Gk.	375
Criosphinx	Egy.	382
Cyclops	Gk.	400
Danavas	Hin.	412
Dulachan	Cel.	475

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Dund (Dhundh)	Hin.	476
Echidna	Gk.	489
Empusa	Gk.	510
Fomor	Cel.	590
Fum	Chin.	617
Furies	Gk.	617
Geryon	Gk.	647
Goin	Aus.	670
Gorgons	Gk.	678
Grendel	Ang-Sax.	689
Grylli (Griffin)	Euro.	693
Gyascutus	Folk.	+
Hecatoncheires (Centimani)	Gk.	741
Hell	Christ.	748
Hieracosphinx	Egy.	768
Hydra	Gk.	810
Jabberwock	Eng.	855
Jezinky	Slav.	879
Jinn	Mos.	880
Kappa	Jap.	909
Kholumolumo	Bantu	925
Kirttimukha	Hin.	933
Koshchei	Slav.	943
Koyorowen (Yaho)	Aus.	944
Kwen-lun	Chin.	1461
Mahisha	Hin.	1045
Manticore	Gk.	1060
Mata	Cel.	1074
Medusa	Gk.	1084
Meming	Norse	1088
Minotaur	Gk.	1107
Mushussu	Sum.	1139
Nasnas	Arab.	1156
Nuye	Jap.	1187
Oaf	Scan.	1189
Oni	Jap.	1209
Pallas	Gk., Rom.	1228
Pazuzu	Sum.	1245
Polyphemus	Gk.	1284
Rahu & Ketu	Hin.	1318
Reem	Hebr.	1330
Sag	Egy.	1360
Scylla	Gk.	1409
Sokar	Egy.	1471
Sphinx	Egy., Gk.	1482
Su	S.A.I.	1502

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Thrivaldi	Norse	1566
Tityus	Gk.	1580
Tragelaphus	Gk.	1593
Tuna	Poly.	1607
Typhoeus	Gk.	1617
Typhon	Gk.	1617
Vlkodlak	Slav.	1656
Whangdoodle	Folk.	+
Yebegen	Tatar	1703
Zmei Goruinich	Slav.	1722
MOUNTAIN (HILL)		
Abu	Hin.	20
Abyla (Jebel Musa)	Arab.	20
Aconcagua	S.A.I.	26
Adam's Peak	Mos.	30
Albors	Pers.	63
Amarantha (Amanus)	Arab.	80
Aparagohana	Bud.	907
Arafat	Mos.	117
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Asnavand	Pers.	699
Bagistane	Pers.	172
Beansidhe	Cel.	189
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Brocken	Germ.	251
Byblus (Gebal)	Phoen.	+
Calpe	Arab.	278
Carmel	Hebr.	290
Catcitepulz	Mex.	298
Caucasus	Gk.	299
Chapultepec	Mex.	313
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Chiu-hua Shan	Chin.	1580
Choreb	Hebr.	329
Cithaeron	Gk.	344
Cnoc Miodhchaoin	Cel.	352
Colhuacan	Mex.	166
Colima	Mex.	356
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Cynthia	Gk.	402
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Gerizim	Hebr.	647
Gibeon	Hebr.	655
Gilead	Hebr.	656
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Helg-fell	Ice.	746
Helicon	Gk.	747
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Hēng Shang	Chin.	1247
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Hills of Bether	Christ.	771
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Himavata (Himalaya)	Tib.	771
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Horaisan	Jap.	787
Horeb	Hebr.	787
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Hua Shan	Chin.	1247
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Koppelberg	Germ.	1269
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Kouantun	Chin.	944
Kuang-hsieh	Chin.	947
Kuen-luen	Chin.	949
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Latmus	Gk.	975

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Lycaeus	Gk.	1027
Lycorea	Gk.	1578
Maenalus	Gk.	+
Majoi	Burm.	1047
Mandara	Hin.	1056
Mashu	Baby.	1072
Mei Shan	Chin.	1693
Meru	Hin.	1094
Montsalvat	Christ.	1119
Moriah	Hebr.	1124
Muscas	Gk.	1138
Myimmo Taung	Burm.	1142
Myrtium	Gk.	1143
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Nane Waiyah	Choctaw	1153
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Nonoalco	Mex.	1313
Nunne chaha	Apal. Ind.	1186
Nysa	Gk.	1130
Obasuteyama	Jap.	1191
Olivet	Hebr.	1130
Olympus	Gk.	1206
Ossa	Gk.	1219
Othrys	Gk.	1130
Oure	Gk.	1221
Oye-yama	Jap.	1444
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Pandava	Chin.	1150
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Snowdon	Bryth.	1470
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Tai Shan	Chin.	1526
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Tsukuba	Jap.	1604
Ts'ung Shan	Chin.	1247
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Urumunda	Bud.	1147
Valhalla	Norse	1636
Vermilion Hills	Chin.	1646
Vulture Peak	Chin.	1660
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Asura	Bud.	146
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Issland	Germ.	848
Jinnistan	Arab.	880
Jotunheim	Norse	890
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Lebermeer	Germ.	980
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Magombe	Afr.	1041
Maksameri	Esthonian	1048
Nara	Bud.	1155
Naraka	Bud.	1155
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Nehan	Bud.	1160
Okolner	Norse	1203
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Tiryak	Bud.	1577
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Hsi T'ien (Sukhavati)	Chin.	800
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Rhoetus	Gk.	1337
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Sebek	Egy.	1412
Sedu	Baby.	1413
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Shay	Egy.	1431
Shen Nung	Chin.	1434
Shesemtet	Egy.	1435
Shesmu	Egy.	1435
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Vinayaka	Bud.	1650
Volos (Ganyklos)	Rus.	1657
Wang-chug-mas	Tib.	1665
Yogini	Bud.	1709
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Abyla & Calpe (Ape's Hill & Gilbraltar)	Arab.	20
Brigit & Patrick	Cel.	249
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Jachin & Boaz	Hebr.	855
Jebel Musa (Mountain of Moses)	Arab.	868
Mioto-seki	Jap.	1108
Na-gates	Norse	1148
Oure	Gk.	1221
Quetzalveixochitl	Mex.	1313
Veralden tshuold	Lapp	1645

PLACE (SEE SACRED PLACE)

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Ahuehuete	Mex.	54
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Gaokerena	Pers.	628
Gingko	Jap.	658
Golden Bough	Rom.	672
Haoma	Pers.	723
Harvesptokhm	Pers.	729
Hesperian Apples	Gk.	765
Ilex	Bryth.	823
Irminsul	Germ.	839
Izlucoco	Mex.	854
Jambu (Jambutrishring)	Hin.	862
Jesse's Rod	Hebr.	876
Katsura	Jap.	913
Laerad	Norse	963
Ling Chih	Chin.	617
Llagdigua	Para.	1004
Lotus Tree of Heaven	Mos.	1014
Luete-muor	Lapp	1022
Maguey	Mex.	1301
Mescal	Mex.	1094
Mesu	Sum.	1095
Mimameithr	Norse	1105
Mistletoe	Norse	1111
Moly	Gk.	1115
Mugwort	Mex.	1134
Niete	Mex.	283
Nimbu	Hin.	1170
Oak	Huniversal	1189
Omumborombongo	Bush.	1208
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P'an-t'ao (Fan-T'ao)	Chin.	1234
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Peepul	Chin.	1248
Persea	Egy.	1257
Phoenix	Gk.	1265
Quetzalveixochitl	Mex.	1313
Sakaki	Jap.	1389
Sal	Bud.	1390
Sedrat (Lotus Tree)	Mos.	1016
Shen-t'ao	Chin.	1434
Soma	Hin.	1473
Staurus	Egy.	1492
Sterculia	Korea	1494
Tamara Pua	Hin.	1529
Taxus	Gk.	1539
Teocote	Mex.	1546
Terebinth	Hebr.	1546
Tezcaquahiutl	Mex.	1549
Tonacaquahuit	Mex.	1586
Tshog-shing	Tib.	1603
Tulasi	Hin.	1606
Ule	Braz.	1621
Unkulunkulu	Zulu	1626
Vardtrad	Swed.	1639
Veralden-tshuold	Lapp	1645
Wu-t'ung Shu	Chin.	1237
Yaxche	Mex.	1702
Yggdrasil	Norse	1706
Yo-shin-shi	Jap.	1710
Zakum	Mos.	1715
Zambu	Yakut	1715
Zampu	Tib.	1716
Zizal-xiu	Mex.	1721
Zutup	Mex.	1735

PORTAL (SEE PILLAR)

PRIMORDIAL SEA (ABYSS, CHAOS)

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Abti	Egy.	20
Abydos	Egy.	20
Abyss	Gk.	20
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Tai-kih	Chin.	1525
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ROAD TO AFTERWORLD (SEE UNDER OTHERWORLDS)

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Akrabbim	Hebr.	60
Allahabad	Hin.	1700
Alsatia	Eng.	76
Aztlan	Mex.	166
Barataria	Span.	180
Beth-hoglah	Hebr.	206
Bochim	Hebr.	232
Briah	Caba.	247
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Brug na Boinne	Cel.	253
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Caerlud	Bryth.	268
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Caina	Ital.	270
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Chichen Izta	Mex.	322
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Delphi	Gk.	428
Dodona	Gk.	455
Dokhma	Zoro.	458
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Dundagel (Tintagel)	Bryth.	476
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Elis	Gk.	504
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Gehenna	Hebr.	637
Glubdubdrib	Eng.	664
Gnitaheath	Norse	664
Godhanga	Chin.	668
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Gomorrah	Hebr.	675
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Heijo	Jap.	743
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Hronesness	Ang-Sax.	798
Huehuetlapallan	Mex.	802
Idavold (Ithavoll)	Norse	819
Idzumo	Jap.	821
Ithaca	Gk.	849
Jerusalem	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	875
Kaaba	Mos.	899
Kabah	S.A.I.	900
Kadesh	Hebr.	901
Karnac	Egy.	910
Kaseem	Arab.	911
Kennaquhair	Scot.	916
Keremet	Fin-Ug.	917
Kibroth-Hattaavah	Hebr.	926
Kitsuki	Jap.	935
Krisa	Gk.	945
Kuru	Hin.	953
Kusinara	Bud.	954
Lamayin	Tib.	966
Lehi	Hebr.	981
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Lilliput	Eng.	995
Lorbrulgrud	Eng.	1013
Lubberland	Eng.	1019
Mag Slecht	Cel.	1041
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Miyul	Tib.	1113
Murias	Cel.	1137
Nara	Bud.	1155
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Nazareth	Christ.	1159
New Jerusalem	Christ.	1166
Nihon	Jap.	1169
Nishapur	Mos.	1175
Nova Solyma	Christ.	1183
On	Egy.	1208
Ophir	Hebr.	1212
Peniel	Hebr.	1252
Phocis	Gk.	1265
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Punt	Egy.	1302
Qahu	Egy.	1309
Quivira	Span.	1314
Rajagrha	Bud.	1320
Rephidim	Hebr.	1333
Rhamnus	Gk.	1335
Rhodes	Gk.	1336
Rome	Christ., Rom.	1346
Sais	Egy.	1389
Salem	Christ., Hebr., Mos.	1390
Schilda	Germ.	1407
Scobellum	Christ.	1407
Sen Mag	Cel.	1416
Shiloh	Hebr.	1437
Shurippah	Baby.	1444
Sicyon	Gk.	1447
Siege Perilous	Bryth.	1447
Sodom	Hebr.	1470
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Tara	Cel.	1534
Tenochtitlan	Mex.	1545
Thebes (Nu-Amon)	Egy.	1552
Thule	Gk.	1567
Tiryak	Bud.	1577
Tlalnepantla	Mex.	1581
Tophet	Hebr.	1588
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Tower of Xelhua	Mex.	1592

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Troy	Gk.	1601
Tsegihi	Nav.	1603
Ubsukkinna	Sum.	1619
Uphaz	Hebr.	1627
Uphukinaku	Baby.	1627
Ur	Sum.	1627
Xanthus	Gk.	1695
Zeboim	Hebr.	675
Zoar	Hebr.	1722

SANCTUARY (SEE SACRED PLACE)
SEA (SEE WATER: LAKE, etc.)
SERPENT (SEE SNAKE)

SNAKE (SERPENT, WORM. ALSO SEE DRAGON)

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Ahi	Hin.	52
Ahi Budhnya	Hin.	52
Aido Hwedo	Daho.	55
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Ananta	Hin.	91
Ankh Neteru	Egy.	99
Apep	Egy.	107
Arbuda	Hin.	118
Ariadne	Gk.	123
Asclepius	Gk.	136
Atatarho	Onondaga	149
Baau	Phoen., Sum.	168
Basmu	Sum.	185
Biggarroo	Aus.	210
Can	Mex.	283
Canam-lum	Mex.	283
Canil	Mex.	853
Cerastes	Egy., Mex.	304
Chalchiutlicue	Mex.	308
Cheela (winged)	E. Indian	317
Chicomecoatl	Mex.	322
Chivim	Mex.	327
Chnoubis	Egy.	328
Chudo-yudo	Slav.	335
Ciuateotl	Mex.	346

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Coatlicue	Mex.	352
Cuchi	Aus.	393
Da	Daho.	403
Dark Warrior	Chin.	416
Dibbara (Lubara)	Baby.	443
Dipsas	Gk.	450
Draco (Ladon)	Gk.	467
Ea	Assyr., Baby., Sum.	481
Erichthonius	Gk.	519
Erinyes	Gk.	520
Fu-hsi	Chin.	615
Furies	Gk.	617
Gigantes	Gk.	655
Goonnear	Aus.	676
Gucumatz	Guate.	694
Haietlik	British Col.	708
Hatuibwari (winged)	Mel.	732
Hospodaricek	Slav.	793
Huitzilopochtli (winged)	Mex.	803
Hydra	Gk.	810
Itzamna	Mex.	850
Ix Tub Tun	Mex.	853
Iztac Mixcoatl	Mex.	854
Jormungandr	Norse	887
Kadru	Hin.	901
Kalinak	Hin.	904
Kalseru	Aus.	904
Kereth	Egy.	918
Koloowisi (winged)	Zuni	941
Koshchei	Slav.	943
Koshi	Jap.	943
Kukulcan (winged)	Mex.	950
Kundalini	Hin.	952
Kyohime	Jap.	956
Lajnan	Micro.	964
Lamia	Lib.	967
Laocoon	Gk., Rom.	972
Latawiec	Polish	975
Losy	Mong.	1013
Ma	As. Min.	1030
Maboya	Carib.	1031
Manabhozho	Algon.	1054
Manasa	Hin.	1055
Mbir	Guar.	1081
Meilichios	Gk.	1084

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Melusina	Fr.	1087
Midgard Serpent	Norse	1100
Mindi	Aus.	1106
Mixcoatl	Mex.	1113
Mucalinda	Hin.	1133
Mu Kwa	Chin.	1135
Mul-lil	Accadian	1135
Mushussu	Sum.	1139
Naaseni	Gnostic	1145
Nachash	Mystic	1146
Naga	Hin.	1147
Naga-min	Burm.	1147
Nagaraja	Bud.	1147
Nahusa	Hin.	1148
Nanda	Hin.	1152
Nanzo-bo	Jap.	1154
Nazit	Egy.	1159
Ndengei	Fiji	1159
Neheb-kau	Egy.	1160
Nehushtan	Hebr.	1161
Neith	Egy.	1161
Nephthys	Egy.	1163
Niddhogge	Norse	1168
Ningishzida	Sum.	1172
Nithhoggr	Scan.	1176
Nu Kua	Chin.	1185
Ob	Hebr.	1191
Onniont	Huron	1210
Ophiogenes	Gk.	1211
Ophion	Gk.	1211
Oshunmare	W. Afr.	1218
Palulukon	Hopi	1230
Paravataksha	Hin.	1237
Python	Gk.	1308
Quetzalcoatl (winged)	Mex.	1312
Raudalo	N. Guin.	1324
Renenutet	Egy.	1332
Rgvedic	Hin.	1335
Rucht	Cel.	1353
Samael	Hebr.	1393
Samur	Hebr.	1394
Sarpedon	Gk.	1401
Schamir	Hebr.	1407
Selwanga	Bantu	1415
Serpens	Rom.	1418
Sesa (Ananta)	Hin.	1420

Snake (cont.)	Culture	Page
Set	Egy.	1420
Shahapet	Arm.	1428
Siduri	Baby.	1447
Sisiutl	Kwakiutl	1459
Sueje	Lapp	1504
Svafnir	Norse	1514
Uazit (Uatchet)	Egy.	1619
Unk-ta-he	Dakota	1626
Ushumgalanna	Sum.	1631
Vasuki	Hin.	1641
Virupaksa	Hin.	1654
Visvarupa	Hin.	1656
Votan	Mex.	1658
Vrtra	Hin.	1659
Xiuhcoatl	Mex.	1696
Yiddeoni	Hebr.	1707
Zmei Goruinich	Slav.	1722
Zmek	Slav.	1722
Zohak	Pers.	1734

SPRING (SEE WATER; FOUNTAIN, SPRING, OR WELL)

STONE (METEOR)

Aerolite	World-wide	41
Bethel	Hebr.	206
Blarney Stone	Cel.	224
Clermond	Fr.	630
Fal Stone (Lia Fail)	Cel.	547
Gjol	Norse	661
Gorsedd	Bryth.	679
Hajar-Al Aswad	Mos.	711
Jegar-sahadutha	Hebr.	869
Lia Fail (Tara)	Cel.	990
Nasu-no	Jap.	1157
Oho-iwa-Daimyojin	Jap.	1202
Oska-stein	Norse	1219
Paneros	Gk.	1233
Sa'd	Arab.	1360
Sakhrat	Mos.	1389
Sakrah	Hebr., Mos.	1389
Shelah-no-gig	Irish	1433
Symplegades	Gk.	1522
Tara	Cel.	1534
Tarpeian Rock	Rom.	1536
Tehuehuetl	Mex.	1541

	Culture	Page
Thviti	Norse	1569
Tsuriel	Caba.	1604

STREAM (SEE WATER: LAKE, etc.)

TREASURE (ALSO SEE ARTICLE)

Aladdin's lamp or ring	Arab.	61
Amalthea's horn	Gk.	79
Amaterasu's necklace	Jap.	81
Andvarinaut	Norse	95
Bran's caldron	Bryth.	241
Brisingamen	Norse	250
Caduceus	Gk., Rom.	266
Cambalo's ring	Eng.	280
Cerridwen's pot	Bryth.	305
Chin Lun	Chin.	1424
Chu Ping Ch'en's image	Chin.	1424
Chu Ts'ang's image	Chin.	1424
Cornucopia	Gk., Rom.	373
Dagda's caldron	Cel.	405
Draupner	Norse	470
Eldhrimnir	Norse	499
Eriphyle's jewels & veil	Gk.	520
Ethiopian Table	Gk.	528
Golden Fleece	Gk.	673
Harmonia's jewels & veil	Gk.	727
Hesperides' apples	Gk.	765
Huecomitl	Mex.	802
Jamshid's goblet	Pers.	863
Ju'i chu	Chin.	1424
Kantha	Hin.	908
Kaustubha	Hin.	914
Luck of Edenhall	Eng.	1020
Mahavira	Hin.	1045
Mani	Hin.	1058
Manji	Jap.	1059
Matholwych's caldron	Bryth.	242
Nibelungen ring	Norse	1167
Odrerer	Norse	1196
Round Table	Bryth.	1351
Sangraal	Christ.	1396
Seistron	Egy.	1414
Thyrsus	Gk.	1570
Tympanum	Phoen.	1617
Urd's horn	Norse	1628
Well of Apollo Thyrxis	Gk.	831

Treasure (cont.)	Culture	Page
World Mill	Norse	1692
Yu Nu's Image	Chin.	1424

TREE OF KNOWLEDGE OR LIFE (SEE PLANT)
UNDERWORLD REALM (SEE UNDER OTHERWORLD REALMS)
UNIVERSE TREE (SEE PLANT)

VALLEY		
Achor	Hebr.	26
Aijalon	Hebr.	55
Baca	Hebr.	170
Bagrada	Rom.	172
Berachah	Hebr.	203
Enna	Gk.	1637
Gehenna (Ge-Hinnon)	Hebr.	637
Humiliation	Christ.	1637
Jehoshaphat	Hebr.	869
Marvelous	Cel.	474
Nysa	Gk.	1188
Phlegra	Gk.	1264
Valley of Tears	Christ.	1637
Valley of the Shadow of Death	Christ.	1637
Valley of Thorns	Norse	1637
Ydaler	Norse	1703

VEHICLE (VESSEL. ALSO SEE ANIMAL FOR MAGIC STEED)		
Alice Marr	Folk.	1261
Argo	Gk.	121
Ark	Hebr. & others	126
Carmilhan	Folk.	291
Delia	Gk.	427
Dubsainglend	Cel.	1039
Flying Dutchman	Folk.	589
Golden Fleece	Gk.	673
Houssain's carpet	Arab.	1038
Hringhorn	Norse	798
Iddahedu	Baby.	819
Ma-Banda-Anna	Baby.	1031
Magar	Sum.	1037
Manzet	Egy.	1063
Me'emzet	Egy.	1084
Mesenktet	Egy.	1094
Muso-byoye's kite	Jap.	1140

	Culture	Page
Naglfar	Norse	1148
Prydwn	Bryth.	1299
Semektet	Egy.	1415
Shoryobune	Jap.	1442
Simhasana	Bud.	1455
Skidbladnir	Norse	1464
Takara-bune	Jap.	1527
Umiarissat	Eskimoan	1623
Wave Sweeper	Cel.	1055
Wings of Icarus	Gk.	1039

VOLCANO (ALSO SEE FIRE, MOUNTAIN)		
Chimborazo	Mex.	325
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	375
Etna	Gk.	528
Kilauea	Hawaii	1249
Okolner	Norse	1203

WATER: FOUNTAIN, SPRING, OR WELL		
Abizendegani	Oriental	17
Aganippe	Gk	45
Ain Shams	Egy.	56
Alyssus	Gk.	78
Aonian Fount	Gk.	106
Apollo Thyrxis Well	Gk.	111
Bethesda	Hebr.	206
Bodilis	Breton	233
Byrgir	Norse	264
Caesar's Well	Folk	1673
Canathus	Gk.	283
Castalia	Gk.	294
Connla's Well	Cel.	367
Cordial Balsam	Folk.	1673
Czar's Well	Folk.	1673
Fons Bandusiae	Rom.	590
Fountain of Emmanuel's Blood	Christ.	599
Fountain of Ponce de Leon	Euro.	599
Hippocrene	Gk.	773
Hvergelmir	Norse	809
Living Waters	Folk.	1673
Mara	Hebr.	1063
Mimir's Well	Norse	1105
Mimis-Brunnen	Norse	1106
Pierian Spring	Gk.	1269
Shivaya Voda	Slav.	1439

Water: Fountain, Spring or Well (cont.)	Culture	Page
Urdarbrunn	Norse	1628
Wainadula	Fiji Is.	1661
Well Beyond the World	Folk.	1673
Well of Reviving Cordial	Folk.	1673
Well of True Virtues	Folk.	1673
Well of Virtues	Folk.	1673
Well of the World	Folk.	1673
Zemzem	Mos.	1717

WATER: SACRED LAKE, RIVER, SEA

Ababa (Ab)	Sum.	9
Abana	Hebr.	11
Acheron	Gk.	24
Acherusia	Gk.	25
Adonis River	Sem.	35
Ameles	Gk.	82
Ame-no-yasu-kaha	Jap.	84
Amsvartner	Norse	89
Anamnesis	Gk.	91
Ardvisura Anahita	Pers.	120
Boynne	Cel.	239
Cauther	Mos.	+
Cocytus	Gk.	355
Daugawa	Fin-Ug.	417
Elivagar	Norse	505
Eridanus	Gk.	520
Eunoe	Ital.	530
Euphrates	Baby.	531
Euxine (Axenus)	Gk.	533
Fimbulthuler	Norse	568
Fraanangerforce	Norse	606
Gandvik	Norse	626
Ganges	Hin.	627
Gihon (Araxes)	Hebr-Christ.	655
Gjoll	Norse	661
Gulf of Black Grief	Norse	1148
Halys	Hebr.	1276
Hiddekel	Hebr-Christ.	767
Ho	Chin.	776
Hubur	Baby.	802
Hwang-Ho	Chin.	1705
Iling	Norse	821
Jabbok	Hebr.	855
Jordan	Hebr.	887
Jumna	Hin.	895

	Culture	Page
Karamnasa	Hin.	909
Kerlaug	Norse	943
Khubur	Baby.	925
Kormet	Norse	943
Lake Avernus	Rom.	965
Lake Kasu	Zoro.	1734
Leipter	Norse	982
Lethe	Gk.	986
Lo	Chinese	1006
Loch Raiach	Cel.	1007
Meht-ueret	Egy.	1084
Mertvaya Voda	Slav.	1094
Ob	Ostiak	1191
Ormet	Norse	1216
Pactolus	Gk.	1224
Phlegethon	Gk.	1264
Pison (Phasis, Halys)	Hebr.	1276
Pyriphlegethon	Gk.	1264
Raz	Breton	1326
Red Sea	Hebr.	1329
Rutja's Rapids	Fin.	1355
Ryugu	Jap.	1356
Sanzu-no-kawa	Jap.	1398
Scamander	Gk.	1405
Shivaya Voda	Slav.	1439
Sipapu	Pueblo	1458
Slid	Norse	1467
Sokvabek	Norse	1471
Styx	Gk.	1502
Tagus	Rom.	1525
Tehom	Hebr.	1541
Thund	Norse	1636
Tigris	Hebr., Hin.	1573
Tuonela	Fin.	982
Una-bara	Jap.	1623
Urnes	Egy.	1630
Urvis	Zoro.	1631
Vaitarani	Hin.	1634
Van	Norse	1637
Vanaheim	Norse	1638
Vimur	Norse	1650
Vitanguhaiti	Pers.	1656
Vourukasha	Pers.	1659
Wai-ora-a-tane	Maori	1662
Xanthus	Gk.	1695
Yamuna	Hin.	1700

Water (cont.)	Culture	Page
Yasu	Jap.	1702
Yellow River	Chin.	1705
Yenisei River	Sib.	1705
WATER CREATURE (ALSO SEE ANIMAL, PART HUMAN)		
Aac (turtle)	Mex.	283
Abaia (eel)	Mel.	11
Abyrga (water snake)	Tatar	20
Adonis (fish)	Sem.	34
Akkruva (fish)	Fin-Ug.	60
Akupara (tortoise)	Hin.	60
Amarum (water boa)	Equador	80
Andalma-Muus (monster)	Tatar	93
Andvari (fish)	Norse	95
Apep (crocodile)	Egy.	107
Aphaea (mermaid)	Gk.	108
Artemis (mermaid)	Gk.	131
Ascalabus (newt)	Gk.	135
Atraioman (fish)	Carib.	153
Aun (fish)	Sem.	157
Bahamut (whale)	Arab.	172
Bheki (frog)	Hin.	208
Brahma (fish)	Hin.	240
Britomartis (mermaid)	Gk.	250
Catfish	Jap.	298
Cay (fish)	Mex.	283
Cetus (whale)	Gk.	306
Chalchiutlicue (frog)	Mex.	308
Ch'ang-o (toad)	Chin.	311
Chelone (turtle)	Gk.	317
Christ (fish)	Christ.	330
Cipactli (fish)	Mex.	1312
Cirein Croin (sea serpent)	Scot.	344
Dagan (fish)	Baby.	405
Dagon (fish)	Sum.	406
Daitya (sea giant)	Hin.	407
Dark Warrior (tortoise)	Chin.	416
Dolphin	Gk.	459
Ea-Oannes (fish)	Assyr.	484
Ebisu (Hirugo) (Jelly fish)	Jap.	489
Fe-e (octopus)	Poly.	558
Hekt (frog)	Egy.	745
Hippocampus (dolphin-horse)	Gk.	772
Hirugo (jelly-fish)	Jap.	774
Hydrus (water-snake)	Gk.	810

	Culture	Page
Iakim (monster)	Brit. Col.	815
Jastoni (fish)	Christ.	867
Jhasa (fish)	Hin.	879
Kasyapa (tortoise)	Hin.	912
Khar (Khara) (fish)	Pers.	923
Khvarenanh (sea emanation)	Pers.	926
Kraken (monster)	Norw.	944
Kuei-lung (alligator)	Chin.	949
Kuei-shen (tortoise)	Chin.	949
Kulilu (fish)	Baby.	951
Kurma (tortoise)	Hin.	952
Kusariqqu (fish)	Baby.	953
Ku-yu (shark)	Majove	954
Kw-en (fish)	Chin.	955
Labismina (sea-serpent)	Folk.	957
Leviathan (giant fish)	Hebr.	989
Loki (salmon, seal)	Norse	1010
Lynn Feic (salmon)	Cel.	1029
Mah (fish)	Pers.	1042
Makara (monster)	Hin.	1047
Mandishire (turtle)	Sib.	1057
Mashenomak (monster)	Men.	1072
Matsya (fish)	Hin.	1076
Mermaid	Euro. Lit.	1093
Mishe-Nahma	N.A.I.	767
Namazu (fish)	Jap.	1151
Nereids (mermaids, nymphs)	Gk.	1164
Nickard (monster)	Germ.	1168
Nina (fish)	Baby.	1170
Noogumee (whale)	Micmac Ind.	1180
Nu (frog)	Egy.	1184
Oannes (fish	Baby., Chald., Phoen.	1190
Rahab (sea demon)	Hebr.	1318
Ravgga (Meriraukka) (fish)	Fin-Ug.	1325
Rem (fish)	Egy.	1332
Sebek (crocodile)	Egy.	1412
Serra (monster)	Med.	1420
Set (sea serpent)	Egy.	1420
Suvarnamacha (mermaid)	Siam.	1513
Tangaroa (seal)	N. Zeal.	1531
Tlatecutli (toad)	Mex.	1582
Toyo-Tama-Hime (shark)	Jap.	1593
Triton (fish)	Gk.	1599
Turtle	N.A.I.	1610
Ukupanio (shark)	Hawa.	1621

Water Creature (cont.)	Culture	Page
Umi Bozu (cuttle-fish)	Jap.	1623
Usumgal (sea serpent)	Sum.	1631

WELL (SEE WATER: FOUNTAIN, SPRING, OR WELL)
WOOD (SEE GROVE)

WORLD MILL OR POT		
Bran's caldron	Bryth.	241
Caer Sidi	Bryth.	268
Caldron	Bryth., Cel.	273
Cerridwen's pot	Bryth.	305
Cista (basket)	Gk.	344
Contici (vase)	Inca	368
Cooking Spit of Fianchiuve	Cel.	369
Cormac's cup	Cel.	372
Cornucopia	Gk., Rom.	373
Eldhrimnir (caldron)	Norse	499
Grail (sangraal)	Bryth.	682
Grotte (World Mill)	Norse	692
Gwyddneu's Basket	Bryth.	702
Holy Grail	Bryth.	782
King Frodi's Quern	Norse	692
Mahavira (caldron)	Hin.	1045
Matholwych's caldron	Bryth.	242
Pryderi's caldron	Cymric	1298
Sampo	Fin.	1394
World Mill	Norse	1692
World Pot	Universal	1692

WORLD SUPPORT (SEE PILLAR)
WORM (SEE SNAKE)